NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV...NO. 49. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1855. WHOLE NO. 203.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE GRAVE OF A YOUNG MINISTER,

REV. W. C. BOOTH,

WHO DIED IN JACKSON, LA., SOON AFTER THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE HELD IN THE PLACE.

Mournful around the tomb
We stood—and saw the stranger laid
In his last resting place—No clouds of gloom
Were there, but sympathy let fell the tear,
Around this youthful prophet's lonely bier;
The debt to virtue paid.

Far from his home, where dwell
His dearest kindred—oerly friends—
A father, now whose stricken soul could tell,
Of blighted hopes, bending with weight of years,
While oe his furrowed cheeks are seen the tears;
Relief which mercy sends.

Well might a father mourn
For such a son, in manhood's prime,
Blooming with youth, from his embraces torn,
By thee, O! Death, whose pointed arrows fly
All human hearts, of every age to try,
Ie every land and clime.

No hand hie eyes to close,
Of kindred near: he drooping died,
Far from his loved abode. But there were those
Of tender sympathies, who deeply felt,
And by his dying pillow often knelt—
Prayed for him, wept, and sighed.

Friendship's most holy boon
To him was given, in the last hour,
And shed around his couch its sweet perfume.
In night and day, in fellowship there stood
Servant of the cross; a men of God,
Who felt its saving powers—

Saw how he bore the strife
Of sinking nature to the last,
And watched the ebbings of his spirit life,
Until death opened Heaven's bright portals wide,
And threw its dark and gloomy veil aside,
As the pure spirit past.

The church has lost a prize,
With gifts of grace and courage rare;
Its dust its victim of the cross now lies,
No more with lips of eloquence and truth
To plead its cause—so beautiful in youth,
Its pious zeal to share.

But he has gone to rest,
The conquest gained, the battle won,
And safely pillowed on the Saviour's breast,
No more on earth his gospel yoke to bear,
But now in Heaven the crown of life to wear:
His work for Christ well done!

S. B. THOMAS.

East Feliciana, La.,
Dec., 1854.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE REPORTS.

C. R. CLUE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, DECEMBER 13, 1854.

Mobile District.	*Dr.*
Mobile, Franklin street	$536 90
" St. Francis street	479 50
" Wesley Chapel	85 00
" West Ward	11 00
" German Mission	30 00
Toolmineille	00 00
Pottersville Mission	196 14
Pascagoula	27 50
Citronelle Mission	60 00
New Wakefield	00 00
Amount raised in Mobile for building German Mission Church	1100 00
	$2416 05

Demopolis District.	
Demopolis	$100 00
Sprig Hill	97 00
Arcola and Cottonwood Colored Mission	697 00
Linden	52 50
Dayton	400 00
" Colored Mission	310 00
Uniontown	160 00
" Circuit	200 00
Lower Peach Tree	00 00
Clark	00 00
Butler	7 50
Gaston	17 50
	$2041 50

Gainesville District.	
Gainesville and Sumptorville	$ 64 80
Belmont	217 20
Livingston	15 00
Lauderdale	7 50
De Kalb	200 00
Macon	42 25
" Circuit	125 00
Plum Creek Colored Mission	110 50
Prairie Hill	127 70
Warsaw	52 43
Wahalak	90 50
	$1058 88

Tuskaloosa District.	
Tuskaloosa	$432 05
Big Sandy	3 00
North Port	103 00
New Lexington	35 00
Brush Creek	195 35
New Prospect	401 90
Newbern and Oak Grove	43 10
Greensboro	350 35
" Colored Mission	100 00
Prairie Creek	310 00
Marion	231 30
Jones's Valley	43 00
	$2251 05

Columbus District.	
Columbus	$1252 45
" Colored Mission	100 40
" Circuit	171 10
Yorkville Colored Mission	100 00
Buttahatchee	178 40
Athens	75 35
Mount Zion	80 00
Pickens	338 00
Sipsey Mission	12 25
Greene	75 90
Eutaw	216 05
Forkland	40 45
	$3795 01

Blountsville District (Missionary.)	
Blountsville	$100 00
Jasper	00 00
Hancock Mission	20 00
Pikeville	62 65
Warrior	30 40
Sand Mountain	00 00
Harpersville	71 85
Ashville	14 70
Lebanon	28 60
	$328 20

Talladega District.	
Talladega	$ 45 50
Coosa Mission	16 00
Wewokeeville	100 00
Coosa	70 05
Talleposa	20 00
Baderville	00 00
Randolph	1 00
Hillabee Mission	83 00
Jacksonville	38 00
White Plains	8 80
Center	22 03
Cedar Bluff	6 70
	$412 08

Summerfield District.	
Selma	$ 50 50
Summerfield	440 00
Ocmulgee Colored Mission	100 00
Perryville	27 10
Centerville	40 00
Maplesville Mission	137 10
Welumpka	00 00
Prattville	83 50
Autauga	19 85
Pleasant Hill	83 90
Cahaba	35 00
	$973 15

Montgomery District.	
Montgomery	$362 00
" Colored Charge	437 00
" Circuit	100 00
" Colored Mission	250 00
Catoma Colored mission	100 00
Hayneville	51 40
Big Swamp Colored mission	350 00
Orion	00 05
Tuskegee	138 00
" Circuit	404 40
Andrew Colored Mission	200 00
Salem	15 01
Crawford	472 25
Ufaee Colored mission	250 00
Auburn	160 50
Lafayette	132 50
Chambers Colored mission	00 00
Union	13 00
	$3134 95

Eufaula District.	
Eufaula	$100 00
Gleanville	552 10
Chattahoochee Colored mission	100 00
Enon and Chunnenuggee	300 00
Chunnenuggee Colored mission	65 00
Barbour	337 05
Enon and Treadwell Colored mission	5 50
Clayton	141 25
Abbeyville	9 05
Jackson	17 60
Holmes mission	75 00
Woodville	00 00
Greenwood	00 00
Chipola Colored mission	60 00
Marianna	00 00
Apalachicola	76 50
Geneva	72 50
Ohio Colored mission	60 00
	$2021 10

Camden District.	
Camden	$ 23 60
Cedar Creek	55 00
Black's Bend and Colored mission	25 10
Greenville	20 00
Troy	2 55
Etha	00 00
Milton	00 00
Walton mission	50 00
Escambia mission	50 00
Pensacola	210 10
Navy Yard	91 50
Mourcerille	300 45
Suggsville	200 00
Grove Hill	00 00
Mount Pleasant	30 00
	$1021 18

Total from Circuits, Stations, and Missions	$19,750 73

From Other Sources.	
Annual Members	$125 00
W. K. Norton's Annual Donation	5 00
Anniversary at Talladega	830 00
Balance in Treasury as last report	48 32
Uncurrent money	1 00
	$1009 32
Grand Total	$20,760 05

	Cr.
March 28, 1854 By cash paid freight and charges on Missionary Certificates	$5 00
December 21 By cash paid Bishop Andrew's drafts in favor of the Presiding Elders—first semi-annual instalment	$5,755 25
Dec. 21. By amount raised in Mobile for German Mission Church	1,100 00
Dec. 21. By G. Garrett's receipts for this amount raised for same purpose	653 51
Dec. 21 By J. M. Hofer's receipts for the same purpose	101 50
Dec. 21 By amount remitted from various places during the year, for the same purpose	310 00
Dec. 21. By J. S. Holton's receipts	186 20
" By Dr. O. Taylor's receipts	100 00
" By amount paid to Mr. Jacobi for Mission to the Jews	102 00
Dec. 21. By amount paid Dr. Jenkins by St. Francis Street Church, Mobile	136 00
By amount paid by Franklin Street Sabbath School Missionary Society, Mobile, for the education of an Indian youth, M. McCurtain	180 40
By amount paid by Tuscaloosa Station to W. L. Kidd, for the church at Matagorda, Texas	50 00
By amount paid J. W. Ellis, Sr., on Lafayette Circuit, for his outfit to California	122 33
By counterfeit money	43 00
By bills on broken banks	20 00
By uncurrent money	214 00
By amount received by Missionaries on their work	2,584 40
Balance in Treasury	8,687 40
	$20,760 05

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

None of the great developments of the age is more indicative of progression in the right direction, than the interest, newly-awakened and increasing, in the moral training of children. We say newly-awakened, because, this interest, in a systematic and energetic form, is of comparatively recent date. Very strange is it, that, notwithstanding the plain teachings of Scripture—and the dear-bought lessons of experience, all lovers of true human progress, especially all true Christians have not, long since, become throughly awakened to the importance of this subject.

As early impressions never die, and as these form the basis of future character, parents and teachers become responsible, in no small degree, for the position which their charges shall occupy in time and for their destiny. Yet numbers act, in total disregard of this solemn truth. More attention, by far, is bestowed on the physical and mental, than on the moral, training of children. The comely and healthful development of the body and mind receive more attention, than the education of the heart. Children learn readily to reverence the truths of science, as they appear in their demonstrated forms. The creations of genius and the beauties of art win readily and sweetly upon their appreciative minds. In there any reason why they should not reverence the truth of God's word, quite as readily; and why the unspeakable loveliness of the Son of God, as it appears therein, should not win upon their minds, quite as readily and quite as sweetly!

If their attention were directed, as often and with as much care to the latter, as to the former, such would doubtless be the result. Children learn, with little difficulty, the art of accumulating and laying up treasure on earth. With as little difficulty, may they learn the art of accumulating spiritual treasure, and laying it up in heaven. In a word, the spiritual interest, of children are far less cared for, than those, which connect themselves only with time. Is it because parents are waiting in affection: or, because having clear perceptions of duty, they fail to discharge it? We trow not. We imagine, it is because, they fail to take the *immortality* of their children into the account, when choosing their course in life; or, because, they are not wise in selecting proper instrumentalities, in their training.

The apathy of the church, on this subject, results from several reasons.

First, Parents too often neglect to present their children for baptism. This may often result from neglect on the part of the ministry. As pastors, we do not insist on this duty, as frequently and as strenuously, as we should; consequently, large numbers of children grow up in our congregations, *unbaptized*.

Thus the effect of solemn, baptismal vows and of a proper sense of the new relation to God into which they are thus introduced is lost to many parents; hence follows indifference with reference to their children's interests.

Again, too little emphasis is laid on the fact, that all baptized children are members of the church of Christ; and are therefore to be treated as such. Many parents have a vague, indefinite idea, that some such relationship exists between their children and the church; but do not seem to regard it as a matter of much importance, and consequently act, as though it had no existence.

And here, again, we may seriously ask ourselves, whether, as pastors, we exhibit this relationship and point out and enforce the duties arising therefrom, as frequently and as urgently, as we should! Are not children to be regarded as *bona fide* members of the church, to be treated as such, as far as their immaturity will allow! And, in their infant ignorance and weakness, are not parents to be regarded as their agents, to do for them what they are unable to do for themselves. And, are they not, therefore, to instruct them both personally and by proxy, in the way of duty and assist them to walk therein! Are they not, in some sense, their parental pastors! Would that the church were fully awake to the importance of this view of the subject! Children should be taught, that, as soon as they are old enough, they are to conduct themselves as members of the church. The good resulting from the restraints thus thrown around them would be incalculable.

Again, do not parents greatly err, in concluding, that, though children are not too young to sin, they are too young to become Christians! Ought they not, at a much earlier age than is usual, to urge them to an immediate reliance upon Christ for salvation; that they may not only be subject to the restraints of religion but may participate in its comforts! Is it not a most pernicious error, that children *must* in most cases, pass a novitiate of wickedness, before they are prepared for the new birth and a pious life? Are not children capable of religion, as soon as, nay, before they are capable of sinning?

It seems to us, the church must, to a considerable extent, change her tactics. Instead of looking, as heretofore; for our new recruits from among the more mature, we must raise up a membership from among our children. Amid such multiplied, and fast multiplying, gospel privileges, and when men become hardened, with such facility, what an alarming proportion of the adults of this generation live and die out of church. While we are to seek, with no less earnestness and zeal, to gather adult sinners into the church, ought we not to turn our attention more particularly to the young, and look in this direction for the chief increase to the membership of the church! It so appears to us. While the religious education of children is to be attended to chiefly, by parents, themselves, *at home*, both by their pious example and pious instructions, no more powerful auxiliary offers itself than the Sabbath school. Owned and blessed of God, as this instrumentality has always been, the church has come to regard it, as an indispensable part of her organization. All the prominent Christian denominations rely upon it as one of the main sources from which they are to derive strength. It opens a field for the exercise of a great deal of surplus talent, and for the employment of a great deal of surplus time. It affords opportunity, both to teachers and children, for spending the early hours of the Sabbath pleasantly and profitably; and there are persons, whose services can be made available to the church, chiefly in this department. It affords opportunity to instruct children, in the great primary truths of the gospel, to convince them of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come and point them to "the Son of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." It thus becomes a great co-worker with the pulpit, and though it often seem but as bread cast upon the waters, yet, in most cases, it shall "return after many days." The most of us here present are indebted, in no small degree, for our position in the church, and for what religious principle and comfort we have, to the Sabbath School instruction of our early years. Among our most precious remembrances, are those connected with these occasions. They forsook us not through the years of our forgetfulness of God, and, revived by the renewal of our natures, they will linger with us to life's latest hours, go out with us into eternity. Instead, therefore, of regarding the duties of Sabbath School, as mere drudgery,—as, we fear, is the case with too many—Pastor and Congregation should regard them as the most delightful and hopeful, which, they can be called to perform.

The more necessary is this instrumentality, because, in our secular schools, so little attention is paid to the education of the heart. Among the more enlightened heathen of ancient days, no teacher was tolerated, who gave his pupils no instruction with reference to their duties to the gods. Indeed it was considered a prominent and essential part of a teacher's duty. But, in this day of enlightment and gospel privilege, from how many of our daily schools is religious instruction almost totally banished! From a want of energy among Protestants, and a popular demagogueism in the secular press, an apostate organization, (calling itself the Church of Christ, but a handfull, compared with Protestant Christians, and they chiefly composed of the priest ridden slaves Europe is daily pouring from her sewers, her poor-houses and her prisons upon our shores,) as artful in chicanery as it is insignificant in numbers, has managed to drive the Bible from most of our common schools. One of the first principles of religious freedom is thus sacrificed to the cry for religious toleration, a cry coming from a body, notoriously and professedly, the most intolerant under the sun; and our children thus deprived of that moral aliment, which should daily be mingled with their mental food, and without which the latter is but a most deadly poison, corrupting and destroying both body and soul. And such is the infatuation of many of our members, that they send their children to institutions, popular, chiefly from their high-sounding literary pretensions and for their professed instructions in fashionable accomplishments; rather than to those, where they will be taught to fear God and work out their salvation, both by the example and daily teaching of pious instructors. Consequently, many of them return, as proficient in scepticism and wickedness, as they are in science and literature—can quote as glibly from Paine and Voltaire, as they can from Homer and Virgil. Under such circumstances, we contend, one of the greatest counteracting influences, is regular, energetic, Sabbath School operations. If the good seed be early sown in their hearts, very wily and very powerful, must the tempter be that shall take them away. We repeat, the general deficiency in our Common School education, the danger our children incur, from the godless instruction of many of our high schools and colleges, render sabbath school instruction not only extremely desirable, but absolutely essential.

It has been objected, that by attending Sabbath School, children are liable to become sectarians. Far better for them to become sectarians, than to become nothingarians; or, what is worse devilarians. Infinitely better, is a sectarian religion, than no religion at all. Hateful as bigotry even is, far more hateful is wickedness. A bigot may be a child of God; but a wicked man must be a child of the Devil.

But, sectarianism does not, necessarily, follow the teachings of Sabbath School. The great primary doctrines of Christianity should be ordinarily taught and comparatively little attention given to those minor points, which divide Christendom into parties; at least not until pupils are sufficiently mature, to understand them; and even then, must those enlightened, comprehensive views be inculcated, which lead us, while clinging to our own opinions, to remember the weakness of our own natures, and be tolerant and charitable to the opinions of others. Ignorance and bigotry usually accompany each other, so with enlightment and charity, and there is therefore, little danger of their becoming bigots, if they receive proper enlightenment. Indeed, their is no better way of teaching a comprehensive Christian charity, than by continually directing their attention, to the character and precepts of Christ and his apostles.

Your Committee very much deplore the inexcusable carelessness of many of our ministers and the criminal indifference of most of our members on this subject. If ministers would visit, and lecture, and otherwise interest themselves in our Sabbath Schools, a rapid and cheering improvement would be the result; if the members of the Church would be at more pains to send their children, to teach themselves, to procure books, etc., that improvement would be still more rapid, and still more cheering. But, so long as pastors excuse themselves from this field of labor, and members draw back from it, as from unprofitable drudgery, the cause will continue to languish and each generation will be farther and still farther from God.

There must be a general awakening on this subject, in order that, the Church may approximate to her duty in the premises, and derive from it that large benefit which is sure to follow.

Your committee take pleasure in stating, that the present indefatigible book editor is bringing out large numbers of sabbath school books and tracts, attractive, substantial and wholesome; thus placing it in our power to furnish our schools with books such as we can heartily endorse. The system of colportage, which the tract Society proposes to pursue will place these within reach of many neighborhoods, now almost entirely destitute.

It is cheering to knew, that we can now have books, purged from those calvinistic and abolition elements, which pervade so many northern, sabbath school publications.

Many of these works are indigenous;—either written by southern authors, or revised by our excellent southern editor. They are gotten up, elegantly and substantially, adorned with beautiful and appropriate wood-cuts prepared expressly for them.

With so many newly furnished advantages and with the interest of the Church increasing at the present ratio, your committee predicts for the cause of Sabbath Schools a success in future, somewhat commensurate with the failure of the past. Your Committee recommended the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That, in order to the production of a deeper and wider interest among our people at large, the presiding elder of each district be directed to appoint at the First Quarterly Conference of the ensuing year, a delegate, to attend a Sabbath School Convention, to be held at Summerfield, sometime during the annual examination of Summerfield Institute, in the month of July.

Resolved, 2d. That, as pastors, we very much regret our past unfaithfulness to the lambs of the flock, and will endeavor in the future to discharge our duty towards them, more earnestly and more zealously.

THOS. H. FOSTER, CHAIRMAN.

BIBLE CAUSE.

The Committee appointed at your last session, to prepare a report, on the Bible cause, beg to submit the following:

The glory of the Bible, like the ways of its Author, is but partly known, by the human understanding. Who can write its annals, or forte its triumphs? Your committee, impressed with the surpassing greatness of the subject, forbear all emblazoned rhetorical adornments; feeling that all such attempts are in bad taste, as much so, as festoons of earthly herbage and flowers would be encircling "the great white throne." It is the Book of God! His gift to wayward rebellman. It is a faithful portraiture of earth, and the men that dwell therein. It reveals the existence of a city, "which hath foundations, whose maker and builder is God." It points to the gateway of that city, and the new and living way leading thereto,—and tells of *him* who opened it, and made it possible to the children of men. It accounts for the introduction and reign of sin in the world, and shews that its reign is unto death. It is the great civilizer, and so potent has been its influence in this regard, that it is wonderful that the wise men of this world, have not inscribed upon every portal of commerce and of legislation,—"Where the Gospel comes, it spreads divine light."

Such a book, like the great staff of life, is the necessary food of the millions. But whence the supply for a multitude so vast, so needy! Human enterprize and cupidity never, with all their graspings, conceived the project so vast in its design, nor, neither its glory nor profit. But it remained for those who had taken the benefits of the bounteous anointings of this holy teaching, to grasp the idea, and dare its accomplishment;—that is, to give to every destitute family a copy of the word of God. This purpose, originated, and has sustained the British and Foreign Bible Society;—also, the American Bible Society, with all kindred associations. These associations, form the keystone of Protestant Catholicism, and is the guarantee that the "Man of sin," with all kindred errorists, shall be ground into dust, under the majestic tread of pure evangelism. To the success of this great charity, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has plighted its faith, and as part of that communion, we the members of the Alabama Annual Conference, take this method of renewing our pledges to sustain with heart and hand the American Bible Society; and in doing so, feel assured that we do not go beyond or misrepresent the wishes of the people we serve. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we continue to have undiminished confidence in the American Bible Society.

2. Resolved, That we continue to invite its authorized agents, to our fields of labor, for the sale and distribution of the Sacred book, and for the collection of funds.

3. Resolved, That we will feel it to be our duty, if from any cause the regular agent does not visit our charges, to take up collections, and contributions from our congregations and members.

The committee reports the amounts following, to them paid in cash at this conference:

Tuskaloosa, by C. D. Oliver,	$ 7 50
Green Circuit, R. Urquhart,	7 65
Eutaw Circuit, J. M. Patton,	11 00
Pickens Circuit, J. M. Jenniags,	25 00
Athens Circuit, W. P. Harrison,	3 00
New Prospect Ct., W. I. Powers,	23 40
Mt. Zion, Circuit, G. W. Brown,	50
Macon Circuit, W. Vaughan,	5 00
Rev. M. Manss,	3 00
Alex. McBryde, L. M.,	30 00
	$116 05

All of which is respectfully submitted:

F. G. FORGUSON,
C. C. CALLAWAY,
J. E. NEWMAN.

THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

The Annual Meeting of this body was held in the city of Norfolk, commencing on the 29th of November, and closing on Thursday evening, the 7th of December. The body comprises nearly one hundred and forty members, a large majority of whom were present on the occasion.

APPOINTMENTS.

RICHMOND DISTRICT—Thos C Hayes, P. E.
L M Lee, D. D., Editor of R. C. Advocate and Book Agent;
D S Doggett, D. D., Editor of the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review;
Richmond: Trinity, Chas A Davis;
" Centenary, John E Edwards;
" Union, F J Beggs, F S Mitchell, sup'y;
" Wesley Chapel mission, Wm Reed;
" Oregon mission, Thos H Jones;
" Clay Street mission, Osonr Littleton;
" Rocketts mission, to be supplied
" African mission, Sam'l T Moorman;
Hanover, George W Nolley;
Caroline, R Scott, one to be supplied;
Charles City, Joseph J Edwards, B F Woodward, sup'y;
James City and New Kent, Lloyd Moore;
Williamsburg, Thomas H Haynes;
King William, Charles H B Begge, John C Garlick, sup'y.

FREDERICKSBURG DISTRICT—W B Rowsie, P. E.
Fredericksburg station, Wm G Cross;
Spottsylvania, Henry P Nelms;
King George, John G Rowe;
King and Queen, J F Brannin;
Middlesex, John B Laurens;
Lancaster, John H Dey;
Westmoreland, B H Johnson;
Fauquier, G H Ray;
Stafford, Thos J Hayton;
" mission, to be supplied;
Culpepper, Gilson Mauzey;
Rappahannock, John S Briggs.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—Wm W Bennett, P.E.
Washington City, James A Duncan;
Alexandria, James D Cuilling;
Rock Creek and Howard, A G Brown, Jos. Atuins;
Fairfax, W E Jedkins;
" mission, to be supplied;
Potomac, W L Murphy;
Leesburg, J S R Clarke;
Loudoun, P F Augusto, W P Twyman;
Manassas, Wm F Bain;
Warrenton, John D Blackwell, J F Poulton;
Springfield, Thomas A Pierce;
South Branch, Jos E Potts.

CHARLOTTESVILLE DISTRICT—Jacob Manning, P. E.
Charlottesville, Paul Whitehead;
Albemarle, B E Gibson, J K Littleton;
Scottsville, E A Gibbs;
Nelson, Charles C Pearson;
" mission, J F Finnell;
Fluvanna, Elijah Chambers;
Goochland, Wm A Robinson;
Louisa, Richard Shane;
Orange, C W Petherbridge;
Madison, T. Hoylo;
Elk Run and Keezletown, John A Doll;
Harrisonburg and Woodstock, J L Clarke, W McK Ward;
Blue Ridge mission, A J Coffman.

LYNCHBURG DISTRICT—Hartwell H Gary, P.E.
Lynchburg, Third street, Frank Stanly;
" Fourth street, Nelson Head;
Bedford, D J C Slaughter;
Campbell, J D Lumsden;
Staunton, Wm L Dalby;
Buckingham, H D Wood, John P Woodward, R A Gregory, sup'y;
Cumberland, A Clarke, Thos Diggs, sup'y;
Appomattox, S H Hoylo;
Amherst, J Spriggs, A G Harloy;
Lexington station, George T Williams;
" circuit, Geo F Doggett;
Buffalo, J P Brock.

RANDOLPH MACON DISTRICT—E P Wilson, P. E.
Wm A Smith, D. D., President of the R. M. College;
Henry H. Cowles, Agent for R. M. College;
Randolph Macon College and Boydton, J C Granberry;
Randolph Macon circuit, J D Southall;
Mecklenburg, J McMullen, David Wallace;
Greenville, Chas H Hall;
Brunswick, J S Kennedy;
Lunenburg, N Thomas;
Nottoway, R T Nixon, M M Dance, sup'y;
Prince Edward, John W Howard, T Y Cash;
Farmville, W W Berry;
Charlotte, M L Bishop, L Skidmore, sup'y;
Northampton, G N Winfree.

PETERSBURG DISTRICT—Robert Michaels, P.E.
Petersburg, Washington street, George W. Langhorne;
" High street, T L Williams, G W Carter, sup'y;
" Wesley Chapel, Wm G Williams, J Kerr, sup'y;
Union mission, Wm. H Barnes;
Chesterfield, T S D Covington, J K Powers;
Manchester, J A Proctor;
Powhatan, H B Mitchell;
Amelia, Wm C Blount, A J Beckwith;
Dinwiddie, J Lear, G W Charlton, sup'y;
Sussex, H R Duval, Wm G Lumpkin;
Surry, J R Waggoner;
Prince George, J M Arnold;
Factories mission, G W Deeme;

MURFREESBOROUGH DISTRICT—James A Riddick, P. E.
Joseph H Davis, President of Murfreesborough Female College;
Murfreesborough, Wm J Norfleet, C B Riddick;
Southampton, J W White, B Devany, sup'y;
Gates, L S Reed;
Edenton, E M Peterson;
Hertford, J H Riddick;
Pasquetank, A Wiles, A M Hall;
Elizabeth City, James L Spencer;
Camden, B C Spiller;
Currituck, J W Wonnytuck;
Roanoke and Chowan mission, G W Trimyer;
Smithfield, John Bayley.

NORFOLK DISTRICT—Leonidas Rosser, P. E.
Norfolk, Cumberland street, D P Wills;
" Granby street, A Dibrell;
" Bute street mission, S W Jones;
Portsmouth, Wm H Wheelwright;
African mission, to be supplied;
Gosport, to be supplied;
Suffolk, John M Saunders, A Stewart, sup'y;
Princess Anne, Jacob Shough, J C Hammer;
Princess Anne mission, to be supplied;
Eastville, Penfield Doll;
Hampton, R S Nash;
York, D H Laney;
Gloucester, P A Peterson, G W West;
Matthews, Richard Stephens;
Wm H Christian, Professor in the Warrenton Female Institute;
K. Adams transferred to Memphis Conference;
J. Anderson, transferred to Florida Conference;
Vernon Eskridge, Chaplain U. S. Navy;
G. W. S. Harper, left without an appointment;
Z Harrison, located by his own request.

Next session of the Conference to be held Petersburg. [*R. C. Adv.*

AN ANXIOUS WIFE.—Some women are never happy unless when they are scrubbing, brushing, sweeping, or otherwise toiling in household affairs, although they have servants to do all they require. The Hon. Henry Erskine's first wife was one of this class, and her extreme nervous irritability and eccentric ways, it may be supposed, did not contribute greatly to her Harry's domestic happiness. One of her peculiarities consisted in not retiring to rest at the usual hours. She would frequently employ half the night in examining the wardrobe of the family, to see that nothing was missing, and that every thing was in its proper place. The following is told as a proof of her oddities:

One morning, about two or three o'clock, having been unsuccessful in a search, she awake Mr. Erskine from a sound sleep, by putting to him this important interrogatory: "Harry, love, where's your white waistcoat?"

Interesting Reminiscences of Revolutionary Times.

PLEASANT MOUNT, PA., Dec. 2, 1854.

Editors Boston Rec: Believing that you take pleasure in having your readers well posted in matters relating to our Revolutionary fathers and mothers; hence, I may be permitted to offer your readers a slight sketch of a visit to see the great souled "Greeny Benjamin," an angel of mercy and matron in Washington's army, of whom the newspapers have oft made honorable mention.

This patriotic widow is a resident of this town, and is 110 years old. When she was 100 years, I chanced to have a seat with her in a four horse stage sleigh from Honesdale, to this place, distant 16 miles, we two being the only passengers inside, during a tremendous storm. To-day, after a lapse of nearly ten years, I did myself the pleasure of calling on "Grand Mam" again. After the usual preliminaries, my next inquiry was regarding her circumstances and earthly comforts. I was answered "Favorably." But since I had seen her last her locks had become more whitened, yet her eyes seemed full of patriotic fire, and as keen as those of an eagle; with step firm, and form erect as an American liberty pole. She held in her hand a bunch of fine white fleece wool, and thus she became seated. During our conversation she continued separating, with the thumb and fingers of the right hand, and preparing said wool for carding, in her old fashioned hand-cards by her own hands, as she had done for thirty years then past. She repeated that she was glad to see me, and said she would still call me "Her Frenchman," as I often reminded her of a man of that nation who served with Washington's army at Yorktown, and against the British and the cursed Tories, and in the same trenches where Corporal Osborn, her husband, was working at the cannon.

"As I well remember the day," she continued, "that I and Caty Lambertson, my husband's sister, whom I always loved as my own sister, was one day going down from the American tents to the trenches, to carry our husbands and some friends their dinners. While the cannone were firing from both sides by spells, we were met by Gen. Washington, on horseback, all smutty with powder, smoke and sweat. He stopped his horse on recognising us, and spoke out snallingly (for he never laughed like most folke) 'Ladies, ain't you afraid of those cannon?' I told him 'No, sir, 'tis only the American hullets that are cheating the gallows about this time; so, we are going to carry our men some dinner at the trenches;' for I was always more afraid of the Tories than the bullets, since I knew to my sorrow they are but sly dogs, and rascally thieves."

She continued: "I recollect as plain as can be the last time I saw Gen. Washington. It was at Newburgh, of a drisaly, wet day. When he rode out to where Caty and I stood, and with a smile recognized us, he had a silk oil cloth cloak over his uniform, with buttons up and down over each breast to his shoulders; and I also remember where Caty and I stood, a little in the rear of the American officers at Yorktown, when the British officers and men, with black silk handkerchiefs tied to some of their drums, marched up in front of Washington and other officers, with their hats off, to surrender, and the tears ran down their faces, and one of the British officers had his sword handed back to him again, and then he looked very sorrowful." I asked if she did not feel sympathy for them, whereupon, with eyes sparkling as if full of magnetic fire, and her head erect, she replied; "No, for their sorrow had come too late."

In reply to the question of how many husbands she had had, she said: "Three—Wm. Reed, of Orange county, who died shortly after the Continental Congress had declared war. I was afterward married to Aaron Osborn, of the same county, and soon after he joined Washington's army as a corporal; but he always acted as sergeant; having the confidence of the General, was often selected sergeant of the Guard, and some times at Washington's *marquee*; and I went to camp with him to do what I could in any befitting capacity, often assisting in making and mending the officers' and others' clothes. And we staid in the army six long years, and until our good General disbanded his army, when we were honorably discharged.

"The officers paid me well for all I did for them, but one, who died. That one gave me an order on his brother—a rich brother in New York—but he being a Tory, and living with the British while they held New York, after the war was ended, refused to pay the order because his brother was a rebel, but I heard that after the peace, he went 'Out West,' and died a beggar. I have never complained of this loss, for the Tories got well thrashed for their sneaking after the 'red coats.'

"Well, after my faithful husband died, I again married John Benjamin, of Newburgh, and by him had five children. He died, and I became the third time a widow. Our Government has granted me a pension of ninety-six dollars a year, and on that, the carding and spinning, as well as knitting the yarn into stockings, and the kindness of many friends, I am comfortably cared for, and enjoy pretty good health to this day."

Mrs. Benjamin here brought out a skein of pure white yarn, spun on her old fashioned wheel the day before, and it would probably compare with any that I saw exhibited at the late "World's Fair" in New York. Our parting with this loving monument of patriarchal patriotism, it was with deep feelings of veneration.

While the bright visions of hope suppiant those dark days of our nation's birth, since they have passed away, I fondly trust that the first attempt with the design to destroy our constitutional union the inception may be strangled at its birth. And while our American people, whether manor or distant born, hold firmly to the words of the "Father of our Country" on a most perilous occasion: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night!" then is our Constitution and our nation safe.

The true meaning of said advice and command being thus manfully explained: On the occasion referred to, Washington had with grief discovered that there were those in the American army not truly Americanised, whose blinded hearts were still in secret union with the enemies of American liberty. They, although enlisted in the ranks of the Continental Army, whose chief commander was Washington, under the Great Jehovah; yet Washington had seen that they were not Americanised, and now his orders are positive: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night!"

On that ever memorable night did Aaron Osborn, the husband of his at present living wife, Mrs. Benjamin, faithfully assist, as sergeant of Washington's Guard, to carry those orders into full execution.

I am, gentlemen, most truly yours, P. P. R.

The largest cannon in the world is in India. It weighs forty tons, and is formed of a mixed metal. A seat in the interior accommodates five persons without crowding. It is used for throwing tax-gatherers from one town to another.

A genteelly dressed man entered a shooting gallery in New York on the 3d, and asked for a loaded pistol, stating that he desired to practice a little. Shortly after he received the weapon he placed it against his forehead and fired. The ball entered the brain, but strange as it may appear, the missile was extracted and he was still living on the following night, although it was not thought possible he could survive much longer.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855

Route to Conference.—Preachers and visitors attending the Louisiana Conference at Franklin, 17th inst., will have choice of two routes: By steamer from New Orleans to Donaldsonville—thence by stage to the Lake House. There a light draught boat takes passengers and mails for Franklin. The boat will land Conference persons at Walker's Wharf, where Rev. N. A. Cravens informs us they will be met and conducted to lodgings.

The other route is by Opelousas railroad—a daily train—to Thibodaux, and thence by stage to Tiger ville and thence by boat to Franklin. Trip within two days.

Correspondents will wait on our columns. Conference matters must be dispatched. Several Obituary and other articles deferred till next week: among them "Young America."

Books.—J. C. Morgan, whose Book and Periodical Depot, near the Post-office, is supplied for the fullest demands of the season, has laid Cummings's "Sabbath Evening Lectures on Mathew and Mark" on our table; the notice of which, with others, must be deferred another week.

Aid for Corpus Christi.—We are pleased to have received, in aid of this mission, under Rev. H. S. Lafferty, the sum of $30, through Dr. Winans, contributed as follows:

Dr. Winans, $10; Martha Winans, $3; N. S. Dickson, $5; R. Germany, $5; Sylvania Petty, $2 50; Phillip Petty, $2 50; Malinda Petty, $2.

Female School at Baton Rouge.—Those having daughters to educate will consult Mrs. Read's Card, (4th page), to their advantage. We have seen this school in operation, and know enough of its moral, social and literary advantages to recommend it heartily. Dancing is not of the accomplishments taught.

Lake Providence Herald.—Dr. Bard, the editor, has run up Democratic colors. He sustained the neutral well. The Herald is a party acquisition.

Ocean Springs Gazette.—The last, best thing from this Newport of Southern Watering, is the Gazette—a neat and every way creditable weekly. Geo. A. Cox proprietor and J. E. K. Washington Editor. We enter the "Exchange" with pleasure.

Methodist Protestants in Ga.—The minutes of this body are published at length in the Southern Olive Tree. It met in the city of Atlanta on the second day of November The statistics show 2979 members, seventy churches, and value of church property $12,925.

German Methodists.—Dr. Nast reports that the increase of members in German Domestic Missions last year was one thousand, of which seven hundred were in the western conferences.

Religion at Home.—"Let them learn first," says Paul, "to show piety at home." Religion begins in the family. That sort only shining abroad is a very suspicious sort One of the holiest sanctuaries on earth is home. The family altar is more venerable than any altar in the cathedral. The education of the soul for eternity begins by the fireside. The principle of love, which is to be carried through the universe, is first unfolded in the family.

A HINT TO POLITICIANS.

The National Magazine remarking upon the comparative statistics of the census of 1850 says:—

"The representation of the Roman Church here is surprising, and should undeceive at once our political managers. It has but one thousand one hundred and twelve churches, which can accommodate only six hundred and twenty-one thousand hearers!—not *one-eleventh* of the number of churches belonging to the Methodists, scarcely more than *one-eighth* of the number of the Baptists, not *one-fourth* the number of the Presbyterians. It has not *one-thirty-third* of the whole number reported, while the Methodists have more than *one-third*, and the Baptists nearly *one-fourth*.

"The comparative feebleness of Popery among us, as shown in this table, accords with the statement of the government report respecting immigration. We have had quite exaggerated apprehensions on this subject. Of our twenty-four millions, only about two and a quarter millions are native of Europe.—This is less than ten per cent. About one million of these are Irish, a people who have been supposed to be more numerous than the whole foreign-born population reported by the Census."

Our Railroads.—The following exhibit of the receipts for the past month of the two great roads now in course of construction gives a very favorable foreshadowing of what we may expect when they have extended their iron arms farther from us.

Earnings of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad for the month of December, 1854:

	Passg.	Freight.	Total.
December	$4,797 82	$11,642 78	$16,720 78
November	3,580 55	8,231 33	8,812 33
Increase	$1,236 97	$3,771 25	$7,908 45

The following statement exhibits the receipts upon the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Western Railroad for the month of December, 1854:

From Passengers	$3,618 25
From Freight	7,815 70
Total	$11,433 95

Total receipts of cotton to December 31, 9,666 bales.

THE LAST MARK OF ANTICHIST.

If St. Paul and St. John, as may be supposed, spoke in prophetic vision of an adversary to be developed after their times, we may conclude the complete Antichrist near his advent.

"Hereby know ye the Spirit of God: every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is *come* in *the flesh*, is of God: and every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God, and this is that Spirit of Antichrist, whereof ye have heard that it should come; and lo! now already is it in the world." 1 Epistle of St. John iv. 2d, 3.

"For many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is *come in the flesh*. This is a deceiver, and an Antichrist." 2 Ep. St. John, vii.

A "lay preacher" in the Southern Churchman calls attention, in connexion with the Pope's council now convened to declare the immaculate conception of Mary, to the marks or indicia of *Antichrist* according to the Epistles of the beloved Apostle. There is but *one* noted by him in the verses prefixed. It is *confessing not that Jesus Christ has* COME IN THE FLESH—a denial of his true humanity—an ignoring of that blessed, comforting doctrine which St. Paul calls a "great mystery."

These pertinent remarks are added: "What is the most striking event of modern times, in these latter days, which would point to that power or church, calling itself christian, which virtually, and actually denies, that our blessed Lord was, *true man*, as well as very God? Certainly it is that avowed purpose of the Church of Rome, at this time to settle, abridge, decide and proclaim the stupendous fact, that the Virgin Mary *was not a true woman* born by ordinary generation—but miraculously, as the Son of God was—and that she therefore is to be mediatrix ante mediatorem—not merely the object of worship and prayer to mediate with the Saviour, but a co-mediator, the Queen of Heaven, a Goddess, who never was a woman, though Christ himself so called her, when he wrought his first miracle, and when he finished his great work upon the Cross.

"This blasphemous dogma is now to be decreed by the dignitaries of the Roman church in Council assembled—the Pope at their head—the christian world, prepared for the last new addition to the Gospel by the Encyclical letter dated Gaeta, February 2nd, 1849, is now about to hear it decreed from the Vatican that the Virgin Mary, was born without original sin, born miraculously, born immaculate, therefore *no woman*, and consequently, and inevitably, as our Lord was her son, he was the *Son*, NOT *of a woman*, but of some kind of sinless, perfect, and divine being—and could not therefore have partaken of our nature. It seems to manifest, that his Holiness is thus crowning his claws, with this last symbol of Antichrist, by a denial that "Jesus Christ is come in the flesh."

LETTER FROM REV. W. LAMBUTH.

Shanghae, China, Oct. 2, 1854.

Brother McTyeire—Allow me, in the fullness of my heart, to return to my Christian brethren and friends sincere and heartfelt thanks for sending me among this benighted people. The mail leaves this evening, in consequence of which my letter will be brief, only stating some few particulars, that you and others may be informed of our arrival and position, and of the state of affairs about Shanghae. I sit here to-day on the confines of this great empire, endeavoring to learn the language. I have made but little progress as yet, but praise be to Him who hath put it in my heart to come and teach this people. Shrouded in darkness and enveloped in heathenish superstition, I have nought to complain of. I see wickedness and idolatry at every step, but not a word am I able to say in the way of admonition. My Christian friend, you can form no conception of the existing state of China—of the chain of heathenish superstition which binds the mental powers of this people in darkness—until you see it with your own eyes, excluding neither rich nor poor.

To multiply words would be needless, especially at the present time. On the 6th May last we sailed from New York and on 17th September, sabbath evening, arrived at Shanghae China; all well and safe. Found Brother Cuningham and family well and entering into the work of our Blessed Saviour with Missionary zeal. Compelled from necessity to seek shelter where we could, all save Brother Belton and family have taken lodgings in Brother Cunnyngham's house, where we receive every kindness and want for nothing.

The state of affairs about Sanghae is in much confusion, and I might say, it prevails at this time over the whole empire. The Rebels and Imperialists are still contending with each other in our very midst. On yesterday, the first day of this month, sabbath, they were battling some three hours within gunshot of the houses; but few were wounded; none, as I have heard, were killed. More about this when I write again.

The Church South has now five missionaries in China, Brother Taylor the sixth, but is now in America. One half of this number are young and inexperienced in the Ministry. But blessed be God for His inestimable blessings, as for myself I have devoted my life to this work, live long or die soon. I hope to live at the foot of the Cross of Christ and by His aid and the comforts of the Holy Ghost alone. I expect to be successful in my Mission.

I ask an interest in the prayers of the Church at home, so that under the multiplicity of cares and duties which will devolve upon me, I may be sustained, supported and grow in grace and the knowledge of Christ and be successful in my calling.

May He who presides over the Universe direct and guide us.

Your brother in Christ,

William Lambuth.

Three hundred and twenty-six revolutionary pensioners died during the past year. The number now on the pension roll is one thousand and sixty.

METHODIST PRESS.

The Periodical Committee of the East Texas Conference present, in their report, an opinion in which we heartily concur:

"Your Committee are under the impression that as all traveling preachers act as agents for the paper, that it be sent to them free of charge, as our other church papers. The 15 per cent plan, as lately published in the Texas Advocate, we are fearful will work more injuries than it will do good. We hope therefore, that it will meet the views of the Publishing Committees of both Conferences to discontinue the plan."

Just so. The *esprit du corps* of Methodist preachers is worth more than 15 per cent. Substituting one motive for the other will, we think, prove a failure. Methodist preachers know the relation of their Christian Advocate system to their labors—it is an aid and compliment to their ministry; a coworker. If the paper is what it ought to be, they will promote its circulation from high and disinterested motives. If not, no *per cent.* on the subscription price will induce them to put it among the families and members of their charges. On the old plan of Agency a minister felt no embarressment in asking a person to take the Advocate; he could recommend it boldly, and even urge its subscription as a duty. Now the suggestion is—"You are after the 15 per cent. There is a quarter-age motive." The difference between a hireling agency and one based on voluntary, disinterested grounds, can be appreciated by Methodist preachers. Cent-per-cent is not the way to set them to work. Make the paper worthy of their agency, and put the *per cent.*, if there is any to spare, into the dividends for widows and orphans. By-and-by we shall hear of a proposition to give each preacher a certain per cent. on his missionary collections!!

Some, 'tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true, will receive a church paper as agents, *free*, and do nothing for it. It is to be hoped *they* are few. But breaking up our whole system of agency, in order to reach these few, will, in the plain and forcible language of the East Texas report, "work more injuries than it will do good."

The California Christian Advocate of December 1 is before us, freighted with good news. The churches at San Jose, Springfield, Mariposa, Stockton and Sacramento were blessed with revival influences. The last especially: over forty conversions and accessions to the Church—(M. E. Church, North.) The Baptist Churches at Stockton and Sacramento were also prospering; quite a number baptised and received. Rev. Mr. Simunds, in a card, thanks the different Methodist churches in San Francisco for the valuable aid furnished the feeble society at Mission Dolores, to enable them to pay for their new church. The net receipts of the tea meetings were about ELEVEN HUNDRED dollars. On the day the church was opened for divine service, they received, through Judge Tracy, a very elegant set of plate for the communion service.

The North Western Advocate says: "The number of conferences that have recommended change of discipline on slavery, as far as is now known, have a majority of three."

Missions to Slaves in Louisiana.—Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the *Western Christian Advocate*, said, but a short time since, "The truth must be told though the heavens fall,—The Methodist Episcopal Church, *South*, is doing more than any and every other agency to improve the condition of the colored race."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The first Missionary Anniversary of the German Methodist Sunday Schools of New Orleans, was celebrated on the second Sunday (afternoon) in December. Four Schools united for this purpose; three of them met at the Circle of Nayades street, and marched in procession with flowing Banners up to Felicity street Church, where the Lafayette School met them. The exercises of the meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which speeches were delivered by the Sunday School children. There were about one hundred and fifty children present. Sixteen pieces were spoken, consisting of Poetry—religious Dialogues, &c., &c. in first rate sound German. Indeed they deserve credit. After these exercises a collection was taken up, amounting to $18. Before the children dispersed, there were cakes distributed among them, and up to the last moment, the finest order prevailed. The officers and Teachers of the various Schools, enjoyed the celebration about as much as the children, as also, the congregation assembled on the occasion.

The Dryades street School in the Second District numbers about 60 children, and is conducted by three officers and 12 Teachers. Some of the children embraced religion lately, others are still seekers.

Piety street school in the Third District, numbers 40 children, is conducted by three officers and 10 Teachers. This school has been growing in interest, and is now in a very promising condition. Some of the children are seekers of religion.

Lafayette school in the Fourth District, numbers 30 children, is conducted by two officers, and eight Teachers. This school promises well for the future.

Carrollton school numbers about 30 children, is conducted by three officers and six Teachers; it has gained greatly in interest lately.

The exact amount of money collected for Missionary purposes will appear in our next report, but it will be nothing short of $125 besides what was collected for the schools.

J. M. Hofer.

New Orleans Medical News and Hospital Gazette.

The December number of the fore-named Medical Monthly has been received. It contains matter of full as much interest to the profession as any that has preceded it.

Revival Intelligence.

An esteemed Christian friend writes good news from Clinton, La. Happy are we to Chronicle it. The young pastor, Rev. J Wheat, has had a happy initiation to the pastorate: he has struck the key-note of his ministry—may it be to the end full of the blessing of the gospel:

Clinton, La., Dec. 26, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—It will be pleasing to some of your readers to know, that, God has visited our town with a season of awakening, and revival. Christians are stirred up to "love, and good works," and are helping forward the "car of Zion," by their faith, and prayers. Some, who have, for a long time, been halting between two opinions, during our gracious revival have concluded to cast their lots in with the people of the Lord. Forty-three persons have united with the Methodist Church in this place. A goodly proportion of whom, are persons of influence and weight of character, who know, and feel what they have taken on themselves in assuming Church membership. May all, who have come in, be pillars in the temple of our divine master, which shall stand during Time, in the kingdom of *grace*; during Eternity, in the kingdom of *glory*!

Some, who were careless heretofore, have been much wrought upon by the Spirit of God, and have listened with serious attention; but in despite of their convictions have said to the Spirit "Go thy way for this time." May the same Spirit follow them to their homes, their shops and stores, and give them no rest until they seek, and find "rest in Christ."

I hope those, who have been with us in *former days*, and who have wept, and prayed for Clinton, will not cease to pray, that the good Lord may carry on his own work, 'till the "prince of peace" shall reign over the whole town. W.

Moreau St.—This Church, in Third District of New Orleans, under charge of Rev. J. A. Ivey is enjoying a season of refreshing. The Christmas and New Year's holidays have been spent in a protracted meeting. Services continue every night. Up to this time about thirty have been converted and added to the Church. The pastor is aided by Rev. B. Alexander, lately transfered from Tennessee Conference.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Texas Annual Conference commenced its fifteenth session in Chappell Hill, Dec. 13th, and closed on the 19th.

Bishop Early was *early* on the ground. Although this is his first Episcopal tour he seemed perfectly at home in the chair of an Annual Conference. Prompt and energetic in the dispatch of business, his gentlemanly deportment, his affability, and kindness won the hearts of the preachers and people.

When the hour arrived each day for opening the morning session, instead of presenting the usual appearance of bustling business, the Conference Room was filled with preachers and people engaged in a prayer meeting, the Bishop taking the lead in exhorting sinners—comforting mourners, and stirring up the people of God to struggle for a deeper work of grace. These morning prayer meetings awakened a spirit of devotion throughout the community, and we had what is becoming of late entirely too uncommon, a Conference revival. On the last day the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to Bishop Early for the efficient, energetic, and very satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the business of our Annual Conference, and that we will pray for the special Providence of God to conduct him safely to the bosom of his family, and spare his life for many years to continue a blessing to the church and the world."

The preachers presented the Bishop a splendid Texas saddle, as a memento of their affection for him, and symbol of the Itinerancy in Texas. It is yet on horseback.

The Missionary Anniversary was an interesting occasion. Rev. W. H. Seat, and Bishop Early, were the speakers, and nobly did they plead a noble cause, but I am ashamed to confess it, (after reading your account of the Mississippi Anniversary in which you state that their collections amounted to *only* 700 dollars,) I am ashamed to acknowledge, ours fell a little short of five hundred dollars.

Statistics.—We report this year, 6335 whites and 1817 colored members, and 114 local preachers—an increase in our membership, of 345. We have 36 Sunday Schools—38 superintendants and 215 teachers. We have 62 churches, and our church property is estimated at $96 900.

Itinerancy.—Frederick Roedenlinen, John W. Cape, James W. Points, T. B. Buckinham, August Engel, Gustavus Elly and John C. Kopp were admitted on trial in the travelling connection.

James McLeod, Robert M. Drake, Andrew Davis and Gideon W. Cottinham were re-admitted.

Pleasant M. Yell, Wm. L. Kidd, J. W. Leadbetter and Wm. G. Foote were located at their own request.

Rev. F. A. Owen, book agent, was with us, and by his pleasing address and effective preaching made a fine impression upon the Texas Conference. He gave us the most satisfactory assurance that he would afford us every facility in his power for establishing a Book Depository in our midst for continuing the publication of the Texas Christian Advocate, and for commencing a new paper in the German language. We hope to commence the *German Reformer* in April or May. Could not some of your wealthy brethren aid us by making a handsome donation to purchase types, etc., to begin with. This is a work which christianity, philanthropy, and patriotism demand at our hands.

Educational.—We have five Literary Institutions, under the control of the Conference. Rutersville College, Bastrop Academy, Chappell Hill Institute, Andrew Female College at Huntsville, and Paine Female Institute at Gulied. These are all in a prosperous condition. In addition, our Conference have resolved to establish another of a high order, designed exclusively for students well advanced, who wish to take a regular Collegiate Course.

A Tract Society was organised, and Rev Allen M. Box appointed Tract Agent.

Our next session is to be held in your neighboring city of Galveston. Can you not pay us a visit! Yours etc.,

H. S. T.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE

Closed its labors this evening, and we hasten to furnish our readers with its action, so far as relates to the appointments for the ensuing year. They will be found below. [Atlanta Examiner, 21st.

Augusta District: J W Glenn, P E; Savannah: Trinity, T H Jordan; Wesley Chapel, W M Crumley; Andrew Chapel, O P Fitzgerald; City Mission, G G N Macdonel; Chatham Mission, R J Harwell; Springfield, T S L Harwell; Sylvania and Scriven Colored Mis, D O'Driscell and A J Dean; Waynesboro', F F Reynolds; Burke colored Mis, A Averett; Fairhaven, Mis, W B McHan; Louisville and Richmond, Robert A Connor and R H Waters; Jefferson colored Mis, P C Harris; Augusta, James E Evans; Colored Mis, J M Armstrong; City Mission, J O A Clark; Lincolnton, W P Norman; Columbia, Wesley P Arnold; Colored Mission, J S Dunn; Wilkes, Richard Lane; Washington, Daniel Kelsey; Warrenton, W J Cotter; Sparta, C W Key; Hancock, J W Knight; Colored Mission, to be supplied.

Athens District: J W Talley, P E; Athens, Joseph S Key; Colored charge, N H Palmer; Watkinsville, David Balock and John Patillo, Factory Mission, David Crenshaw; Monroe; A W Rowland; Covington and Oxford Station, W R Branham; Newton Circuit, George C Clark; Madison, Thomas F Pierce; Morgan, M W Arnold; Kingston colored Mission, Eli Bennett; Greensboro', John P Duncan; Greene colored Mission, to be supplied; Lexington and Oglethorpe Mission, W H C Cone and J H Gregan; Elberton, H H Parks and W S Turner; Broad River colored Mission, Henry Crawford; Carnesville, J W Brady and J P Howell; Emory College, Alexander Means and W J Sasnett; Madison Female College, J H Echols and James L. Pierce; Agent A B Society, G J Pearce; Agent for Emory College, C R Jowett.

Dahlonaga District: George Bright, P E; Dahlonega, John H Mashburn and M Hamhey; Lawrenceville, W J Wardlaw; Gainsville, Franklin L Brantley; Decatur, Albert Grap; Canton, J W Burke; Clarksville, J H Harris; Ellijay Mission, Tyre Harbin, (one to be supplied;) Morphey Mission, James G Worley and Joseph Chambers; Blairesville Mission, W G Allen; Ducktown Mission, to be supplied; Clayton Mission, W H Thomas; Morganton, J Newell.

Marietta District: J B Payne, P E; Marietta Station, Wiley G Parks; Jacob R Owen, Supernumerary; Marietta Circuit, Milton C Smith and James H Reese; Cassville, Andrew Neese; Dallas Mission, Alfred Dorman; Rome Station, C A Fulwood; Cave Spring, William P Clontz and T T Christian; Subligna, W F Connelly; Lafayette, H P Pitchford; Dalton, Robert F Jones; Calhoun, W M D Bond; Spring Place, John Strickland; Summerville, W Brewer; Dade Mission, Harvey McHan.

LaGrange District: J C Simmons, P E. LaGrange, W G Connor. West Point, James M Austin. Troup and Colored Mission, Willis D Mathews, (one to be supplied;) Greenville and Colored Mission, Sidney M Smith and F M Boynton. Franklin, Robert Stripling. Carrollton, Peter Groover. Villa Rica Mission, C Trussell, (one to be supplied.) Newman, W H Evans. Palmetto, Nonh Smith. Atlanta Station, S Antheny, (one to be supplied.) Circuit, J. Bering. Fayetteville, Isaac N Craven. Zehulon, Francis W Baggerly. Griffin, W R Foote. McDonough and Jackson, J W Yarboro', and L Q Allen.

Columbus District: Lovick Pierce, P E. Columbus and Colored Mission, E W Spoar and W J Scott. City Mission, W D Shea. Factory Mission, to be supplied. Buena Vista, Leonard Rush. Lanier, Wyatt Brooks. Talbotton Station, Lewis J Davies. Talbot Circuit, John M Marshall. Colored Mission, R Green. Thomaston Station, A. Wynn Upson, T H Whithy. Colored Mission, M Bollah. Hamilton, J D Adams. Harris Colored Mission, W W Tidwell. Whitesville, Jackson Rush. Cusseta, M Maisby.

Macon District: Alfred T Mann, P E Macon, James W Hinton. Vinoville, O P Anthony. Colored Charge, James M Dickey. Clinton, Silas H Cooper. Milledgeville and Bethel, Charles P Cooper. Bethel Colored Mission, M H Hebbard. Eatonton and Colored Mission, Josiah Lewis and D T Holmes. Monticello, William A Florence. Culloden, Wesley Smith. Colored Mission, to be supplied. Knoxville Colored Mission, to be supplied. Fort Valley, John B Wardlaw. Colored Mission, James Jones. Perry, R Lester. Forsyth, E W Burch and W J Davies. Ocmulgee Colored Mission, to be supplied. Jeffersonville, John M Bright. Wesleyan Female College, O L Smith and John M Bonnell. Agent for Tract Cause, J Blakely Smith.

Lumpkin District: W Knox, P E. Lumpkin, J B Jackson. Stewart, D Williame and R M Cotter. Chattahoochee Colored Mission, J T Turner. Cuthbert and Emmaus, W H Potter. Fort Gaines, Ira L Potter. Randolph Colored Mission, T R Stewart. Starksville, John B McGeahee. Americus Station, J R Littlejohn. Circuit, Y F Tignor. Suntor Colored Mission, W M Watts. Vienna, E T McGehee. Worth Mission, J W Carroll. Hawkinsville, J W Traywick. Andrew Female College, J H Caldwell and Francis X Forster. Charles Thomas, Chaplain U S N.

Sandersville District: D Cox, P E. Sandersville, Joseph T Smith and John E Sentell. Dublin, Wesley P Pledger. Irwinton, L B Payne. Jacksonville, A J Deavours. Keidsville, W S Baker. McIntosh and Darien, E White. Emanuel Mission, F W Flanders. Bulloch and Bryan, J Ainsworth, Hinesville, Daniel J Myrick.

W H Ellison transferred to Alabama Conference.

The next meeting to be held at LaGrange.

A Pointed Reply.—One of the most remarkable replies we remember ever to have heard is attributed to Mr Oulton, the barrister. Some one in his hearing used the hackneyed sarcasm that between the Churches of England and Rome there is but a paper wall. "True," said he, "but the whole Bible is printed on it."

NEW YEAR.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-four has gone to swell the long catalogue of years previous, freighted with a varied and eventful history. Many who hailed its advent with joy, and saw bright hopes and brilliant promises beckoning to them from it, have faltered and fallen along the way. Many who looked on its birth darkly and sorrowfully have seen guiding-stars spring up in their path, and now push on in the journey with strong hearts and high hopes. It is full of burials in the recollection of some—of christenings in the memories of others: crowned here with the yew and cypress—there with the olive and laurel.

In its general character the year just ended is like the years that preceded it; for the web of life has always the same warp and woof through the colors stand out more darely or brilliantly at one time than another. In its own private history, however, eighteen hundred and fifty-four must be deemed unusually eventful and important: not so much so as those that have turned the fate of the world—that have obliterated the effects of years previous and moulded those which were to succeed: not so much so as that in which Alaric conquered the Romans, or that in which Charles Martel saved Europe from a Saracen mastery: not so much so as that of Magna Charta, or of Cromwell, or of Napoleon's defeat, or of our own Declaration. These years were celebrated by the birth, the success or the defeat of great principles, and this dead one has not witnessed any thing analogous. It has, nevertheless, seen the steady advance of what was initiated before, and given its influence and labors in behalf of the right. It has taken what was given it, guarded the trust with care, and committed it with more than a common accretion to its successor.

Prominent among the principles advanced by it is the one embodied in the opening of Japan to commerce and civilization. The full effects of this measure are not now to be summed up, but when another century shall have followed the last, the briefest history will be sure to date its notice of Japan from the year when it first really entered into a national existence. The revolution in Spain and that in China are in some points analagous to the opening of Japan, and show that liberty and learning have become more strong and imperative within the twelve month past, and even able to make some inroads into hostile territory. The same fact, too, looks out from the revolutions and contests of Mexico, New Grenada, Peru, Venezuela, and most of the other South American States. Knowledge has extended itself. The people have learned that they had rights, where before they knew not of their existence, and have demanded the enjoyment of them.

It is very much to be doubted whether the morality of the world has increased in a ratio proportionate with the increase of knowledge. Some of the most terrible crimes ever committed have been during 1854, and we recollect no year when murders were more frequent or robberies and rascality more general. Villany has been grander and more colossal in its proportions also. Schuyler and Meiggs throw Swartwout and all similar financiers completely into the back ground and vindicate to themselves the highest honors of rascality. Forgery and theft have been almost epidemic. Failures, too, of honest and honorable men have been unusually numerous and severe. Banks have exploded one after another in every direction producing as wide-spread distress as any year that can be cited.

The mortality of 1854 has been immense. Cholera has surpassed any of its previous outbreaks in extent and fatality, being simultaneously at Copenhagen and Barbadoes, New York, Paris and Messina. In Naples twenty thousand fell in one week, and one-third of the entire population of some of the West India Islands have been taken off by it. The yellow fever has been epidemic in this country. The loss of life and property at sea has been unprecedented. More ocean steamships have foundered or been wrecked since the first day of last January than were in existence ten years ago. When the full maritime report of the year is made up it will astonish every one.

The war between France, England and Turkey against Russia is a prominent event in the year's record. Its result, if continued, will affect the world more lastingly than all of Napoleon's. If immediately ended it will still be remembered for the fruitless efforts of the Allies in the Baltic, and the gallant conduct of the Russians at Sebastopol.

In this country the discussion of the Nebraska Bill, and the rise and rapid growth of a new political party are perhaps, as important events as any. The crops have been generally good, notwithstanding fears to the contrary, and the business of the country has proved to be on a sound basis by standing up successfully under a severe pressure.

This is but an allusion to some of the more prominent events that have occurred during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and yet it is all that our space will allow. We welcome the advent of fifty-five, trusting that it will be more prosperous and golden than its predecessor, and make compensation for past sufferings by future joys. We hope that all of our readers may enjoy a Happy New Year, and a great many of them, and that when 1856 makes his appearance they will be able to look back on a profitable and well-spent year.

IMMIGRATION.

"Twenty-three thousand immigrants from foreign countries arrived at the port of New York, in one day, last week."

The return of some few hundred emigrants to Ireland and Germany, since the present agitation on the question of citizenship had birth, has been cited by the opposers of the movement as evidence that no action could be had in the premises without stopping all foreign immigration and driving home many who have already arrived and settled down in business. It might have been argued in contradiction that the premises warranted no such conclusion; that a certain proportion of all who arrived might naturally be expected, within a few years, to return to the lands from whence they emigrated, either to see old friends, revisit old places, or, with the competency acquired here, to settle down and spend the evening of life where its morning dawned. We know that such has always been the case, and it is a natural inference that it will always remain so. The number who return will be in some ratio to those who leave, and the greater the number who come to our shores the greater will be the number who go from them.

It was proper to have said something of this sort in reply to those who have argued a fearful and dangerous depopulation of the country if the rights and privilegee of American citizenship were conferred with a less open hand upon foreigners. A more convincing argument, and one that cuts under that which is the basis and whole support of the terrorists, is deduced from the statement we have placed at the head of this article.

Their logic sprang from the fact that some hundreds of foreigners returned to their native land when the subject of an extension of the period of naturalization was first mooted. Here is the opposing fact that, notwithstanding the general publicity which has been given to the coming movement in nearly every county of every country in Europe, twenty-three thousand immigrants arrived at a single port in a single day. The fact carries argument, inference and corollary along with it. So long as land and living are cheaper here than elsewhere; so long as personal rights are unrestricted; so long as every privilege of life except this one of suffrage—which is a right not enjoyed or understood by the majority of those who arrive here—are guaranteed and maintained; so long as a man may worship as he pleases, speak as he chooses and act as he sees fit, with a constant opportunity to make to himself a competency if not a fortune, just so long the American people may legislate about naturalization until they get tired;—extending the necessary period to twenty, forty or a hundred years, and foreigners will continue to come—immigration to remain as it is and has been. The majority of immigrants who arrive here know nothing of suffrage at home, but very much of taxation, religious intolerance and actual suffering. From all these they are freed forever the moment they tread on our shores. It is only that portion that has grown fat here and been enlightened that so lustily cries for more, or that which is influenced by causes not at all commendable. Thus far citizenship has been considered a privilege and inestimable right. If shared with every one—if given away without price or respect—it is likely to lose something of its original rank and respect.

We are glad to see that immigration hither continues up to its old standard. We welcome every new comer to this pleasant land of our fathers. We welcome him to our healthful skies and verdant fields. We greet his accession to the great inheritance which we have enjoyed. We welcome him to the blessings of good government and religious liberty. We welcome him to the treasures of science and the delights of learning. We welcome him to the transcendent sweets of domestic life, to the happiness of kindred and parents and children." Our fields and plains are still broad and ample, and the efforts of every laborer crowned with a fitting reward. Let every one come, from every notice, and enjoy with us what we enjoy. Only let our rights and privileges be so guarded and surrounded that they shall not be lost by ignorance, intolerance or presumption.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

In the present embroiled state of European affairs it has seemed desirable to some of the merchants of New York and other Northern cities that the Government of the United States should offer its services as a mediator between the contending nations, and endeavor to reconcile existing difficulties. The plan first appeared in the shape of a petition and was cordially seconded by a portion of the public press, even before matters became more complicated by the alliance of Austria with the Western powers. It is since reported to have come before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and been favorably received. Very possibly that Committee in its report may make such a recommendation as to ensure the offer.

There is no danger that in the event of this Government's proffering its services towards an adjustment of the difficulties that induced and have continued the present war between Russia and the Allies, the offer would be received in any other than a respectful manner. If done properly we should run no risk of receiving any recommendations from either party to attend to our own business. Russia is, and always has been, friendly to the United States, and Great Britain is certainly anxious to be, for the present, on a good footing with her "transatlantic cousins." But it may be very seriously doubted whether either party would feel inclined to accept the overture, or whether, in case of the mediation being accepted on one side it would not almost certainly be rejected on the other. It is to be doubted whether any thing practical would come out of our interferences; and whether, in case there should, we should not subject ourselves to much expensive and delicate negotiation only to see our onward set aside and find ourselves taunted for partiality and incompetency by both parties. If mediation could have accomplished any thing it would, seemingly, have been done at a much earlier day by either Austria or Prussia, who were both ready and anxious to reconcile the belligerents and save themselves from the dangers and expense of protracted war. Their form of Government is more analagous to that of both parties than our own, their union is much closer, their interests are more common and their diplomacy certainly more subtle and studied than our "54:40 or fight" style of debate. Even as this moment Austria maintains a quasi neutrality, which she is endeavoring to improve to a reconciliation; and should she fail, Prussia has not been drawn into the conflict, and can continue to be the Mercury if not the Rhadamanthus of the belligerents.

But we are doubtful whether mediation or reference is now possible, let the offer come from what source it may. The questions by which the war had its origin have become of secondary importance. Both parties have gone into this contest and both have received some severe blows—enough to beget an exceeding angry spirit without sufficient reverses to render them reasonable. If either side had suffered excessively—if the Allied army had been swept from the Crimea or Sebastopol fallen—their feet—we should have far higher and more sanguine expectations of our overtures of peace being listened to. Such things have occurred. All the national pride and animosity has been aroused, and each feels confident of ultimate victory over the other. There are injuries to be redressed and avenged which do not leave a fitting frame of mind for friendly negotiation.

If, nevertheless, our legislators think themselves capable of bringing about a new era of good will, of restoring harmony and international equilibrium, there is no harm in their making the attempt. It would be a good escape pipe for much legislative rhetoric, and leave no worse off if no better. England is not particularly entitled to our good services on account of favors done us, but Russia once offered to mediate between Great Britain and this country and France actually aided us. So in the event of our offer being accepted, we should in some wise return favors for which we are still in debt.

A High Salary Refused.—The Rev. Dr. Potter, the new Episcopal Bishop of New York, has voluntarily relinquished $4000 of the $8000 voted by the Diocesan Convention as his annual salary. The Bishop says he has done this from a conviction of what is right. He thinks he can get on in New York city with $4000 per annum and rent free.

A young man named Ryan entered a Church in Cincinnati a few nights ago and stole from the pulpit a Bible and hymn book. He afterwards pawned them for thirty cents for the purpose of treating his friends, at the same time boasting of his theft. He was arrested and locked up.

Death of Gov Dorr.—Thomas Wilson Dorr, generally called "Governor" Dorr, died at his residence Providence, R. I., on the 27th ult. The life of Mr Dorr is interesting. Inasmuch as under his leadership the principle of Rhode Island made their first stand for the extension of the right of suffrage, and took up arms to defend what they considered an unattainable right denied to them by the dominant power, under the old charter of Charles the Second.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY:

DIED.—Holmes county, Miss., Sept. 15, 1854, SARAH A. CLOWER, wife of B. R. Clower, and daughter of G. W. and Catherine Sigler. She professed religion about eight years ago, and attached herself to the Methodist Church, and maintained her Christian course to the end of her pilgrimage.

Her numerous friends and relatives mourn her sudden departure, "but mourn not as those who have no hope," as her uniform Christian course warrants the belief that she has gone to a happier and brighter world, where tears, afflictions and sorrows are unknown. A.

BLACK HAWK, Doo. 18, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER—Was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, and died in October last, at Mississippi city, aged 41 years. He came to New Orleans in the fall of 1844, and continued a resident of it until his death. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for many years before and at once took an active part in sustaining the Poydras St. Church, and in the spread of Methodism throughout the city. His heart glowed with a holy enthusiasm to advance the cause of Christ, and to be instrumental in doing good. He became a prominent and very efficient member of the South Wesley Bible Society giving largely to its support and was at the time of his death one of its managers. He was a teacher in the Sabbath School, a class leader, and a church steward: in these positions he was liberal, punctual, and zealous. To no one is the Carondulet street Church more indebted for liberal plans and success during the past few years; and from no one have the ministers who have been sent to the city derived more encouragement. His hopeful and hearty interest in the cause of Methodism in New Orleans often cheered their hearts and lifted their hands.

He bequeathed a tenth of his estate ultimately to the cause of missions—indeed in the respect of giving he was in advance of most Christians. He had taken a position which must ultimately be that of all who profess Christ—that his obligation to his Saviour could not be met by inconsiderable returns but must be discharged by systematic offerings to the treasury of the Lord, to the extent of self-denial. He often said too, that as he gave the Lord blessed him—that his temporal no less than his spiritual welfare was advanced by what he did for his Master's cause.

He constantly sought after the blessing of entire sanctification—a blessing which, alas! too many of our people are regarding as unattainable, forgetting that "this kind goeth not out, but by prayer and fasting."

When he knew that he must die, and was asked if he felt ready and willing to go, he answered, O yes, yes: and looked surprised that any could suppose it to be any other way with him. While he stayed with us his faith, hope, and charity lighted up his heart, his life, and the circle of his Christian friends; but now his faith has changed to sight, his hope has vanished in the possession of its object and his love burns yet more brightly for he is present with the Lord. "Help Lord for the godly man ceaseth." K.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25, 1854.

FAYETTE, Miss. Dec. 26, 1854.

Dear Brother—I am instructed to send the following preamble and resolutions respecting Brother McCall, passed by our last Quarterly Conference.

Whereas in the disposition of Providence, it has pleased the great head of the Church to remove from among us our beloved Brother Dugald G. McCall. It is therefore unanimously resolved by the Quarterly Conference of the Coles Creek Circuit:

1st. That in the death of Brother McCall the church has lost one of its most pious members, the Quarterly Conference one of its most efficient Stewards and Class leaders, and the community one of its best citizens, and that while we sorrow deeply at his death, his long life of Christian integrity and earnest piety prevents the sorrow which has no hope.

2nd. That we sincerly sympathize with the family of our deceased brother in this sad bereavement, and that this expression of our sympathy be communicated to the family by the Secretary, and also published in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* and the Southern Watch Tower.

W. H. WATKINS, President.

B. F. JONES, Secretary.

To

TO THE CONFERENCE AGENTS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH:

Brethren—Having been elected to the Secretaryship of the Tract Society, I am desirous of hearing from each of you at your earliest convenience, at Nashville, Tenn. I wish to learn your addresses—the prospect you have severally of obtaining the requisite number of suitable persons for colporters—the point or points suitable for depots for Tracts, and Tract volumes, within the bounds of your respective conferences—and any other information you have to communicate.

Any monies you may have in hand, or that may be in the hands of the Treasurers of your Conference Tract Societies, you will please remit to me at once, at Nashville, as the successful prosecution of our great undertaking will require funds at an early day.

In the mean time, until you hear further from me, or the Parent Board, it is desirable that you employ your time in raising funds for the cause—remitting us promptly as possible—as we shall be unable to determine upon what scale to project our plan of operations, until we can form an opinion from your remittances, as to the amount of funds we may expect to realize.

J. HAMILTON.

December 25.

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The same hindrances which delay the publication of the Home Circle, will retard, for a time, the appearance of the Sunday School Visitor. We wish to employ every possible advantage of skill and experience, so as to put forth a *Child's Paper* that will be hailed by its readers with a hearty welcome. This we cannot do just yet. The editor, however, is all ready, and we will issue the Visitor at the earliest possible day—say, last of January, or first of February.

But we beg all officers and patrone of our Sunday Schools to consider the necessity of extending to this paper a large, prompt, and continuous patronage. We have to compete from the start, with similar publications, which are sustained by *over a hundred thousand subscribers*, and are thus enabled to employ the most costly materials and embellishments. Will you not, dear brethren, so rally to the support of *your* Sunday School Paper as to enable us to compete with those periodicals, without allowing our publishing interests to suffer?

It is believed that the size of the Visitor was much greater than necessary; it will, therefore, be reduced, tastefully embellished, and, in every way, handsomely executed.

Terms.—The Sunday School Visitor will be published monthly, at Nashville, Tenn., by Stevenson & Owen, according to the following scale:

Single copies,	40 cts. per annum
From 5 to 20 copies sent to one address,	34 " " "
From 20 to 50 " " "	25 " " "
From 50 to 100 " " "	20 " " "
100 and over,	15 " " "

When packages of five or more are sent to one address, the person to whom they are directed must be responsible for the distribution of the papers.

It will thus be seen that the terms are as low as possible, and the subscriptions must, therefore, be paid INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

All communications and exchanges must be sent to L. D. Huston, Editor. Subscriptions to STEVENSON & OWEN.

Notice.—It is our earnest desire that the Minutes of the Annual Conference should be published at as early a period as practicable after the close of their present sessions. In order to this, it will be necessary for the Conference Secretaries to forward to our address, at Louisville, Ky., with as little delay as practicable, the minutes of their respective Conferences, accurately prepared, and in due form, and written in a clear and legible hand. Of the several Conferences, whose sessions have already been held, we have received, as yet, the minutes of BUT ONE! Our worthy Superintendents will please look well to this matter. STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

REMITTANCES BY LETTER

FROM DECEMBER 22 TO JANUARY 1, INCLUSIVE.

A.—T. V. Armstrong, $5 50; W. J. Austin, $3 50.

B.—B. A. Bibb, $2; W. S. Brown, $2; Miss Mary Beggs, $2.

C.—Mrs. Dr. Clapp, $2.

F.—J. L. Forsyth, $2.

H.—Mrs. A. D. Hathorn, $2; G. W. Humphrey, $7 50.

L.—Mrs. E. P. Love, $1 50.

M.—S. Moss, $1 50; Mrs. L. Morgan, $2.

N.—W. R. Nunn, $1 50.

P.—F. M. Perryman, $1 50; J. Palmer, $1 50.

R.—R. Randle, $5; Mrs. M. W. Read, $10.

S.—P. P. Smith, $2; P. P. Sundel, $2; C. L. Spencer, $1.

T.—Mrs. S. B. Thomas, $2.

W.—B. Wynne, $1 50; W. C. Walker, $1 50.

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock

Admissions	315
Discharged	222
Died	40

YEARLY REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—We are indebted to Mr. Louis Hurd, clerk of the Hospital, for the following yearly statement:

	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	774	95
February	648	102
March	735	111
April	589	105
May	574	91
June	566	148
July	796	95
August	1064	406
September	1216	611
October	1127	318
November	892	240
December	984	293
Total	9965	2640

The number of admissions was 13163.

For the year ending January 1, 1853 the number of admissions was 13,759; discharges, 10,133; deaths, 3164.

MORTUARY.—The total interments of the city for the week ending Sunday morning were 169. This betokens an extremely healthful condition of the city.

THE CITY VS. THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD *Suit for the recovery of Bonds.*—A joint committee of the City Council was appointed a few weeks since to ascertain what had become of the city's subscription of $500,000—five hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each—issued to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, in furtherance of building a railroad to Mobile, which was sanctioned by a vote of our citizens last summer. The result of that committee's investigations was made known to the Council in secret session at its last meeting; and the result of the Council's secret action thereon is now made apparent, in the institution of a suit in the Sixth District Court, by the City Attorney and Mr. Roselius, for the recovery of the bonds. The cloud of secrecy in which this egg was hatched also enveloped the incipiency of the legal proceedings, the petition of the City Attorney having been filed in the Sixth District Court on Friday, on which evening upon our usual visit there, we were informed that nothing of public interest had transpired during the day.

The petition, after recounting in detail the circumstances under which the bonds were issued, sets forth that "Petitioner charges and believes the President and Directors of said Railroad Company have not applied and appropriated the bonds of your petitioner to the construction of said railroad, but that they have illegally, and in violation of the rights of your petitioner and of the act of the Legislature, of the 15th of March, 1854, and of the 28th of June, 1854, sold, transferred or pledged said bonds, or a large portion thereof, for the purpose of paying or to secure the payment of certain debts contracted by said railroad company previous to the subscription (to the stock of the road) of your petitioner.

"Petitioner further charges that among other debts for which said bonds were sold, transferred or pledged, was a large debt illegally incurred by the President and Directors of said railroad company, to secure the passage of the Act of the Legislature of the 15th of March, 1854, and of the Ordinance of 16th of June, 1854, and to obtain the approval of the duly qualified voters of the city of New Orleans to said ordinance; your petitioner now avers that said debts, contracted as aforesaid, are not a legal and valid charge against the stockholders of said railroad company, and that said stockholders are not bound legally or equitably to pay any portion of said debts contracted as aforesaid, and that the pledge or transfer of the bonds of your petitioner to secure or pay said debts as contracted is illegal, void and of no effect, and that by said sale, pledge or transfer, the President and Directors of said railroad company have violated the conditions under which your petitioner became a stockholder.

"Your petitioner further avers and believes that said debts so aforesaid amount to the large sum of $500,000 or thereabouts."

The petition goes on to aver that as the bonds in question were used for other purposes than those for which they were issued the conditions on which the subscription was made were violated, and that the city, in law and equity, has a right to reclaim and recover possession of said bonds. It is further averred that the company has no longer the right or ability to construct the road to Mobile; first, because the road was not commenced within a period of six months as required, from the date of its charter; and secondly, because the Company has become insolvent and has no means wherewith to execute so expensive an undertaking. It is further alleged that according to the terms of the act of the Legislature authorizing the city to subscribe to the stock of the road, it is required, among other things, that stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars should be subscribed by other stockholders besides the city, but such is the discredit into which the railroad company has now fallen, that not a single share of said stock has been taken, though abortive attempts have been made to induce persons to make a nominal subscription for it.

Furthermore, it is alleged that the bonds are illegally withheld from petitioner by the President and Directors of the Company for their individual benefit, or for the benefit of the Company as it stood before the time that the act in relation to the extension of the road to Mobile was passed by the Legislature, as the project of extending the road to Mobile is now wholly abandoned by the defendants.

Petitioner therefore prayed that a writ of injunction issue enjoining the Company from pledging or in any manner disposing of the bonds in question; also, that a writ of sequestration issue commanding the sheriff to sequester the bonds in whose hands soever they may be found, and that after due proceedings had, petitioner's subscription to the stock of the road be cancelled and rendered void, etc.

From the exhibit of the affairs of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, furnished by the Secretary to the Stockholders on the first Monday in December it appears that of the city bonds 83 have been sold; 309 pledged; or for payment of a debt of $171,028 16; and the remaining 108 are still "on hand." These 108 rejected as being on hand, have been taken to New York by Mr Egerton and are, probably negotiated by this time.

The present Directors of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company—Messrs B Pemberton, B Rock and A H Barnes—have had nothing to do with the psychus transactions of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, they having been elected to fill the vacancies of Messrs. De Sanilles, Helms and Mittenberger. Mr. James had not been a Director for more than six weeks, and we learn that he declines being a candidate for re-election, in the election which takes place to-day.

BALLOONING.—M. Godard, the celebrated aeronaut, made his two hundred and thirty-third ascension from Congo Square, in this city, on Monday evening last. There was a great crowd assembled to see the filling of the balloon and its ascent. Owing to the fault of some of the workmen employed, as I not on account of any negligence on the part of the Gas Company, the balloon was not ready to take its departure until 4 53 P. M., at which moment it began to leave things terrestrial for those that are celestial, and slowly but beautifully sailed off toward the northern horizon—the music playing, flags flying, and assembled thousands cheering at the top of their lungs. There was very little wind and the balloon was visible for a long time, growing smaller and smaller, until distance and darkness hid it from sight.

We have received a call from M. Godard, who informs us that the highest altitude attained was 11,500 feet, at which height it was so excessively cold as to compel a retreat to a warmer atmosphere. At 7 45 the voyageurs descended at Amite Settlement, 100 miles from New Orleans to the great terror and bewilderment of all the little folks and negroes in that section, who thought that nothing less than the devil himself could come sweeping downward in that wise. They took the cars to Clinton, and the next morning embarked at Port Hudson on the steamboat and reached here safely Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.

DISASTROUS LOSSES.

The London Times of December 5 gives, in a leading article, the following statement of the losses sustained in the Black Sea by the late terrible storm there:

Of the many and great losses suffered by the Anglo-French Expedition in no one case or another, the ruin of the Fleet of Navarino of which we have at length the melancholy details may almost be regarded as the worst. It is true that the immediate loss of men is not to be compared with the numbers placed *hors de combat* at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, still less with the victims of cholera. In this instance however the loss come in the form and in a time, the most unfortunate that could be desired by the worst enemy of the expedition. The total loss of men at the various stations on the coast of the Crimea on the Armstrong hulk can not be less than a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks! The loss of transports, chiefly British and French wrecked and built as many dismasted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or dismasted at the mouth of the Katcha.

Our men-of-war, thanks to the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have come off with no further damage than the loss of guns, or of sometyon of rigging; the twisting of their rudders, or the splinging some decks. The French have lost the heavy 14 a mahogany-decker, the Henri Quatre and another war steamer. This last we have ascertained no less beyond the ordinary drain of war; but the greatest calamity is that of which we scarcely now know the full. The Prince a magnificent new screw steamer of 2,700 tons, carried out the other day to Balaklava the 50th Regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 great-coats, flannel suits, under-clothing, socks and gloves, beef, pork and other provisions, hospital stores for scurvy, and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half-a-dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the rocks when she was "broken to powder" against them. The Resolute, with 900 tons of gunpowder, rose went to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at one fell swoop, and even if we think to continue the war, we are merely maintaining our position on the heights before Sebastopol. It is evident that we are not in a condition to stand our worst foe, the coming winter.

Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe, but the value of the Prince, as she floated is put down at £150,000, and her cargo at half a million. There must have been nearly 200 souls on board.

The thirty transports utterly lost, with most of their crews, at Balaklava, are put down at £1,500,000. So far as at present can be known, of money we put to the bottom in a form of which money conveys but a faint idea. The other losses enumerated above, the French ship of line and war steamer, the transports lost on the western coast, the many vessels of all kinds disabled, make up another million to be added to the naked pecuniary estimate of the loss. But the true way of stating it is, that the army is utterly disabled for the present, and left no other protection but Heaven, and that valor which the British soldier never sure to display in the face of the greatest difficulties, the direst privations, and the most overwhelming numbers. Yet never was the ancient valor of our race put to such tremendous a trial. The tempest, which is said to have been the most terrible ever known in that part of the world, and which overthrew three of the minarets of Sultan Achmet's Mosque at Constantinople, besides driving huge vessels from their moorings before the city, did not spare the allies even on land. It blew down and grievously injured their tents, feeble protection though they were against the cold of a Crimean winter at the height of 700 feet above the neighboring surge. And to the situation in which the army finds itself suddenly deprived of the much wanted supply of clothing and coal for the winter, and the equally needful ammunition for the siege

GLOOMY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Nov 20, says:

The boat from the Crimea has arrived, but without any army mail. We have intelligence, however, from the Camp up to the 18th. No firing, beyond an occasional shot, had taken place for three days. In fact, all active operations were suspended. Sir De Lacy Evans has resigned his command and come down here ill.

The writer of the same letter says:

With regard to the hutting of the troops I am sorry to say that the prospect seems rather gloomy, as no foresight has been shown in the matter, and every thing remains to be done. The order for the huts which came to command this large number of buildings is dated the 12th of November, and was not received in Constantinople until the 17th. The list of articles required is of enormous length, and it is totally beyond the capabilities of this part of the world to furnish them. Orders will be sent off to Malta and other places, and with great efforts the thousands of trowels and Gammers and the hundreds of thousands of nails may be furnished within a month from the present time. The wood will not be forthcoming even at so early a date, and the line of so large a portion of these transports will still further retard operations. Then comes the period necessary for the construction, which will not be less than three or four weeks, considering the unlikelihood of bringing every thing six miles along an uncovered road. In short, I am assured that the troops will probably not be in their huts for nearly three months, and that they cannot by any means have them ready by less than two. They will therefore, have to brave the fury of the elements and the cold of the Russian hills until at least the end of March or April. Without any protection but that of their tents, already much injured by the storm of the 14th. This added to the destruction of the stock of winter clothing to the Prince, makes their position one not to be looked forward to without apprehension.

The following letter is from an Assistant Surgeon:

BALAKLAVA, Nov. 10 and 12.

Here we are, after a wet night, moving on a mud bank, inches deep in dirt, in a miserable and comfortless condition—every thing wet and cold; but we are as cheerful as ever, though the fall of Sebastopol is as far as ever from our gaze. So we are to stay here for the winter and encamp in huts! Fancy us under canvas, on a hill slope, with incessant rain, which comes over through into the tent and makes every thing wet or damp, so that any chance for the better is impossible. The camp is a mud hole, and the poor horses stand shivering in the rain and wind most pitifully. Our only chance is for peace, or else to die, as any loss of men could not supply the hearts in our Highlanders or any of the chiefs—men can be replaced; horses cost money. This weather, we are told, will continue to Christmas, and then snow sets in. Wood has been ordered for hutting the horses, and we are told to stay and get canvas until Christmas; but the wood has not yet appeared, being only ordered two days ago, just as the lines ought to have been built. Meanwhile we are surrounded by a large body of Russians; some of them occupy the houses which we have so humanely spared while under our possession. They also enjoy the forage and bullocks which we humanely paid for (or gave tickets of payment for) but which the enemy is now enjoying. Every where they have burnt what they could not remove; but we pay for every thing and destroy nothing.

At Alma we lost two days—most important days—in staying to bury their dead and see to their wounded, while they, panic-struck, were running away at the cry of "the English are coming;" and leaving all behind them. Had Cathcart and Eyre then been listened to we had pursued them into Sebastopol without opposition which the former offered to take with his division alone. As it was, they had time to recover themselves and to build immense mud batteries round the town, which will have fired at, night and day, for four weeks, without destroying. Our guns will not burn to day so warm as to admit of the question, besides sitting under wet canvas is not conducive to heat. I heard 2000 more French have just gone down to Balaklava, so the force there is over English and French, and it is safe. Medical matters are in a wretched state; those about Smith seem to consider for service come to the Crimea without reporting themselves. As it is, we have too few men and scarcely any at Scutari. Our ration of rice is stopped. It seems it had been issued to the Turks, and the Commissariat found the mistake without a supply. This is the way things are managed. Our biscuit is fortunately very good. I envy the Guards nitty with dirt and vermin; the latter infest the Highlanders more or less. These beautiful coats you admire are their daily and only dress, and the Russians call their splendid jackets gold night-dresses. Lord Cardigan still figures in the 11th uniform.

RUSSIAN AMATEUR ON THE WALLS OF SEBASTOPOL.

We extract the following from a journal of the siege of Sebastopol published by the Paris *Constitutionnel*. It is under the date of the 27th of November.

The best shots in the various corps provided with rifles have been collected into two volunteer companies, and the address of these marksmen puts a stop to the Russian batteries. "If never they have still to pick off as they say in Monsieur an *paletot blanc*. The following is the explanation of that phrase: "The person in question is an amateur, an old soldier, perhaps, who, every day at some undetermined hour advances in front of the fortifications with a piece of cannon, drawn by men; has it placed in battery by his attendants giving himself the pleasure of firing it off himself. He ordinarily plants the first shot in which in every conceivable attitude, he packed together while exposing as many thirty or forty corpses. The grave diggers stand chatting on the mounds by the sides waiting for the carriage of some better to complete the number of the dead. They speculate on the appearance of the body which is being borne towards them. "It's dressed in red," says one. "It's a Highlander, I think," says another. "No! its my tyrant back again, I assure he is red hair pitch enough." And so on. They discuss the merits of decorated dead sergeants or commanders. "Well he was a jolly good man, many's the time I was thrilled through him, but he's all-cover now." or "Poor Mick! he had fifteen years' service—a better fellow never stepped in." This scene is going on all around the hill side. Frenchmen with officers are also busy looking after their dead and wounded, and in clearing the sad labors of the day. At last the number in the trench is completed—the parapet rises as rapidly as they can be packed. Some of them have upraised arms in the attitude of taking aim; their feet stick up through the mould as it is thrown upon them; others are bent and twisted into shapes like fantoccini, but after each the earth rises upon them, and they are left alone in their glory." No need now for the hopes and fears and all emotions of hundreds of human hearts to be turned with them. For about one mile and a half in length, by half a mile in depth, the hill side is often such sights as these. Upwards of 2700 Russians have been buried by these men, few remain above ground now.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Lucas, arrived at an early hour on Saturday morning last, bringing San Francisco dates to the 9th.

The San Francisco Herald gives the following description of a tremendous lump of gold recently discovered, and which we believe, was brought to this city by the Daniel Webster:

We chronicled yesterday the finding of an immense lump of quartz gold in Calaveras county, weighing 161 pounds, or 2320 ounces avoirdupois. Estimating it to contain 20 pounds of quartz rock, which is a large allowance, in the opinion of experienced persons who examined it, the actual weight of the gold in it will be 141 pounds, or 2256 ounces avoirdupois, the value of which, at $16 25 per ounce, would be $36 915.

The length of this immense mass is about fifteen inches, and its width from one and one-half to six inches. This is the largest nugget of pure gold ever found in California or in the world.

We extract the following Items of news from the San Francisco papers:

A large nugget of gold weighing 17 lbs., was found in Sonora a week ago, at a depth of four feet; it is intermixed with quartz, and is said to contain 10 lbs of pure gold, and is worth $2,000.

In Calaveras county, near Mokelumne Hill, a beautiful lump of crystalized gold, weighing 14 oz., was picked up on a gulch by an Indian boy.

In Caldwell's Garden, near Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, a party of miners have been very successful, having struck a lead which yielded two ounces to the pan. In one lump they took out $1,000.

The South Carolina Company have sold their quartz claim on Carson Hill Calaveras county, to an English company, for the good round sum of $250,000.

A valuable quicksilver mine has been discovered at Bald Mountain, on the range of hills, three miles from the San Joaquin Plains. We also learn that a vein of coal is supposed to be coal has been found on Rabbit Creek, Sierra county. It is of a hard substance, burns slowly, and does not emit any very great heat.

A railroad from Los Angeles to the Colorado is in high favor with many of the leading citizens of the former city. The inhabitants of San Diego are also projecting a railroad to the Colorado.

A salt manufacturing company near Los Angeles has a capital of $250,000 invested.

The telegraph line between Columbia and Stockton will be in operation on the 1st of January.

A sample of cotton grown on the banks of the Sacramento by M. T. O. Selby, has been exhibited by that gentleman, and has demonstrated the adaptation of the soil of the Sacramento Valley for cotton growing.

With the exception of a slight excitement growing out of several indignation meetings held by the citizens of the First Ward, of which mention is made below, San Francisco has been extremely quiet during the past week. Improvements generally have been finished up, and in the wet season very little is doing in that line. A large number of brick buildings have been erected during the season just over, which furnish evidence of the continued prosperity of our growing city.

Meetings of the citizens of the First Ward, to express their sentiments respecting the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in that ward during the last election, have been held and largely attended. A protest setting forth the grievances of the petitioners was adopted, and a committee appointed to procure signatures. Thus the matter ended.

On Saturday, the 25th, an application was made to the Judge of the Twelfth District for a writ of habeas corpus in discharge certain Russian prisoners on board the Sitka. The point insisted upon by counsel in making the application, seemed to be that the prisoners could not be retained on board the Sitka, as she was a merchant vessel, and also that she had come here from an English port. The Sitka was a Russian American vessel, captured near Petropaulowski and brought here by her rapers after repairing at Mare Island.

The fact of the application created considerable excitement here. The writ was served by a deputy sheriff on the officer second in command of the *Sitka*, an English naval officer, on the 25th, and the prisoners were to have been brought up on Monday, the 27th. On sunday, the 26th, however, a little after daylight, the *Sitka* hoisted anchor, got underweigh and left the harbor, probably for Vancouver.

Thus disposing in a very summary manner of the *habeas corpus*. Mr. Randolph, the attorney at whose instance the writ was served called the attention of the court to the fact of the sailing of the Sitka, and that an attachment might be issued for the officer on whom the writ was served. The object of these suggestions, was evidently to lay the basis for some future action of the Government in relation to the matter.

We learn that several ounces of platinum have been taken out by the miners on the north fork of the Trinity river, and we are informed that it is found in such abundance in that locality, that dealers in gold dust are taking much interest in the valuable metal.

It is reported that Big Lame, Calaveras county, has become the headquarters of a band of Mexican banditti from which they issue out at night and commit every kind of depredations.

A serious affray with Indians has recently taken place. A party of seven persons were traveling from Salt Lake to this State, when they were attacked on the Humboldt River by the Indians. The savages were lying in ambuscade, and were armed with rifles. They fired upon the party and killed four, the other two escaped.

The Indians are very troublesome to the whites in Shasta. They recently ran off with one hundred and ninety head of stock including a number of fine horses. At Oregon Butch, Trinity county, they entered a tent and stole $900, and a large quantity of provisions and blankets.

The Sacramento Gas works are expected to be in full operation on the 15th of January.

From Oregon we learn that gold has been discovered on the Willamette River, some seven or eight miles above Salem. It is found in particles and in quartz.

From Los Angeles we have reports of another Gillon-tering expedition having for its object the overthrow of Mazatlan in Lower California, and that men and money are being raised for the purpose.

It is stated that a new and shorter route from Salt Lake to Carson River, which avoids the Humboldt has been discovered by some intelligent travelers who came over the Plains. They say the new road is well supplied with water and grass. It is calculated at 500 miles while that by the Humboldt is 800.

Flax growing to the top promises to be the most lucrative business in that Territory, in consequence of the great productiveness of the crops.

The business accounts from Placerville are of a very favorable character.

The great ery throughout the whole state is want of room, as is universally expected by the miners, and when it comes heavy strikes of gold are looked forward to.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Capt Kennish and party will leave Panama at an early day for the Gulf of San Miguel, to commence their explorations of a canal route in the direction of the Atrato river.

So fast has the work in the Panama Island progressed during the past few weeks, that those who ought to know something about the matter talk confidently of seeing the cars running by the end of January.

Among the passengers who left Panama, a few days since, for Valparaiso on the steamer Santiago, are Frederick A Bevlen, Esq., Secretary of United States Legation to Chili, Capt Harland of the United States frigate Independence, and Capt. Auld, of New Orleans.

MEDIATION.—As pertinent to the movement now afoot in this country to offer the mediation of our Government between the belligerent powers of Europe, we publish the following extract from a leading article of the London Times. We have italicized half a dozen lines below for the benefit of those who particularly favor this movement:

As far as we can venture to form an opinion on so obscure a subject as the policy of the German Powers, who now boast of their union for a common object, it would appear that they entertain a hope of assuming the part of mediators in this quarrel, and of throwing the weight of the large but inert mass of the Germanic Confederation on whichever side may appear to them most favorable for the restoration of peace if such intentions are entertained at Berlin or at Vienna, they now repose on a very incorrect assumption, and on an exaggerated view of the importance we attach to the conduct of those Courts. The Western Powers readily assented to the desire of the German Courts to record in common conferences and protocols the principles which the Four Powers deemed applicable to the alarming situation of the Ottoman Empire, and to the overbearing pretensions of Russia. If the German Courts had been as firmly resolved as France or England to enforce those principles the war would, in all probability, not have broken out at all, or might have been terminated in a single campaign. But, on the contrary, while they have pretended to recognize the same right and objects as the Western Powers, Prussia and Austria have practically given to Russia that neutrality which was all she asked, and they have been apparently more engrossed by a settlement of the paltry differences of the German Confederation than by the grand struggle which has divided the Councils of Europe. The consequence is that they have to a great degree lost the influence they might have exercised over the belligerent States. The Western Powers have for some time past ceased altogether to correspond with Prussia on the affairs of the East, and have left her voluminous Notes on the subject without either answer or acknowledgment. Austria owes whatever importance is still attached to her movements to the inherent state of her army, to the occupation of the Principalities, and to the negotiations she has kept up with London and Paris. But nothing in the attitude or condition of these German States could for a moment justify the assumption on the part of the bank of mediators and arbitrators of the general peace. *Whenever the time for negotiation arrives, the Three Great Powers engaged in this war will require and will admit of an intermediate agents to conduct the discussion of those momentous questions, and it can not be admitted that those who have held back in the hour of danger are to resume a leading position on the hour of counsel.* The claim of Austria and Prussia to treat at all on these subjects is obviously limited by the measures they may have taken to bring them to a termination consistent with the declarations they had previously made. We have never contested, and we do not now dispute, the undoubted right of any Power to stand entirely aloof from this controversy. In the case of States like Sweden, which have thought it more prudent to preserve a strict neutrality than to join in the war, we have no charge of inconsistency or bad faith to prefer. The fact which stamps the policy of Germany as ridiculous and unworthy of a great nation is, that the German statesmen should have been so eager in tendering their advice, and the German armies so backward in enforcing their counsels.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

On the evening of the 28th the dwelling house of Mrs M'Talk in St Martinsville, parish of St. Martin, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $8,000.

The St Martinsville Gazette states that on the 27th a young son of Mr V A Fournet was accidentally shot in the arm by his brother.

A slave of Mr. A Metoyer whose plantation is on Bayou Lataunche, was recently entrusted by his master with the charge of the plantation, and while acting in that capacity he so cruelly treated a fellow-slave as to cause his death. He was tried by a jury of slave holders and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Bayou Sara Chronicle of the 30th states that the tiger is lower than it has ever before been known.

COMPARATIVE LOSS AT WATERLOO AND INKERMANN.—At the battle of Waterloo 24,000 (exact number 23,991) British were engaged, with the following result according to Capt Labarne:

	Officers.	Sergts.	Rank and File.	Total.
Killed	83	82	1252	1417
Wounded	333	27	4289	4529
Totals	416	354	5041	5946

At the battle of Inkermann 8000 British were engaged:

	Officers.	Sergts.	Rank and File.	Total.
Killed	43	52.	384	439 by 3...1317
Wounded	101	121	1711	1933 by 3...5799
Totals	144	173	2095	2372 by 3...7116

During the past year one hundred and ten steamers have been launched from the New York shipyards—forty-three steamers and sixty-seven sailing vessels—the total measurement of which amounts to 81,119 tons. Four steamers and eighteen sailing vessels remain on the stocks, the measurement of which will be 18,375 tons.

THE CITIZEN.—We understand, says the New York Times, that John Mitchel has withdrawn from the Citizen and from public life. One reason for this step is that his eye-sight has been injuriously affected by his labors; and another is the conviction that the extent to which he has been personally identified with the paper has been injurious to its influence and prosperity. He confesses that he has been grievously disappointed in the temper of the American people, finding them much less disposed than he had imagined to encourage the free expression of opinion upon all subjects.

The Citizen lost about ten thousand subscribers in consequence of the proclamation of his desire for an "Alabama plantation well stocked with fat negroes;" and several thousand more followed when he commenced the war upon Archbishop Hughes. Mr. Mitchel declares his intention to remain in entire obscurity for at least four years. He will still distribute, however, to the Citizen, mainly on literary topics, and always under his own signature. The paper will be conducted hereafter by Mr. McClenahan, who has been connected with its editorial department from the beginning.

MR MOLINA, Minister of the States of Costa Rica Guatemala and San Salvador has addressed to the Secretary of State an earnest remonstrance against Col. Kinney's proposed colonization of any portion of the Mosquito territory by American citizens, and further says that any attempt to take possession of any lands belonging to Costa Rica will be opposed by all the means that the government can command.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register relates a story of a man named Lough losing his life by walking some distance with a sharp axe, without a handle, in his pantaloons pocket. After reaching home it was found that the blade had cut entirely through the abdomen, and penetrated the intestines, and in spite of medical aid the man died two days afterwards.

DR BEALE PARDONED.—A telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Philadelphia to this city stated that the Governor of Pennsylvania had pardoned the dentist, Beale, convicted of rape upon the person of Miss Madge.

The Duchess of Sotherland, of the Stowe former, has lost a son in the Crimea. He met with an accidental wound, which was followed by a fever, of which he died on ship-board.

THE YOUNG BRITISH OFFICERS.—Previous to the war, says an English paper, luxury and indulgence appeared to have reached a point the most extravagant. Young men and elderly men seemed to vie with one another in providing means of inordinate self-gratification. The club-houses of the Metropolis became joint stock palaces of refined and elaborate luxuriousness. If, on the early day, or Oak's day of 1853, one had walked into St James's street about 11 o'clock in the morning, there were to be seen the young men of fashion with their admirably appointed carriages, preparing for the sports of the day, and most of them with blue veils tied around their hats intended to be used as guards for their complexion when encountering the sun and dust of the road. If one walked on to the Army and Navy Club-house, by half past 3, the most preposterously luxurious of all the palaces in that neighborhood, there were other similar groups. Among all those young men, though in the dress of civilians, were officers of the regiments generally stationed in London, the very regiments which have been performing such retould-ing feats of valor. These young men who thought it necessary to guard their faces from the sun of a British summer day, are the same who have lain in their tents upon the heights above Sebastopol, scarcely sheltered from the cold damps of a November night and have started with alacrity at the first sound of the trumpet or the drum. In the rare midst of the morning to lead their men into the most terrible conflicts that ever Soldiers were engaged in, and to face death in every terrible aspect that death can assume.

A showman's elephant, as he was being driven through a street "down east," beguiled the time journey by picking up stray wisps of hay with his proboscis; when an Irishman among the bystanders exclaimed: "An' what sort of a baste was that, shure, ateing hay with his tail?"

From the London Morning Advertiser

Causes of the Lack of American Sympathy with the Western Powers.

Every American must speak of the intrigues which for some time past have been in operation, to get up a feeling in the United States, as gradually gaining ground. The feeling of hostility thought and even remembered the ocean, evidently sang needs supplied us handsomely and from the dust of oblivion the materials for embittering alienations, and unfortunately, the pernicious result is to be measured on both sides of the water. We earnestly urge on every public and party the necessity of stopping short this ruinous quarrel. This country is engaged to no war, the end of which no one can foresee. It is a war in which the agree of a whole continent will be brought against such objections as could be enlisted with to take up new impressions in order to engender a deadly animosity between empires of common origin and principles, instead of joining in the struggle for liberty, a union of States which are the personification of self government.

Let not our advice be misunderstood. We do not mean to compromise the fundamental principles of human freedom which exhibit slavery. We do not intend to submit to the arrogance of every freebooter who boasts of "active" origin. We do not acknowledge the doctrine that the trans-Atlantic sentiment is only made for Americans. We openly express our contempt for a Douglas who at St. Petersburgh invited licks the boots of an Emperor. We never will believe that a "democratic feeling" exists in the hearts of a clique which would like to see Europe sweeping by the basilicas in order to give to the United states a chance for acquiring Cuba or Sitka. But just as little do we believe it reasonable to pull up every thing History or other question to a great international parade. Just as little do we believe the very important question must be fought out now. And most emphatically we warn this country against identifying the public opinion of the American Republic with the bawling of some miserable beach-combers, who on it would be our duty to expose, whom we ought not to clothe with an undue importance by representing them as the organs of the American people. Let us take care, lest, by inviting hostilities, we shall arrive at such a pitch of irritation as to bring about a renewal of those hostilities which, in the beginning of this century, were so prejudicial to the efforts we then made for subduing

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Oh, Mother of a Mighty Race.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

Oh mother of a mighty race,
Yet lovely in thy youthful grace!
The elder dames, thy haughty peers,
Admire and hate thy blooming years.
With words of shame
And taunts of scorn they join thy name.

For on thy cheek the glow is spread
That tints thy morning hills with red;
Thy lips are the wild grape's reviling fleet,
Within thy woods are best more fleet;
The hopeful eye
Is bright as shine our sunny sky.

Ay, let them rail—these haughty ones—
While rolls them drudbest with thy sons.
They do not know how loved thou art,
How many a fond and fearless heart
Would rise to throw
Its life between thee and the foe.

They know not, in their hate and pride,
What virtues with thy children bide;
How true, how good, thy graceful maids
Make bright the flowers, the valley shades;
What generous men
Spring, like thine oaks, by hill and glen.

What cordial welcomes greet the guest
By the love rivers of thy breast;
How flash to keep and death revered,
And man is loved and God is feared
In woodland home,
And where the solemn ocean foams.

There's freedom at thy gates, and rest,
For Earth's down-trodden and oppressed,
A shelter for the hunted head,
For the strayed laborer toil and bread—
Power at thy bounds
Stops and calls back his baffled hounds.

Oh, fair young mother! on thy brow
Shall sit a nobler grace than now.
Deep in the brightness of thy skies
The coming years in glory rise,
And, as they fleet,
Keep strength and richness at thy feet.

Thine eye, with every coming hour,
Shall brighten, and thy form shall tower,
And when thy sisters, elder born,
Would brand thy name with words of scorn,
Before thine eye
Upon their lips the taunt shall die.

Three Gentlemen In One.

One of the frequenters of the Palais Royal, then called the Palais Cardinal, was Racan, a man of letters, and remarkable for his abscence of mind. The Cardinal used to be highly amused at the scrapes into which this quality led him, and the practical jokes of which he made him the victim. The day he was received into the Academy, all Paris was assembled to hear the address which it was usual to hear on such occasions. He mounts the tribune, and taking a paper from his pocket, all dirty and torn, "Gentlemen," he said, "I intended to read my speech to you, but unluckily my grey-hound got hold of it; here it is; you see its condition; make what use you can of it; for I didn't know it by heart, and have no copy."

There lived in Paris an ancient maiden, Marie le Jars, demoiselle de Gournay. She was born in 1565, and at the period to which the anecdote relates, was about seventy years old. In a short account of her life, written by herself, she says that at the age of nineteen, having read Montaigne's Essays, she was seized with the greatest desire to become acquainted with the author; so when Montaigne came to Paris, she sent a message to him, expressing her admiration of himself and his book. The same day he paid her a visit to thank her for her partiality, and they immediately were on such terms of affection that she called him father and he called her daughter. The demoiselle de Gournay was an author, and had published a book in the style of the time, which was thought to surpass in pathos every thing that had been written before. It was called "L'Ombre de la demoiselle de Gournay." According to the custom then in vogue, she presented her book to the distinguished literary men of Paris, and among others to Racan When the book was brought, two of his friends, De Buell and Ivrande, were with him. Racan, flattered by this attention, said he should call on the fair lady the next day at 3 o'clock. This declaration was not lost on his companions, who thought they would have some fun from it. The next day at 1 o'clock De Buell knocks at the door of the demoiselle de Gournay. Her companion, Mademoiselle Jamin, opens it. De Buell wishes to see the mistress of the house She tells Mademoiselle de Gournay, who was in her closet writing poetry, that a man had called to see her.

"What is his name?"

"He did not tell me."

"How does he look?"

"A well-looking man, thirty or thirty-five years old, and has the air of one accustomed to good company."

"Ask him up. The thought I was pursuing is a good one, but it may return and the cavalier may not."

As she finished her monologue he entered.

"Monsier, I have admitted you on Jamin's report of your appearance, without asking who you are, have the goodness to tell me your name."

"My name, Mademoiselle, is Racan."

La demoiselle de Gournay, who knew Raoan only by name, was extremely civil, and thanked him, that one so young and fashionable should trouble himself about a poor old woman like her. De Buell, who was a man of wit, made himself agreeable, and told divers diverting stories, which entertained her so much that she called to Jamin to silence her cat that was mewing in the next room. After three-quarters of an hour's conversation, which the demoiselle de Gournay declared was the most pleasant she ever had, he took his leave, overwhelming her with compliments for her courtesy, while she was enthusiastic in his praise. In a happy frame of mind was the ancient maiden to pursue the thought in which she had been interrupted, and which had been frightened away. She returned to her study, but had scarcely entered it, when Ivrande, who watched the moment, glided to her room. He opened the door of her sanctuary, and seeing her at work, said: "I have entered boldly, but the illustrious author of 'L'Ombre' ought not to be treated as a common person."

"That compliment is well turned, and I will inscribe it in my tablets; but, may I ask, what procures me the honor of this visit?"

"Mademoiselle, said Ivrande, "I came to thank you for the book you have done me the honor to present to me."

"Monsieur," she replied, "I have not sent my book to you, in which I was wrong. I ought to have done so. Here, Jamin, a 'L'Ombre' for this gentleman."

"But permit me to tell you I have one already. To prove it, in such a chapter is this passage—in that chapter this other passage."

"This is exceedingly gratifying to me; you are an author who reads all the new books as they appear."

"Certainly—and here are some of my own verses which I am happy to offer in exchange for your book."

"But these verses," said the ancient demoiselle, "are by Monsieur Racan."

"I am Monsieur Racan himself, at your service."

"Monsieur, you are laughing at me."

"I, Mademoiselle, I laugh at the daughter of the great Montaigne, at that heroine of poetry, of whom Lucrine has said, 'Videamna quid sit puritera lista virgo,' and the young Licinius 'Anne virgo cohourre rerein, seandit supra sidera.'"

"Very well! very well!" said the demoiselle de Gournay, delighted beyond expression by this avalanche of praise. He who has just gone away was making sport of me, or perhaps it is you; but it is of no consequence; the young will always be at their pranks with the old, and either way I am happy to have met with two gentlemen so elegant and witty." But it was not the intention of Ivrande to let his visit pass as a jest, and at the end of three-quarters of an hour he departed, leaving her fully persuaded that, this time, she had had an interview with the veritable author of "Bergeries." Scarcely was he out of sight, when the real Racan makes his appearance. The door was open. As he was a little troubled with the asthma, he entered out of breath, and at once threw himself into an arm chair. At the noise he made, Mademoiselle de Gournay, who was trying to catch again the thought that fled before the Chevalier de Buell, returned, and saw a coarse farmer-like looking man, who, without saying a word, was panting and wiping his face.

"Jamin," said she, "come quickly."

Jamin came to her.

"Did you ever see so ridiculous a figure?" cried Mademoiselle de Gournay, keeping her eyes fixed on Racan, and breaking out into a loud laugh.

"Mademoiselle," says Racan, who spoke in a thick tone, and could not pronounce R or C, 'dans un quait d'heille je vors delai pouiquoi je suis venuiti,' but just let me take breath."

"Then, Monsieur, at the end of this quarter of an hour you have asked for, you will at least inform me what secession brings you to my house?"

"Mademoisel'e," replies Racan, "to thaek you for your present."

"What present?"

"Your 'L'Ombie.'"

"My 'L'Ombre,'" says Mademoiselle de Gournay, who began to comprehend the language Racan spoke

"Certainly, for your 'L'Ombie.'"

"Jamie," says Mademoiselle de Gournay "undeceive this poor man I have sent my book to no one but to Monsieur de Malherbe, and he did not deserve it, for his unfair criticism on my writing, and to Monsieur Racan, who has just left me."

"Who has just left you!" cries Racan—"I am Latan."

"You are Latan! I did not say Latan—I said Racan."

The unlucky poet made infinite efforts to tell his name, which was composed of five letters two of which he could not pronounce, which he so strenuously distorted, that Mademoiselle de Gournay was unsuccessful in her attempts to comprehend it Becoming impatient—

"Do you know how to write?"

"Do I know how write? Si je saie otelle! Give me a pen, and you shall see."

"Jamin, give the gentleman a pen."

Jamin obeyed; gave a pen to the unfortunate visitor, who wrote as legibly as possible, in a large hand, Racan

"Racan!" cried Jamin.

"Racan! Racan!" repeated Mademoiselle de Gournay.

"I am he," said Raoan, enchanted at being understood, and supposing his reception would now be different.

"Look at him, Jamin; is he not a pretty fellow to take that name?" and Mademoiselle de Gournay became very furious. "The other two," said she, "were at least amiable and pleasing, but this fellow is a miserable buffoon."

"Mademoiselle, Mademoiselle, you amezeme! pray tell me what you mean"

"I mean that you are the third Monsieur Racan who has presented himself here to-day"

"I know nothing of the others, but I know I am the true Latan"

"I don't know who you are," replied Mademoiselle de Gournay; "but I know you are the greatest blockhead of the three, and I will suffer no such tricks to be played on me. Do you hear, sir?"

Saying this in an impatient tone, she rose from her seat, and with a lofty wave of the hand motioned him to depart.

In this extremity, Racan takes from his pocket one of his books, and presented it.

"Mademoiselle," said he, "I am the real Latan; and to prove it, take this book, and I will repeat the verses from beginning to end"

"Then, sir; you have stolen the verses from Monsieur Racan, as you have his name—and I declare, if you do not leave the house this instant, I will call for assistance."

"But, Mademoiselle—"

"Jamin, cry out robbers."

Racan did not wait for the result, but flying to the staircase, descended with the swiftness of an arrow. The same day, Mademoiselle de Gournay learned the whole story. Judge of her mortification, when she found she had driven from her house the only one of the three Racans who was the true one. The next morning she borrows a carriage and drives directly to M de Bellegarde's, where Racan lived. He was still in bed, and asleep, but the poor lady was in such haste to make her excuses to a man whom she esteemed so highly, that without listening to his *valet de chambre*, she ran hurriedly to his room, woet straight to his bed, and lifted up the curtains. Racan started out of his sleep, and seeing the face of yesterday, believed she was still pursuing him, and leaping out of bed ran into his closet. Safe there, and bolting the door, he listened to what she said, and in a few moments the whole affair was explained. Finding she had not come to renew the attack, but to make excuses, and with the kindest intentions, he left his closet, and from that day she and Monsieur Racan were the best friends in the world. [Dumas's Louis the Fourteenth.

The Reply of the Fairies.

Where do we hide when the year is old,
When the days are short and the nights are cold?
Where?
When the flowers have laid them down to die,
And the winds rush past with a hollow sigh,
And witches and fiends on their broomsticks ride,
Where do we delicate fairies bide?
Where?

Some of us borrow the white mouse skin
(Our gossamer dresses are far too thin.)
And get up a ball in the palace of ice,
With a hop and a skip as are there in a trice;
And we don't go home from these midnight balls
Till the sun lights up our diamond halls—
We don't go home till morning.

The queer old elves of the Northern land
Were we not beautiful fairy-band,
Praise our eyes and our curling hair,
Our nimble steps and our music rare,
Our golden crowns and the gems we wear,
And all our rich adorning

Sometimes we fly to the noon day lakes,
Where summer for ever unfading smiles,
And orange the tropical flowers for beds;
Where fairies nestle their small tired heads;
But when the stars of the south shine bright,
We chase the Reedy through the night;
When the tigers growl and the lions roar
We fly o'er their heads and laugh the more,
And pluck their heads and their tails for spite—
These are our games on a tropical night.

Sometimes we visit the children of earth,
And take up our stand at the social hearth,
We hover and sing by the couch of pain.
Till the frightened dreamer smiles again;
We polish the lash of a deep blue eye,
And brush the tremblesome baby's cry,
And make mushrooms grow on our verdant rings:
Are not we fairies good little things?

As the dormouse curled in his darkened grave,
As the mermen and maids in the ice-bound cave,
As the poor scarlet-breast when it longs for a crumb,
As the naked woods when the birds are dumb,
As the torrent pent up in its glittering sheath,
We welcome the sight of the first green leaf.

A Military Pig.

During the last war with Great Britain, a very remarkable circumstance occurred in connection with the Invasion of Canada. A company of Kentucky volunteers, destined for Shelby's army, had their rendezvous at Harrodsburg, in Kentucky, and formed a sort of rendezvous or rallying point for the military recruits of that part of the country. When they marched from Harrodsburg towards the Ohio River, having got a mile or two on their way, they noticed two pigs fighting, and delayed their march to see it out. After they had resumed their march, the pig which had been the victor in the contest was observed to follow them.

At night, when they encamped, the pig found a shelter near, and halted also. The next day the pig accompanied the troops as before; and thus it marched every day and halted every night with the soldiers, or near them. When they came opposite Cincinnati, at which place the troops were to cross the Ohio in a ferry-boat, the pig, on getting to the water's edge, plunged promptly in and swam across, and then waited on the other side till the whole cortege crossed over, and then resumed its post upon one side of the moving column. Thus the animal kept up with the troops until they crossed the State of Ohio, and reached Lake Erie.

On the journey, as the men grew familiar with their comrade, it became a pet, receiving a share of the rations issued to the soldiers, and destitute of provisions as the troops found themselves at times, no one thought of putting the knife to the throat of their fellow soldier. What they had was still shared, and if the pig fared as scantily as the rest at times, it still grunted on and manifested as much patriotism in his own line as the biped; it accompanied did in theirs. At the margin of the lake, pig embarked with the troops, and went as far as Bass Island. But when offered a passage over into Canada, pig emphatically refused to embark a second time. Some of the men attributed her conduct to constitutional scruples, and observed that she knew it was contrary to the Constitution to force a militia pig over the line. She, therefore, had leave to remain.

After the campaign had closed, the troops recrossed the lake, having lost some of their horses on the American side. As soon as the line was formed, to the great surprise of the troops, there was the pig on the right of the line, ready to resume her march with the rest. By this time, the winter frosts had set in, and the animal suffered greatly on the homeward march. She made out, however, to reach Maysville, where the troops re-crossed the Ohio River. There she gave out, and was placed in trusty hands by Governor Shelby, and finally taken to the Governor's own home, where she passed the rest of her days in ease and indolence

There are many in Kentucky who can now attest the truth of this remarkable story.

AN EASTERN APOLOGUE.

Abdallah sat at his morning meal, when there alighted on the rim of his goblet a little fly. It sipped an atom of syrup, and was gone But it came next morning, and the next, and the next again, till at last the scholar noticed it. Not quite a common fly, it seemed to know that it was beautiful, and it soon grew very bold. And lo! a great wonder: it began daily larger, and yet larger, till there could be discerned in the size as of a locust, the appearance as of a man. From a hand-breadth it reached the stature of a cubit; and still, as winning were its ways, that it found more and more favor with this son of infatuation. It frisked like a satyr, and it sang like a peri, and like a moth of the evening it danced on the ceiling, and, like the king's gift, whithersoever it turned it prospered. The eyes of the simple one were blinded, so that he could not in all this perceive the subtlety of an evil genius. Therefore, the lying spirit waxed bolder and yet bolder, and whatsoever his soul desired of dainty meat he freely took; and when the scholar waxed wroth; and said, "This ie my daily portion from the table of the multi; there is not enough for thee and me," the dog-faced deceiver played some pleasant trick, and caused the silly one to smile. Until, in process of time, the scholar perceived that, as his guest grew stronger and stronger, he himself waxed weaker and weaker

Now, also, there arose frequent strife betwixt the demon and his dupe, and at last the youth smote the fiend so sore that he departed for a season. And when he was gone, Abdallah rejoiced and said, "I have triumphed over mine enemy; and whatsoever thing it pleaseth me, I shall smite him so that he do. In he set altogether in mine own power?" But after not many days the genius came back again, and this time he was arrayed in goodly garments, and he brought a present in his hand; and lo! as the days of their first friendship, and he looked so mild and feeble, that his smooth words wrought upon this dove without a heart, and saying, "Is he not a little one?" he received him again into his chamber.

On the morrow, when Abdullah came not into the assembly of studious youth, the mufti said, "Wherefore tarrieth the son of Abdul? Perchance he sleepeth." Therefore, they repaired even to the chamber, but to their knocking he made no answer. Wherefore the mufti opened the door, and lo! there lay on the divan the dead body of his disciple. His visage was black and swollen, and on his throat was the pressure of a huger broader than the palm of a mighty man All the stuff, the gold, and the ohauges of raiment, belonging to the hapless one, were gone, and in the soft earth of the garden were seen the footsteps of a ginul. The mufti measured one of the prints, and behold! it was six cubits long.

Reader, canst thou expound the riddle? Is it the bottle or the betting book? Is it the billiard table or the theater? Is it smoking? Is it laziness? Is it novel reading! But know that an evil habit is an elf constantly expandiog. It may come in at the key hole, but it will soon grow too big for the house. Know, also, that no evil habit can take the life of your soul, unless you yourself nourish it and cherish it, and by feeding it with your vitality give it strength greater than your own. [Arthur's Megazine.

AN EPISODE IN THE PENINSULAR WAR.

THE SOLDIER'S SON.

It was a fierce and critical period of the war in the Peninsula, that Morillo, then commanding the fifth division of the Spanish army, about 6000 strong, in conjunction with Penne Villemur, passed down the Portuguese frontier by the Lower Guadiana, intending to fall on Seville as soon as Soult should advance to the succor of Badajoz In the beginning of April, while the French were disheartened by the siege and loss of the last city, Penne Villemur and Morillo, leaving out of Portugal, crossed the Lower Guadiana and seized San Lucar de Bayor This place was ten miles from Seville, was only garrisoned by a Spanish Swiss battalion in Joseph's service, aided by some boros, and by sick and convalescent men. The Spaniards soon occupied the heights in front of the Triana bridge, and attacked the French entrenchments, hoping to raise a popular commotion. Ballasteros, on the other side, had advanced with 11,000 man, intending to fall on Seville from the left of the Guadalquivir.

But the hopes entertained by the Spaniards of being speedily in possession of Seville were cut off by a piece of deceit False information adroitly given by a Spaniard in the French interest, led Ballasteros to believe Soult was close at hand, whereupon he immediately returned to the Ronda; while Penne Villemur, also warned that the French would soon return, retired to Ohrsleon.

This disappointment and failure in the execution of a favorite project, cherished for many months, irritated beyond control the naturally severe temper of Morillo it was evening, and the division of the army under him were encamped some hours' march on their retreat. Preparations might have been seen for a military execution and a couple of prisoners captured in the last skirmish were, according to the cruel practice of many chiefs in those times, to be put to death The captives were guarded by a file of soldiers and the executioners, waiting the word of command to draw up, were leaning on their weapons and talking of the events of the last two days

Just then, one of the inferior officers returning to his tent, after giving some order to the men, was interrupted by a boy apparently ten years of age, seizing his hand, and speaking in an accent slightly foreign, besought him, with piteous entreaties, to procure him admittance to the General They finer found on inquiry that he was the son of one of the prisoners, a soldier distinguished for his eminent personal bravery, who had not been taken, was when overwhelmed by numbers, without giving and receiving many severe wounds.

This soldier, wearied and wounded, but invincible in courage and spirit, for he scorned to ask clemency of his conqueror, was now to suffer death with his companion in misfortune. The terrible order had been given, for Morillo would not be impeded in his march by prisoners; and he so hated his country's enemies, that the bravest and most generous among them could have found no mercy at his hands. The prisoner's little boy, refusing to be separated from his father, had been suffered by the Spaniards to remain with him

"You shall see the General, boy, since you wish it," said the officer, in reply to the child's passionate entreaties; "but he will not grant your father's life. San Lucas! but these French dogs have given us too much trouble already to pity the prisoners."

They entered the General's tent. Morillo, by the light of a lamp burning on the table, was reading a dispatch he had just received Two of his officers stood near him; there was no one else in the tent. The brow of the chief was contracted and his eye flashed as it what he read displeased him; and he looked up with an impatient exclamation as the officer entered with the boy The child, as soon as Morillo was pointed out to him, rushed forward and knelt at his feet.

"What does this mean?" demanded the General.

"Spare him! spare my father!" sobbed the youthful applicant

The officer explained his relationship to one of the prisoners about to be executed.

"Ah, that reminds me," said the chief, looking at his watch; "Pero, time is hour. Let them be punctual, and have the business soon over."

Again, with moving entreaties, the child besought his father's life.

"Did thy father send thee hither?" asked the general, sternly.

"No senor, he did not."

"And how darest thou, then——"

"My father has done nothing to deserve death," answered the lad. "He is a prisoner of war."

"Ha! who taught thee to question my justice? Answer me"

"No one, senor; but brave generals do not always kill their prisoners."

"I kill whom I choose!" thundered Morillo; "and I hate the French. Boy, thy father shall die. I have said it—begone!"

The officer made a silent sign to the petitioner, to intimate there was no hope, and that he must begone. But the boy's countenance suddenly changed He walked up to the general, who had turned away, and placed himself directly before him with a look of calm resolution worthy of a martyr.

"Hear me, senor," said he, "my father is gray-haired; he is wounded; his strength is failing; even now, though he stands up to receive the fire of your men. I am young and strong, and well Let them shoot me in his place, and let my father go free."

It was impossible to doubt the sincerity of this offer, for the face of the devoted child was kindled with a holy enthusiasm A dark flush rushed to the brow of Morillo, and for a moment he looked on the boy in silence.

"That art willing to die," at length he said, for thy father? Then to suffer pain for him will be nothing. Wilt thou lose one of thy ears to save him?"

"I will," was the firm reply.

"Lend me thy sword, Pabla," and in an instant, at one blow, the General struck off the boy's ear. The victim wept, but resisted not, nor raised his hand to wipe away the blood.

"So far, good. Will thou lose the other ear?"

"I will, to save my father!" answered the boy convulsively

Morillo's eyes flashed. The heroism of a child compelled his admiration; but unmoved from his stern purpose, he smote off the other ear with his still reeking sword

There was a dead silence.

"And now, senor," said the boy, breathing quickly, and looking up into the General's face.

"And now," answered Morillo, "depart; *the father of such a child is dangerous to Spain. He must pay the forfeit of his life.*"

The maimed child went from the presence of this inhuman foe. Presently the report of fire-arms announced that he had witnessed the execution of his father

Must we blame the cruelty of individuals for such enormities?—or not rather the relentless spirit of war, that builds up the glory of its heroes on a scaffolding of death, and sacrifices daily to the projects of ambition the promptings of humanity!

A man in Brownsville recently ate a yard of sausage on a wager of five dollars. After performing the feat he pocketed the money, eat three or four dozen of oysters, and then offered to bet ten dollars that he could eat another yard. The old adage of "dog eat dog" was verified by this glutton.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the steamship Nautilus, Capt. Thompson, which arrived on Saturday last from Brazos Santiago, we have news from Brownsville to the 26th The Flag, in speaking of the fact that the Nautilus had put into Tampico for repairs, says that her recent severe trials have thoroughly proved her capacity as a safe and staunch craft, and the out-tried skill and seamanship of her gentlemanly commander, Capt. Thompson, as beyond all encomium.

In reference to the revolutionary feelings and movements in Eastern Mexico, the Flag has the following paragraph:

On this frontier, for the present there is quiet, though how long it will remain time alone can tell. Gen. Carvajal arrived here, per steamer Camanche, a few days since, and rumor says he is very soon to head another movement, assisted on a new and liberal basis. But rumor is not always to be believed.

The late severe weather off Brazos Santiago had been productive of quite a critical state of affairs with respect to a supply of bread. The Flag says:

Owing to the recent rough weather, which prevented the entrance of vessels, our merchants had exhausted their supplies of flour, and quite a panic existed through fear that we were to be without this important staff of life. Flour, we are told, went up to $25, and even to $30 per barrel, and finally none was to be had at any price The bakers, or those of them who had a supply, were reaping a golden harvest by supplying the hungry mouths of two cities with loaf loaves at double prices. The opportune entrance of the steamer Nautilus, however, with large supplies, will again soon set things to rights.

The following items are from the Flag:

The good old custom of observing a day of Thanksgiving, as appointed by the Governor of the State, was not forgotten in this city, but religious services were held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday last, and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev H Chamberlain.

A detachment of U.S troops arrived here to-day on the steamer Grampus, and left immediately for Rio Grande city.

Last evening, about 10 o'clock, the still small hours of night were rendered hideous by the ridiculous howlings and scandalous conduct of a lot of the political exiles of Mexico, now enjoying a refuge under our flag and in the hospitality of our people. The conduct of these men is in flagrant violation of law, and a reckless abuse of hospitality. A party of them, as we learn, was headed by an American, and numbered something near a hundred persons; who, having provided themselves with a drum and fife, with all the confidence of conscious security, valorously marched through several of our streets to the river bank, where they commenced yelling forth "Vivas!" for their cause and shouting insult and defiance to the guard on the other bank.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

The U.S mail steamship Philadelphia, Lieutenant J. F. Schenck, commanding, left New York at 2 p. m., on the 18th inst., for New Orleans, via Havana, at which place she arrived early on the morning of the 26th, and sailed at 4 p. m. of the same day for this port.

The Philadelphia brings 120 passengers, and the mails left San Francisco for New Orleans on the 1st ult. She brings also a moderate cargo and $17,000 in treasure.

The U. S. mail steamer Falcon sailed for Aspinwall at noon of the 26th.

On the night of the 23th the Philadelphia encountered a severe gale from the North-west, accompanied with heavy head sea.

Mr. Bullay, the purser, reports that there was nothing of interest occurring at Havana; the weather was delightfully mild and agreeable throughout the island.

We find the following in the *Gaceta*:

According to a communication that His Excellency, etc., has received from the captain of the Partido of San Marcos, the said captain, at 5 o'clock p. m. on the 22d inst., received information that, in the district of San Juan, two robbers had killed three white men and a negro; that he, the said captain, accompanied by his lieutenant and three neighbors, went in pursuit of the robbers, and met them in front of Alonso's house. Assured that they were the criminals they were in search of, the pursuers threw themselves hereupon the two to make them prisoners, and notwithstanding that they endeavored to defend themselves, pistol in hand, the captain, who also was armed with one, shot the robber to his right dead; the other escaped through the hedge, leaving his horse in the hands of the pursuers Examining the dead robber, two percussion pistols and a sword were found upon him, the latter covered with newly shed blood, also a bag of balls and percussion caps. It further appears that their view was to steal negroes, and that the cause of the murders which they committed resulted from an attempt made by the victims to retake a negro carried off by them.

On the 12th there was a slight shock of an earthquake at Santiago de Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MEXICO.—The steamship Mexico, Captain Lawless, arrived yesterday morning from Indianola via Galveston, bringing papers of the latter place up to Saturday last, but they contain no news of interest. The Mexico's list of passengers and consignees will be found under their appropriate heads

The Brazoria Planter of the 27th ult. contains the following item:

"Mrs. S. W. Perkins died on Monday last at the residence of her husband, in this county, very suddenly. She was sitting in a chair reading, and apparently well when her children left her, who returned in a few moments and found her dead in the chair.

"The suddenness of her death has caused a suspicion of some foul play, but we forbear to comment until the whole truth is revealed by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which we soon expect to receive.

"Mrs Perkins is the wife of our present Chief Justice, who is now absent from the county."

THE BELLE AND THE STUDENT.—At a certain splendid evening party a haughty young beauty turned to a student who stood near her, and said: "Cousin John, I understand your eccentric friend L—— is here; I have a great curiosity to see him. Do bring him here, and introduce him to me."

The student went in search of his friend, and at length found him lounging on a sofa. "Come, L——," said he, "my beautiful cousin Catherine wishes to be introduced to you."

"Well, trot her out, John," drawled L——, with an affected yawn.

John returned to his cousin, and advised her to defer the introduction to a more favorable time, repeating the answer he had received. The beauty bit her lip; but the next moment said: "Well, never fear. I shall insist on being introduced."

After some delay, L—— was led up, and the ceremony of introduction was performed. Agreeably surprised by the beauty and commanding appearance of Catherine, L—— made a profound bow; but, instead of returning it, she stepped backward, and, raising her eyeglass, surveyed him deliberately from head to foot; then waving the back of her hand toward him, drawled out: "Trot him off, John! trot him off! that is enough!"

The London Times characterizes Kossuth as a man who would burn down his neighbor's house to roast his own potato.

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CROUP, ASTHMA AND
CONSUMPTION.

OF all the numerous medicines extant (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Arts in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. AYER: Five years' trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made use of for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. DURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SCHAGHAT, Jan. 24, 1851.

DR. AYER: In the month of July last, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa, in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of air and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough, and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to make to the afflicted, through you, that my health in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL. Yours truly,

WM. W. SMITH.

Prepared and Sold by

J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Dec. 2 3m Wholesale Agents.

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and closes on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

REV. W. H. ELLISON, D. D., President.
JOHN F. ELLISON, A. B.,
MISS F. OSBALDINE DAITLE, Primary Department.
MRS. EUGENIA RUTHERFORD, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department.....$10 00
First, Sophmores and Middle Classes, each..... 15 00
Senior Classes, each..... 22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar..... 20 00
Use of Instruments..... 5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each..... 10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each..... 12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson..... 1 00
Incidental Expenses..... 1 00

One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eutaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 16 dm

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

FACULTY .. FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. B. F. LABARRE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
MONS. JULES BEAUX, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LUCINDA PARMENTER, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LABARRE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
THOS. C. BRAGG, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended to perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter in green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

T. H. JACKSON & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

.... AND ....

GENTS FURNISHING STORE,

A well assorted Stock of all the latest Styles and Patterns, always on hand, at low and reasonable prices. We solicit a call from our friends. NO 82 COMMON STREET. 2 doors from Camp street, New Orleans. ap01y.

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COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Union street, *NEW ORLEANS.*

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, the purchase of Plantation Supplies, and the investment and remittance of Money. sept30 1y

Carpeting! Carpeting!

We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV...NO. 50. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1855. WHOLE NO. 204

OUT-WARD BOUND.

[Rev. S. H. Cox, to whom was addressed the letter below, kindly furnished it to the *Advocate*. The numerous friends of the missionary families will read the sea-notes with pleasure. The prayers of all whose hearts are in their work, will follow them. "Sue" is Susan, the wife of the writer, Rev. J. S. Belton.]

PACIFIC OCEAN, Lat. 26 S., Lon. 127 E. Sept. 11th, 1854. At sea 127 days.

Dear Bro. Cox:

You remember, we set sail from New York May 6th, which is all you know of us. Since then I suppose you have been conjecturing a great many unreasonable, and as many reasonable, things as to *how* we are, *where* we are, and what we are doing, etc. Well, neither of us, are sick or dead. Now, I will tell you how we got here.

We left New York with a fair eight knot breeze, which continued with us a few days and then died away, followed by a succession of light baffling winds, mostly ahead and finally by a calm. By calms and headwinds we were forty-three days getting to the equator. "line," as sailors say, which ought, by all means to have been done in thirty.

Meantime most of us were visited by that pest of ocean life—sea-sickness. I suffered a little, as it came on occasionally only; Sue, however, did not fare so well. She was sick seventeen days without intermission, insomuch that I began to apprehend some danger, as she had already become so, that it was with the greatest difficulty she could either stand up or walk about the ship—and the more so, as I could hear of nothing which would cure it. I began the use of toasted corn-biscuit, and burnt brandy, however, which immediately checked the irritation of her stomach and she soon recovered strength. Still she has frequently suffered since, especially in rough weather. Bro. Lambuth, sister Kelley and sister Jenkins were hardly sick at all. Sister Lambuth suffered almost as much as Sue.

Having crossed the line, we sailed southward along the coast of S. America, passing two hundred miles east of Cape St. Roque having sailed out of the southeast trades, which blew all the time between the equator and tropic of Capricorn, we came into westerly winds and turned our bow eastward toward the Cape of Good Hope. We passed about ten degrees south of the Cape. While doubling the Cape we were visited by a number of severe storms from the west. As we had a good ship and plenty of sea room, there was no danger, but as for sleeping it was out of the question. If we sat down we were frequently thrown out of our seats across the cabin, and banged against the opposite wall. Our walking might more properly be called crawling. Sue generally sought refuge in bed, where she had a soft place to roll. She was not always safe here, however. One night she was unable to come to the table for supper, and I carried her a cup of tea and bit of bread—as I was standing in the door of our room and happening to turn my head from her, the ship gave a lurch and down she tumbled, head foremost, out of her bed. She was unable to move herself that night, but as the storm abated she was out in a day or two.

After passing the Cape, we made our way as well as we could toward the island of Java, where we expected to take in water and provisions, at a Dutch village called Anjer. The first land we saw, after losing sight of the New Jersey Highlands, was Christmas Island, two hundred and forty miles south of Java, on the ninety-ninth day. This is a coral island, covered by tropical trees and inhabited by wild boars. We passed one mile west of it.

Next morning early I was seated on the ship's bow, to get the first sight of Java. We first saw it about twelve o'clock. Just at dusk we entered the Straits of Sundu. Here I wrote a letter to each of our parents, dated August 14th, to be sent off from Anjer.

We went to bed with elated feelings. Next morning we were all up bright and early, to see the Malays, whose boats were alongside and who were on board with bananas, plantains, birds, cocoa-nuts, monkeys, etc., for sale. We were yet twelve miles from Anjer, and as our vessel was at anchor without a breeze to go up, bro. Kelly, bro. Jenkins, his son and myself got into a boat and, after three hours' rowing and sailing, we were landed ashore.

Just on shore, at the landing, is a large banyan tree, under which were a number of natives, with their teeth dyed black by chewing the beetle-nut leaf, mixed with slacked lime and a few other substances, which take hold of the teeth and turn them perfectly black. They use it as some persons do tobacco. They say dogs have white teeth.

Bro. Kelly, the younger Jenkins and myself made a tour of discovery, in which we saw banana, plantain and cocoa-nut trees, bearing fruits in all grades of size and maturity. Having secured a Javanese pony each, we closed the day with a ride into the country, and I returned to the ship, as she was near by, to see Sue, whom I had not seen in daylight day. Next morning Sue had an opportunity of going ashore, and I went with her and showed her what is described above. She was much interested and refreshed I bought three hundred small oranges for 75 cents, which have done good service for her health.

About twelve o'clock, Aug. 16th, we sailed for Shanghae (Shang-hi) in hopes of getting there in two or three weeks—but we were disappointed, as it will be four weeks (in two days) and we are not there yet. For eight days we have been in sight of China, and have been kept back by calms and headwinds. We are sailing now under a headwind, and I hope we will get there this week (to-day is Monday). Anyhow, when we get there I will tell you.

"Well, how do you like the seafaring life?" Bad enough, but then it is just what you might expect, with thirteen persons crowded into an eighteen feet cabin. As to eating, we do very well. But there is one thing we do not fancy—that is our plan of using fresh meat. When we left New York we had a number of live mutton, pigs and fowls in nice order, but immediately they began to lose flesh. Whenever a pig or chicken took sick, and seemed in danger of dying, it went into the pot and was put on the table, and we ate it. We thus saved a good deal.

The health of the company was good until recently. Sister Kelley has been quite sick but she is now getting well. With that exception we are all well.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 25th, 134 days from N. Y.

We are, at last, at our journey's end, and find ourselves very comfortably situated at the Episcopal Mission, in the house of Bishop Boone. Sue and myself are still very well, so of the other brethren and their families.

On the 16th inst. we entered the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and at night we anchored 18 miles from Shanghae. On Sunday, the 17th we were towed up by a steamer, and at 7, P. M., we anchored in Shaagae harbor.

We find the country in a wretched state of commotion and civil war. The city, at present occupied by the rebels, is in a state of seige, after the Chinese fashion. They are fighting, more or less, every day, without accomplishing much either way. I have witnessed one or two engagements, in which there was no harm done. At present we are in no danger, as the foreign community is protected by three or four good men of war ships. I think, so long as we do not interfere, we are in safety.

Our own mission we found in a feeble condition. The house occupied by Bro. Cunningham (formerly Dr. Taylor's), has been much injured by cannon and musket balls, and for a while it was dangerous to live in it. Dr. Jenkins' house is untenantable, and I am afraid will soon be demolished, as the Imperialists have erected a battery behind it, and it will be exposed to the fire of both parties. Dr. Jenkins, Kelley and Lambuth are all at Cunningham's. Sue and myself are out of all danger, as we are not even in sight of the field of operations, and not only that, the men-of-war are just by us. There is a house going up for Lambuth and myself in a hundred yards of Boone's, we will be safe there also.

I have room for only a few lines more. I am still as much of a missionary as ever. My heart is in the work and I hope to live and die here. I *must* be holy.

Give my love to Lizzie and the children, to Mu, etc., and accept the same of your brother.

J. S. BELTON.

UNDISCRIMINATING CHARITY.

A writer in the Independent shows the credulous and generous giver that there is a necessity of being judicious also:

"No mischief of undiscriminating charity is greater than that of breaking down the independence and self-respect of persons, so that they shall be willing to lean on others, and not depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood. It is a duty of benevolence to employ relief so that it shall not render the recipient immoral or careless. And this is not an easy task. Poverty may be borne with moral heroism, and with immaculate character; but few persons can receive alms and not be morally injured by it. It is a perverting influence. It goes against the grain of nature. Alms must be administered like medicine; and like medicine, they will often leave a secondary disease behind them, almost as bad as that for which they were given.

"All this, however, does not make it any less a duty to be charitable to the poor. It only enhances the responsibility of it. It requires of us that we should give more time and more painstaking; that we should relieve outward trouble with an eye to moral and social improvement. This was the true example of Christ. It is said that he fed the body, healed the sick, relieved sorrow. But such relief was the occasion of stamping some moral lesson, enforcing some deep truth. He made beneficence and auxiliary of spirituality."

ALABAMA CONFERENCE REPORTS.

TALLADEGA FEMALE SCHOOL.

The committee to whom it was referred to inquire into the expediency and practicability of establishing in Talladega a female school of high order, under the care and patronage of the Alabama Conference, ask leave to report—

That they have had the subject under consideration, and are satisfied that it is practicable and expedient to establish such a school in Talladega.

It is a fact known to the Conference that the Talladega District embraces a larger white membership than any other district in the Conference. This membership embraces a large number of individuals who are able, willing and ready to engage in the enterprise, as we believe, of establishing a literary institution within the bounds of the District, to be under the patronage and direction of the Conference.

No argument is needed to show the propriety of founding such schools where there is sufficient patronage to support them, and the wants of the people demand their establishment. Your committee are satisfied that the Methodist Church in this region ought to have such an institution, and we trust the Conference will coincide in this opinion, and act accordingly.

There is certainly an inviting field opened to us here, and one that needs but to be cultivated to yield fruits in rich abundance. This is a country strong in natural advantages, and in the energy and enterprise of its numerous population. It is a part of that mountain region of the interior from which the church has derived many able and valued ministers, and to which it must look in the future for recruits in many fields of labor, in more southern portions of the conference.

As a point of location for such a school, Talladega is believed to possess strong claims. It is central to a large scope of country, in which the Methodist church has as yet made no decided movement on the subject of education. It is a healthful country, and enjoys a peculiarly beautiful mountain scenery, and is rich in all agricultural productions, enabling the people to live abundantly, and at a small expense. The town is already of comparatively easy access, and will soon be on a great line of travel, from north and east to the south and west, by which it will be placed in direct communication with the strongholds of Methodism in the central portions of the United States, and the southern portions of the Conference.

Talladega has already displayed energy and spirit in the erection of seminaries of learning, and by that means has furnished good proof that its community are worthy guardians and efficient patrons of the great interests of education. The Baptist and Presbyterian denominations have appreciated the advantages to be derived from institutions of learning at this point, and have had flourishing schools in operation.

Your committee believe that a sufficient sum of money can be raised, and that speedily, within the bounds of this District, to insure the establishment of a school of high order in Talladega, without any pecuniary charge or liability upon the Conference, and that the school will ask nothing from it but its hearty co-operation and patronage, and an urgent to aid in the collection of funds to put the school in operation. Your committee, therefore, ask your concurrence in this report, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That a board of trustees, consisting of nine persons, of whom four are to be members of this Conference, and the remaining five to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Talladega District, be appointed to establish, organize, open, and conduct a female school of high order in the town of Talladega, to be called "The Conference Institute," under the care and patronage of this Conference.

2. Resolved, That the Board of Trustees are empowered to do all things necessary to the erection of buildings—the purchase of property real or personal—for the purposes of the school; to employ teachers for the same, and to do all things necessary to establish and conduct and control said school, subject to the following restrictions, viz:

1. The Board of Trustees shall not involve the Conference in a debt or liability on this account, beyond the means provided for the school from other sources than the Conference.

2. That no teacher shall be elected for a longer term than two years, until after the meeting of the next Annual Conference.

3. The Conference shall have power at any time to dismiss the Board of Trustees, or any of them, for good cause shown, and to appoint others.

4. The term of office of the first Board of Trustees shall be two years, subject to the qualifications above expressed.

Resolved, 3d. That the Conference ask for the appointment of an agent, whose duty it shall be to labor diligently to obtain money for the carrying out of these purposes, and to pay the same over to the Board of Trustees.

Resolved, 4th. That the Board of Trustees may act when a majority of them is at any time present. They may supply vacancies in their number, resulting from deaths or resignations, during the intervals of Conference, such elections being subject to confirmation by the Conference. They shall have power to arrange their own organization and to adopt their own by-laws, having a president, secretary, and treasurer, and may appoint such committees, officers and agents, as they may deem expedient in carrying out these objects.

Resolved, 5th. That the Board of Trustees shall report the condition of the school, and their action under these resolutions, to the next Annual Conference.

J. BARKER,
J. HAMILTON,
J. T. MORGAN,
J. E. GROCE,
J. M. MOORE,
J. G. L. HREY.
} *Committee.*

ON TEMPERANCE.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Temperance report as follows.

We find in the present state of the Temperance question no argument in favor of either supineness or discouragement. We think that we may safely assert that the public sentiment is daily becoming more favorable to our cause, and we believe that the day is not far distant when the territory embraced within the bounds of the Alabama Conference will be as free from the curse of intemperance as the most favored portions of our land. But in order to advance ourselves to this happy consummation, it is needful that we be prudent, vigilant and active; and we would adopt, with renewed ceremony and solemnity, the sentiment "that we are to do good to all men," both to their bodies and souls, as we have opportunity. And while we extend our sympathies, our prayers, and our alms to the poor inebriate, we may not excuse ourselves from the duty of reproving the dramseller, who has been mainly instrumental in making him a drunkard, and we take leave to express our astonishment that grave legislators become accessory to the fact by legalizing the diabolical transaction. We desire not to be misunderstood at this point. We heartily disclaim any fraternity with the fanatical political spirit which pervades many of our trans Potomac pulpits, and have no sympathy with that miscalled Christianity which expends its energies in propounding fanciful woman-rights and negro-wrongs; but avoiding each extreme, we would "pursue the golden mean," and meekly, yet firmly, assert our rights as citizens, while we carefully maintain the dignity of our holy vocation.

Following the course thus prescribed, we utter an earnest complaint against that system of legislation which gives a *kind* of respectability to the dramseller, by legalizing his *profession*—giving him leave to inscribe upon each new work of ruin, "done by authority of law."

Perhaps if all legal restraints were removed from the traffic in alcohol, a just public opinion would, ere long, hand down to the same profound of infamy, the stabber, the poisoner, and the dramseller. In that event, the business would soon revert solely to such wretches as would have but little power to demoralize or destroy.

But we would prefer that our legislators should divest themselves of responsibility in the premises, by giving to the citizens of each beat or township the right, by votes, either to abate this nuisance, or retain it among them. In conclusion, we ask the Conference to adopt the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That, being persuaded of the great interest which Christianity has in the TEMPERANCE CAUSE, we pledge ourselves to the continued use of all lawful means for its advancement.

JOSIAH BARKER,
F. M. GRAVE,
J. W. SHORES,
J. M. JENNINGS,
C. D. OLIVER.
} *Committee.*

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—R. W. Kenaon, P. E.
Galveston, to be supplied;
" colored mission, to be supplied;
" German mission, Peter Muelling;
Houston and colored mission, L. B. Whipple;
Lynchburg, W. Williams;
Union Chapel circuit, W. C. Lewis, one to be supplied;
" colored mission,
Richmond, J. McLeod;
" colored mission,
Columbia and Brazoria, J. H. Cox;
Oyster Creek and colored miss., J. W. Points;
Brazoria colored mission, to be supplied;
Old Cany colored mission, to be supplied;
Matagorde, to be supplied.

RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT—H. S. Thrall, P. E.
Rutersville and La Grange, B. D. Dashiel, one to be supplied;
Navidad, G. Tittle;
Columbus, J. H. D. Moore;
Freilsburg and Industry, F. Vordenbimen;
Brenham, J. H. Davidson;
Bellville German mission;
Egypt circuit and colored mission, G. S. Gatewood;
Caldwell and colored mission, J. W. Devilbiss, one to be supplied;
Cameron, J. B. Buckingham;
Belton, W. F. Hubert.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—S. S. Yarbrough, P. E.
Huntsville, E. A. McShan;
Cold Spring, B. S. Carden;
Montgomery, to be supplied;
Madisonville circuit, H. D. Hubert;
Anderson, C. L. Spencer;
Retreat, C. H. Brooks;
Washington, A. B. F. Kerr;
" colored mission, to be supplied;
Chappell Hill, O. M. Addison;
Brazos colored mission, T. Wooldridge;
J. M. Fallunsbee, Principal Andrew Female College;
B. L. Peel, Agent Chappell Hill College;
R. Alexander, Agent American Bible Society;
A. M. Box, Agent Texas Conference Tract Society.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT—M. Yell, P. E.
Springfield, A. Davis;
Wheelock, W. G. Nehms, T. G. Gillmore, sup.
Waxahatchee, J. M. Cooley;
Cedar Mountain, L. J. Wright;
Fort Worth, mission to be supplied;
Lexington, E. P. Ray;
Waco, J. H. Addison;
Bosque, J. R. White;
Centreville, H. G. Carden;
AUSTRIN DISTRICT, D. Morse, P. E.
Austin, J. M. Wesson;
Austin Circuit, T. F. Windsor;
Union Creek, W. A. Smith;
Bastrop, I. G. John;
Bastrop Circuit and Colored mission, to be supplied
San Marcos, W. P. Good;
Seiguin, D. W. Fly;
San Antonio, J. W. Phillips;
San Antonio Circuit, R. H. Belvin;
Georgetown, R. V. King;
Hamilton mission, J. W. Cope;
New Braunfels and Castroville; H. P. Young and G. Elly;
Fredericksburg and Llano, C. Grote, J. C. Kopp.
J. W. Whipple, Agent for Bastrop Academy
VICTORIA DISTRICT, J. E. Ferguson, P. E.
Victoria and Goliad, T. W. Cottingham and Agent, Paine F. Institute;
Indianola and Lavaca, R. L. Drake;
Hallettsville, T. F. Cook;
Helena, J. W. Mathes;
Gonzales, W. H. Seat;
Texana, J. H. Shapard;
Colleto, H. S. Lafferty;
Clarks Creek German mission E. Schneider;
Victoria German mission, N. Waree;
Nueces mission, A. C. Fairman;
Corpus Christi, J. H. Johnson;
Brownsville mission to be supplied.
Loredo mission to be supplied;
F. Wilson and J. W. Chalk transfered to East Texas Conference.
J. F. Walsh transfered back to Memphis Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Galveston.

NATURALIZATION.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The very large amount of discussion and comment that the naturalization laws of this country are now undergoing has induced us to attempt a brief history of them from the time of the Constitution up to the present day.

Under the Confederation, the separate states possessed sole authority for naturalizing foreigners, and the dissimilarity of their laws proved inconvenient and threatened to become dangerous. In one State, residence for a short time conferred all the rights of citizenship; in another qualifications of greater importance were required. Thus an alien legally incapacitated for certain rights in Massachusetts might by previous or temporary residence in Rhode Island or Virginia divide those incapacities. These difficulties, and others not specified but easily apparent, were overcome by the Constitution in which the States yielded their previous authority with regard to naturalizing foreigners to the General Congress. A very common but erroneous opinion obtains, even among those who should know better, that this surrender of a certain portion of State sovereignty to the joint sovereignty of all the States was compensated by a guarantee of certain rights of citizenship to foreigners in the Constitution itself. This opinion is ungrounded—the Constitution does nothing of the sort. It contains only five clauses in any way relating to the subject of naturalization; and of these five, four are prohibitory—stating what rights a foreigner may not attain and what disabilities he must labor under—and one is permissive, stating what action Congress may take on the subject. There is not a single promissory or mandatory clause in the whole paper concerning the naturalization of foreigners. So far as the Constitution is concerned, foreigners are not guaranteed the simple liberty of landing on our shores.

Section 8, Article I, says: "Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

Section 2, Article II, says: "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

Section 3, Article XII, of the Constitution says: "No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United states."

Section 3, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of these United states."

Section 2, Article I, says: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been seven years a citizen."

Thus, so far as the Constitution takes any cognizance of the naturalization of foreigners, it prescribes them forever from the two first offices in the government; prescribes them for a period of nine years after having acquired citizenship from eligibility to Senatorship, and seven years from eligibility to election as Representatives. But, more than this, it does not ordain that they shall be naturalized at all. The whole matter is left discretionary with Congress, "who shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Congress is clothed with the power, but not commanded to use it. It is competent for Congress to pass a law allowing every emigrant the rights of a native-born citizen the day he lands, *ipso facto*; and it is equally competent for it to deny those rights altogether.

The permission contained in the Constitution was acted upon at an early day, by the special advice of Washington, who, in his first annual address, January 1790, said: "Various considerations render it expedient that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens should be speedily ascertained by a uniform rule of naturalization." The General Congress of that year, by the permission contained in the Constitution, and in accordance with the Presidential recommendation, passed an uniform naturalization law, giving the right of citizenship to foreigners after a residence of two years in this country. By the Act of 29th of January, 1795, this period was extended to five years. Another act, passed in 1798—only two years subsequent—still further increased the term of residence to fourteen years. One of the reasons adduced for the latter exclusion was, that there were, thirty thousand Frenchmen in the country, all of whom were more interested in the affairs of France than of the United Satee. Besides it was computed that there were fifty thousand who had been subjects of Great Britain. The law aside from establishing a new term of years as requisite to naturalization, authorized the President, to order aliens found conspiring against the welfare of the United States, to depart from its territories. The measure was linked to another and both—the alien and sedition laws—became highly unpopular. They entered as an ingredient in the party political questions of the time and were both declared by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky to be infractions of the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson succeeded Adams in the Presidency and in his first annual message—Dec. 1801—said: "I cannot omit recommending a revisal of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denizen of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who asked it, and contrasts a policy pursued from their first settlement by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develop character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us? With restrictions, perhaps, to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag."

In consequence of the unpopularity of the act of 1798, and in conformity with the suggestions of President Jefferson, the Seventh Congress repealed all previous laws on the subject, and established a uniform system of naturalization which required but five years residence to render one entitled to the rights of citizenship. This act of the 14th of April, 1802, declared also that "the children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on that subject by the government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parents being so naturalized, or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States." The provision is somewhat loose and vague as it appears to apply only to the children of persons naturalized or specially admitted to citizenship. The supplementary act of 26th of March, 1804, declares that if any alien who should have complied with the preliminary steps made requisite by the act of 1802, dies before he is actually naturalized, his widow and children shall be considered as citizens. The entire act of 1802, which is the basis of our existing laws on naturalization, is not so clear on this point as was that of January, 1795, which ordained that "the children of citizens of the United States, born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, shall be considered as citizens of the United States."

The following is the bill passed by the House of Representatives last session, and the Senate this session, to secure the right of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons hereinbefore born or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States.

The laws of 1802, on the subject of naturalization, as amended in 1804, were left almost entirely intact up to 1812. The war between this country and England then brought up new questions for consideration which were discussed in several ensuing sessions of Congress. In 1812 an act was passed requiring all British subjects within the United States to report to the Marshals of the States in which they resided, their age, the time they had been in the United States, the persons composing their families, their places of residence, their pursuits, and whether they had made application for naturalization. In the same year Madison returned a bill which had been passed by both Houses, supplementary to acts before passed on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization, without his signature. In 1813 another act was passed for the relief of British aliens desiring to become citizens. There being a provision in the laws that no subject of any country, state or sovereign, with whom the United States was at war at the time of his application could then be admitted—and the declaration of war with Great Britain excluding altogether the subjects of that Government, Congress ordained:

"That persons resident within the United States or the Territories thereof, on the 18th day of June in the year 1812, who had before that day made a declaration, according to law, of their intentions to become citizens, etc., or who were then entitled to become citizens without making application, may be admitted, etc." Other acts on the subject of naturalization were passed March 22, 1816 and May 26, 1824, but they were altogether relative to the general law of 1802, and suggest only some slight changes in the certificate of registry and similar matters.

At various times since 1824 petitions have been presented to Congress, asking for an amendment of the naturalization laws so that foreigners should be required to reside twenty-one years in this country before obtaining citizenship. The House of Representatives of this State adopted a resolution to that effect in 1841 by a vote of 25 to 10. Mr. Buchanan presented numerous petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania in 1844. Petitions from other States making the same request, have been largely sent in and referred, but no action has been taken on them. A bill has been introduced during the present session, by Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, extending the period of residence in this country to twenty-one years before citizenship be conferable.

The terms upon which any alien, being a free *white* person, can be naturalized, are prescribed in the several acts of Congress referred to above, and are, in substance, as follows:

He must declare on oath, before a State Court, if it is a court of record, or before a Circuit or District Court of the United States, two years, at least, before his admission, his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce his allegiance to his own sovereign. This declaration need not be made, however, if the alien resided here before the 8th of June, 1812, and has since continued to reside here; provided such residence be proved to the satisfaction of the court, and provided it be proved by the oath or affirmation of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, that he has resided, for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States. And if the applicant shall have been a minor, under twenty-one years of age, and shall have resided in the United States three years next preceding his arrival to majority, he may also be admitted a citizen without such previous declaration, provided he has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, and shall make the declaration aforesaid at the time of his admission, and shall declare on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for three years next preceding it was his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen, and shall in all other respects comply with the laws in regard to naturalization.

In all other cases, the previous declaration is requisite, and at the time of his admission, the alien's country must be at peace with the United States, and he must, before one of the courts aforesaid, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and likewise, an oath to renounce and abjure his entire allegiance. He must, at the time of his admission, satisfy the court, by other proof than his own oath, that he has resided five years, at least, within the State where the court is held; and if he shall have arrived after the peace of 1815, his residence must have been continued for five years next preceding his admission, without being at any time during the five years out of the territory of the United States. He must satisfy the court, that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character; attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. He must, at the same time, renounce any title, or order of nobility, if any he hath.

The law further provides, that the children of the persons duly naturalized, being minors at that time, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be deemed citizens. It is further provided, that if any alien shall die after his declaration of intention, and before actual admission as a citizen, his widow and children, shall be deemed citizens.

A person thus duly naturalized, becomes entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a natural born subject, except that a residence of seven years is requisite to enable him to hold a seat in Congress; and no person, except a natural born citizen, is eligible to the office of Governor, in some of the States, or President of the United States.

We have contented ourselves in the present article with a brief synopsis of the history of the naturalization question in this country, leaving the expression of our opinions on to the merit of the proposed alterations to another day. It may not be improper, however, to state in this connection that the right of voting is not included in the rights of citizenship. A foreigner may become a citizen and yet not be allowed to approach the ballot-box, either on account of his religion, his want of property or for any other reason assigned by the State Legislature. Each State government can extend or curtail the elective franchise just as the General government can extend or curtail the laws regulating naturalization. In New Hampshire no Catholic can be elected to office. In Rhode Island and some other States no man who does not own a certain amount or description of property can vote. The liberality and justice of these regulations can, perhaps, best be judged of by a comparison of our own laws on the subject with the laws of other countries. We will, therefore, consider them in another article.

[Daily Crescent.

NUMBER TWO.—GRECIAN CITIZENSHIP.

In a previous article on the Naturalization laws of this country, tracing them from the times of the confederation to the present day, we remarked that they might, perhaps, be best judged of by comparison with similar laws and provisions of other States. A review of the enactments of all nations concerning natural and acquired citizenship, however condensed, would be beyond the possibilities of our space. A brief epitome, therefore, of the regulations of Greece, Rome and Great Britain, with a reference to those of France is all that can be attempted.

In the earlier ages of Grecian history, naturalization was granted to all who desired it. As the value of citizenship increased it was more sparingly bestowed. Particular privileges, such as the right of intermarriage, the right of holding real estate, and immunity from taxation, were more frequently granted than citizenship. In none of the Grecian states could those naturalized stand in the same rank with those native born. It was a great object to preserve purity and legitimacy of descent among citizens and to that end there was a careful registry kept. There were many ways by which citizenship might be lost, few by which it might be attained, and none whatever by which a foreigner could gain all the privileges of native born citizens. The admission into the state took place in public assembly and was attended with oaths and solemnities. Herodotus says that Sparta conferred full franchise in only two instances.

The inhabitants of Athens, in its later and more flourishing ages, were divided into three classes: free citizens; free commoners or resident aliens and sojourners, and slaves. The right of citizenship was a high privilege which was conferred only upon men of honorable descent and distinguished merit, and even upon such not without difficulty, as the agreement of six thousand citizens was first requisite. Free-born Atheneans were those whose parents were both born in Athens and they held certain rights that could not be acquired by the fullest citizenship, or shared in by those, one of whose parents was not a born citizen. The difficulty in obtaining a citizenship where six thousand assenting votes were requisite, may be judged of by the fact that under Pericles the city contained only fourteen thousand citizens, and under Demetrius the census shew but five hundred thousand, including aliens, women, children and slaves. The highest class of magistrates were the Archons, and they were chosen by lot; but before taking the oaths of office they were compelled to undergo two public examinations and prove that for three generations their ancestors had been Athenian citizens. In Lacedæmon there were two kinds of citizens; such as inherited the rights of citizenship and such as acquired those rights by personal merit. The former were termed equals—the latter Inferiors, and were not eligible to high offices, besides being deprived of many privileges belonging to those native born.

Alison in his history of Europe, says (vol. Ir 11,) "the privileged citizens"—of Greece—"evinced, on every occasion, the strongest repugnance to any extension of their rights to others."

A full history of Grecian citizenship would re-

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quire a volume. We have condensed the material facts to a column, from necessity; but comprised therein the spirit and disposition of the nation. "It was less exclusive than China or Japan, but more so than any other nation and bestowed the rights of citizenship most sparingly. [Ibid.

NUMBER THREE—ROMAN CITIZENSHIP.

The means of acquiring the right of Roman citizenship and the privileges conferred by that acquisition varied very greatly in the different ages of that nation's existence. At the outset—A. U. C.—all men were received into a full and complete civil equality without regard to character, profession or origin. In the later and more prosperous periods no man could obtain full citizenship. Even under the Kings there was a broad discrimination between native born and adopted citizens, which was increased under the Consuls and Emperors by successive enactments curtailing the privileges of the latter class. As citizenship became more valuable it was more sparingly bestowed, and as it was more sparingly bestowed it grew proportionably more valuable. This Grecian history renewed itself in Rome, until at length he who was born under the shadow of the Tarpeian hill stood fearlessly in the presence of foreign Kings and potentates with no other guard than the proud boast, "I am a Roman citizen."

The rights of a Roman citizen were divided into two classes—public and private. Under the former he was entitled to the rights of being enrolled in the census, to the right of being drawn as a soldier; to the right of being taxed according to his wealth; to the much valued right of voting; to the right of holding public office and certain rights of a religious nature. The private rights were those which secured to each the control of his person; the peculiar privileges of his descent; the entire control over his children; the possession of legal property; the right to inherit or bequeath property by testament; and the right to appoint guardians for his wife and children by will. At no period when Rome had any semblance of liberty could that complete citizenship which embraced all of these rights be conferred except by a vote of the whole people. Lesser rights might be bestowed at the option of the Senate alone. Whoever once acquired Roman citizenship could not be deprived of it even by banishment; it was lost only by voluntary resignation or by taking a foreign allegiance, and this right of expatriation was considered by Cicero as the most inestimable of all belonging to citizenship itself. These above-named are the chief features, and were the prominent rights that belonged to a Roman civis.

On account of the frequent changes in the political system of the Romans—from the Kingly to the Consular, and from the Consular to the Imperial—it is impossible in any brief space to notice all the restrictions and modifications that prevailed at each separate period. In the time of the free Republic there were two classes of Roman citizens, one that had and one that had not a share in the sovereign power. That which peculiarly distinguished the higher class—the class clothed with all the rights and immunities of perfect citizenship—was the right of voting. This right was not then allowed even to a lower class of native-born citizens much less to those who came from foreign states or cities. At the time of Cicero, and probably at a very early period of the Roman State, a distinction obtained among the free persons within its territory, separating them into three classes—Roman citizens, Latins and Foreigners. The foreigner could not vote, could not marry, could not engage in commerce. The Latin might not vote or marry but was allowed the privilege of commerce. If a Roman citizen married a Latin or Foreign woman—even believing her to be a Roman likewise—the children of such marriage were not Roman citizens but either Latins or Foreigners; following the condition of the mother and not the father, as in the case of slaves here.

As Rome extended its boundaries by conquest and colonization, the inhabitants of the acquired territories were received into an imperfect citizenship, which, though raising them above their former rank, did not elevate them to the rank of Romans; the cities colonized from Rome had Roman laws and rights; the cities that were conquered, and classed as *Municipia*, enjoyed the right of governing themselves by their own laws if they chose, and were in some respect like the corporate cities of this country. Their inhabitants had the name and some of the rights, though not all, of Roman citizens. They enjoyed their personal rights, the right of protection from the State, the right of equal laws with full citizens, but were not allowed the right of making those laws under which they lived or voting for public officers. This state of things extended over a considerable period of time, accompanied with enlargements and restrictions, as the civitas grew or decreased in value. In the time of Hadrian a manumitted slave might become a Roman citizen. By a law enacted B. C. 89, any citizen of a State enjoying a treaty with Rome might divest himself of all his duties to and rights in his own city or country and be clothed with full Roman citizenship; provided that, within sixty days after the passage of the law, he signified his wish to the praetor. This law, it will be seen, was only temporary, and in fact was but an amendment to a previous act, known as the Julia lex, which gave to federate Italian cities Roman rights, without including those foreign-born, who were citizens in them. Before the passage of this last named law, the inhabitant of any of the cities federate with Rome could acquire citizenship only after having been a magistrate in his own city. From Augustus to the Antonines, the value of Roman citizenship constantly declined, in fact, almost ceased to exist, and was bestowed upon foreign cities and people with much more freedom. The Imperial Government first made it valueless and then common.

Lord Bacon in his essay "Of Kingdomes" has this bearing on the subject: "Never any State was so open to receive strangers into their body as were the Romans; therefore it sorted with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy. Their manner was to grant naturalization (which they called '*jus civitatis*') and to grant it in the highest degree, that is, not only '*jus commercii, jus connubii, jus hereditatis;*' but also '*jus suffragii*' and '*jus honorum;*' and this not to singular persons alone, but likewise to whole families; yea to cities and sometimes nations."

From the building of the city, B. C. 752, to the expulsion of the kings, B. C. 509, the government of Rome was entirely monarchical and almost despotic. Even citizens had few rights in the affairs of government; and as Tarquin was engaged in besieging a foreign city but sixteen miles from Rome at the time of his downfall, it can not be supposed that the influx of foreigners into Rome was great. From 509 to 300 B. C., the government was a strict aristocracy in the hands of the Patricians. The Plebeians were not admitted to hold office. In order to obtain this right the latter class resisted, and, after much difficulty, became eligible to office. From this triumph of the Plebeians to the close of the Punic wars and the establishment of the Imperial Government—B. C. 31—was the brightest period of Roman history and the era of her greatest prosperity.

It was during this period—A. U. C. 692—B. C. 62—that Cicero delivers his oration "Pro Archia Poeta," the cause of which was that Archias, a native of Antioch, coming to Rome at an early age, enjoying full citizenship in a city in treaty with Rome, and entered as a Roman citizen by the law granting that right to whoever applied for it within sixty days after its passage, had his right of citizenship controverted under the Papian law, which ordained that all foreigners should be expelled from the city, "*ut peregrini urbe pellerentur.*" Cicero, being engaged in his defence, after showing that eminent attainments in literature were no deserving of being honored with the boon of citizenship as eminent military services to the State, proceeded to show that Archias was actually a citizen from three other facts: from his making a will—"*jus testamenti*"—according to the Roman laws, which none but a Roman citizen could do; from his succeeding to inheritances left by Roman citizens—"*jus hereditatis*"—which none but a Roman citizen could do; and from his having obtained a recommendation to the State for good conduct. Another argument was that he was in the list of beneficiaries—*et in beneficiis*—an honor that could be enjoyed only by Roman citizens.

Before the time of Cicero's oration Sylla had presented the rights of citizenship to natives of Spain and Gaul, but the power by which he did so was extraordinary and an infringement on the Roman laws.

From the capture of Carthage to the reign of Constantine—a period including the Imperial Government, and from Constantine's reign to the fall of Rome before the Herull, A. D. 476—the rights of citizenship were constantly disregarded. This was the age of Rome's decay, however, and not of her growth. She flourished before the Punic wars ended and not after. Before that period citizenship was a carefully guarded right—afterwards a matter of no moment.

Alison in his History of Europe, vol. 1, pp. 12 and 13, says: "The Romans from the foundation of their Republic, admitted all the subjects of conquered States to a share of their privileges; and they received in return the empire of the world. From the first junction of the Romans and Sabines, to the final extension by the Emperor Antoninus, of the privileges of Roman citizenship to the whole civilized world, this policy was steadily pursued." In page 17 of the same volume, Alison adds: "The liberty of antiquity, cradled in single towns, *was confined to the citizens who were present on the spot, and could take an active part in the public deliberations; and though the Romans, with unexampled wisdom, extended the general rights of citizenship to the conquered provinces, yet the idea of admitting them to a share of the representation never occurred to their minds; and the more important privileges of a citizen could only be exercised by actually repairing to the metropolis. The immediate cause of the overthrow of the liberties of Rome, was the admission of all the citizens of Italy to the privileges of Roman citizens, coupled with the absence of any provision for their representation.*"

We have enumerated a majority of the rights and duties which belonged to a Roman citizen, when Rome was in its glory, which were not the rights and duties of any one not a member of the State. We have also remarked the number of these rights that might be obtained by foreign residents and the way in which they were to be obtained. A complete history of the subject, however condensed, would require more space than could be afforded by a daily paper. [Ibid.

NUMBER FIVE.—ENGLISH CITIZENSHIP.

A recital of all the laws that have been, at different times, adopted and abolished in England with regard to the rights of resident aliens and of foreigners seeking citizenship, would not only be too long for our space, but altogether useless. The spirit of the nation, as evidenced in some of the more important enactments concerning citizenship, is all that we are able to allude to. It will be seen by these allusions that the English people have always been jealous of foreigners; always unwilling to trust those born in other countries, and at no time ready to grant the full rights of British citizenship to any but native born subjects.

The rights of citizenship in Great Britain are similar in kind, although not in extent, to the same rights in this country. There is the right of suffrage; but it is so hedged in by restrictions and qualifications that a very small moiety only of the actual population is enabled to exercise it. There is the right of religious liberty; but to this day Catholics, Jews, and even dissenting Protestants, labor under disabilities and annoyances from which members of the Established Church are wholly free. There is, moreover, a very signal difference in the degree of citizenship enjoyed by a British subject residing in England and one residing in Ireland, Scotland or Wales. The three latter States are just as much integral portions of the British Empire as Arkansas and Alabama are of the United States, but neither in Scotland nor Wales—much less in Ireland—are the privileges, rights and immunities of citizenship the same that they are in England. The disabilities are greater, the immunities immensely less.

The history of England, from the earliest times, shows the spirit of the people to have been adverse to the introduction of any foreign element into its nationality. Cedric, the Saxon, was not only a type of his own times and nation but of previous and succeeding races. Although Flemings were at one period solicited to settle in England, and Frenchmen welcomed at another, and Spaniards invited at another, they were not granted the right of citizenship; could neither elect their own magistrates nor be themselves elected. The disabilities of foreign nativity always clung to and crippled them. This is the more remarkable from the fact that the ruling race has been frequently changed in England and almost always supplanted by foreigners, who, nevertheless, after their accession to power, became as jealous of other foreigners as ever their predecessors had been. Thus the Saxons gave way to the Danes, and William the Conqueror introduced a Norman nationality over the heads of all predecessors; but on English born citizen continued through all the changes to enjoy fuller rights and a higher rank than could be attained by a foreigner.

A foreign born citizen can now become a citizen of England to a greater or less extent. He may be simply a resident alien, a denizen or a naturalized subject. By several successive acts of Edward III, Anne, George II and III, all children born abroad, whose fathers and grandfathers on the father's side were natural subjects, are deemed to be natural-born subjects themselves, unless their fathers were liable to the penalties of treason or felony. A man can thus, by English law, subject himself to a double allegiance. He may pledge himself to an allegiance to his adopted sovereign, but can not divest himself of his natural allegiance. The children of aliens, too, are the natural born subjects of the State in which they were born, and yet, *ex supris*, may be natural born subjects of the States from which their parents emigrated.

A denizen occupies an intermediate position between an alien and a naturalized subject. He is an alien enfranchised, *ex donatione regis*, by the King's letters patent; able to take land by purchase, as an alien can not, but not by inheritance, as a naturalized citizen can. By Stat 12, Will. III, no denizen can be of the Privy Council or of either House of Parliament, or hold any office of trust either civil or military, or be capable of receiving any grants of land from the Crown.

An alien can only be naturalized by special act of Parliament, and, being so naturalized, he can not sit in Parliament or the Privy Council, or receive grants from or hold offices of trust under the Crown. Under Richard III and Henry VIII, severe acts were passed to prevent the influx of foreigners into the Kingdom. Under Charles II aliens were invited to settle in England, and were offered the privileges of natural born subjects. In the time of Queen Anne an act was passed naturalizing all foreign Protestants. In the thirteenth year of George II, an act was passed "for the better supply of mariners and seamen to serve his Majesty's ships-of-war" which provided that every foreign mariner who should, from and after January, 1739, faithfully serve on his Majesty's ships-of-war, or any merchant or trading vessel, for two years, should be to all intents and purposes deemed a natural born subject of Great Britain.

We might fill many columns with the particulars of different bills passed, at different times, by the English Parliament on the subject of naturalization. We have cited enough, however, to give a general opinion of the high value placed on citizenship in Great Britain, and the almost utter impossibility of obtaining it otherwise than by birth. Full citizenship, indeed, can not be acquired; and even Irishman and Scotchmen, though native born, labor under some disadvantages not suffered by the English. Colonists, also, are not complete citizens of the mother country, and can not become such. Their privileges are less than those of Roman *Municipia*. Those who wish a fuller account of English citizenship and the different acts affecting it will find what they desire in Hansard's Reports, Lingard, Hume and Smollett's Histories and Mackintosh's Essays. The subject is an interesting one but very extended [Ib.

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

Bishop Early passed through this city Wednesday, *en route* for his home, Lynchburgh, Va. The Bishop is in good health and spirits after a very busy and laborious tour. He has attended, with marked punctuality the most distant and difficult-of-approach Conferences. His son, who has been a travelling companion, has also re-established his health. The Bishop has been absent from home five months. In Texas he spent three weeks, visiting and confirming the Churches. He speaks well of those Conferences, their strength and prospects for the future.

Sermons.—Two have been laid on our table, through the Post Office. One a thanksgiving sermon, defining American principles in their application to national prosperity, by Dr. N. Murray. It is printed by the *Harpers*, and is the neatest job in that line we have ever seen. The other, "On the creed of all men," by Rev. R. Abbey, preached in Yazoo City, Miss., about as good a sermon, but the meanest typographical job, decidedly, we ever laid eyes on. The moral we draw is—Northern and Southern minds compare better than manufactures.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

How good they are, our readers know: how good natured, we know. Just take the following from a lady, who sends us some lines on the "New Year,"—lines that would be published, but that we have writ the old out and the new in, already in prose and in poetry.

Instead of saying "burn this, if you don't like it, put it under the table etc,"—our fair friend submits to the editorial discretion in verse! By the way, as our name is one much sinned against in pronunciation and spelling, we thank her for setting it right in both:—

Dear brother McIveire,
I very much fear,
I trouble you with a scrawl:
But never mind that,
If you find it too flat,
You need not publish at all.

A THANKSGIVING DAY.

As it is meet and proper, Gov. McRae of Mississippi has appointed a thanksgiving day for that sovereignty. Such occasions, well observed, enlarge the heart of a people, and leaven their utilitarian, earthly life with a religious element. They recognise a *Providence* in human affairs and blessings. They ought to be kept with gladness—open Churches—rest and generosity. Let man and beast rest, men-servants and maid-servants. These secular sabbaths, if we may so term them, interposed through the laborious year, impart a pleasing poetry to this matter-of-fact world, begrimmed with dust and sweat, bowed down with toil. They are grateful and spiritualizing. We wish they were often proclaimed and better kept. But to this proclamation:

"*Now therefore*, I, John J. McRae, Governor of Mississippi, do hereby appoint *Thursday, the Eighteenth day of January next*, as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for the blessings of the past year, and of prayer for their continuance and increase through the coming year, and respectfully recommend to all good people of the State, that abstaining as far as possible from all ordinary business occupations on that day, they will observe it as a day set apart for these sacred purposes."

Charity Hospital.—The following are the returns from the Charity Hospital for the week ending on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 5 P. M.:

Admitted	231	Died	46
Discharged	196		

RELATION OF BAPTIZED INFANTS TO THE CHURCH.

The January number of the Methodist Quarterly has an able article on this subject; by the Editor, we presume. If it does not solve the problem, now being pressed on the sense and conscience of the Pedo-Baptists, it largely contributes to the solution.

The ground is stated emphatically—"That the baptised infant is a member of the visible Church of Christ in the same sense as a baptised adult convert, and is entitled to the same ecclesiastical recognition and training."

For the Organic Church, means of grace and nurture are claimed—if but developed—to secure the stability of these young members as well as old ones; so that literally they may grow up in the Lord, and that saying, "old enough to be converted" be branded as a heresy.

The article does not blink the issue—not fearing Romanism on the one hand or Bushnellism on the other. The doctrines of Methodism are favorable to a settlement of this question on a consistent basis.

"Promiscuous baptisms" are pronounced against. A child to be a proper subject for Baptism, it is claimed, must, besides its personal right and preparation, have certain relative ones in its parents. Scaling children as they may be found or brought, anywhere, and then sensing any recognition of them as differing in their relations to the Church from others, has grown out of abuse and into abuse, and given the Anabaptists their hardest gainsaying. Guards are to be thrown about the subject, and the practice so regulated by a theory of doctrine as to fall into system.

On this point somewhat could be said of private baptisms. The child is not sick, but the parents prefer a favorite administrator, and do not like his church; too proud or ashamed to stand in public consecration. Or, they want friends present, who do not wish to be seen in the congregation. Or, their own private parlors afford not only a more select assembly but finer accomodations than a poor sanctuary. Or, they want a religious *soiree*.

We were once called upon for private baptism. "Is the child sick?" "No." "Bring it to the Church." "Can't do that—invited several friends, &c." The point pushed close, there was a dancing party arranged to come off, in rivalry of some Lutheran neighbors, who had lately had a baptismal blow-out. Of course, we declined to initiate the ceremonies.

On a granite corner post of a Camp street Confectionary may be read, after a flourish of candies and syrups, these words:

"Suppers for christenings, marriages and soirees, at the lowest rates."

All these and other abuses that have scandalized this solemn, beautiful, and christian sacrament call for reform, not of doctrine but of careless practice and loose, undefined views of the relations of parties. The baptism of infants ought not to be done in a corner. The responsibilities and privelges involved should be appreciated. The general and right understanding of these things, will mark an era in the progress of the Church.

We shall re-publish the most of the article of the Quarterly and now call attention to it in advance.

OUR TRACT SOCIETY.

A distinct organization has been effected and an additional *bureau* for its management established at Nashville. As our readers are aware, Dr. Hamilton has been assigned to it, and accepted. By what authority this is done we know not. The Constitution of the Tract Society, adopted by the General Conference says in Art, 8, "The Book Editor shall be the Corresponding Secretary." Dr. Summers was by that body elected Book Editor and consequently held the office to which Dr. Hamilton succeeds. Dr. S. resigned it. It is certainly competent for an officer to resign. In such case the Constitution makes a provision for the election of his successor. But the resignation of *part* of an office, and the creation of two officers at Nashville, where the General Conference only contemplated and appointed one, is to us unexplained by any power or discretion granted by that body.

We presume, however, that, though unknown to us, provisions do exist covering the case. Dr. Summers' learning and wisdom make him equal to any office he accepts; and his conscientious industry and irrepressible energy will make the requirements of any office equal to him. As for Dr. Hamilton, there could not be a happier selection of a chief officer to inaugurate the Tract movement.

The character and standing of Conference Agents shows that this work is undertaken in earnest, and is going to be made something of. Surely our church and our times need the services it is to do. Ferguson of Alabama, Cox of Texas, Smith of Georgia, Townsend of South Carolina, are no supernumeraries; but whole and strong work is counted for.

A metropolitan residence will well become Dr. H., and he will become it. His vigilance and activity and business tact, will be in place. His opportunities for controlling central influences will not be lost for his cause. So, after all, he is going to *N-a-s-h-ville*.

Mansfield La: the *Advertisement* of the Trustees of the School at this place presents a flattering prospect. In engaging Dr. Thweatt's services they have been fortunate. Their plans are generous. With such a Principal and such trustees it is no experiment.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS—FROM THE "BEGINNING OF THE GOSPEL" TO THE PRESENT TIME. *By Rev. W. C. Duncan, A. M.* New York, 1855. E. H. Fletcher. 12mo pp. 236.

This is "part first," reaching from 28 A. D., which the author assumes as the "beginning of the Gospel" to 250 A. D., where he locates the rise of infant baptism. This time is divided into four ages—The Christian, the Apostolic, the Apostolic Fathers, the Christian Fathers: Primitive Christianity is viewed from a Baptist standpoint. The Early Christian was the "Early Baptist Church." Its usages, doctrines and government were fundamentally Baptist. After 250 A. D., the Church declined and was corrupted, but under every dispensation were Baptists. They do not, as most Protestant denominations, date their origin from the Reformation of 1520. That movement helped their development only. Such is Mr. Duncan's theory.

This definition is given as a clue to the historical labyrinth.

"The doctrine that immersion alone is baptism and that believers alone are entitled to receive the rite, and the practices necessarily arising from this religious conviction, are the essential and distinctive elements of Baptist usage and belief."

For so long a journey it was well to take light baggage. This definition discards Calvinism, independency of Church Government and a good many other "elements," that Baptists of our time and us for back as we have ever been able to trace them—a good way short of A. D. 28—have claimed as "essential and distinctive." We thank Mr. D. for relieving the controversy of these troublesome "elements." The rest can be easily managed.

Some years as well as points are gained to the controversy, as here presented. Most historians of the "Early Baptist Church," emulating "Celestial" reckoning, go back of the Anno Domini. Instead of a figure so modern as A. D. 28, they begin with U. C. (in the year of Rome) 782—when John the Baptist began his ministry. Mr. Duncan who put forth an interesting volume on John the Baptist a few years since, does not claim his baptism as identical with the Christian—for which some of his brethren have not forgiven him. John the Baptist was only the forerunner of the *Baptists*, not their founder. Was is not a strange oversight that the disciples at Antioch Church were not called Baptists, instead of Christians!

Before the Apostolic Fathers's age is half-run, the author, yielding his honest hand and intelligent head to the facts of ecclesiastical history, gets to describing the strangest sort of Baptists. An ideal rather than historical existence is kept up. The stream is lost—and you are at liberty to suppose it flowing under ground; the author, meantime, keeping up heart by iterations of "Baptist"—"the Early Baptists," etc., walking by faith where he can't by sight. Take an instance, under the head of "The public and private life of the ancient Baptists." He sets out with the remark that "The Christians of the Baptist Church of the first three centuries exemplified in their lives the traits of the Gospel"—then holds up for modern imitation a "Baptist lady of the olden time"—Here she is—page 180:

"So the pious Monica sowed in the mind of the young Augustine, the seeds which were afterwards to spring up and bring forth abundantly to the honor and glory of God."

No doubt Augustine was well nurtured in the Lord, for he was a great Pedo Baptist. Even on p. 225, we find Mr. Duncan complaining of the spread of infant baptism. "The influence of Chrysostom in the East and of Augustine in the West, rapidly extended the enormous and unscriptural practice," Forsooth we like this Baptist lady "of the olden time." Monica would pass for a good Methodist.

Again, giving us a specimen of the benevolence and brotherly love of these good old Baptist times. page 183:—

"On one occasion, in Cyprian's time, the Church in Carthage, North Africa, sent a large sum (of more than $4,000) to certain Churches of Numidia, to aid in ransoming some of their members from captivity."

Was not Cyprian a Bishop; also zealous and indefatigable in defending and promoting infant baptism? He was all that. This Church was a Pedo-Baptist Church. We wish there were more such. The name of *Methodist Episcopal* would suit them about as well as *Baptist*.

The last forty pages of the book are devoted to "Pedo-Baptist admissions in favor of Immersion" and against infant Baptism. Extensive research and learning has produced quite a formidable array. Mr. D. speaks of this portion of his work with great confidence; and it is an argument (!) very specious and weighty, with a certain order of readers, we cannot say reasoners. The German Biblical critics are paraded in force with many American and English, as Chalmers, Campbell, Stuart and Robinson, whose learning and Pedo-Baptism are kept prominent. Now we have this to say, in general, upon this method of argument—

1st. *It is unsatisfactory*: The intelligent inquirer will ask if these men admitted so and so, how comes it they are Pedo Baptists still? The answer must be, that either they are not reasonable, honest and judicious, in which case their testimony is worth nothing; or they have been garbled and misrepresented as to the whole of their position.

2nd. *It is illogical*: An advocate of infant baptism or affusion feeling strong enough on other points waives a particular one or conceded it: his concession is good only in conducting the controversy against him and in his line of argument. If the incautious or over confident, or partial, or incapable, or dishonest advocates of a system drop each its "admission" and those admissions are strung together, out of their original connection, do they amount to a total surrender of the system? Zig-Zag approaches may do in military tactics, but not in Christian polemics. Infidels taking advantage of the "admissions" of Christian Apologists have triumphantly proclaimed Christianity a cheat. Suppose a picture complete in its anatomy, expression and colouring submitted to a number of critics. They all admire it, but each marks its least striking or its defective part, *as it seems to him*. Ugly and by every feature is marked over. Is it a failure therefore—an abortion—a daub? Such a verdict would do injustice to each and all of them and belie the master-piece itself.

Our Baptist friends are very fond of this negative argumentation and no people stand more in danger from its application. Space allows us to say but little of the spirit and style of authorship. They are those of the Christian and scholar. Mr. Duncan has facile access to original sources—Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and draws from them with a freshness in pleasing contrast to the second-hand quoters who have overrun this subject with second-hand learning. By citing volume and chapter and page of his authorities more fully, he would oblige those who have not (as we) the advantage of his personal acquaintance and would like to verify his accuracy. In future editions, and others there will be, this might well be done.

SKETCHES OF PLACES AND PEOPLE ABROAD: BY WELLS BROWN, BOSTON, 1855: J. P. JEWETT & CO.

Othello is author here—figuring not so well as Moorish lover. The factitious interest attaching to the book is its greatest—Brown being a Fugitive slave, sight seeing in "furiu parts." His sketches of *distinguished* person are about such as many smart body-servants of the South could give. His opportunities for acquaintanceship, not equal to theirs, quite. Messrs. Jewett are the *Mecenases* of authors of this stripe and get well paid for it. They have paid $70,000 cash to them during the three past years; of which amount $30,000 was paid to Mrs. Stowe. During the year 1854 Messrs Jewett have issued 53 new books.

For sake of the books following, we quote a sketch in the gallery of the House of Commons:

"Near by Mr. Noel you see the Rev. J. Cumming D. D. We stood more than one hour last Sunday in his Chapel, in Crown Court, to hear him preach and such a sermon we have seldom heard. Dr. Cumming does not look old. He has rather a bronzed complexion, with dark hair, eyes covered with spectacles. He is an eloquent man and seems to be on good terms with himself. He is the most ultra Protestant we have ever heard and hates Rome with a perfect vengeance. Few men are more popular in Exeter Hall. He is a most prolific writer, scarce a month passes by without something from his pen."

Sabbath Evening Readings, by J. Cumming, D. D. J. P. Jewett, Boston, 1855. 2. Vols.

Matthew and Mark are exhausted in these volumes. To read them we imagine comes near having the preacher. There is a heartiness without dogmatism about the style of this prolific man, a cordial spirit of sympathy with humanity and love to God, that makes him very readable and the reading profitable. In a family he is popular as well as in Exeter Hall and that is saying much. Dr. C. is a millenarian, out and out: has even fixed 1864, for things wonderful. He is not a teetotaller and does not enjoin fasting as a duty.

Wesleyan Sacred Harp, by Rev. W. McDonald, 12mo pp. 283. J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston, 1855.

The author is a Methodist: so much for the orthodoxy of his selections. The music is conjoined with words suitable for class, prayer, and camp-meetings and congregational singing.

Leaves from the Tree Igdrasyl, by Martha Russel. Boston, J. P. Jewett & Co.

A namby-pamby mess of love stories diluted with weakling sentiments, biographic sketches and nucleotomitudes.

All the above works may be had of J. C. Morgan, near the post-Office, through whom we have them.

Parish and other Pencillings; by Kirwan, 1854: Harper & Brothers, New York.

Dr. Murray, early in his ministry, commenced taking Notes of men and things and peculiar Providences. His faculty of seeing what is worth telling and of telling, will recommend this volume. These "Pencillings" point morals. Among the running titles we read—The danger of delay—Scene in a grave yard.—One talent sanctified. *H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp-street.*

Bruno.—Another of those lively and lovely story books for lads issued by the Harpers. Bruno the dog teaches lessons of fidelity, patience and self-denial.

Mortuary.—The interments of the city, exclusive of those in the Cemetery of St Vincent de Paul, for the week ending Sunday morning, numbered 131. There was one burial in the Greenwood Cemetery, the new burial-place opened by the Free Masons on Metairie Ridge.

The Florida and New Orleans Mail.—The Wakulla (Fla.) Times of the 3d says:

Great dissatisfaction exists among those interested at the irregularity of the arrival and departure of the steamers carrying the mails between New Orleans and this port, and hence to Key West. An effort is making to have the contract taken from the present contractors and give it to a party, of which Capt. Brooks, of the steamer Gordon, is at the head. The contractors have been fined $1,700 for one failure, and it is understood that they will be fined to the full extent for the last failure. Directions have been sent to the postmasters to report all failures at once to Washington.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE BOOK CONCERN—DRS. M'FERRIN AND LEE—FACTS AND FIGURES, ETC.

Mr. Editor—It would seem that what was feared by some, and fully believed by others, when a Book Concern was spoken of at the late General Conference, in contradistinction to an agency, is about to be realized: that is, it wont work well, if at all. Six months gone, and no books yet. Truly, we of this section will have to look to New York, or some other place.

All hands say the agents are true and faithful, doing all they can. But they can't make it rain, and if they could, and the rivers were all up, the books have not yet been printed. Now all I have to say on this head is to the Agents—Don't invest too much of your funds up there, for there may be a change of location. The same power that put it where a steamer can go once in eight months, can take it away.

Doctors McFerren and Lee write and talk gravely on this question. What is the matter. Ah! that is the rub. It won't work; I told you so too. Why, some thought when these two venerable doctors spoke and presented "facts and figures," a book-concern could be made as easily as a brick house. Sebastopol is not taken yet.

What has become of the money that was figured up at General Conference? All gone but $18,000, and no books or book concern yet. I should say if this is the way facts and figures bring us out, better hunt over that small amount to the poor suffering papers, and let Nashville march up to the tune of $70,000, as was promised for her at the General Conference. Then all would be well. Let Dr. Lee figure a little about that, and then we will think over the matter again.

But, sir, it won't work; and the next figuring I expect to see is that all the funds are gone and no books. But stop, says the venerable doctor at the head of goose navigation, "you must be united. We dread division and strife—a house divided against itself can not stand." So we thought, and therefore the Book Concern, as such, is a failure, notwithstanding the figuring of the doctors. So let the papers have all the General Conference has promised them, (for I can not see how the Agents can pay over other order of the General Conference and repudiate this one,) and then fall back upon the old agency system until they can get such a start as will secure a permanent establishment.

I am very sure that this will be as likely to secure peace and unity as any plan attempted heretofore. The idea of a great central organization, with a big gun to be firing away, is all moonshine. This is after thought. New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, and though last, yet not least, Prattville, is as near the center of our work as Nashville; and had the Book Concern been located at any one of these places, and the claim been set up for the great center, no men would have opposed it more than the preachers of Tennessee, and Nashville especially. Young America.

Miss. Con.

Georgia Conference.—The Editor of the *Southern Advocate*, who attended, reports:

"There were added to this Conference a greater number of promising young preachers than we recollect to have been admitted for some years past. It augurs well for the Church when educated young men, who could succeed in any avocation, resign the wealth and honors of men to suffer affliction with the people of God. J. O. A. Clarke, P. Cooper, G. G. M. McDonald, J. M. Armstrong, A. J. Dean, W. S. Baker, M. Hanby, J. Nowell, W. S. Turner, R. F. Jones, J. P. Howell, E. T. McGehee, O. P. Fitzgerald, J. T. Ainsworth, J. W. Burke, P. Grover, W. H. Scott, W. P. Pledger, T. T. Christian, W. W. Tidwell, J. Patillo, F. M. Boynton and F. X. Forster were admitted on trial, and F. W. Daggerly and I. L. Potter were readmitted.

But this was not a nett gain. Others have been worn down by the toils of the itinerancy, and M. A. Clontz, A. Gordon, C. L. Hartsell, S. C. Quillian, W. J. Parks, L. G. R. Wiggins and J. P. Dickinson were superannuated; while others heretofore on the supernumerary and superannuated list were rendered effective W. D. Bussey, C. A. Crowell, T. C. Coleman, J. H. Ewing, E. L. Stephens, B. W. Clarke A. B. Smith, E. W. Reynolds and J. Scaife located.

We are sorry to announce a decrease in the numbers in society among the whites, though the increase in colored members makes the sum total yet greater than that of last year. We cannot now give the figures; nor can we account for the existence of the strange fact, after the numerous revivals of the past year, except by supposing some negligence in making the returns. There is, however, a diminution in the missionary collections. We report, this year, $16,612 66, against $17,896 08 reported last year, being a decrease of $1,219 66. Of the proceeds of the past year, and the balance on hand amounting to $24,524 88, the sum of $12,000 has been paid to meet the Bishop's drafts in favor of missions for the same period, and $4,745 16 expenditures in maintaining missionaries where they were to look to other sources than the appropriations for support. Deducting other credits, amounting to $9,000 13, there is left only $7,503 60 to meet the expenditures of the coming year. That is not sufficient appears from the fact that the Mission Committee appropriated $10,75[illegible] to missions in Georgia, and this great State must depend now upon money from other quarters to maintain her own missionary work unless there is at once an unparalleled activity upon the part of her preachers in the missionary collections. Can any Georgian read this fact, that while the missions in this State cost, the past year, $16,771 15, only $10,676 42 were collected in our Churches without feeling a blush of shame mantle the cheek at the bare announcement. May not every pocket thrill with emotion, until the sentence is reversed, and Georgia money go to sustain missionaries in other lands.

The Immaculate Conception.—The Lond[illegible] Globe, referring to the recent settlement of this [illegible] at Rome, says:

"The number of votes was 570 including proxies [illegible] about 120 bishops actually present. Of these, 546 pronounced by acclamation for the new dogma; 43 [illegible] questioned the appropriateness of such a decision [illegible] now; while only 4 votes protested against the [illegible] and against the right of the Holy See to decide [illegible] of that importance without a regular council."

A religious difficulty has arisen in [illegible] New York. It is stated that Mrs. Farnarles, the [illegible] the Mayor, visited the Alms House and distributed a variety of little books on religious subjects, among orphan children there. In the evening the fact [illegible] the knowledge of a Catholic priest, who instructed teachers to destroy the books. Four men, who had been appointed teachers by the influence of the priests, [illegible] the school, seized all the books, destroyed many of them, and it is said, punished some of the children who refused their loss. A committee of the Common Council [illegible] wards met and passed resolutions forbidding any visits from teachers of that sect until an ample apology should be made for the outrage.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED—on the 24th Dec 1854, at Plens- t Valley Church, in Copiah County, Missi- ppi, by Rev. H. M. Youngblood, REV ARCHIBALD B. NICHOLSON, of the Mississippi Conference, to MISS ADELIA E. dnughtor of N GRAVES, ESQ.

OBITUARY:

He shall gather the Lnmb with his arms and carry them in his bosom.—ISAIAH

Departed this life, Fridny 5th instnnt, of Incnnonin and Dentition, ROBT. HARP, infant on of Rev. L. A. and E. M. Reed, nged 8 nonth and 9 days.

"I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest."

In Leake county, Mississippi, MARY FRANCES ELIZABETH, dnughter of Lucinn Grnhnm. She was born on Junnnry 5, 1847, nnd exchnnged on November 7, 1854. Little did the dnrlier thiuk, when only two short months previous he witnessed her solemn dedication to God by holy Inptism, that he would be called on so soon to write a notice of the death of the then healthy, joyous, bright nnd lovely one. Those eyes nre now closed in death; the lnst bud has been broken off the dnrling stem. She has gone to Heaven to join the family circle there, nnd to complete the number of the original, save one, the dnrker, who still survives. She is the lnst of four brothers nnd sisters, five of whom nnd their mother preceded her nt short intervals in the few years. Scarcely have we seen or heard of the runge of nn epidemic, more fntnl dispensntions of Providence. A whole fnmily gone, snve one, the father and husband; and, he so young—only thirty-four; but he sorrows not as those who have no hope, but expects one dny to meet them where sorrow and sighing shnll flee away.

May God sustnin him under his severe bereavements. B. J. WOODWARD.

ROCKY SPRINGS, Dec. 20, 1854.

Notices.

THE CONFERENCE AGENTS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH:

Brethren—Having been elected to the Secretaryship of the Tract Society, I nm desirous of hearing from each of you nt your enrliest convenience, nt Nashville, Tenn. I wish to learn your nddresses—the prospect we have severally of obtaining the requisite number of suitnblo persons for colporters—the point or points suitnblo for depots for tracts; nnd Tract volumes, within the bounds of your respective conferences—and nny other information you hnve to communicnte.

Any monies you may have in hnnd, or that may be in the hnnds of the Treasurers of your Conference Tract Societies, you will please remit to me at once, at Nnshville, nnd the successful prosecution of our grent undertaking will require funds at an early dny in the menu time, until you hear furthe from me, or the Parent Board, it is desirnbl that you employ your time in raising fund for the cnuso—remitting as promptly us pos sible—as we shnll be unnble to determin upon what scnle to project our plan of opera tions, until we can brin an opinion from you of remittances, ns to the nmount of funds we may expect to realize. J. HAMILTON.

December 25.

GAINSVILLE DISTRICT.—First round of quarterly meetings, 1855:

Macon Station, 13 nnd 14 Jnnuary at Macon.
Macon Circuit, 20 nnd 21 Januarynt Prairio.
Prairie Hill, 27 nnd 28, January, t Prairio Hill.
Wahalak, 3 nnd 4. February, at Hion.
Belmont, 10 nnd 11 February, nt Belmont.
Livingston, 17 and 18 February, nt Livingston.
Gainesville Stntion, nnd Sumpterville Circuit, 24 nnd 25 February, nt Smpterville.
Dekalb, 10 and 11 Mnrch, nt Dekal.
Lnuderdale, 17 nnd 18 March at spalar Springs.
Marion, 24 and 25 Mnrch nt Mnrio.

The missionnries will nttend the qnrterly meetings to which they nre bncketedin the nppointments published by the secrnry of the conference. GEO. SHAFFER, P. E.

COLUMBUS, DEC. 28, 1854.

Appointments for the first round t Quarterly meetings, on Columbus District Alabama Conference:

Eutaw, Jnnunry 20 nnd 21.
Columbus, Jnnunry 27 and 28.
Pikensville und Carrolton, Februry 3 and 4.
Pickins Circuit, Neels Chnppol, Fenury, 10 and 11.
Columbus Circuit, Berea Chappel, Fbruary, 17 and 18.
Athens Circuit, Athons, February, 1 nnd 25.
Mountzion Circuit, Mount Pleasant, Inrch 3 and 4.
Buttehutohe Circuit, Nowhope, Mnh 10 and 11.
Sipsey, mission, March 17 nnd 18.
Greene Circuit, Hopewell, Mnroh 1 and 25.
Forklnnd Circuit, Pinegrove, March 1 and April 1.

CHAS. MCLEOD, P.E.

First round of nppointmonls, for qnnrterly meetings on the Talladega district, Abama Conferenco for 1855:

Socknpotay, nt Socknpotay, Febury 3 and 4.
Tallapoosa at Shiloh, Febuary 10 nnd 11.
Wewokaville at Rocky Mount, Fobuary 17 nnd 18.
Talladega nt Owens Spring, Febury 24 nnd 25; Coosa mission, Talladega and Alexandria col. miss.
Hillabee at Mineral Springs, March 3nd 4.
Randolph nt Calnbadinh, March 10 nd 11.
White Plains at Hnwks Cave Mnch 17 and 18.
Center nt Wilsons, March 24 and 3.
Cedar Bluff at Guylsville, March 3, and and April 1.
Jacksonville at Alexandria, April 7 and 8.

L. B. MCDONALD, P. E.

Southern Commercial Convention.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

At 1 o'clock on Monday the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention assembled in Lyceum Hall, and organized temporarily by calling Gen. John L. Lewis to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. L. Heyliger and S. T. Jones, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. S. W. Oakey, it was then

Resolved, That two delegates from each State, shall be named by the President, who shall constitute a committee to report suitable persons to act as officers of this convention; and that said committee shall report at an adjourned meeting of the convention to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

On motion, the convention adjourned till Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

After the adjournment, the delegations from the different States selected the following gentlemen to serve on the above committee, and handed their names to the Chairman:

Maryland—J. B. Howell and J. A. Weston.
South Carolina—Dr. G. L. Elliott and Dr. A. P. Hayne.
Tennessee—Dr. M. Leatheman and Andrew Erwin.
Arkansas—J. B. Keatts and J. H. Clopton.
Mississippi—N. D. Coleman and Thomas E. Helm.
Texas—M. F. Johnston and Gen. H. McLeod.
Louisiana—J. H. Overton and John M. Bell.

There were delegations presout from several other States, but we could not learn who they had selected to represent them in the committee.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, January 9, 1855.

The Delegates to the Convention assembled in the Lyceum Hall at noon. Eleven States were represented in the Convention as follows:

Louisiana—City.—A. D. Crossman, Edgar Montegut, William Freret, J. B. Beales, Samuel J. Peters, Richard Esterbrook, James Robb, W. S. Campbell, Henry S. Buckner, Dr. Samuel Hardy, John M. Bell, Col. S. W. Oakey, James W. Breedlove, Alexander Walker, J. L. Levy, H. H. Vega, Major H. J. Ramsey, Col. A. Baldwin, William P. Converse, A. B. Lnmbnrck, S. Howell, Alexander Phillips, I. H. Stnnller, Michel Musson, J. H. Overton, Thomas J. Ivy, Charles F. Dunnoy, Bruce Mellhenny, F. S. Wyn., W. M. Perkins, John A. Wnshington, E. Jenkins, J. C. Prendergnst, James Neville, M. M. Pnlen, J. W. Harman, P. L. Tracy, Dr. Hn: Kennedy, Samuel Jnmi on, C. C. Lnchrop, Samuel Smith, A. P. Todd, John Pcnrce, Horace L. Mnrshall, S. F. Wilson, Geo. Denis Prnsnn, W. A. Gordon, A. D. Kelly, A. M. Holbrook, P. J. Fnrrell, W. H. Avery, Ambrose Lnndeer, E. Ellicnl, James Hoggs, H. W. Palfrey, Col. Bnttel Edwards, J. O. Nixon, Wilkelmus Bogart, Charles M. Wnlgnmth, Thomas A. Adams, J. H. Ashbridge, I. G. Seymour, Jesse Ellinore, Christian Hoselins, Lolnn McNight, Dr. A. F. Axson, Rufus B. Bnrr, John W. Smith, George W. Rnce, Logan Hunter, R. W. Adams, Dr. L. H. Bnrcnu, John Calhoun, Charles Genois, James H. Bnn-se, J. M. Hoard, Benjamin F. Flnnnigan, J. R. Wnlton, N. Sonndt, Jr., E. W. Sewell, John Claiborne, John S. Thntcher, Moses Hnsmpsred, N. H. Jennings, M. O. H. Norton, Eulnlie Sere, Thomas E. Leech, Lewis Hegle or Samuel P. Jones, Newton Richards, B. H. Chilton, M. M. Shipnson, Dr. J. L. Rhilell, Bernard Avegno, J. S. Holden, Peter Murray, J. W. Stnnton, tlen, S. M. Westmore, F. A. Inmnden, Alexander Boggett, J. P. Lnbonisse, A. Levison, Jerord Stith, John L. Lewis.

Pnrishes—St. Estes, J. C. Knettle, Shreveport; W. P. Mnthiessy, ntte n Hodge; Felix Huston, Lnfayette; John M. Evnns, John M. Sandidge, Bossier; John Moore, A. J. Heard, St. Martin's; George P. Eslnnt, Fort Bulon Rouge; John L. Titus, A. Titus, C. B. Penrce, J. B. Wilkeson, Plnquemines; Robert C. Nicholas, Carroll; Daniel P. Sparks, St. Mary's.

Tennessee—D. M. Leatherman, William D. Ferguson, Thomas H. Nell, J. E. R. Ray, John P. Cnrnthers, J. H. McNeil, John H. Brinkley, A. Erwin, Lucknd, Polk, A. R. Herron.

Mississippi—N. D. Coleman, Wm. Cox, Thomas E. Helm, J. M. Vernon, K. P. Alston, Z. Hocker, C. A. Manlove, W. D. Ivy.

Arkansas—Albert J. Polk, Albert Pike, James B. Keatts, John A. Clopton, L. E. Polk, John J. Horner.

Maryland—J. A. Weston, J. B. Howell.

Texas—Menifee Hunt, H. McLeod, M. T. Johnson, M. B. Lamar, P. Brengood.

Virginia—W. C. Hewitt, John F. Farmer.

South Carolina—A. P. Hayne, Gloles L. Elliott, John S. Preston.

Alabama—S. Brock, W. B. H. Howard.

Kentucky—B. Mussellman.

Pennsylvania—Thomas F. Smith.

The hall was very handsomely and appropriately decorated for the occasion. In the rear of the stage the national colors were displayed, with a portrait of Washington in the centre, portraits of Clay and Taylor on the right, and of Jackson and Harrison on the left. The portraits are those belonging to the Council Chambers, and add no little to the beauty of the hall. The galleries were also appropriately festooned with flags.

The Convenlion was called to order by Gen. Lewis, President pro tem, after which Mr Jones, the Secretary pro tem, read the list of delegates, who nuswered to their names as called.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the preliminary meeting, which were approved of.

Mr. Coleman, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, then read the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention:

President—Gen M. B. Lamar, of Texas.

Vice Presidents—A. J. Polk, of Arkansas; Col. M. T. Johnson, of Texas; Hon. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi; Hon. L. J. Polk, of Tennessee; Col. John S. Preston of South Carolina; Col. W. W. Pugh of Louisiana; Dr. Thomas Fearn, of Alabama; and J. B. Howell, of Maryland.

Secretaries—Secretary-in-Chief, Judge Alex. Walker, of Louisiana.

Assistant Secretaries—Gen Hugh McLeod and Mr. P. Brengood, of Texas; Mr. J. S. Horner, of Arkansas; Dr. A. P. Hayne, of South Carolina; Mr. John Rey, of Tennessee; Mr. William Bolton, of Mississippi; Mr. W. C. Hewitt, of Virginia; and Mr. A. Levison, of Louisiana.

The list was unanimously approved of by the Convention, and those of the gentlemen named who were present were conducted to their seats. Gen. Lewis then announced that the Convention was regularly organized, and retired.

Gen. Lamar, upon taking the chair, made the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Convention—Having been unexpectedly called to my present position, I have no remarks to offer you adequate to the occasion. I shall have to content myself therefore with a few extemporaneous and desultory observations as they occur to my mind at the moment. The great purpose for which this Convention has assembled are familiar to you all. They are equally comprehended by the intelligent and enlightened portion of the whole American people. Any attempt, therefore, on my part, at a formal and elaborate exposition of these motives would be superfluous and a useless consumption of time. Suffice it to say that our purposes, our motives are pure, exalted, holy and just; and that we are driven to our present post from a stern necessity of self-preservation; and he who would imputo to this assembly any other motives, than those openly avowed; he who would ascribe to us any other objects than those of virtue, patriotism and improvements within the limits of the Constitution, is a debaser and a recreant to truth and deserves the reprobation of every virtuous mind. Neither do I say that it is at all necessary for me to anticipate any of the measures or actions of this assembly. There is, however, one measure that stands so prominently and pre-eminently over all, the rest, that I would hardly be excusable in passing it by in silence. I refer to the Pacific Railroad—an enterprise gigantic in its nature, but within the limits of our resources, and one, which when accomplished, will be attended with benefits not only to Neworleans, but to the whole country, fully commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise. I do not feel myself called upon, nor does the occasion require me to say anything more than simply to acknowledge the great trust that I feel for the high confidence and honor conferred upon me—an honor the more acceptable because it was so gratuitously bestowed; but one which I fear has been formed upon too high an appreciation of my capacity to discharge the duties before me.

And I would be constrained by a sense of duty to decline the honor, were not my kindness has bestowed upon me, were it not from a first conviction that the same feelings that placed me here will also sustain me here, and that you will have the same liberality in overlooking my errors and supplying any deficiencies. So far as concerns a disposition to do what is right, I have a lack of confidence in myself. For, if there is a chord that is found responding more durably as the spring of life, it is that feeling that vibrates at the name of my country.

We are not entirely a homogeneous people. We are assembled here from a vast and widely extended country, excited to us bringing our prejudices, our individual opinions and local interests into our deliberations. One of the great purposes of this assembly is to extinguish these, and to unite in the same common action for the common weal of all. And in order to achieve this it will be necessary to discard all selfishness, prejudice, local interests and reconciling opinions. And for the purpose of achieving this end, I appeal to the spirits that are represented on the canvas around us. Let their spirits animate us on this occasion, and let us be inspired by their example. Therefore, say fellow associates in one common cause, what refers upon us. Let their spirits animate us on this occasion, and let us be inspired by their example. Therefore, say fellow associates in one common cause, what reform shall I make for the high honor which you have conferred upon me? We are here for the common weal of all. Let, then, all our discussions have an end. Let our strife cease. Let our motto be "For God and our country."

Gen. Felix Huston offered a resolution to the effect that the proceedings of the Convention be governed, as farns practicable, by the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was read and adopted, adding a marshal to the officers of the Convention; and the President appointed to that office, Mr. Campbell, of New Orleans.

The Secretary read letters from Mr. J. D. B DeBow, Esq., at Washington City; one to the Mayor of New Orleans, transmitting documents for the use of the Convention, and the other announcing the performance of the duties assigned to him as chairman of the committee appointed by the Charleston Convention, last year, to make investigations and reports upon the various subjects for the consideration of the present Convention.

Some debate ensued as to whether the proceedings of the last Convention at Charleston should be read or not. There being no copy of those proceedings present, they were not read.

The Secretary called upon the Chairmen of the sub committees appointed by the last Convention for their reports.

Mr Pike, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, had no report to offer; for which he apologized by saying that he lived in a State where there were no internal improvements, and that he had been unable to obtain the necessary information, for which he had written to various parties. Mr. Pike stated that he had, however, discharged the trust imposed upon him in reference to the Pacific Railroad; drawing up a charter, acts for State Legislatures, and a memorial, all of which he had printed at his own expense, which he would present to the Convention to-morrow.

There were no reports from the Committees on Agriculture and Education, nor from the Committee on Manufactures and Mining. The Chairman of the last Committee, however, was reported to be on his way to the city, and hourly expected.

Gen. Huston offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee, to consist of two delegates from each State represented, to whom shall be referred all reports, resolutions and unfinished business of the Convention.

The President named a Special Committee of Three to select delegates to serve upon the foregoing general Business Committee. A recess of five minutes was taken for the purpose; at the end of which, the committee reported a list of names, which was subsequently so amended as to constitute the Business Committee as follows:

Chairman, Gen. Felix Huston, of Mississippi; Messrs. Coleman and Alston, of Mississippi; Watts and Horner, of Arkansas; Leatherman and Ferguson of Tennessee; McLeod and De Cordova of Texas; Monroe and Chilton, of Louisiana; Tanner and Hewitt, of Virginia; Hayne and Elliott, of South Carolina; Howell and Weston, of Maryland, and Howard of Alabama.

The following resolutions were read and referred to the Business Committee:

By Mr H McLeod, of Texas:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the deepening of the channel through the Aransas Pass, and the prevention of the present tendency to shoaling within the harbor of Galveston, will promote the interests of commerce between Texas and the rest of the Union, and expedite the transmission of the Great Western Mail to Europe; and it is, therefore, a legitimate object of appropriation by Congress.

By Mr. Hunt, of Texas:

Resolved, That this convention recommend appropriations by Congress for the erection of a Marine Hospital at or near the city of Galveston.

Resolved, That this Convention, recommend appropriations by Congress for the improvement of the inlet and harbor of Galveston, and also for the removal of obstructions to navigation at Galveston and San Jacinto bays.

By Mr. Bemiss, of Louisiana:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the Congress of the United States an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Red River.

Mr. Bemiss, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, with a request that the President select such a person before the next meeting of the Convention:

Resolved, As a mark of high consideration for the distinguished services rendered by the late John S. Skinner, in the cause of commerce, and in the establishment of the first agricultural periodical in the United States, that the President of this Convention be requested to select some suitable person to deliver a discourse on the life and services of the deceased, before the next meeting of this Convention.

Mr. Stith, of Louisiana, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the ladies of New Orleans be invited to attend the next meeting of this Convention, and that the gallery be set apart for their accommodation.

The Convention then adjourned till to-day at 12 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 10 1855

The Convention met at noon. The roll was called, and the divine blessing invoked by the Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Chilton, of Louisiana, made a tender to the Convention of twenty five copies of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, edited by the late John S. Skinner. The books were accepted.

A letter was read from Messrs. Sherman, Wharton & Co., tendering the members of the Convention the free use of their Reading Room, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets.

A motion being made to return the thanks of the Convention for these courtesies,

Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Mississippi, stated that as the hospitalities of the citizens of Neworleans had been and would be very numerous during the sittings of the Convention, it would be better to wait awhile, and return a general bill of thanks for those hospitalities. [Applause.]

Gen. Felix Huston rose to apologize for his inability to serve as Chairman of the General Business Committee. He also presented to the Convention the apologies of Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, for his inability to be present.

The Chairmen of the Committees appointed by the last Convention being called upon for their reports,

Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, made explanations in reference to his inability to report as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements. He however submitted copies of the documents drawn up by him as Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and moved that they be referred to a special committee of one delegate from each State. He took occasion to say that he would, at some time during the session of the Convention, make a defense of commercial Conventions against the unworthy motives and inefficiency attributed to them by some people, as well as to express his views upon the subject of the Great Pacific Railroad.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Education, appointed by the last Convention, stated that he would be prepared to make his report to-morrow.

Mr. Dolbear, of Louisiana, offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the General Committee:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, Congress should make such appropriations as may be necessary to remove the obstructions at the mouths of the Mississippi River.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is entitled to grant the use of Fort Jackson in Louisiana or the City of New Orleans for the purpose of establishing a quarantine.

Mr. Simnett, of Louisiana, offered the following, which were referred to the same Committee:

Whereas, The State of Louisiana and other Southern States are heavily taxed for the support of Charitable Institutions for indigent sick, the sum appropriated being barely sufficient to defray the expenses of those who are entitled by nativity; and whereas, they have been and are still heavily taxed by the admission of steamers which, having lost or mislaid their protection papers, are thereby debarred admittance into the United States Marine Hospitals, for the support of which institutions the said steamers pay a monthly tax to the United States Government therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to Congress the revision or modification of the Mutine laws relating to this subject, providing for the admission, of American seamen, who may have lost or mislaid their protection papers, the person should be selected by this body to open this Convention each morning with prayer.

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The resolutions were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs N. J. Jennings, J. P. Field, J. L. Riddell; and S. J. Peters, of Louisiana; C. K. Marshall and N. D. Coleman, of Mississippi, W. H. H. Howard and T. H. Watts, of Alabama, W. C. Dawson and J. H. Nesbit, of Georgia; H. McLeod and James Lowe, of Texas; and P. M. Cohen, of South Carolina.

Prof Chilton, of Louisiana, offered amendments to Mr Jennings's resolutions, which were referred to the same committee.

Dr. McGimsey, of Louisiana, presented the following resolutions, with a short address to the Convention in support of them:

Resolved, That this convention strongly recommend the Chambers of Commerce in the southern cities to adopt such a system of laws and regulations as will put a stop to the dangerous practice, heretofore existing, of making a report to the planters in misrepresentation of their crops; a practice entirely at variance with every thing like safety to business transaction, and tending directly to establish the relation of master and slave between the two hand and planter, by bringing the latter into the most import and servile bondage.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend in the most urgent manner that the planters of the Southern and Southwestern States patronize exclusively our home merchants, and that our Chambers of Commerce and merchants generally exert their influence to exclude foreign agents and factors from their to position in this, and to the purchase and sale of produce in any of our Southern and Southwestern cities.

Resolved further, That this Convention recommend to the legislatures of the southern and Southwestern States to pass laws making it a penal offence for the planters to sell or the merchants to make such pecuniary advances as

Gen. Huston opposed the resolutions. He belonged, he said, to that class who believe that the less we are governed the better it is for us. He was in favor of planters patronizing the market nearest home, but opposed to any legislation that should undertake to tell them who they shall or shall not deal with.

Mr. Dolbear, of Louisiana, also opposed the resolutions with some vehemence; and moved that they be laid on the table. The motion was put to vote and lost; and then, on motion, they were referred to the General Committee.

Mr. Forshey, of Louisiana, presented the following, which was referred to the General Committee:

Resolved, That it be the duty of Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of clearing away the obstructions in the Mobile harbor, and that we hereby memorialize that body to make such appropriation.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, January 11, 1855.

The Convention met at noon. The roll was called, and a prayer offered by the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, of Newlrleans.

A large number of ladies being in attendance, Gen. Lamar, the President, rose and welcomed them in a short but eloquent and flowery speech, which was enthusiastiecly applauded by the Convention.

On motion, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Lumsden, of Louisiana, moved that the list of Vice Presidents be called, and that those who were present should take their seats on the stage.

Mr. Lathrop, of Louisiana, stated that there were vacancies in the list, and moved that they be filled by the Delegations of the States unrepresented in the list. Mr. R. C. Nichols, of Louisiana, Mr. Wm. C. Hewitt, of Virginia, Major J. Cannon, of Kentucky, and Mr. N. H. Coleman, of Mississippi, were thereupon added to the list.

A letter was read to the Convention from Mr. Richard Madden, of Neworleans, in reference to a line of steamers between Newlrleans and Europe, and favoring Galway, Ireland, as the proper point of communication. The letter was laid on the table subject to call.

Hon. John Moore, of Louisiana, Chairman of the General Committee, reported favorably upon various resolutions that had been referred to the committee, which have already been published. The report was laid on the table subject to call.

On motion of Mr. Lumsden, it was ordered that the resolutions be printed for the use of the Convention.

Capt. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, rose to present his report. At the desire of the Convention, he went upon the stage, and said:

Mr. President—I am in receipt by the Special Committee to which was referred the consideration of the proposed project for the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad, to report a series of resolutions embodying the conclusions, without argument to which this committee has arrived; and which resolutions the committee recommend this Convention to adopt:

1. *Resolved*, That the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by some proper route on the Mississippi River with a view to affording all nations of commerce and men the most speedy and safe means of passage to and from that to be united the commercial empire of the world. The growth in wealth, population and empire of a country rolling impulse of this road, and the development of the resources of the country through which it passes, will be unparalleled in the history of the world.

2. That the Southern States have a right to demand, and do through this Convention demand, the expenditure within their limits of their fair proportion of the revenues of the United States. They demand, too, as their right, that their ports and harbors shall be fortified, and the approaches thereto made safe by light houses and charts and by constructing such other works as may have been or may hereafter be required by the wants of commerce and the safety of navigation.

3. That all the Southern States have a right to demand, and do through this Convention demand, the expenditure within their limits of their fair proportion of the revenues of the United States. They demand, too, as their right, that their ports and harbors shall be fortified, and the approaches thereto made safe by light houses and charts and by constructing such other works as may have been or may hereafter be required by the wants of commerce and the safety of navigation. All that can be expected from a country of the magnitude of the Mississippi River

A recess was then taken, in order to enable the Delegates to select a special committee upon the Pacific Railroad. Upon reassembling, the following gentlemen were named as constituting said committee:

Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, Chairman; Messrs. J. S. Preston of South Carolina, C. A. P. Johnson, of Texas, W. B. Ferguson, of Tennessee; B. Mussellman, of Kentucky; C. R. Young, of Louisiana, N. D. Coleman, of Mississippi; ——Boykin, of Alabama; and Lucius Lamar, of Georgia.

Mr. Sandidge, of Bossier Parish, Louisiana, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the General Committee:

Resolved, That we consider the opening of the communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a contract with the Mexican Government of the 5th of February last, and the guaranteed by the treaty between said Government, and that of the United States ratified on the 30th of June last, as a work of the utmost necessity to the commercial interests of the United States, and we recommend those States most interested in its beneficial results to extend toward it all the aid and support it may be in their power to grant.

Mr. Estes, of Shreveport, La., offered the following, which were referred to the same Committee:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to each of the Southern States how in session to endeavour the establishment of a direct trade with Europe, either by exempting from taxes for a limited time, the goods imported or by allowing the importers an equivalent drawback or bounty, or by such other measures to the Legislatures of the respective States may devise.

Resolved, That it is further this great object, Congress be recommended to make such appropriations for deepening the inlets to harbors, and for other purposes as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. Howard, of Alabama, offered the following, which was referred to the same committee:

Resolved, That it be the duty of Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of clearing away the obstructions in the Mobile harbor, and that we hereby memorialize that body to make such appropriation.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

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2. That this Convention approves of the principle of the draft of a charter for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as reported by the Committee of the Pacific Railroad Convention, and that a copy thereof be appended to the proceedings of this Convention, and that the President, whenever he shall think it necessary, be authorized to make such changes and amendments in said draft of charter as may be deemed necessary to adapt it to the legislation of the several States through which the road may pass.

3. That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and California, the passage of such laws as may be necessary to enable the Pacific Railroad Company to construct the road through their respective States, and to secure the right of way, depot grounds, and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and successful operation of the road.

4. That the Convention approves of the general features of the plan for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as reported by the Committee of the Pacific Railroad Convention, and that a copy thereof be appended to the proceedings of this Convention, and that the President, whenever he shall think it necessary, be authorized to make such changes and amendments in said plan as may be deemed necessary to adapt it to the legislation of the several States through which the road may pass.

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7. That the Convention approves in the main of the draft of a charter for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as reported by the Committee of the Pacific Railroad Convention, and that a copy thereof be appended to the proceedings of this Convention, and that the President, whenever he shall think it necessary, be authorized to make such changes and amendments in said draft of charter as may be deemed necessary to adapt it to the legislation of the several States through which the road may pass.

8. That this Convention approves of the general features of the plan for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as reported by the Committee of the Pacific Railroad Convention, and that a copy thereof be appended to the proceedings of this Convention, and that the President, whenever he shall think it necessary, be authorized to make such changes and amendments in said plan as may be deemed necessary to adapt it to the legislation of the several States through which the road may pass.

9. That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and California, the passage of such laws as may be necessary to enable the Pacific Railroad Company to construct the road through their respective States, and to secure the right of way, depot grounds, and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and successful operation of the road.

10. That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the Southern States, the passage of such laws as may be necessary to enable the Pacific Railroad Company to construct the road through their respective States, and to secure the right of way, depot grounds, and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and successful operation of the road.

11. That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the Southern States, the passage of such laws as may be necessary to enable the Pacific Railroad Company to construct the road through their respective States, and to secure the right of way, depot grounds, and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and successful operation of the road.

12. That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the Southern States, the passage of such laws as may be necessary to enable the Pacific Railroad Company to construct the road through their respective States, and to secure the right of way, depot grounds, and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and successful operation of the road.

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15. That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the Southern States, the passage of such laws as may be necessary to enable the Pacific Railroad Company to construct the road through their respective States, and to secure the right of way, depot grounds, and such other privileges as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance and successful operation of the road.

16. That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the Southern States, the passage of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the London Daily News.

Peace and Plenty. Saturday, Nov. 5.

The village bells were ringing
By the border of the sea;
The notes blithely stinging,
Clustered in the belfry tree;
From the dome about the hall—
From the mill beside the weir—
Underneath the churchyard wall—
Came the gathering groups to prayer.

Then they softly closed the door,
And the people all arose,
While the knights upon the floor,
Who had forgiveness for foes;
And the simple psalm was sung,
And the children turned to pray,
Where the baron's hatchment hung,
And the grim Crusader lay.

In the carved chancel stalls,
Knelt a maiden in the sun,
And the marble on the walls
Told of fields her fathers won.
She was pleading in her love,
That her lover might not die;
And the angels wept above—
For they heard his dying cry.

The sweet chimes from the steeple
Reached the palace on the waves,
The widow of the people
Whispered low among the graves;
Through the meadows and the lane—
To the lighthouse on the hill—
To their hearts they went again,
And the village green was still.

On the hillside, on the ha'ghts—
Where in spring the vessels blow—
Famine opened famous fights—
Raged the battle with the foe;
Through the dark the rifle flashed,
Sword and plume were wet with rain—
Through the bush battalions dashed.
Charged, and cheered, and charged again.

Man to man, and steel to steel—
When the muskets cease their fire—
Till the swerving columns reel,
Till the wavering ranks retire;
Guards and Chasseurs side by side
Forged themselves a glorious name,
Bravely fought and nobly died
In the brotherhood of fame.

Underneath the pollard oaks
Clustered on a grassy knoll,
Where the woodman's ringing strokes
Never clash the slender pole;
Meeting Death among his foes,
Grasping still his father's sword
Never more to charge again,
Lay the Count face on the sward.

By the ruined mill he sleeps
In the grave his comrades share,
And the maiden's gift he keeps—
One soft tress of shining hair;
She will often pass in dreams
To that grave beside the mill,
When the Winter moonlight streams,
And the snow lies on the hill.

From the True Flag.

Choosing a Profession;
OR,
THE BROKEN-DOWN MINISTER.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

"There, John, is she done?" said Joseph Broadley, an intelligent boy of fifteen, as he pointed his friend to a very perfect model of a five-and-aft schooner which he had just completed.

The miniature vessel stood upon the work-bench in his father's shop. The finishing touches had just been given to the work, and the young artisan surveyed his handiwork with conscious delight.

"She is beautiful, isn't she, Joe?—I wish I could do that," replied John Emerson.

"Perhaps you could, if you only tried. It has taken me nearly all winter to do it. Do you know, John, that I mean to be a ship-carpenter?" and the eye of the boy kindled with an aspiration of future distinction, as he adjusted the gaff of the model.

"I should like to be one, too; but I know my mother would never consent."

"Why not?"

"She says I shall be a minister."

"You a parson, John?"

"I have no fancy for it."

"Then I certainly wouldn't do it."

"Not if your mother wanted very much to have you?"

"I don't think I would; but my mother would not want me to be any thing I dislike. I am sure I could never make a parson."

"Nor I either; but mother says I can."

"You must reason her out of it."

"How?"

"Show her what you can do. Make a boat, as I have done. I am sure you can make as good a one as this."

"I will make a ship—that would be more difficult—I am sure I could make one;" and there was something in the eye of John Emerson which showed that he had the the energy to accomplish almost any thing he should undertake.

"Good, I like your spunk. You shall work [illegible] and you need not tell any [illegible] doing, so that you get it done [illegible] and mother will be surprised."

"I'll do it, Joe!" exclaimed John, clapping his hands. "I'll show them what there is in me, at any rate."

"Bravo! and after dinner we will go down to the saw-mill and pick out a log for the hull."

The plan was agreed to, and before night the log was in the shop, and some progress made in shaping it into the required form. But the task was not an easy one, and more than once the young mechanic was obliged to leave the shop and go down to the wharf to study the build of a real ship.

Joseph Broadly encouraged his friend, and the work went on bravely. Though John had projected an enterprise which, if successfully accomplished, would eclipse his own labors, he was not envious or ill-natured, and did all he could to assist his young friend without doing any thing that would rob him of the credit of his work.

We have not space to mention all the trials and difficulties which beset the embryo ship builder; but at the expiration of six months, having devoted all his spare time from school to the work, the ship was completed. There were plenty of critics at hand, well acquainted with every timber and every rope in the ship and their judgment was decidedly favorable. Every body that knew any thing about ships pronounced the young man to be a genius, and said he would make a mark upon the world.

When every thing was ready, the model ship was placed upon a little wagon and drawn over to John's house.

His father and mother were summoned to the door to view the handiwork of their son. Mrs. Emerson was in ecstasies, and Mr. Emerson rubbed his hands with delight.

"Now, mother, what do you think of my talent for ship-building?" said John, as he pointed triumphantly to the work of his hands.

"It is very pretty, isn't it, husband?"

"Now, mother, I am going to be a ship-builder."

"A ship-builder!" exclaimed the fond mother with evident horror.

"Yes, mother; Captain Smith has offered to take me as an apprentice"

"No, but, my son, you know I want you to be a minister. You must be ready to enter college in a few years"

"Don't bother him boy, wife; let him be a ship-builder, if he wants to. You see he has a talent, as well as inclination that way," said Mr. Emerson, as he led into the house again, followed by his wife.

John bestowed the ship in the back room, and joined the family circle.

"I have set my heart on making a minister of him. It is so much more respectable than a carpenter, or any thing of that sort," continued Mrs. Emerson.

"Pooh!" interposed the husband, with a contemptuous sneer.

"You needn't 'pooh' me, Emerson. You know that a minister is better than a carpenter."

"No, I don't. I entirely dissent from your view of the subject. I think a mechanic quite as good as a parson; and I am perfectly satisfied that many mechanics are much better, more respectable, and more useful members of society than some ministers I could mention."

"There it is again! If you had your way, we should have no preaching, and the world would go back into heathenism again."

"And may yet, for all that one-half of the preachers will do to prevent it. I have not the least objection to John becoming a parson, if he chooses. But let him choose for himself."

"As though a mere boy could know his own mind! It is our duty, husband, to act for him, till he is old enough to act for himself"

"True, but we ought to consider the boy's taste, and have some regard for his fitness."

"You don't mean to say he is not fit for a minister?"

"I don't say any thing about it; but I know he has both taste and fitness for the trade of a ship carpenter."

"How unreasonable you are! As though when he has been in college, he will not have a taste for preaching! When he puts his mind to it, he will be perfectly satisfied with the calling; and if he don't make one of the smartest ministers in the country, I lose my guess"

"Ha, ha! He will make a better ship carpenter; but let the boy speak for himself. He is old enough to understand the subject"

John did speak for himself; but his mother's eloquence was too much for him, and after a deal of coaxing, he consented to abandon his inclinations, and endeavor to make a minister of himself. He was an excellent scholar, and as his mother predicted, he was prepared for college at the end of the year.

Mr. Emerson, though he was satisfied his son had been unwisely influenced in the choice of his future profession, deemed it prudent to urge no further objection to the plan. He was well off in the world, and abundantly able to give his son a liberal education.

John was ill at ease in view of his future calling. He was dispirited and gloomy; he felt how insufficient were his abilities to meet the requirements of the sacred profession. Though he labored diligently in his studies, he felt that he was laboring to please his mother, rather than to advance Christ's Kingdom upon earth

Technically speaking, he had "experienced religion;" but it was only as an indispensable qualification for his future duties. There was no religion in his heart; he knew it, and his conscience rebelled at the thought of the abominations to which he had himself open by insincerely entering the sacred inclosure.

If he tried to be religious, he realized how unworthy were his motives; he was seeking God for the sake of making a respectable appearance in his profession! More than once he determined to abandon his purpose—throw away his books of divinity, and take to the ax and anger. But his mother's influence was still potent, and in spite of himself he became a minister at last.

Twenty years in the swift flight of time had passed away, since the two boys stood together in the work-shop gazing at the model of the schooner.

In one of the maritime suburbs, near an extensive shipyard, in which are four immense clipper ships on the stocks, stands a small, dingy church, bearing the most evident signs of neglect. But it is a small society, and the few who worship there find it exceedingly difficult to pay the rent. John Emerson, the pastor, the meager salary of five hundred dollars a year. Mr. Joseph Broadley, the enterprising shipwright, who owns the yard near the church, it is said, pays considerably more than half of this sum, for the pastor is an old friend and he earnestly desires to sustain him.

The church is in a most unprosperous condition. It has been running down for several years. One by one, the society are leaving it, preferring to walk half a mile to another church

There is a reason for every thing; and there was a reason why the Rev. John Emerson succeeded no better in building up the society over which he presided. His preaching was so insupportably dull and insipid, that it was a severe penance to hear him. People said he was no more fit for a preacher than Beelzebub was for a saint; and they would not go to hear him They said he did not seem to care any thing about his profession, and was so gloomy as well as dull, that they could not tolerate him either in the pulpit or out of it; and if had not been for the fact that Mr. Broadley, with all his influence, went to meeting there, the pews would have been entirely deserted.

The Rev. John Emerson was a broken-down minister. In his better days he had been settled in the pastoral charge of an extensive and wealthy society in the city. But after the first year, he "flatted out," as folks called it, and some of his influential parishioners gave him a hint that he had better ask a dismission.

He had tried several places with no better success, and finally after years of inactivity, had been compelled to accept a call from the feeble society where he now officiated.

His father and mother were both dead, and he had already expended his inheritance in supporting his expensive family while waiting a call. He was poor; his spirits were broken down, as well as his occupation.

Harassed by financial embarrassments, there seemed to be no hope for him, but the hope beyond the grave. What wonder that, weighed down by trials and sorrows, he was unable to preach to the satisfaction of his people?

To cap the climax, his society, in spite of the influence of Mr. Broadley, voted, at last, to request him to ask a dismission. Even the poor pittance, which had been barely sufficient to support him, was to be withdrawn, and the most abject poverty stared him in the face.

In the loneliness of his study, he shed great scalding tears over his unhappy lot The world had been full of griefs to him. Misfortune upon misfortune had been his portion, and now, a helpless servant in the vineyard, he was to be cast out a beggar.

When he had sufficiently vented his anguish, he left the house, and walked down to the shipyard Joseph Broadley had ever been his constant friend, and in his extremity, he flew to him for counsel and assistance.

"It is of no use, Joseph," said he, sadly, as he wiped a tear from his sunken eye. "I never was fit for a minister."

"That is very true, John; but it can't be helped now."

"If I had gone to a trade, as you did, I—"

He paused, leaving the sentence unfinished, for it cast a reflection upon a mother who laid in a remembered grave.

Nature made him for a mechanic, gave him the taste and the fitness for a mechanical calling; she made him a minister, a profitless servant of the Great Master, because in her weakness she deemed it more respectable'

"Cheer up, John; there is hope yet," said Joseph Broadley.

"Alas! there is no hope. I can never preach again, and I am fit for nothing else now."

"Yes, you are; though I presume you do not wish to abandon your profession."

"Abandon it! With all my soul! I can serve the Lord much more acceptably in any other calling."

"If it were not for the name of the thing, I would gladly offer you a situation as bookkeeper at the yard."

"I care not for the name, Joseph; I have a family to support."

What a contrast! Ten two boys, with substantially the same abilities, had reached far different points in the pursuit of success The fame of the ship-builder was spread over the whole world. Success had crowned him in all his undertakings. The minister was broken down, poor and in despair.

"I will give you a thousand dollars a year, if you like," said Joseph, diffidently.

"God bless you!" exclaimed the minister, and a tear of gratitude stood in his hollow eye, as he grasped the hand of his friend. "I can never earn such a salary as that."

"Oh, yes you can; cheer up"

"May God ever bless you, Joseph!"

The arrangement was effected immediately, and the broken minister once more had the courage to raise his head, and hope that he might yet redeem his existence from utter uselessness. His old taste returned to him, after a while, and he proved to be quite an efficient aid to his friend, independent of his sphere as an accountant.

The moral of our story need not be pointed out. If a boy has taste and fitness for a mechanical art, let him be a mechanic. "Many a good shoemaker has been spoiled to make an indifferent, a useless minister."

To Him That Time.—Here is a good one from the Boston Post:

Rev. Mr. Foster, of New Salem, Mass., was a facetious man, and usually ready at joke and repartee. He had a parishioner, a carpenter by trade, pretty well stocked with ready wit, and withal somewhat given to boasting. One day, while at work for his minister, hewing a stick of timber, the carpenter was boasting, in his usual style, of the marvels he could perform. The pastor, to put an extinguisher upon him, said: "Governor (his nickname) do you think you could make a devil?"

"Make a devil!" responded the Governor, "why yes, oh yes! (his broad ax moving a little more rapidly) "here, put up your foot; you want the least alteration of any man I ever saw!"

It was rare that the minister came off second best in such encounters, but he did this time.

Revelations of the Telescope.

The following is from the scientific work, soon to appear, called The Universe no Desert, the Earth no Monopoly:

Such is the aspect of a clear nocturnal sky to the unaided vision. Imposing as it is, the spectacle may be expanded indefinitely. Application of that magic instrument, the telescope, displays a more magnificent scene, one bewildering in its wide extent and brighter rays. Sparklets of night are now become dense and numerous clusters; cloudy specks are spacious fields of glory, thickly sprinkled with sparkling orbs; or are a continued sheet of lambent flame wildly twisted into spiral masses; single stars are separated into double and multiple components, beautified by a variety of color and a depth of tint. Some are seen revolving in duplicate, and others in triplicate, around each other, and still farther carried to such a degree of complexity as almost to baffle the searching analysis of mathematical investigation. Nebulæ assume new shapes, and become more luminous Instead of the eight thousand stars observed by the naked eye in all directions, we now reckon our galaxy alone to contain at least eighteen million, visible through optical aid.

Instead of one solitary Milky Way, we number some four thousand Nubuiæ, unseen except by the telescopic eye, and many of them estimated equal to our own in magnitude There is also a variety in these luminous tracts, some even seeming to be diffused suns filling a large orbital area. We likewise observe variable stars, increasing and diminishing their lustre, and differing in periods of circulation. Indeed, the depths of the heavens surpass the surface in every particular of wonder.

Even the noblest members of our own system become augmented in importance. Sublimity shines through the telescope. Mercury and Venus are found to pass through all the lunar phases to our assisted vision, as we do to the outer planets; the crescent, the half moon, the gibbous phase, and the full, occur to them in regular succession Mars presents his gibbous disk, Jupiter discloses his little quaternion of satellites revolving around a spheroidal form encircled by remarkable belts. Saturn's dull leaden appearance is changed into a globe of burnished silver, tarnished only by its equatorial belts, and surrounded by several shining rings, as well as an industrious company of revolving moons. Uranus, Neptune, and over thirty asteroids—one for each State in the American Union—have been dragged from their obscure hiding places, and recognized as native members of our solar circle. Comets are followed far beyond our former terminus of visibility, as they fly off to their ethelion extremes, and are naught up on their return, long before the natural eye discerns a lucid film upon the firmament. Our radiant satellite is changed from a sharp and slender crescent into an object with notched edges, rugged inequality, and a margin glittering with beads of light; while a silver plate or circular form, soiled with dim spots, now appears a perfect globe indented with vast caverns, and variegated by lofty mountains and beetling precipices.

The dazzling sun himself is found marked with spots of various shapes, shades and sizes, sometimes dimming his very effulgence. Even the motions of the celestial bodies become distinctly perceptible, diagonal in their directions, thus portraying their relative and proper progress, and revealing the real motion of our own globe. Rest is reduced to a mere chimera of the imagination. Matter knows no such predicament. The notion of change is universally unexceptionable.

The Siege of Boone's Fort.

Boone says that when the summons was given "it was a critical point with us. We were a small number in the garrison—a large army before our walls, whose appearance proclaimed inevitable death—fearfully painted and marking their footsteps with desolation"

To Boone, who knew what the terror of Indian warfare really was, the language was but cold truth. He demanded two days in which he might consider the proposal in surrender. It was every thing for him to gain these two days. In them Col. Campbell, or his men, might make their appearance, and the enemy find the woods as much a foe as the fort.

Boone consulted his men whether any thing like a capitulation should be granted. The conference was that of desperate men. He stated that death was preferable to captivity, for he well knew that DuQuesne could not prevent the Indians from cruelty. The determination was to fight, although against such powerful odds, and Boone, who knew that he had the deepest stake in the transaction; for he had most displeased the savages, and was probably the first to insist upon holding the fortress to the last.

Standing on one of the bastions, he returned the final answer of the garrison to the captain, who translated it to the Indians. He said: "We are determined to defend our fort while a man is living."

DuQuesne, with the courtesy of his lineage, stood in attentive anditry of what Boone was saying. Boone was also courteous, and talked like a brave man. "We laugh at your formidable preparations, but thank you for giving us notice and time to provide for our defence. Your efforts will not prevail, for our gates shall for ever deny you admittance." This was a longer speech than usual with the Pioneer. The gratitude expressed for the time and opportunity to provision the fort may have impressed DuQuesne as ironical.

DuQuesne and Blackfish now began the siege in earnest. They had a force that could pour into the fort such a shower of shot that if a white man presented himself within range he must fall. The siege lasted nine days, and nights, for the invaders were in number sufficient to take alternate watches.

It is easy for us to give these details to the page, or peruse them, but the reality of that fight never could be effaced from the memory of those who participated in it. It was one of the most heroic of that series of struggles which gave to Kentucky such a bloody admission into the family of nations. A few gallant men, trained in the forest school, were shut up in a feeble fort which, had the enemy possessed artillery or scaling-laddefs, might have been knocked to pieces, or covered with men. They had around them those whose lives were dearer than their own. The balls fell like rain; there was no hour for rest. It needed such a scene to illustrate the energy of the great Pioneer's character. His conduct on this occasion shows him entitled to rank among the noblest warriors of our country. Indeed, Boone personally enacted a heroism immeasurably superior to that of many in whom history assigns the laurel. Alone, or at the head of his men, he was ever the brave man, content to do his duty under every form or circumstance of peril.

The men at the fort fired when they could hit, while the savages seemed to have fired away as it conscious of a full treasury of powder and lead on which they could rely. Boone says: "After they were gone we picked up one hundred and twenty-five pounds of bullets besides what stuck in the logs of the fort, which certainly was a great proof of their industry."

It was a great proof of the fact that the Indian knew by fatal experience that if he showed himself within range, he was destined to know the accuracy of a Kentuckian's aim. The picture of the old fort, so accurately given in Collins's "Kentucky," from a sketch by Col. Henderson shows near it a belt of woods. These probably sheltered the savages who wasted away impotently, only at rare intervals doing any injury. The defenders lost two men, and there were four wounded. Of this loss one of the killed and one of the wounded was in consequence of the desertion from the fort of a negro, who had a capital rifle, and also had been trained to do execution with it, as was the education of all in the fort. He got into a tree, and having a good aim, was soon one of the most successful assailants. Boone found this out, watched him, and when he saw his head fired. The negro was found after the battle—a ball in his head—the shot being made at a distance of one hundred and seventy yards. In his palmiest days, Leather Stocking never surpassed this. The assailants felt Boone in every hour of the siege.

One of Boone's daughters remained in the fort. Why she did not accompany her mother in the return to North Carolina is not from the records apparent; but it may be that her attachment to her father was so great that she preferred the perils of the fort rather than be separated from him. She was a noble girl—

"Of such a sire, descendant true"

She labored in the defense as zealously as her strength permitted, and was one of those who supplied the ammunition. She was wounded; and when the annals of heroic women are written, her name deserves a conspicuous place.

The Indians tried that by which they had often won horrible passage to the dwelling of the white man. They threw fire on the fort, and it caught! and for a time it seemed as if the fated hour for Boonesborough had come. There was no time for thought. At all risk the fire must be extinguished, and by the boldness and bravery of one young man, who risked the storm of balls, the impending danger was averted. All these things disheartened the Indians; for they had no resource beyond the immediate act, and when in the conflict of physical strength they were overcome, they could see no resource but flight; for, notwithstanding all that is said of their bravery, the Indian was quite ready to recognize that there is a time to run. Boone says the fire was kept up during all the siege without intermission; but this must be somewhat figurative, as, during nine days and nights, if the battle had not wavered or ceased, the physical endurance of the garrison must have failed.

Boone relates one the best tactics of the besiegers: "The enemy began to undermine our fort, which was situated fifty yards from the Kentucky River. They began at the water side, and proceeded in the bank some distance, which we understood by their making the water muddy with the clay; and we immediately proceeded to disappoint them by cutting a trench across their subterranean passage. The enemy discovering our countermine, by the clay we threw out of the fort, desisted from this stratagem."

This device was too good to have been suggested by the Indians. It was a point in civilized warfare, and was probably counseled by DuQuesne; but he forgot that the Pioneer had not been an inattentive observer of whatever of war and its incidents he had witnessed at Detroit. The digging was too hard for the Indian, and so far as he participated in it, he was no doubt quite willing to discontinue the labor.

Experience, Boone says, fully convinced them that neither their great power nor their policy could effect their purpose. On the twentieth day of August (Mr. Peck says twentieth day of September) they raised the siege and departed.

SHALL AND WILL.

To the Editor of the Washington Globe:

Sir—In your paper of Saturday's date, you say: "We will issue no paper on Monday, being Christmas Day." This mode of expressing one's self is so common in some parts of the country, and there is so much carelessness every where in the use of *shall* and *will*, that I desire to call your attention to it, and to quote a rule by which the propriety of using the one or the other word may in all cases be determined. The rule is the following:

"In the first person, simply *shall* foretells;
I *will* a threat, or else a promise dwells;
Shall in the second and the third does threat;
Will simply, then, foretells the future feat."

That is to say, in the first and second person, *shall* and *will* change offices, *shall* in the first person simply expresses intentions, or declares what is likely to be; while *will* in the first person promises or threatens; as "I shall go to church to-morrow, and shall meet you there." But *will* you go? Yes, I *will*. I *shall* receive a sum of money next week, and then you *shall* have yours; I *will* certainly pay you. In the second person, *shall* promises or threatens; as, you *shall* do it; you *shall* rue the day; if you do not pay me I *will* sue you.

To say I *will* be glad to see you is improper. I *shall* be glad to see you is the correct expression. I *will* have arrived at the age of twenty-one before the election is also incorrect. I *shall* have, etc., is the proper mode of speech.

The expression I *will* drown and nobody *shall* save me is a very forcible illustration of the use of *will* for *shall*, and *shall* for *will*; a very common error even among educated people.

LINDLEY MURRAY.

A Seasonable Hint.—Above all things, says Culpepper, avoid sudden transitions from heat to cold; it has been the death of thousands. With the thermometer outside only about 17 degrees above zero, and stove-dried air in offices and rooms at nearly 100 degrees. The words of the warning are worth repetition.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

THE undersigned having been appointed by the citizens of Mansfield a Committee to devise arrangements for the establishment of a Female Collegiate Institute of a high character, take great pleasure in communicating to the public throughout our own, and the adjoining States, the adoption of a plan, which we trust will satisfy the desires of the most sanguine friends of education.

Dr. H. C. Thweatt, (well-known throughout the State as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South) has been engaged as President of the Institution The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweatt is a member, a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield having subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, a very spacious building adapted to all the wants of the Institution, will very soon be put in process of erection, at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. In the mean time, the Female Academy, already completed, will be used for the purposes of the school. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages essential to the acquirement of a polished education, may rest assured, that no school can be found in the South-West better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweatt to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of learning, as may be found necessary. To those living at a distance we would say, that no village in any section of Western Louisiana offers more advantages as far as health, society, etc., are concerned.

The rates of tuition will be the same as those charged in the higher Schools of the country—the particulars of which will be published hereafter. The first session of the School to commence on the 8th day of January, 1855.

Parents will please send on their daughters, as there are always advantages to be derived from an early commencement.

Board can be obtained for the present in respectable private families at moderate rates.

J. D. WEMPLE, Pres't, HAMILTON SLOAN,
A. M CAMPBELL, A. V ROBERTS,
WM CROSBY, J W HOWARD,
HENRY MOSS JONES PERSONS,
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FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—The following new and magnificent steamships leave SEMI-WEEKLY, at 8 o'clock A. M., punctually, as follows:

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CHARLES MORGAN, James Lawless, commander.
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Cabin to Galveston.....$16
Children half price.
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☞ For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

Invite an examination of their present superb assortment of Fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

It is impossible, in the limits of an advertisement, to enumerate the different articles; suffice it to say, the stock embraces every article suitable for a Gentleman's Wardrobe, and all classes of Men and Boys can readily obtain what will please them.

A full assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the best description, constantly on hand.

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☞ ALFRED MUNROE & CO. are Agents for the sale of all articles of

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

OF all the numerous medicines extant (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Five years' trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J DURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, but only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUMNER, Jan. 24, 1851.

Dr. Ayer: In the month of July last, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa, in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of air and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough, and much soreness I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL. Yours truly,

WM. W. SMITH.

Prepared and Sold by

J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans,
Wholesale Agents.

Dec. 2 3m

Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:

Rev. W. H. Ellison, D. D., President.
John F. Ellison, A. B.
Miss E. Geraldine Battle, Primary Department.
Mrs. Eugenia Rutherford, Instructress in Music.

Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The Proprietor having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly lines from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points.

RICHARD H. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynuggee, Ala., July 15 6m

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. B. F. Labarere, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. Stanly, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. Jules Beauv, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. Lucinda Ferguson, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss Elisa E. Labarere, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, A. M, Principal.
John T. Dunklin, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Thos. C. Brand, A. M., Principal.
——, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. None of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them

The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

T. H. JACKSON & CO.

☞ FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

AND.....

GENTS FURNISHING STORE.

A well assorted Stock of all the latest Styles and Patterns, always on hand, at low and reasonable prices. We solicit a call from our friends. ☞ NO 82 COMMON STREET, 2 doors from Camp street, New Orleans. apply.

A. J. TULLY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

No. 4 Union street, *NEW ORLEANS.*

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, the purchase of Plantation Supplies, and the investment and remittance of Money. sept30 1y

Carpeting! Carpeting!

We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.

J. D DAMERON & CO.,
26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

sept30 3m

A. J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 35 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Feb 8

To All Methodists.

WE HAVE IN PRESS, and shall publish early in December, a work of great importance and value to the Methodist denomination, in all sections of the country. Its title is

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP.

And comprising in a compact form, a beautiful collection of HYMNS familiar to the denomination. Set to Music by Rev. Wm McDonald of the Maine Conference, and Stephen Hubbard Esq., Professor of Music.

The talented authors have devoted much time to this work, determined to prepare a book which should meet a decommonplace want, viz:

A VOLUME OF APPROPRIATE MUSIC.

FOR LEARNING AND CAMP MEETINGS, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, THE FIRESIDE, AND THE CHURCH.

We shall publish two editions, one to half binding, to retail at 50 cents, and the other in full cloth to sell for 62½ cents.

A liberal discount will be made from the above prices by the hundred. All orders to be addressed to the publishers.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,
No. 117 Washington Street,
nov15 4t BOSTON.

Medical Card.

W. BORENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Rectum, Anus and Urinary Organs, such as Fistula in Ano, Piles etc. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb.

He may be seen and consulted in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, from the 1st of December to the 1st of May; and in New York City at No. 37 Irving Place, from the 10th of May till the 20th of November of each year.

[From Hall's Journal of Health, New York, September, 1854.]

W. Borenhamer, M. D.—The card of this gentleman will be found below. Having known the Doctor for a number of years, and the singular success attending his peculiar practice in the diseases named in his card, it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that of the following, from one of the leading journals of Louisville, Ky.:

[From the Louisville Journal, May 20, 1854.]

Dr. W Rodenhamer, a distinguished gentleman in the profession, from Louisville, Ky., has settled in our city and has rooms at the St Nicholas Hotel, office No 37 Irving Place Dr R. is well known throughout the South and West for the successful and skillful treatment of diseases mentioned in his card (N Y. National Democrat, May 23, 1854

It seems from the notice above that Dr Rodenhamer has established himself in the city of New York We can not commend him too strongly to the people of New York city and of all that section of country He has devoted about fifteen years in Louisville, and New Orleans, to the treatment of the diseases named in his card, and we have always understood that in the cure of these diseases, he is wholly without a rival anywhere We know that he has treated not only hundreds but thousands of aggravated cases, and we are assured that, in every instance, he has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, and that too without pain to the patient He is a skilful physician, and one of the best of men.

☞ sept 23

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of considerable Goods, viz:

PRINTED GOODS, comprising Calicoes of various styles and qualities; Lawns, Jacconets, Organdies, Berages, &c

LINEN GOODS—Irish Linens of every grade Linen Drills, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Brown Linens Grass Linens, Brown Hollands Brown and Bleached Duck, Pinnters' Linens, Farmers' Drills, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs, every quality.

SILK GOODS, embracing plain and figured Blk Silks, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Satins, Velvets, Florences, Shewls, Handkerchiefs, Sewings, &c.

WOOLEN and WORSTED GOODS, comprising De Laines, Baregas, Merinos, Alpacas, Dombasines,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV...NO. 51. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1855. WHOLE NO.

Southern Commercial Convention.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, January 12, 1855.

The Convention assembled at 11½ o'clock. A. prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Colton, of Mississippi.

The journal was read and approved.

Hon. John Moore, of Louisiana, Chairman of the General Committee, reported back to the Convention, as worthy of its consideration, various resolutions which had been referred to the committee.

The Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Education appointed by the Charleston Convention, rose to make his report. He read a report from the committee, stating that they had been actively engaged in collecting information and preparing facts for the consideration of the Southern people, and submitting, for re-affirmation, the series of resolutions adopted by the Charleston Convention. [These resolutions urge the parents and guardians of the South to consider the claims of the South in the education of their children, and recommend the Legislatures of the Southern States to encourage home authorship and school-book making.]

Mr. Marshall remarked, by way of introduction, that he felt the importance of being brief as the convention was drawing near to a close. He was greatly relieved to the Convention for the courtesy extended him, and proposed to proceed directly to the discussion of the subject under consideration. He said, we do not propose to legislate on this question, but we do intend to mould and put in action public opinion and a great and mighty thing. Though we do not now realize the fruits of labor, so is, to men of foresight who understand the nature of circumstances, a certain prospect of a golden future. We have already accomplished more by these Conventions—the forty Legislatures during the last half century. It is our duty and privilege to set in the current of the South—to direct—desire to be independent of the Northern States, and independent in the Union; and to mail with them. That is our position. What though you build railroads, construct lighthouses, and cut new channels in which to feed the Father of Waters; though your agricultural labors be multiplied. In what way will any of these enterprises affect the interests of education? I say, Sir, that we cannot compete successfully with the Northern States in any commercial enterprise unless we have educated merchants to conduct direct communication with Europe. I hold that it is the prime object of this country to teach her sons correctly. Who doubts the fact that education has the same effect upon the youthful mind that the sculptor's chisel has upon marble? that we can shape the flexible mind in youth as to make it what we desire!

We have not the means of education at home, our scholars are compelled to send their sons and daughters to Northern Colleges and Seminaries. This practice is most injurious to the South. What is the present position of Northern Institutions? One of the Professors of Yale has openly said he would shoulder his musket and march to the field to prevent the extension of slavery. What may be expected of other Northern Colleges, when Yale sets such an example? Sir, I do not believe a young man can be safely educated in the North at the present time! Gracious Heaven! what feelings must exist in a family when a son or daughter returns from some of the Northern institutions and earnestly beseeches his father to emancipate his slaves? These Northern fanatic professors have taught them that slavery is wrong. Their text books are full of denunciations of the institution of slavery. They have taught them that it is wrong to for Abraham and St. Paul did. I insist upon the correct training of the minds of the children of the entire nation in a proper and enlightened manner. We have proposed a plan for the establishment of institutions at home necessary for the education of our people, and we shall keep the subject constantly before the people until they shall begin to realize their deep personal interest in the matter. Then we can get the plan we propose adopted, then we can successfully maintain our independent position toward the North. But, sir, what has been the opinion of distinguished statesmen on this subject? I will read a letter from Thomas Jefferson, showing the views of the great patriot of the Revolution in regard to the practice of sending our sons and daughters to Northern institutions. [Reads the extract.] I shall say no more with regard to our institutions of learning. On the subject of slavery I propose to say a few words. I regard it as very dangerous to lay before the youthful mind any thing that will prejudice it against slavery. I believe the institution of slavery to be right—that God has established it and has civilized man through this institution. I believe that in fifty years' time slavery will occupy this as much territory as it now does. We do not ask aid from the North—we simply ask to do our own work on our own way. They are educating our sons and daughters at home. Northern teachers are coming into our land poisoning our children's minds with fanatical opinions. Would you believe that one of the public school books of this city is a work more objectionable than "Uncle Tom's Cabin" ever was conceived to be? I refer to the production of a good but misguided fanatic man, Abbott to Mr. Wayland's Moral Science. A professor is one of our Southern colleges once said to a young lady, a student of the Institution, "You must not study this work, but the chapter between pages 110 and 132 you may omit, as you will not be examined on this section."

On examination day this young lady said to the Professor, "I want you to answer one question. If that chapter is wrong, how do I know but that they are all wrong?" It is an ultra abolition book, and these books are the hands of Briarens, hurling firebrands of destruction in every direction in the midst of us. The speaker then spoke of the importance of introducing Southern school books into our schools and colleges. That we should by combining our children at home, avoid an expenditure of five millions of dollars annually. He urged the necessity of publishing an entire series of school books adapted to the wants of the South. He wished to see such books brought into general use. He wished to see their authors handsomely compensated for their labors. He then presented an elegantly bound volume before the audience and continued. This is a fine book. I would make you a present of it, Mr President, as a token of my thanks for the beautiful compliment you paid the ladies yesterday, if it were not for the ridiculous sentiments it contains. [Lieut. Maury's Compleat Guide of the World," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. He referred then to page 151 of this work and read as follows:

"In the Southern States, where the multure of cotton and rice is so largely carried on, the field labor is for the most part performed by negro slaves—a race of beings who was ordained to be worse treated in the American states than in any other part of the world. They are very numerous, and are fully conscious of the establishment of a black government in Hayti, and the emancipation of the black population in Jamaica and the other British colonies, the severe yoke under the burden of which they have long groaned must become more and more galling every day. Nor is there any doubt that the times rapidly approaching when they will, by their own bravery, wrest their independence from their American masters, upon the very same principle and with the same patriotism that the Americans wrested their independence from the British Government. In the event of a war between Britain and America, the British would greatly ameliorate this desirable emancipation by landing a few liberal regiments from the West Indies, and establishing depots for the supply of arms at the places on the coasts of which the black troops had taken possession. There are many facilities for the supply of arms, and if war should ever threaten, the measure necessary for the success of it is pretty certain."

One would suppose from the reading of this book that all over any man was sent to hell no would only live to go from one part of this world to another. He spoke of the hypocritical pretensions of Great Britain—the real-est slaveholder in the world—at her sending regiments of soldiers to the bordering Islands that if at any time an outbreak should occur they might be ready to assist in the work of emancipation; he hoped the allies would be defeated before Sebastopol, and was loudly cheered. He thought this book came within the list of prohibition in the State of Louisiana. He read a portion of the statutes of the State of Louisiana showing conclusively that such books were prohibited from the State. The closing sentence was enthusiastically applauded during the silvery tones of his very able speech, and left on the minds of all the auditors a very high appreciation of his scholarship and oratorical attainments.

Mr. McLeod, of Texas, referring very heartily to the remarks of the speaker that had preceded him, said, that any addition to what had been said on the subject would be a work of supererogation. He said he had come as the representative of a Southern State that last entered this great confederacy, and he felt assured that her petition for aid would receive the respectful consideration of this assembly. You all know, gentlemen, that it is to free and her resources that we are to look for the construction of an important part of the Pacific Railroad. I do not desecrate these resources. I assert, as my illustrious constituent, that she has an abundance with which to pay her debts against her, and then go on with clean hands to raise the revenue necessary for the country. I am glad that I stand here, I feel, as a citizen of Texas, I have a right to speak in the name of the people and duty for them a disposition to repudiate one dollar of her liabilities. Here Mr. McLeod read a series of resolutions, which he afterwards proceeded to support. He deemed it highly important that these resolutions should be adopted by this Convention. He referred to the Pacific Railroad—the great absorbing subject, which has brought us together. Texas would probably form a part of the territory through which that road would pass. He then alluded to the fact that the Northern States had already completed several roads north of the Ohio, all tending towards the mouth of that river. He read a resolution which he thought embodied the duty of the South in regard to what route should be selected.

Mr. McLeod offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully recommend the people of Texas to reconsider the legislation on their public debt, and pay the principal and interest thereon out of their present resources of money and land, or out of any means which may be appropriated by Congress for Indian spoliations, or other claims of Texas against the United States.

Resolved, That such a course would, in the opinion of this Convention, re-establish the credit of Texas on a par with commensurate with the vastness of the Pacific Railroad enterprise, and supply the means for its rapid construction, not only across her own fertile territory, but including the sterile region between the Rio Grande and the Pacific.

Resolved, That this Convention strongly recommends, as an essential link in the chain of the Southern Pacific Railroad, that the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee organize their means for the construction of an air-line railroad from the city of Norfolk, Virginia to the mouth of the Ohio, or such point in the vicinity, within the limits of Kentucky, Tennessee or Arkansas, as may furnish a convenient site for a depot, and connect possibly with the proposed road from Cairo to the Red River, Texas and the Pacific.

Mr. McLeod was listened to very attentively, and we regret our limited space precludes our giving his speech in full.

Mr. Walker prefaced his speech by remarking that when the Convention was about to take a vote upon the resolutions reported by Genl. Pike, that by moving to lay them on the table, he had since learned that he created an expectation that he would reply to his able friend from Arkansas. He heartily concurred in the sentiments of his speech, and had no desire to be placed in antagonistic relations with the poet from Arkansas. He had found that poetry and oratory were the essential elements of all speeches acceptable to this Convention, but he had lived long enough in this city to have worked out all the poetry of his nature.

No man, however, is a greater admirer of poetry and oratory than I am—those gifts that can throw a charm and enchantment over the cares of life. The pleasure and joy with which I welcome the gentleman to a future residence in New Orleans has only been alloyed by the fear that when New Orleans receives him the West will lose its ablest poet and Arkansas a most brilliant orator. It was not his intention to detain the Convention, or to delay its friendship, but he would proceed to the violation in which New Orleans stood to this Convention.

The Capt. represented her as being lukewarm as to objects of this Convention. He then went on to state that the objects of the Convention are the improvement of the South. Consequently, he would place New Orleans in an antagonistic position and opposed to the best interests of the Southern States. This certainly arose entirely from a misconception. He desired to address a few words on that subject to this assembly.

He said, one of the great objects of the Convention assembled at Baltimore was to establish a Southern port on the seacoast, at which imports could be received from Europe and take place the South independent of the Northern cities. This Convention has grown, however, to such vast importance as to attempt to grasp every question of political economy, science and philosophy that has ever engaged the mind of man. When the Convention met at Memphis, I went there with strong conviction that the whole scheme, was to reverse the laws of nature and to create cities by artificial means.

The scheme which lay at the bottom of the whole assembly was to circumvent New Orleans; to establish, by means of railroads, other ports and cities in which the business belonging here could be transacted. I found this Convention full of chimerical schemes. Unlike my friend from Arkansas, we practical men of New Orleans have not time to investigate these claims. We have hardly time to give proper attention to the practical things of life.

The Convention designed to circumvent the Commission Merchants of New Orleans. It designed to overturn the principles of free trade, established for centuries; to regulate the whole cotton business, and to establish a line between true and false. Now, sir, to give this Convention an idea of the schemes they entertained, I need only say that a great part of the time was spent in investigating the natural history of the valleys of the Amazon and Orenoco.

Sir, one learned Bishop in the Church occupied one whole day of the precious time of the Convention in detailing the entomology, topography, and biography of the baboons, insects, reptiles—every thing animate and inanimate—connected with the valley of the Amazon. What was made upon every thing tangible, practicable or sensible in his nature. Every thing received as true by all the philosophers of the world was received and discussed with the most profound deliberation.

The Mississippi River was treated as a mere hors-depond. I was considered a very unruly member for attempting to make the deliberations of the Convention practicable. Every planter who had a dozen negroes wanted a railroad running in front of the house, and every gentleman who had fifty negroes must have a railroad by his house and another by his kitchen. They treated the significance of New Orleans as ludicrous as that of Tyre and Sydon. When I presented a resolution instructing Congress to grant appropriations for clearing the mouth of the Mississippi River, I was met by a resolution to clear out some river in Wisconsin.

This was the spirit of the Convention. But the genial sun of the South has developed their intelligence and brought out some practical suggestions of value. If the city of New Orleans acted with a lukewarm spirit it was owing to the previous hostilities of Commercial conventions towards her interests. From these reasons my friend from Arkansas will understand the feeling which has existed towards the Assembly.

He then referred to the Pacific Railroad. He was disposed to regard it as impracticable. He was willing that others might try their plans. He would not oppose them.

He spoke of the impossibility of our making ourselves independent of the North by merely encouraging home manufactures, and suggested that agriculture was as necessary here as manufacturing there. We were necessarily subject to the laws of nature and trade. He hoped to see the North assume a dignified spirit, and prove herself to possess all the nobler qualities of humanity, love of liberty and devotion to our rights, with which God has endowed us.

Judge Walker further suggested that it would be for the reputation of the Convention if it would omit something of poetry and speculation and deal more in matters of fact and statistics; it would ignore the Euphrates and devise means of constructing our railroads and practically benefiting the South.

Judge Walker was listened to with great attention, and interrupted with frequent applause. The ability of his speech is only shadowed in our imperfect sketch.

Wm. H. Garland, Esq., of New Orleans, followed Judge Walker.

Mr. President—I had talented darling the sitting of the Convention to have been a quiet listener—to have treasured the rich thoughts and bright ideas that should fall from the lips of the gifted, and in the information which they would impart, and the deductions which would flow from them, to have endeavored to correctly judge of the important questions which are claiming public attention. For neither my time nor the behindsides of my life, nor the patience of the Convention, would justify my trespassing on its patience. But when questions arise in relation to the great objects that has brought us together—when doctrines which I deem in he at war with the best interest of our country are proposed to be made a part of our proceedings, and to go forth to the world endorsed by this Convention I should be false to the high responsibilities which rest upon every member of this Convention, if I did not raise my voice, though feeble it be, and call on the gentleman who surround me to pause and consider well the resolutions which are submitted to them ere they give to them their sanction.

Well said an old country by the eloquent gentleman from Arkansas, that Legislatures make not public opinion, but the laws which they form only give the end vitality to that public opinion. It is in the broad field of social intercourse, it is in primary assemblies such as this where mind in its wildest, freest range is brought in conflict with mind, that truth is elicited and public sentiment formed. It is true, as was beautifully said on yesterday, that this Convention may be but the acorn, but it depends upon the vitality which you impart to it whether the acorn shall grow in a stately tree, stretching its broad arms to give shelter and food to the land, or whether it shall be the noxious Upas tree, withering each flower, and loading each breeze with its deadly poison. If this Convention will keep itself within its legitimate range; if it be minded—that spark which links man's spirit with the spirits of the skies, is brought with all its burning intensity to elucidate the subjects which properly belong to its deliberation, then may we hope it will give forth such thoughts and conceptions as will go bounding over the land until they will gather such power and strength that the Legislature of the land will give life and vitality to them.

It is pleasing, with folded arms, to stand and gaze at the gorgeous sunset—to mark each floating cloud as it is touched with its golden fringe, and weave fancy after fancy into a bright tissue for the future; thus to stand until the stars peep out, and then with a bound of the spark ethereal, which gives life and variety to man's thoughts, pass from star to star, peopling them with our thoughts and filling them with our fancies; but while we are pursuing these figures of the mind and nature in her closing reminiscences, by the gathering darkness and falling dew, that man's life was not to be all a dream, but that on him rested high responsibilities—that while he was thus indulging in pleasing fancies and permitting the mind to waste itself in dreams he was neglecting the development of those blessings which nature has so bounteously bestowed on him.

In this day and time, when the mind is exercising its sovereignty over matter, the truth is felt and I regulated that the gathering of the fruit and the enjoyment of the blessings of Heaven belonged not to the lucrit and slothful, but to those who by the employment of those faculties of the mind with which God has blessed them, render the things of this world subservient to the great ends of their creation, the happiness and perfection of man. Let not then this Convention waste its time on the pleasing fancies that cluster around abstract questions, but let it, like that circlet of stars, cluster around one great idea until their concentrated rays shall form one burning center, so bright that the path which leads to the power, prosperity and happiness of the South shall be so plain that none will hesitate.

What this idea should be, it is only necessary for us to look abroad to our sister States and see the rapid strides which some of them have made to greatness and wealth. But a few years since New York occupied but a secondary position in the confederation of States—now she is the Empire State in population, wealth and power. The genius of her Clinton opened her western resources and filled her forests with a teeming population. The mind of her people indulged not in pleasing dreams, but was directed to this development of those gifts with which God had blessed them. Ohio caught the bright spirit of progress and her lines of improvement by penetrating every corner have filled her rich valleys with a teeming population and made her one of the first States of the Union. Georgia, first of the Southern States, was roused to the employment of her energies and now her barren plains are the abode of productive industry, and the happy cottage marks each of her mountain passes.

From these let us gather wisdom and by the employment of the bright, noble spirit of the South develop those advantages which nature has so bounteously bestowed on us. Carry your lines of improvement to every section, and thus open to it a highway for the transfer of the productions of its industry, and you will soon bring wealth and power to the South.

Much has been said of the unequal influence of the South in the Hall of Congress, and resolution upon resolution has been offered on the subject; but this will not rectify the inequality. To do full let the mind of the South be directed to the development of the advantages which nature has so bounteously bestowed on her, and thus fill her now waste lands with a teeming population. This increased population will bring her increased representation on the floors of Congress, and to this and this alone, are we to look for an equalization of power.

It is not, Mr President, by passing resolutions—or indulging in pleasing fancies, that this is to be done; but the mind must act upon matter and give to it a practical application to the concerns of life. In the discussions of the Pacific Railroad, New Orleans, and even Louisiana, seem to have been forgot. The important position which we occupy to the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi has been overlooked. When the Atlantic shall have been linked to the Pacific by a line of improvement, New Orleans must become one of the most important cities of the world. When the trade of the Indies shall pour all its commerce along these lines, it must be in the hulk of New Orleans that this rich traffic must be first poured from its warehouses to be diffused through the broad valley of the Mississippi. Not only this, but the immense and constantly increasing productions of the North-western States will have to find a mart in some other land than Europe. Where is it to be, save in the Indies and the constantly increasing traffic of the Gulf—where the long and elderly, freighted with all of its happiness, sing and bounding

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until the islands of the Gulf shall echo back the glad tidings? There shall we find in those sunny lands a mart for our productions. When this shall be, and the ladies pour along our lines of improvement their wealth the United States will become what England now is, the store-house of the world. But for this is no finality here. It is only necessary to point the eye of the merchant to the map. Make these improvements and your commodities from Canton, by New Orleans and New York to London will be made in forty-five days, while now the shortest time across the Isthmus of Suez is sixty-two days—making so great a difference in time that all mercantile men will understand that it must revolutionize that commerce.

But what is the highway line of communication to be made? Already have lines of railroads constructed, or in the process of construction, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. These are met by lines constructing further into the West from New Orleans, Mobile and other points. Give to these lines of note our money, at least the support of your approbation. Behold and the day is not distant when the whistle that wakes on the Atlantic shall be heard on the shores of the Pacific. Let these lines be pressed forward to completion, and when they shall open in the far West in fraternal embrace, then let the general Government welcome them and carry them to completion.

Much has been said about the prejudices of the present and the holy memories of the past. If you would remove the one and perpetuate the other, extend your lines of improvements so that the different sections may be brought into closer contact, and thus by knowing each other better, learn to judge more charitably and more justly. If you would perpetuate the past, let your sons go to the plains of Lexington and there read the heroism of the men who stood on the Cliffs of Yorktown and look upon the waters that have rolled into a storm by the very finger of Heaven to protect our land. Let them gather up the holy memories of the past and let their hearts be expand and their thoughts to be elevated to emulate the deeds of their fathers; and let, then, their sons visit our warm and sunny South, and while gazing upon the fields made memorable by Southern valor and the heroism of a Jackson, feel in their hearts the enthusiasm that warms the Southern bosom for this glorious Union.

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Mr. Garland's remarks were attentively listened to, and at their close warmly applauded.

Capt. Pike, of Arkansas, said:

Sir, it is well known that there was a large delegation to the Charleston Convention from the States of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. We know that those delegations were adverse to the powers of the General Government being called into the same measures, and we of this section and the West were compelled to pass over resolutions requesting Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of our Western Rivers again and again. It is well known too, that the delegations from these States were opposed to the meeting of this Convention in the city of New Orleans, and with a lukewarm spirit it was owing to the previous hostilities of Commercial conventions towards her interests. From these reasons my friend from Arkansas will understand the feeling which has existed towards the Assembly.

He then referred to the Pacific Railroad. He was disposed to regard it as impracticable. He was willing that others might try their plans. He would not oppose them.

He spoke of the impossibility of our making ourselves independent of the North by merely encouraging home manufactures, and suggested that agriculture was as necessary here as manufacturing there. We were necessarily subject to the laws of nature and trade. He hoped to see the North assume a dignified spirit, and prove herself to possess all the nobler qualities of humanity, love of liberty and devotion to our rights, with which God has endowed us.

Judge Walker further suggested that it would be for the reputation of the Convention if it would omit something of poetry and speculation and deal more in matters of fact and statistics; it would ignore the Euphrates and devise means of constructing our railroads and practically benefiting the South.

Judge Walker was listened to with great attention, and interrupted with frequent applause. The ability of his speech is only shadowed in our imperfect sketch.

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Now, sir, this Convention was brought here for the very purpose of furthering the interests of New Orleans.

Mr. Pike then spoke at length and in the quickest way of killing a proposition of this kind to be adopted by the author with wanting common sense, or charged him with the misfortune of being a poet. I make no pretensions to poetry. I was not born a poet, and have never succeeded in making myself one. I would, however, set myself up for comparison with the gentleman from New Orleans, as to relative practical sense and ability. He would be the last individual. I would judge to be endowed with great common sense. He is represented as being at the head of one of wild-cat banking in the country.

Capt. Pike alluded to the prosperity of New York. The idea of connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the Northern Lakes was looked upon once as a chimerical scheme. There is a man now living in England who laid the first railway in the world. That man can now see his own island checkered over with railways. It will be utterly impossible to retain our Western States, made strong by the maternal nursing of the Government in the early years of their history, without communication by railroads with them. They will never consent to be themselves an independent empire on the shores of the Pacific. This scheme of road initially is called chimerical. I know of no other.

Let us reduce the plan to its smallest limits. The plan proposed is to form a corporation, obtain a charter from some one of the Southern States, and invite citizens and States to take stock in that road. The object is to build a road to the Pacific, with branches verging from Vicksburg, Cairo, New Orleans and other points, if thought proper. He spoke of the reckless and revolutionary condition of Europe—that capitalists were anxious to invest their wealth in a peaceful country—that now was a most favorable period for commencing this great national work.

In reference to the charge of disunionism, made by his honorable friend (Mr. Walker), he had the most profound respect for the Constitution. God forbid that he should utter one word against that holy compact by which the Union of these States is effected. God forbid that he should say a solitary word to bring about a difference between the North and South.

Mr. Pike's speech was listened to attentively, and frequently applauded.

Dr. McGimsey, of Louisiana, offered the following, which was referred to the General Committee:

Whereas, More than ten thousand American and Foreign shipping, laden with the great agricultural staples of the Southern and South-Western States, and with their return cargoes to the value of more than three hundred millions of dollars, pass through the narrow strait between Cuba and Florida; and, inasmuch as this commerce is rapidly increasing, and must continue to do so with the increase of population in the great Valley of the West, and opening of the Isthmus routes to the Pacific Ocean; and whereas, the Island of Cuba, by its Northern ports lying directly upon this only highway for this immense commerce, and commanding the transit of the same, both export and import, possesses the only suitable and sufficient port or harbor within the distance of two hundred leagues, where a naval station at all adequate to the protection of this great commercial interest can be established, and for the want of which, from unfriendly relations which may be very readily apprehended, especially may action, exposing this commerce to such dangers and perils as the laws of nature and the rights of self-protection demand of us to make for its security, therefore, Be it be

Resolved, That this Convention deems the acquisition of the Island of Cuba essentially necessary to the proper protection of our commerce in those waters and security of our Southern seacoast, and as essentially wise, as a question of permanent national interest, directly and national supremacy, immediate action by Congress on the same.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, January 13, 1855.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Van Arsdale, of Louisiana.

Gen. Lamar, being indisposed, called Vice-President Coleman, of Mississippi, to the chair, and retired.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr A. Levison, of Louisiana, Assistent Secretary, (and upon whom nearly all the labors of the Secretaryship have devolved during the session,) tendered his resignation, and Mr. C. C. Lathrop, of Louisiana, was appointed in his stead.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Levison, for the able and efficient manner in which he had acted as Secretary.

The General Committee reported favorably upon Mr. DeCordova's resolutions in reference to a treaty with Spain and Mexico, and upon Mr. Bates's resolution asking Congress to reduce the tariff on coal. The resolutions of Gen. McLeod, of Texas, in reference to the claims of his State upon the Pacific Railroad, were respectfully rejected by the Committee, as being too sectional in their character.

Mr. N. R. Jennings, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee on Quarantine, read the report of the Committee, submitting the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, for the past two summers several of the Southern States have been severely visited by that terrible scourge, Asiatic cholera, and this year, tending more than any other cause to cripple the energies, impair the prosperity, and affect the commercial as well as all other interests of the country—

And whereas, high fever, typhus, typhoid and yellow fevers, small pox and other infectious and contagious diseases are imported into our seaport towns:

Resolved, That it is the opinion and firm conviction of this Convention, that all the States bordering on the Atlantic, south of 36 degrees, and those on the gulf of Mexico, have a right to the benefit of the Marine Hospital Service, which is the result of the Federal Government, and that it is the duty of Congress to make provision for the establishment of Marine Hospitals at such points on the coast as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. Hyams, of Alexandria, proposed the following:

That this Convention most earnestly recommend to the incoming Congress from the South and States to advocate, by all constitutional means in their power, such a specific duty upon sugar and molasses as the existing interests justly and legitimately demand, and as will secure to the people of the South, as equals with the people of the North in this great confederacy of States.

He proceeded to elucidate his views, when he was interrupted by the President, who stated that the hour had arrived for taking up the order of the day, namely, the Pacific Railroad.

Capt. Albert Pike moved that in adopting the resolutions the vote be taken by States.

Mr. N. D. Coleman proceeded to reply to the charge of hostility to the prosperity of New Orleans, shown by the Memphis Convention. He did not believe there was just cause for such an accusation. He did not believe there were any resolutions brought before the body, in which the interests of New Orleans were concerned, that were not properly reported and adopted by the Convention. After some further remarks he proceeded to read from the minutes of the Convention at Memphis some of the resolutions adopted by that body, in which Congress was requested to make appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, and for increasing commercial facilities in the city of New Orleans. Was not this an evidence that the existence of New Orleans and of the Mississippi River was properly known to the members of that Convention? When the time for adjournment came it was proposed by gentlemen that it meet in the city of Louisville. Another gentleman proposed to meet in Nashville. He himself as chairman had given an especial invitation to the Convention to adjourn to meet in that city, though it is only to-day that city to accept its invitation. There were no resolutions introduced in that Convention relating to New Orleans that the did not heartily sustain. He looked upon New Orleans as the great Emporium of Southern trade. He then addressed a few words by way of reply to the speech of Gen. McLeod, of Texas, which he proceeded to the discussion of the Pacific Railroad question. He regard the route by way of construction of a railroad to the Southern point. The people of the North would have one for a Northern route and such a road would not benefit the South. The great Southern States could accomplish the task if they would resolve to do it.

Railroads, he said, are already constructed, certain process of construction, from various points on the Mississippi leading off to the North. From this city the State of Louisiana is now engaged in constructing a road to the State of Texas. A railroading is also in contemplation, called the "Mobilsing and Texas Railroad." These roads are sustained by the citizens of these sections of the country through which they pass. Their completion will add much to the prosperity of the South. Though we may not bring a direct trade to the city of New Orleans, we shall build up trade in the country and develop the natural resources of the country, which will bring trade to the city of New Orleans. The State of Texas, though a young State in the Union has shown a higher degree of intelligence and enterprise on the subject than any other State except Georgia. She has granted a charter for the construction of a Pacific Railroad beginning on the eastern boundary of Texas, north of Sabine, and has offered twelve sections of land to every mile of road to any company who will engage in and complete the work. A contract on the above conditions will probably be made in May next.

But the road cannot be made useful and profitable unless it reach beyond the Western boundary of Texas. For the purpose of obtaining necessary funds for the continuation of the enterprise he recommend that the Southern States combine in a corporation, each subscribing two million dollars; the remainder could easily be raised from private sources. Now, Mr. President, one may be thought my visionary on this subject. Others have looked at this enterprise in the future, and they can see the day, not far distant, when people will go over from the Pacific to the Atlantic at the rate of forty miles an hour.

In the present navigation of the Pacific Ocean, you are compelled to sail away down south before you can turn directly to China. From San Francisco the voyage can be made direct. Look at the riches of China—the flowing Hoang and Kiang Ku, equal in size to the Mississippi, penetrating into the heart of that country, affording the most easy access to the interior of those Oriental regions. Within a few years China has opened her ports to the commerce of the world. She is not far distant from us. By the South Pacific Ocean it will not require more than a month to make a voyage from Canton to San Francisco. By the new route it is less than 11,000 miles; by the old it is more than 19,000. It will not be long before there will be a vast and increasing amount of travel across the Western continent. The commercial interest of the United States will have much to take into consideration at this time can not be overlooked.

It is a subject worthy of the attention of this nation. The South has it in her power to control and turn into her ports and harbors the trade and travel of the whole Eastern world. So soon as this is done, and the line of trade from the Orient is changed, New Orleans and San Francisco will become the Liverpools of the world and control the world's trade as it is now controlled by the English republic. If we can raise the funds the work will most assuredly be accomplished. The State of Louisiana, as any other State, will, no doubt, be supported

Mr. Pike offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the scholarly, the enlightened merchants and the men of science and learning in the Southern and South-western States, are respectfully invited by this Convention to prepare and lay before it, at its next sitting, papers and statistics, statistical, scientific or otherwise, germane to the objects and purposes of the Convention, and referring to the subjects which have engaged its attention to be published as a portion of the transactions of the Convention.

Mr. Jennings, of Louisiana, offered a resolution commending the report of the Sanitary Commission, appointed by this city in 1853, to the attentive perusal of the cities and towns of the South, which have been afflicted with yellow fever.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned until Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

SIXTH DAY.

MONDAY, January 15, 1855.

The Convention met at noon.

On motion, the calling of the roll and reading of the journal were dispensed with.

Mr. C. C. Lathrop, the Secretary, announced the arrival of Mr. C. G. Baylor, editor of the Cotton Plant, at Washington City, and moved that he be permitted to address the Convention.

Judge Walker suggested that as the attendance was slim, Mr. Baylor should reserve his speech for a more proper time, and that the Convention proceed with routine business.

Mr. Baylor stated that his object was not to address an audience, but to offer simply a resolution for the consideration of the Convention. The resolutions of Mr. DeCordova, in reference to a treaty with Spain and Mexico, and of Mr. Estes, asking Congress to reduce the tariff on coal, which had been reported back by the General Committee, were taken up and adopted.

A motion being made to reconsider the action of Saturday in reference to the printing of the proceedings of the Convention,

Mr. Dolbear, from the Committee of Ways and Means appointed for that purpose, stated that all the expenses of printing the proceedings would be defrayed by the city of New Orleans.

Dr. Barton, of Louisiana, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is of incalculable importance to our common country, and to the Southern and Western States particularly, that the position pointed out by nature and improved by man, as the great depot most convenient and accessible to all at all seasons of the year, should have removed the only impediment to that free intercourse which consists in an improvement in her sanitary condition. And whereas, to the site of the city of New Orleans converge most of the great rivers of the country, and to whose being made a center of a system of Railroads still more exceeding her sphere of usefulness, placed, as she is, in the estuary of that magnificent stream whose tributaries, susceptible of navigation, in the natural and most convenient outlet and mart of the largest and most fertile valley in the world, the richest portion of our common country. And whereas, it is well known that nature endows no great location for a large city without some compensating disadvantage—her unequaled conveniences for commercial purposes in the sale and exchange of the great mass of the productions of our common country and of the world, is met by influences on her visitors and immigrants in a sanitary point of view, which materially hinders her usefulness to all. And whereas, it has been demonstrated by the most scientific and experienced of her family, in the entire satisfaction of practical men, that the healthcity of this city, caused by her epidemics, is entirely under the control of sanitary measures, which, when completed, would enable her to compete in that respect with any of the great marts of commerce of our country—the entire probability of which is most satisfactorily shown by reference to the condition of the rural districts around us, (as exhibited by the mortuary returns of the late United States census,) which will compare favorably with those of any section of our country. That whereas, with the restoration of her sanitary condition, New Orleans presents a climate unsurpassed, at all seasons, for all the purposes of business or recreation—neither oppressed by summer's extreme heat nor inconvenienced by winter's cold, which every one of her rivals is afflicted with—that, as it is important for the interest of the Southern and South-western States to have their great central mart as healthy as it is convenient and indispensable for those States.

And whereas, New Orleans has spent for the actual and contemplated expenses of the said States, through her charitable institutions, more than $3,000,000—as can be shown by their records—alone, for from their losses, they were stricken down by sickness and misfortune—constituting a strong bond of union, of feeling—of interest and of destiny—and whereas, had she expended this large sum for their sanitary condition, she would materially diminish the evils of inhumanity silence the voice of interest; and whereas, now, crippled as she has been by repeated recurrences of these clearly removable calamities of pestilence, and compelled, as she has been, to spend most of her vast resources for the conveniences and advancement of commerce for the improvement of her wharves for the reception and transmission of goods to and from the interior, and for other improvements, most of which are for the benefit of her sister States—that, in fact, she has been made a great entrepot of, mainly for their use and benefit—these have all involved her in heavy responsibilities, which hang upon her efforts and prosperity as a great incubus, from which she has long been endeavoring to extricate herself, and therefore she is entitled to the sympathy and co-operation of her sister States represented in this Convention, to aid her from her overwhelming embarrassments; and as the amelioration of her sanitary condition, in which they are nearly as much interested as she is, is alone required to accomplish all the purposes expected or desired of her position; and, as the Government of our common country has many millions of acres of public lands intended, or remaining as a reserved fund, for the great trusts and purposes of our people, it is hereby

Resolved, As the unanimous sense of this Convention, that the Government of the United States could not more appropriately dispose of a great 2,000,000 acres of the public domain than for the great and patriotic purpose of restoring one of her most important cities to salubrity.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of our several States in the Congress of the United States be requested to co-operate in procuring from the said Government the grant of land aforesaid, on the express condition that the proceeds of the sale thereof be appropriated solely to the amelioration of her sanitary condition, through the executive councils of the city.

Resolved, That a Committee of three delegates of this Convention be now appointed, whose duty it is hereby made to carry out the sense of this Convention.

Attorney General Isaac N. Morse, of New Orleans, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he accompanied by an explanatory address:

Whereas, One of the objects of this Convention is to obtain valuable and useful information, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Representatives and Senators of the States represented in this Convention be respectfully requested to procure, from the proper departments in Washington, the cost, of the several custom-houses in the United States, the number of persons employed, and the expense of collecting the annual revenue.

Resolved, That they be further requested to inquire into the propriety of substituting for the present method of collecting the revenue, direct taxation, and the propriety of abolishing the whole system of custom-houses and import duties.

Gen. M. desired to make a few remarks. He thought a legitimate object of this Convention was to obtain correct commercial information, not only with regard to the Southern States, but with regard to the whole of this Union.

He spoke of the prejudice existing against direct taxation. It had been thought to be more agreeable to make every one's contribute to the support of General Government indirectly. He thought he could show with a very few words that the present duties on imports compelled the man who is least able to pay the most. Of the man who had been fortunate and accumulated an amount of ten thousand dollars, Government demanded one dollar for the support of the army, the navy and the judiciary, which is to protect his property. Of the man who amassed a fortune of twenty thousand dollars, Government required two dollars. Now, all this seemed perfectly fair and honest. John Jacob Astor, the distinguished millionaire, possessed a fortune of twenty or thirty millions and William Gray was owner of ninety odd of square-rigged vessels. Now, to protect the property of these gentlemen, the army and navy of the United States were sent to distant seas. In return for this they actually paid nothing into the public treasury. It is true, a tax was laid upon sugar, tobacco, brandy, wines, &c.; but it is also known that for the last twenty years of John Jacob Astor's life, he consumed none of these articles. He lived principally upon milk, and absolutely will not contribute as much to the expense of General Government, as a man in Minnesota or Nebraska who kept a cow, ox and horse. Now, in return, what does this man who resides in the interior want with army or navy? A foreign foe cannot trouble him; and yet he contributes more to support of Government than the man who possesses millions.

He thought it perfectly fair and honest for a man to contribute to the maintenance of government, and at the same time the people had a perfect right to inquire how the Government funds were expended. He should like to know how many millions were being expended on the Custom-House here.

Nothing could be gained by taxing foreign imports. The additions was immediately made upon the articles on which the duties are imposed. An English or New Orleans merchant buys flour at six dollars per barrel, ships to Cuba and a duty is laid upon it which advances the price to ten dollars. He ships to New Orleans, pays another duty and increases the price to nineteen or twenty dollars. Who pays this duty? The citizens of New Orleans. Here was a subject which intelligent men should think of. He had talked much talk of the sword leaping from the scabbard against direct taxation. It is true, we did draw the sword and kept it unsheathed for eight years against Great Britain imposed a direct tax without any right. It remained to be seen whether the liberality of this Convention would end him in obtaining information of Government at Washington as to the amount we have invested in the Custom-Houses. He had been informed that it cost near thirty-three per cent to collect the revenue of the United States. He proposed to avoid this vast expenditure by direct taxation. He wanted all duty to be removed. The people wanted Railroads, they wanted iron. The duty on iron is thirty per cent. Remove this duty and it can be obtained from England for less than in the United States. He wished to make the port of New Orleans free; to let the produce of the world come here and make this the greatest exchange market in the world. Ships of the world will come here with their produce when they are exempt from a duty of thirty to forty and eighty per cent. At our next census the United States will number thirty-six millions of people. Thirty-six millions economically expended, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of this Government. In conclusion he asked most respectfully that these resolutions be adopted in order that they might know what the collecting of the revenue cost. His remarks were very attentively listened to, and he was highly applauded on taking his seat.

Mr. Wilkinson made a few remarks in reply. He hoped the resolution would not pass. He thought there was too great a disposition to tax property holders. If you want to build a railroad or establish a line of steamships you tax people who have property. He alluded to the fact that two taxes were assessed—a property tax and another called a poll tax. This was imposed upon those who are supposed to have no property. There is a great portion of this class who pay no tax whatever. He thought the Attorney General was personally interested in the repeal of import duties, and he proceeded to support his argument by a personal allusion to that functionary and his family—inferring that he wished to escape the payment of duties upon champagne, broad cloths, silks, laces, etc.

Dr. Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, spoke in opposition to the resolutions, and moved that they be laid on the table.

Judge John C. Lorne, of New Orleans, urged upon the Convention the importance of them, and moved that they be laid over, to be taken up by preference at the next meeting of the Convention. The motion was carried.

Mr. N. R. Jennings's resolution, asking the Legislatures of the Southern States to repeal all usury laws, and permit individuals and corporations to deal in money as they please, was taken up.

Judge Walker moved to amend it by striking out the words "and corporations."

Capt. Albert Pike thought it would be better to postpone action upon such an important matter till the next session of the Convention.

The President coincided with Capt. Pike.

Mr. Jennings consented that the matter be postponed, and moved the appointment of a special committee of three to consider and report upon the subject at the next Convention. The motion was carried:

Mr. C. G. Baylor, of Washington, then rose and read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That C. G. Baylor be allowed to incorporate his special report in the proceedings of this Convention to be published with them.

Resolved. That the President of this Convention appoint a committee of five, a majority at least of whom shall be cotton-growers, to act as a Committee of Correspondence between the planters of the South and the manufacturers of Europe in regard to the cotton interest; that said committee can fix upon the point to be the central point of its correspondence, and that the information thus obtained be laid before this Convention at its next meeting, or, if deemed by the Committee and President of this Convention sufficiently important, before a Special Convention of cotton-growers, called together for that purpose.

Mr. Baylor remarked that his object in offering this resolution was to test a theory which has been known as direct trade, and for many years has received much discussion. His object was to put the cotton growers of the United States in direct correspondence with the cotton manufacturing interests of Europe. He remarked that Liverpool merchants had entire control of the cotton trade; that cotton planters were mere hewers of wood—overseers of that great estate which was managed by others. His object was to show that if cotton planters would come forward and put themselves in correspondence with the cotton interests of Europe, they would certainly respond to them and heartily co-operate with them for the purpose of breaking up Liverpool monopoly. I want to see a time and a company of men engage in this business who have got individual wealth and personal standing to vouch for whatever they undertake. What will be the result? All I ask of this Convention is the passage of this resolution, and to appoint a committee. There are those here who are interested in the cotton business. England is not a consumer of cotton; she is only a reproducer. Labor is cheaper on the Continent than in England; population on the Continent of Europe is greater than England. England is only a speculator. She ships annually more than thirty-five millions in cotton. By means of her capital and organization she controls the great crop of America. What does she do with it? It requires forty out of every hundred bales of cotton to take it to Liverpool and sell it. What's the effect of that monopoly? The result is, the Liverpool merchants control the price of cotton. We are dependent upon her alone. You are demanded to break up that monopoly. Russia and Turkey go to war. It touches no part of America, but England chooses to engage in the war, and plunges all Europe in a war with her. What is the effect on the price of cotton? It was this year and last forty millions; simply because England involves herself in Eastern War. It has been urged that the establishment of direct communication with the manufacturing interests of Europe would injure the commercial prosperity of New Orleans. So far from that being the case, it would have a tendency to build it up. If a depot for cotton were established on the Continent, and the Liverpool monopoly broken up, would that injure the commercial prosperity of New Orleans? Not at all; it would only promote it.

We regret that lack of room compels us to omit the remainder of the talented gentleman's speech.

The Secretary then read the names of the following gentlemen as appointed upon committee:

On Mr. Jennings's anti-usury resolution: Messrs. Jennings, Lathrop and Pike.

On Dr. Barton's sanitary resolutions: Messrs. Barton, N. B. Benedict and Gerard Stith.

On Southern Education and Southern School Books: C. R. Marshall, of Mississippi; D. F. Kenner, of Louisiana; M. T. Johnson, of Texas; J. S. Preston, of South Carolina; H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama; B. Manley, of Virginia; Ahbury Hill, of Georgia.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The resolutions offered by Attorney General Morse during the morning session, in reference to the abolishing of Custom-houses and import duties, were taken up, and as Judge Larne, who was expected to make an address in favor of them, was absent, they were, on motion of Mr. Jennings, laid on the table subject to call.

Judge Walker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Convention be appointed by the chair to address memorials to the Legislatures of the Southern and South-western States, urging the adoption of a uniform commercial code, by which trade will be facilitated and the rights of the citizens of the several States be placed on an equal and uniform basis.

Rev. C. K. Marshall offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the acting Presidents of this Convention be requested to appoint a committee of seven gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to fix upon the time and place for the next meeting of this body, and publish the same in the journals and newspapers for the information of the people, and the said President shall be chairman of the committee.

Mr. John A. Watkins's resolutions, asking the Legislatures of Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky to aid in building the Jackson Railroad to some point on the Ohio River, were taken up and adopted.

Mr. Howard, of Alabama, moved that the chairman of the Committee on Quarantine be requested to prepare a copy of the report of the committee for publication with the proceedings of the Convention. Carried.

Mr. Heward offered resolutions tendering the thanks of the Convention to the President and Secretaries, for the able manner in which they have performed their duties; to the Mayor of the city, for the use of the Hall; to the newspaper reporters and publishers, for giving the proceedings proper publicity; to Mr. Campbell, the Marshal; and to various other persons, for courtesies shown to the Convention. They were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Jennings made a few remarks on the subject of New Orleans hospitality, concerning which a misunderstanding had existed between two distinguished members of the Convention. He hoped that the delegates would depart from New Orleans in a spirit of amity and good feeling.

Judge Larne having entered, Mr. Morse's resolutions were taken up and read. The Judge then took the stand and addressed the Convention.

Mr. Lathrop moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Dr. Hyams, of Alexandria, was in favor of inquiry upon the subject, but not of free trade.

Mr. Lathrop then addressed the Convention in strong language, renewing his motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

The President, Mr. Coleman, was opposed to the introduction of such a matter before the Convention as (to politicks) in its character. The free trade question had been thoroughly discussed long ago in its legitimate sphere, and it was rather improper to revive it at this late day in this Commercial Convention.

Mr. Howard, of Alabama, thought the subject worthy the serious consideration of this or any other Convention. He would vote to lay the resolutions on the table; not because he was in any way opposed to them, but because they were introduced at such a late stage of the proceedings.

A vote was then taken, and the resolutions laid on the table—Judge Larue alone voting in the negative.

The resolution of Saturday, fixing Tuesday as the day for the adjournment of the Convention, was rescinded.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee of Arrangements, for its next session.

The President subsequently appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee of Arrangements:

N. D. Coleman, of Mississippi; C. R. Marshall, of Mississippi; M. T. Johnson, of Texas; Wm. H. Dawson, of Georgia; Jas. Lyons, of Virginia; W. B. H. Howard, of Alabama; Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, and John L. Lewis, of Louisiana.

Judge Walker, Judge Slidell and Attorney General Morse were appointed on the committee called for by Judge Walker's resolution.

Upon the committee called for by Dr. Barton's resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed:

Dr. Barton, Chairman; and Dr. A. F. Axson, of Louisiana; Dr. Ashbel Smith and Dr. S. K. Jennings, of Texas; Hon. Solon Borland and G. Paxton, of Arkansas; F. A. W. Davis and T. J. Harper, of Mississippi; Dr. Leverett and Dr. Hamilton, of Alabama; Dr. J. F. Scrivan and M. S. Cohen, of Georgia; Dr. N. S. Baldwin and W. D. Mosely, of Florida; Gen. J. Winslow and J. H. Gibbon, of North Carolina; Dr. A. P. Hayne and Dr. King, of South Carolina; Prof. J. B. Lindsay and Prof. ——, of Tennessee; Rev. J. Miller and Lawrence Young, of Kentucky; Dr. George Engelmen and L. M. Knunsti, of Missouri; S. F. Leake and C. A. Rose, of Virginia; Dr. Smith and Dr. Martin, of Maryland.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1855.

HON. J. F. DOWNELL has laid us under obligations for Congressional attentions. The *Census Statistics* is a valuable document, especially to the press.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.—On the establishment of this society, we expressed our doubts of its necessity, its utility, and especially of the propriety of affixing to it a general name, as if it were designed to do a general work, when it was manifestly got up under New-school (Presbyterian) influences. We learn from the First Annual Report, that after a year's existence, its whole collections amount to $4,695, of which two individuals contributed $2,000, nearly one-half; and of the whole sum, $1,852, nearly one-half of the whole amount received, was expended on salaries and incidental expenses, and $1,000 were given to two New-school Synods, and, with the exception of $300 to a German Reformed Classis, the rest of the appropriations seem to have gone in the same direction.

REV. J. W. SHELTON, A. M., has been engaged by the trustees of Sharon Female College, Miss., as its President. Mr. Shelton is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, Va., an institution well represented in Mississippi by its alumni. His antecedents (as the politicians say) as a man, a preacher and a teacher, are good.

MCGINNIS.—See his card. Theological Books at cost.

HUMANITY IN THE CITY, by the Rev. Edwin F. Chapin. De Witt & Davenport, New York.

This handsome little book is a series of Discourses on City Life, worthy of the author and the subject. For sale by Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street.

STEWARD'S REPORT.—The *Texas Advocate* gives an extract from the Steward's Report of Texas Conference:

"We find the quarterage claims to be $11,735, on which $7,570 have been collected, leaving a deficiency of $2,163. The claims for table expenses are $10,102, on which $8,022 have been paid. These statements show the entire claims to be $21,837, and the total deficiency $4,243. To meet this deficiency there has been collected, from circuits and stations, the sum of 206 75.

"The Board of Stewards regret to have to report a falling off in the receipts of the past year. We were able last year to settle with the claimants at 87 cents on the dollar, while this year we are only able to pay a fraction over 80 cents."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHINA MISSION.

TO THE PREACHERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH IN THE MISSISSIPPI ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren:

We have a Missionary and his family in China. They reached there in September last. *They are in want.*—GREAT WANT. They want 1st, a house to live in; 2dly, our brother wants a house to preach in; 3dly, his wife wants a house to teach in. She proposes to have a school to teach the Chinese. Perhaps a building might be so constructed as to answer for all these purposes.

Our Missionary collections are to be taken in April next. I *propose* that we do our best for these objects in our collections. Can't we raise $5,000 for the China Mission this year? What say you? Who seconds the motion? Let the vote be in dollars.

Jan 6, 1855. H. H. MONTGOMERY.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns from the Charity Hospital for the week ending on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 5 P. M.:

Admitted	270
Discharged	209
Died	51

SCENE AT THE WATER'S EDGE.

That—

"There's many a slip
'Twixt the *shore* and the *dip*"—

Was strikingly illustrated last summer in the western portion of Alabama Conference. The "party" came before the Conference on an application for deacon's orders. We gathered the following items from representations of the case, *pro* and *con*.

Rev. Mr. E——, a licentiate, had been appointed to a circuit where the Baptist controversy raged. All the changes were rung on *baptize*, "to dip, to plunge"—*eis* "unto"—*ek* "out of," etc. In vain did the Methodist preacher withstand the current. The cry was, "Still they come!" Of one after another of his members it was recorded on the Church book—"gone to the Baptists." His congregations were thin, so that the people he wanted to address his counter-arguments to were not there. If he had any thing to say (as he thought he had) there was no showing for him. One of those panics had arisen which sometimes occur even in Churches; and it was notually rumored that the preacher was going! Make a clean sweep of it. The days of pouring and baby-sprinkling were ended!

He had been known to say that, if they would convince him that immersion *only* was baptism, he would become a Baptist too. He was taken up promptly, and gave in his hand and his experience. Considerable excitement! Methodism at a low ebb! Glimpses of millenium enjoyed by some souls.

On a fixed day the country round about assembled where there was "much water," to see the Methodist preacher baptized, and another added to that list so carefully kept and paraded in Baptist papers. One standing on the shore of that stream and looking out upon the gathering crowds, as they came up by path and road, and hitched their horses, might have exclaimed—"still they come." At length *he* came; head tied up in handkerchief and his burial clothes on, ready for the "liquid grave."

The only "lawful administrator" prepared to lead the candidate down into the water together.

"Stop—that little matter—you were to *convince* me first."

"Oh! that can be done at any time—afterwards."

"But—the agreement—I am all ready—if you convince me—first."

There was no getting round it; so clearing a space, the well known and oft used argument—a thousand times answered and yet declared unanswerable, were drawn out. *Baptizo* meant to dip, to plunge, and nothing else. This pouring and sprinkling was no baptism at all—a human invention—and so on and so forth. The thing was as clear as day.

The candidate listened; but either was not convinced or showed that—

"He that's convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

In turn, he became speaker. On this point and that, his mind wasn't *exactly* clear. Some difficulties, would like to have cleared up *first*. [Blankness sitting on some faces.] By degrees he warmed up. The handkerchief came off and the grave clothes. [Consternation.] On he went for the Paedobaptist side of the question. He remarked that he had long been wanting a chance, just such a chance as this, and now by the kindness of his Baptist friends he had it, and would improve it. And improve it he did, till the saying "caught a Tartar," might well have expressed the general sentiment. At the winding up, the "only lawful administrator" was overheard to congratulate himself on having narrowly escaped an "improper subject."

The application for admitting Mr. E—— to orders created some discussion, but was finally refused and by a large majority. Such sharp practice ill became a Christian minister. One of a deacon's scriptural qualifications is, that he should be "grave." The conduct was not only inconsistent with straightforward sincerity, but that solemnity with which a Christian sacrament should be treated and that courtesy due to a sister Church.

FAILURE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS.

Very few of the editors of the few successful Roman Catholic papers in this country, or the world, were bred and born in that faith. This demonstrates that the Press, especially the periodical press, is so entirely incompatible with Romanism that the two can not exist together. It shows that a Romanist is incapacitated by his religion for the post of editor—that he is in a state of mental vassalage, and never can act with reasonable independence so long as the shackles of Popery are upon him.

The *Southern Journal* of this city lets out the lament on this wise:

"It is not that we are few in number. On the contrary, our numbers exceed, nominally at least, those of our brethren in most other dioceses. Not a village or country town of passing importance but has a respectable number of individuals professing the One faith. And yet, despite this, we have no book stores, except in one or two large cities, throughout the whole South. In all the vast extent of country between Charleston and Chicago, we have but two Catholic papers, of which one only is published in the English language. In the book line, our neighbor, Thos. O'Donnell, supplies most of the adjoining States with pious reading, and he alone. The Southern Journal and Propagateur are the only sheets advocating Catholic principles in all the South-Western portion of our country, and especially in that district which was one of the earliest fields for Catholic zeal. Even these isolated enterprises are not patronized as they should be. A long period of probation has barely placed our leading bookstore on a firm basis, while the subscribers of the two papers mentioned, count by the hundreds and not by thousands, like their cotemporaries."

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

BELIEF AND UNBELIEF.

The absence of a deep and all pervading missionary spirit in the Church must be largely ascribed to the unbelief of Christian men. The startling Bible truths, upon which the enterprise is based; the doctrines out of which it grows as an evangelical necessity; the ideas that underlie it, in its inception and prosecution, are either disbelieved or held by a faith which is, for the most part, vague, feeble and inoperative. These truths, doctrines and ideas are few and simple, but momentous; and their hearty belief cannot consist with indifference, nor even with partial consecration.

The doctrine of the Bible is that the heathen are lost without the gospel; that they are in a state of condemnation, the children of wrath, without God and having no hope in the world. The gospel assumes that nothing but its own truths can save them. These truths can and will reach them only through the instrumentality of the Church. Upon the Church is devolved the tremendous responsibility of giving the gospel to the heathen or of withholding it from them. These positions are accepted in our theology, and generally defended in our pulpits, but the mass of our communicants do not receive them; they do not believe them. There is reason to think that they are generally so qualified and explained away in the popular religious mind, that the pith and heart of them is almost wholly lost.

The prominent ideas are too vaguely apprehended by most Christians. In their conception of them there is nothing fixed nor tangible. They have no sharpness of definition; and none of the reality of fact. Incontestible as it may appear to those of us who are in the habit of thinking, praying and studying, that the heathen perish—perish eternally without the gospel, there are multitudes of Christians who have no definite opinions on this subject. With some of these it has been a subject of occasional reflection, but it has been fruitless of conclusions; and were they to be individually questioned upon the point, the result would show that they are without settled and determinate convictions.

To thousand of Christian minds the moral *status* of the heathen world is undefined and involved in impenetrable obscurity. It is regarded as a high and inscrutable mystery, existing in fellowship with the secret things which belong to God, and which it were equally vain and presumptious to investigate. That which we have supposed to be so well settled by matter of fact and scripture, is, in reality, a distant and nebulous object of attention. Whilst we have assumed that the religious mind of the Church took in a perishing world, in all of its immense and appalling outlines, and have based our hopes and appeals upon the assumption, in fact, a large portion of the Church has done nothing of the sort. The great issue has not yet been established. The elements of decided opinion and deep conviction are floating in an atmosphere of vagueness and darkness.

Where the moral state of the heathen is not undefined, it is too much misapprehended. That they are going to perdition for want of the gospel, we believe, finds a stout denial in the minds of thousands of converted men and women. Personal observation confirms us in this assertion. The general and temporal benefits of Christianity are admitted with little reluctance. Its political and social influences are unquestioned. No one in the Church denies that the gospel is a good thing, and that it is a worthy benevolence to send it to those who have no knowledge of Christ. But that it is essential to the eternal salvation of benighted men, is a truth of which Christians are but half convinced. There is a fearfully matured and defined infidelity in the Church on this point. The words of inspiration are received with many grains of allowance, and so explained and modified that the heathen are saved without the hearing of the gospel, and without faith in a crucified Savior. If the vote were taken today, we firmly believe that a majority of our communicants would decide that the heathen are somehow saved without any knowledge of Jesus Christ.

An equal amount of unbelief exists in regard to the efficiency of the ordinary instrumentalities to save the world. That the gospel, and its propagation by the Church, alone is to do this work, will receive the assent of those who are imbued with the right spirit. But the most of Christians do not believe it. With many the questions, "Whether the world is to be converted, and by what means are yet unanswered. Like the moral *status* of those who have no gospel, these questions are wrapped in high, inexplicable mystery. Those who are not satisfied to rest their consciences in this convenient lullaby of *mystery*, look beyond and beside the ordinary means, to something high, miraculous and extraordinary. Millenial clouds, "nations born in a day," angels flying with the everlasting gospel, the literal resurrection of dry bones, and things of the same ilk, take possession of their fancies. The responsibility of the Church is evaded by these miserable sophisms, and Christians become disinterested spectators of half the world's damnation.

This unbelief is at the bottom of half our apathy. We cannot expect the Spirit of Missions to pervade the Church until the paralysis of skepticism shall be removed, and the doctrines and ideas of the enterprise shall have a clear and powerful lodgment in the convictions of the people. The great and eloquent Olin; to whom we are indebted for many valuable suggestions, utters these "burning words:" "Did the Church really believe the gospel to be as necessary to the heathen as it is to us, there would be at once, and forever an end to her guilty repose. They who give full credit to such truths do not sleep over them. It would be easier to find rest in our beds above the throes of an earthquake. The agonies of Laocoon and his children, dying in the coils of the serpent, were but past-time, compared with those of the Church, until she had either unlocked herself from the grapple of this tremendous conviction, or disburdened her conscience by a faithful consecration of her energies to the work of rescuing the world from its doom."

CALIFORNIA.

The preachers who have accepted for California, will please notice that, if God will, to be in New Orleans for that country, somewhere between the 20th and 25th of February next, and it is important that they be in that city the 20th of February. I also request that the preachers for California forward, as early as may be, their names and the sizes of their families to Rev. H. N. McTYEIRE, New Orleans, in order that the preliminary arrangements may be made for procuring their tickets. JAMES O. ANDREW.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The editors of the Church periodicals will please change the direction of my papers from Oxford, Georgia, to Summerfield, Ala., and publish a notice of this change of address, that my correspondents may govern themselves accordingly. JAS. O. ANDREW.

SUMMERFIELD, Ala., Jan. 10, 1855.

DEATH OF DR. KITTO.

We regret to have to announce the death of Dr. Kitto, which took place at Canstadt, near Stuttgard, on November 25. It appears that the reverend doctor, owing to protracted ill-health, had repaired to that place with his wife and family—with the exception of one son, who remained in London—in compliance with the recommendation of his medical advisers. At first the change appeared beneficial; but, soon after his arrival there, his infant boy died of the then prevailing epidemic, diarrhœa; and a few weeks subsequent, his oldest child, Miss Kitto, who was not quite twenty years of age, was attacked with the same malady; and having been some time previously afflicted with dropsy, she also speedily died. The effect of these severe visitations on a man so isolated from the ordinary resources of human companionship as was Dr. Kitto, may easily be anticipated. He was exhausted by a series of severe attacks, the last of which deprived him of the power of speech. He was speechless, although sensible, to the last; and he expired, in the fifty-first year of his age, calmly relying, in the moment of death, upon the atonement of the Saviour.

Much sympathy was excited throughout the Christian public on the announcement of Dr. Kitto's distress, and exertions were made in Edinburgh, as well as in London, Glasgow, and other places, to raise contributions for his relief. Something will still require to be done, as the pension of $500, granted him by the liberality of the Queen, terminates with his life. We understand that his friends contemplate a petition to Government to continue the annuity to his family; and we feel assured that their efforts will be supported by the approval of the public; for the claims of so useful a writer as Dr. Kitto can not be easily forgotten.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PRETTY BESS.

"Pretty Bess! Sweet little creature! How charmingly she is dressed!" All these praises were bestowed on a little Miss of six, who was certainly beautiful, but my heart was sad to see this child, a type of Ilenveu, the slave of fashion; I sighed to see that floral bonnet on her beautiful head; that fairy-like form adorned with laces and ribbons; those lovely eyes wandering only on her dress. Yes, I said, "Poor little Bess," her mother does not think, as she decorates the person of her child, of the cultivation of its intellect and the improvement of its heart. Her great desire is that Bess shall dress pretty. Could that mother raise the pall of futurity, and see the fate that awaits her child? Could she view the turbid sea beyond the calm waters of childhood? Though she may walk in prosperity's paths, since she has been taught that admiration is the great aim of her life, the "green eye'd monster" soon possesses her soul; discontent finds an entrance; selfishness is enthroned. Prostrating herself before the shrine of fashion, can she be happy? Should adversity's mantle envelope her, having no resources within herself for amusement and happiness; when the doors of the fashionable circles bar her out, when the iron heel of poverty oppressed her, where can this devotee of dress and fashion fly?

Poor little Bess! hers will be a sad fate, whether an inhabitant of the magnificent chambers of a palace, or a miserable hovel. There is something wanting to calm the raging billows of life which has never been taught her. She has not learned to "lift the heart and bend the knee;" no hand points her to a home in the skies; no voice bids her live for others, to soothe the afflicted and aid the needy. Without following these holy precepts there is no earthly happiness.

"Pretty Bess," unfortunate child! Though fortune has shed her golden gifts in blind extravagance, though beauty is her lot, my heart sorrows as she sits by me, in such costly attire. I read unhappiness all her life. Who is the mother of "Pretty Bess?" Who is the architect of her character? Whose glorious mission, to direct her youthful mind! Whose influence guides the destinies for "weal or woe," of "Pretty Bess"! FANNIE PIE

THE RELATION OF BAPTIZED INFANTS TO THE CHURCH.

I. *The Church is an organic body.*

The stone whose strength or beauty attracts us is not an organic body; its particles, arranged once for all by the forming hand of nature, are held together by a mere inactive adhesion. Nor is a watch an organic body, for although its wheels may be well arranged to turn its index regularly, it lacks the essential element—it has mechanism, but not organism. But an organic body is one which, by virtue of its own structure, has power to draw new material from without to perpetuate and increase its substance, and by the appropriate and mutual action of each separate particle, to preserve the health and active power of every other. Thus, a plant is an organic body; its absorbent roots and breathing leaves are organs through which it imbibes and assimilates new materials, and by the energy which works through every particle of sap and fibre, each atom is at once sustaining and sustained. The continued health of each is guaranteed by its connection and participation in the general structure.

Now, we lay stress upon the fact that the Church is an organic body—not a mere association of individuals, like a sand-heap; nor even a mass attracted together and compacted by a magnetic sympathy, nor yet an association so constituted as to give concentration and system to efforts for a given object, like business or benevolent societies, which are rather mechanized than organized; but the Church of God is a body so constructed that through the pervading energy of the Holy Ghost, it has all adequate powers for rapid absorption of the world into itself, and by the right action of each function and of each particular soul, is competent to give health to every other in its system.

Now, that it is only through the action of the Church that the world at large receives the effectual grace of Christ is obvious at a glance. Nations to whom the voice of the Church has never come, or individuals in Christian land, shut in ignorantly or wilfully from her ministrations, are, for aught we can see, as devoid of any evidences of regeneration as though there were no gospel message and no gospel grace. Apparent exceptions can generally be identified as cases where a struggling or reflected ray has glimmered upon some heart shut in from "the light of life." The great Head of the Church will not give her assurance of any salvation to the adult world, of which she herself is not the instrument.

But it is less generally comprehended how the heathen man, unturned, convinced of sin, willing to obey the precepts, and relying on the atonement declared by the Church, and thus prepared to receive the seal of regeneration, is not now independent of her, but still to receive his maturing and perfecting grace through connexion with the body into which he has been admitted. Her public instruction and direction of his private study of the word, her open or private rebuke of his faults, her incitement or guidance of his active Christian life, her social atmosphere replacing the poisoned air of godless dissipation, her seasons of united worship and fellowship of the Holy Ghost sending a fresh thrill of electric power through each weary spirit, and her ministry in affliction and death, are the channels through which daily and sufficient grace is given to mould the rough and imperfect likeness of Christ into a perfect Image. The instance of a heathen convert presents the truth more boldly but not more strongly than that of any new convert. Rare cases there may be, where, in solitude or sickness, the Head of the Church compensates for the absence of her regular nurture by a large blessing on the truths already taught and the habits already imparted. It is true, also, that sometimes amid great irregularity of Church instrumentalities and great want of a general spirit of life, some few may retain a close and living fellowship with Christ; but the majority will fail for want of those associated aids and impulses which a healthful Church alone can apply. Nothing but a special effusion of divine power, restoring the spirit of regulanction of such a Church, could afford a reasonable probability that a new convert would not relapse, or advance with very doubtful progress. While alluding to the danger of even a partial withdrawal from the means of grace concentrated in the Church, our purpose is rather to enforce the truth that it is in their right use and action that any can attain the manly stature in Christ Jesus.

In the light of these truths is not the reason made apparent why Jehovah, whatever his reserved purposes may be, has only made his absolute and formal covenants with the organic Church; and, also, why, in the great commission, Christ only declares that he that believeth and becomes an integral part of the organic Church—that is, "is baptized—shall be saved, leaving other cases as exceptions? Was it not because, under the actual constitution of human nature and society, no permanent covenant with man can be carried on except in such organic association as is formed by fulfilling its functions; and because the addition of each new subject of the covenant of mercy is demanded, both for his own probable permanency and perfection, and in order to perpetuate the whole?

1. We are now arrived at a standpoint from which we may define analytically the *rationale*, or the common sense, of baptism, beginning at once the "seal of righteousness and the initiating ordinance into the Church.

1. First, then, there is a personal and present fitness in the believing penitent for the reception of the seal of God's covenant of grace. Through the atonement, the guilt both of original and actual sin is removed, and he is justified before God; and, moreover, the dead heart is quickened with the germ of a new life in Christ.

2. There is a relative and prospective fitness for that "seal of the covenant" in the heart, so subdued and regenerated, prepared for, and introduced to, the action of organic means of grace, which are a pledge and vehicle of a continuous salvation—the organic body being presupposed to be in healthful action. Thus, the covenant is formally made only to a justified and renewed heart, about to enter circumstances which render probable its continuance in faith and love.

II. We proceed to apply the principles thus ascertained to the consideration of infant baptism.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Assuming the divine institution and perpetual obligation of infant baptism as being sufficiently proved in any of our standard theological works, we would direct attention to the general principles upon which it is instituted by God. We believe that it will be found in the reason and significancy of the rite itself, in the same double fitness of the subject—a first present and personal, the second prospective and relative, which is the ground of adult baptism.

The present and personal qualification of infants for the seal of the covenant.

It will not demand an extended discussion to remind the Arminian reader that all infants are considered as justified unconditionally through the atonement of Christ. They have no actual transgressions to be expiated, in whatever sense the guilt of original sin attaches to them, it is not imputed; and for them thus guiltless before God, both reason and Scripture assure us that the grace of the Spirit is so far bestowed upon them that they are not left to the unbroken thraldom of a depraved nature; but while as yet their will is undeveloped, there is no hindrance in them to the effectual work of the Spirit, which is gradually perfected if they die in infancy or which as they grow responsible they may receive if they will. The infant thus occupies the same general ground as the adult believer—he is justified from guilt—his nature is so far renewed as to offer no moral obstacle to the sanctifying power of grace. Thus it will be seen that the fitness of infant baptism lies not in any regenerating power in the rite itself, nor in consideration of faith of the parents: for the covenant directly with the child, and the parent is but an instrument of God to bring the child to receive the seal. But the ground of its fitness lies in its own *present personal* state of

We consider the *relative* and *prospective* fitness of the infant for the seal of the covenant.

To hold that, as in the case of an adult subject, the moral propriety of a formal seal of infants as children of God, lies not only in present acceptance before him, but in the fact that the heart duly prepared is now to be brought under those continuous means of grace, through which it is able and likely to persevere unto the end. Yes, we hold that the Church into which that child entered has entrusted the glorious power of making it grow up into a developed and perfect Christianity. We hold that whatever grace and light, and power, and love, the Church can bring to an adult believer, for long years prayerfully and earnestly yielding himself to divine influences, all that and more the Church can bestow to the child growing up beneath her care. And as a healthful, watchful parent has a right to expect that a sincere and docile convert will not backslide nor advance with tardy progress, so she has moral assurance that the infant, duly trained amid the pure teachings and examples, shall not grow up in indifference to religion, or in a false phase of Christian character, but shall bloom each day into a full and energetic piety.

Neander bears witness to the sentiments of the early Church:

"It is the idea of infant baptism that Christ through the divine life which he imparted and sealed in human nature, sanctified that nature from the germ of its earliest development. The child born in a Christian family and when all things were as they should be, have this advantage above others, that he is not first come to Christianity out of heathenism or the sinful-nature life, but from the first downing of consciousness unfolded powers under the imperceptible preventinfluences of a sanctifying, ennobling religion; that with the earliest germination of natural self-conscious life, another divine principle of life should be brought nigh to ere yet the ungodly principle could come into full activity; and the latter should find here its powerful counterpoise. In such a life the new birth was not to constitute a new crisis, beginning at some definable moment, but it was to begin imperceptibly, and so proceed through the whole life. Hence baptism, the visible sign of regeneration, was to be given to the child at the very outset; the child was to be consecrated to the Redeemer from the very beginning of its life."

Thus the lamented Olin, in his impassioned appeal in behalf of religious training:

"To this end God intends the Christian family to be a school of Christ—to live in an atmosphere in which the children should be bathed, and baptized and nurtured as in the genial element. He would have them put on the Lord Jesus with the first garments of their childhood, and drink in Christian sentiments from the mother's loving, beaming face, as they hung upon the breast. He bids them to learn religion as they learn a thousand other things—from the spirit and life of the family—from its vocal thanksgivings and songs of praise—from its quiet joys and deaths—from the penitent tear, the humble carriage, the tender accents, the reverent look and attitude of the father, when at night he offers the morning and the evening sacrifice. The new immortal that has fallen into the midst of the Christian family is to be taken into the soul of its piety, to be sanctified by its prayer and faith, and to form part of that reasonable and acceptable offering in which morning and evening the fondly parents lay all that they are and all that they have on the altar of sacrifice. This, with faithful, diligent instructions and restraints adapted to the different periods and exigences of childhood and youth, is the nurture of the Lord, the right training which, under our gracious economy, insures the sanctiety of the children of Christian families to grow up Christians. They are sanctified from the womb. Even their childish sensible savors of divine things; and they press on to the attainments and functions of manhood by gradations so easy and imperceptible that it is not always possible to fix the day of their espousals to the Savior."

It is not clear, then, how the baptism of infants as a *seal*, that is, as *confirming a perpetual covenant*, derives its highest propriety from the moral assurance of a continuance in grace, afforded by the organic and plastic power of the Church into which the baptized is ushered!

Let it not be objected that the quotations above cited refer to the plastic power of the family and not of the Church. The Christian family is only a subdivision of the church, as originally, each family was a church, and as the Church, when formally organized under Abraham, was in one family. It was not necessary for Jehovah to institute the family as a Church institution, for it was already in existence; he adopted it as a part of his organization, and the parent is as absolutely a divinely-appointed officer in the church as any ordained presbyter. He is as responsible to the Church for neglect of his charge, as is an unfaithful pastor. Through him, and through her who is one with him in this office, the grace of Christ is to flow in ceaselessly varied blessings of light and spiritual energy to each child's heart. During the earliest years of childhood, the parent is almost exclusively held responsible by Christ—as the pastor of his children. Afterward, just so long and so far as parental authority or filial affection furnish a means of restraint from evil, or stimulus to do good, just so long as he has a coordinate pastorate and responsibility. The Church can do whatever the family can do—since it includes it—and the Church, as the entire organic body, is bound to see to it that the family is an efficient school of Christ.

But, as the child grows older, and the privileged but contracted circle of its home ceases to confine it, and it goes abroad to meet other children and other adult associations, the Church is to see to it that it is shut in from contaminating influences, and to a continued holy atmosphere. In other words, as the Church has sanctified the family, so it must sanctify society.

And, in the first place, the *education* and associations of the baptized child are carefully to be guarded. It is not only that from its instructors there ought to breathe forth the same glowing piety which has hallowed the home of infancy, giving it to view all knowledge only in the light of religion; but the child should also be so kept from contact with other children who have been imbued only with the spirit of ungodliness and worldliness, that its budding virtues shall not be nipped by the frosty atmosphere. The Church must control the literary education of her children—provide their teachers and their companions; and while we may not exclude *all* children, except those brought up under Church influence, yet they should only be admitted so far as they can easily be penetrated and changed by the pervading piety and gracious influences of the whole. And, secondly, the Church must regulate the *social circle* of her baptised children. Since she cannot expect to transform the character of worldly society, she must be content to form a society mainly within herself. For a Christian parent to encourage or permit a child to go from a prayerful fireside to mingle with festivities of a circle entirely irreligious, whether relatives or not, is simply to dress up a young member of God's household for a sociable visit at Satan's. The Church is not to withdraw from all association with the impenitent, but it is to be understood that so far as these associations are not of necessity or charity, they can only be tolerated so far as the world will submit to the habits and regimen of the Church. Every element of high and noble enjoyment which worldly society possesses, the Church has also at command, and she can well afford to dispense with any companionship or indulgence which she cannot sanctify, and she must do it.

But there is a more direct agency to be exerted by the Church as such. Although for a time the teachings and motives of religion may be blended with family intercourse and discipline, yet no the years come when the child emerges from the family circle and begins to realize its relations to the world and to God as a soul of independent powers and responsibility, the Church, as God's messenger, is to meet the expanding mind, and officially assume the separate office of instruction and nurture. Not only is a system of regular and classified instruction in divine truth to be afforded; not only are the early sympathies and energies of the young member to be directed to appropriate work of benevolence and usefulness; but, what is less thought of, a direct provision should be made for the expression of religious experience, for administering of religious counsel, and the exercise of spiritual gifts. A child's heart has the same social impulses and wants as the adult, and demands the same means of grace; if they cannot be given in conjunction with mature Christian exercises, they can be given separately.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HYMENEAL:

MARRIED, in Pensacola, on the 10th Jan., by Rev. Joseph B. Cottrell, Capt. DANIEL GREEN and Miss MARTHA N. STROUD.

OBITUARY:

DIED, 22d Dec., at Col. Dreyberry's, Smith county, Texas, JOHN WESLEY, infant son of Rev. William and Martha F. Monk, lately from Alabama. The child was born on 11th Nov., immediately on their arrival in this county.

But He who gave it hath taken it to Himself. J. W. FIELDS.

Texas Advocate please copy.

JOHN K. KEARNER, son of James and Elizabeth Kearner, died on the anniversary of his birthday, Nov. 16, 1854, aged 22 years, after suffering much for the greater part of two years; being confined to his room for the last five months.

He was a young man promising much usefulness to society; of chaste morals, good habits and elevated mind. During his illness, although he suffered much, yet he was patient and mindful of the great principles of the gospel—love to God, faith in the atoning merits of Christ, confession of sin, and pardon through the blood of the atonement; all of which he sought after as his treasure, during his long illness. A short time before his death he was hopefully and powerfully converted to God, to the rejoicing of his aged pious parents, with brothers and sisters, whom he called around his bedside, to rejoice with him, while he told them what great things God had wrought in his soul. I. MERSHON.

DIED—On the 5th of November, 1854, in her 64th year, Mrs. MARY MATILDA PEEBLES. She has been a member of the Baptist Church forty-four years, and we believe that she was a Christian of untarnished piety. She was not a bigot, for when it was announced that a Methodist was to preach in the neighborhood, she was sure to attend, unless unavoidably prevented. She not only attended, but she was a liberal contributor to the support of the Methodist preachers. She was an affectionate wife, a lovely mother, and an excellent neighbor. She has kept a public house for the last thirty-four years, on the stage road leading from Montgomery to Mobile, and there are hundreds who can testify that she was a nice landlady, polite and accommodating to her customers.

She died happy, and left behind a bright testimony that she was going to inherit a mansion in the skies. Her husband is now in his eighty-sixth year, and ripening for the grave. May God comfort him in his old age.

JAMES L. SAMPEY.

Conecuh County, Alabama.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

On October 27, 1854, in Ibberville Parish, La., MRS. ELIZABETH M. BROWN, wife of William S. Brown, and daughter of James and Polly Bruce. Mrs. Brown was born on December 15, 1813, in Kentucky. She joined the Methodist church early in life, and though like her friends in Christ, she had her seasons of trial, darkness, and doubt, yet her pathway was brighter and brighter to the last. Hers was a living, comforting piety, for it rested upon Christ as a rock; fed upon him as the food of life; drew its strength, vigor and vitality from him as a branch from a vine; and as a means of communion with him, made constant use of the means of grace. She was a Bible reader, and read it like Whitefield, through and through—over and over. She was a woman of prayer, and her latest audible accents were prayer. This was her vital air, the life of her soul. She in a word loved Christ, wore the image of Christ, and finally fell asleep in Jesus. No terrors—no doubts—no terrible dark valley; no horrible fear of death. All was calm and serene, not like some meteor traveling in glory and bursting in dazzling splendor, but like the setting of some gentle, constant star, only fading in the full blaze of the Sun of righteousness. Oh that the Church of Christ had many such. If fervent prayers from a mother's tender, faithful heart are answered, even though she be no more, we have hope that the two lovely boys she has left will ere long take her place, and her sorrowing husband will follow her radiant pathway. He who loved and knew her in life, sorrow not, for her spirit is with her Savior in glory. Read her Bible, choose her Savior, and you shall have her reward.

A. FRIEAN.

EMILY E. MCADORY, daughter of Thomas and Mary E. Owen, and wife of Thomas McAdory of Jefferson county, Alabama, aged thirty-three years and seven months, died in the full triumphs of faith, December 11, 1854.

Many years previous to her sickness, she received pardon for sin, and joined the Methodist E. Church, loved its doctrines and discipline, and enjoyed the ordinances and privileges of God's house much to her comfort. She was a "chaste keeper at home," devoted a great deal of her time to the comfort of her children and servants. As the time of her departure drew near, she committed her soul and body into the hands of her blessed Saviour, called her family, took her leave first of her husband, then her children one by one, and then servants and relatives, exhorting all to meet her in Heaven. At intervals she joined her minister and friends in religious devotion, and when very feeble, apparently, she joined in singing aloud "O Sing to me of Heaven," etc.

A few hours before she departed she became very anxious to go and leave all and be with Christ. On being asked for a token of victory, she raised her fingers and then her hands, smiling, and shortly after fell asleep in Jesus. R. PHILIPS.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

Notices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, AT NEW ORLEANS, OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

Jan. 2, 1855.—S. A. Williams, Treasurer of East Texas Conf. Miss. Soc.	$240 00
" 13, O. R. Blue, Treasurer of Ala. Conf. Missionary Society...	4,481 33
Jan. 13, 1855.—Rev. O. R. Blue, for Aid of Corpus Christi, Texas	$1000

SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The same hindrances which delay the publication of the Home Circle, will retard, for a time, the appearance of the Sunday School Visitor. We wish to employ every possible advantage of skill and experience, so as to put forth a *Child's Paper* that will be hailed by its readers with a hearty welcome. This we cannot do just yet. The editor, however, is all ready, and we will issue the Visitor at the earliest possible day—say, last of January, or first of February.

But we beg all officers and patrons of our Sunday Schools to consider the necessity of extending to this paper a large, prompt, and continuous patronage. We have to compete, from the start, with similar publications, which are sustained by *over a hundred thousand subscribers*, and are thus enabled to employ the most costly materials and embellishments. Will you not, dear brethren, so rally to the support of *your* Sunday School Paper, as to enable us to compete with those periodicals, without allowing our publishing interests to suffer.

It is believed that the size of the Visitor was much greater than necessary; it will, therefore, be reduced, tastefully embellished, and, in every way, handsomely executed.

Terms.—The Sunday School Visitor will be published monthly, at Nashville, Tenn., by Stevenson & Owen, according to the following scale:

Single copies,	40 cts per annum.
From 5 to 20 copies sent to one address,	34 " "
From 20 to 50 " " "	25 " "
From 50 to 100 " " "	20 " "
100 and over, " " "	15 " "

When packages of five or more are sent to one address, the person to whom they are directed must be responsible for the distribution of the papers.

It will thus be seen that the terms are as low as possible, and the subscriptions must, therefore, be paid INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

All communications and exchanges must be sent to L. D. Huston, Editor. Subscriptions to STEVENSON & OWEN.

Notice.—It is our earnest desire that the Minutes of the Annual Conference should be published at as early a period as practicable after the close of their present sessions. In order to this, it will be necessary for the Conference Secretaries to forward to our address, at Louisville, Ky., with as little delay as practicable, the minutes of their respective Conferences, accurately prepared, and in due form, and written in a clear and legible hand. Of the several Conferences, whose sessions have already been held, we have received, as yet, the minutes of but ONE! Our worthy Superintendents will please look well to this matter. STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

TO THE CONFERENCE AGENTS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH:

Brethren—Having been elected to the Secretaryship of the Tract Society, I am desirous of hearing from each of you at your earliest convenience, at Nashville, Tenn. I wish to learn your addresses—the prospect you have severally of obtaining the requisite number of suitable persons for colporters—the point or points suitable for depots for Tracts, and Tract volumes, within the bounds of your respective conferences—and any other information you have to communicate.

Any monies you may have in hand, or that may be in the hands of the Treasurers of your Conference Tract Societies, you will please remit to me at once, at Nashville, as the successful prosecution of our great undertaking will require funds at an early day.

In the mean time, until you hear further from me, or the Parent Board, it is desirable that you employ your time in raising funds for the cause—remitting as promptly as possible—as we shall be unable to determine upon what scale to project our plan of operations, until we can form an opinion from your remittances, as to the amount of funds we may expect to realize. J. HAMILTON.

December 25.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.—First round of quarterly meetings, 1855:

Macon Station, 13 and 14 January, at Macon.
Macon Circuit, 20 and 21 January, at Prairie.
Prairie Hill, 27 and 28, January, at Prairie Hill.
Walnlak, 3 and 4, February, at Union.
Belmont, 10 and 11 February, at Belmont.
Livingston, 17 and 18 February, at Livingston.
Gainesville Station, and Sumpterville Circuit, 24 and 25 February, at Sumpterville.
Dekalb, 10 and 11 March, at Dekalb.
Lauderdale, 17 and 18 March at Popular Springs.
Marion, 24 and 25 March at Marion.

The missionaries will attend the quarterly meetings to which they are bracketed in the appointments published by the secretary of the conference. GEO. SHAFFER, P. E.

COLUMBUS, DEC. 28, 1854.

Appointments for the first round of Quarterly meetings, on Columbus District; Alabama Conference:

Eutaw, January 20 and 21.
Columbus, January 27 and 28.
Pikensville and Carrollton, February 3 and 4.
Pickins Circuit, Neels Chappel, February, 10 and 11.
Columbus Circuit, Berea Chappel, February, 17 and 18.
Athens Circuit, Athens, February, 24 and 25.
Mountzion Circuit, Mount Pleasant, March 3 and 4.
Buttehatcho Circuit, Newhope, March 10 and 11.
Sipsey, mission, March 17 and 18.
Greene Circuit, Hopewell, March, 24 and 25.
Forklund Circuit, Pinegrove, March 31 and April 1.

CHAS. MCLEOD, P. E.

First round of appointments, for quarterly meetings on the Talladega district, Alabama Conference for 1855:

Sockapotay, at Sockapotay, Febuary 3 and 4.
Tallapoosa at Shiloh, Febuary 10 and 11.
Wewokavillo at Rocky Mount, February 17 and 18.
Talladega at Owens Spring, Febuary 24 and 25; Coosa mission, Talladega and Alexandria col. miss.
Hillabee at Mineral Springs, March 3 and 4.
Randolph at Cahabadiah, March 10 and 11.
White Plains at Hawks Cave March 17 and 18.
Center at Wilcons, March 24 and 25.
Cedar Bluff at Gaylsville, March 31 and April 1.
Jacksonville at Alexandria, April 7 and 8.

L. B. MCDONALD, P. E.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF FOREIGN NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

We have already published very full telegraphic reports of the Battle's advices, and find few further items of interest or importance. We, however, make some additional extracts:

It was stated that the storming of Sebastopol would commence on the arrival of the Turkish reinforcements. The French are to storm while the English and Turks are to attack Menschikoff. The Russian naval artillery have been taken out of the Baltic. The whole Baltic fleet is to be brought to Sebastopol.

Notes have been exchanged regarding the Conference at Vienna between the Representatives there.

The Allies were defining the sense in which their Cabinet was to understand the "four points" heretofore proposed.

Private advices from London say that the source of politics favors the possibility of a speedy termination of the war.

Austria, it is believed will assume the offensive, and thereby influence all Germany on her side. The people, it is thought, will force their Governments to accept the propositions of the Allies.

Much excitement continued throughout England on the war question, which was absorbing all interests. Nothing definite had been done in Parliament. The proposed loan, however, would be made.

Affairs in France present no change. The people are enthusiastically united in reference to the war.

It is fully believed that Prussia will join the Allies. Indeed, that the steps taken by Austria will compel her. Spain quiet.

Large reinforcements of Russians were daily arriving at Sebastopol. The next battle, if it takes place, will be the most desperate and bloody of all.

The Prussian mission to England was of no special importance. The bill for the enlistment of foreigners passed the English Parliament.

A letter in the Soudaian Freund says that the defense of Sebastopol is now to be conducted on a new plan. The really material is to be removed from the land side in the train and carried back to the ships. Twenty-two ships in the harbor of Sebastopol have been equipped ready to use.

The Semaphore Bluet says it seems that the defences of Sebastopol are to be confined to the forts.

The communication between Perekop and Sinferopol was temporarily interrupted. A week had elapsed since a courier arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol.

Two Russian vessels of war attacked a French steamer bound for Sebastopol. The English frigates came to her relief and the Russians retreated.

Russian bulletins generally claim their having gained important advantages over the Allies.

The Turkish troops at Kars were pressed by the Russians.

It is reported that Omer Pacha has written to the Sultan, making the condition of his accepting the command of the Turkish forces at Sebastopol that he shall have two votes in the council of war, in order to prevent his being outvoted by Lord Raglan and Marshal Canrobert.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Warsaw announces that the Russian navy artillerymen were taken out of the Baltic fleet, and to their presence at Sebastopol is due the recent premotion of the fire from that place, as well as the new-found boldness of the fleet.

A high political conference was to be held at the residence of the British Minister, at Vienna, on the 28th inst., at which the Ambassadors of England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Prince Gortschakoff, were to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of the most positive character.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated the 29th, says that Prince Gortschakoff had presented a note received from Mr. Pershing to Count Buol. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not the final reply of Russia.

The Prussian mission to London, of which high expectations had been formed, it is now surmised, was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen and instructions as to watch the movements of certain known agitators in London.

The eight English steamers had taken soundings at Eupatoria, and it is rumored that the allies will make an attack on Eupatoria preparatory to the attack on Perekop.

Extracts from Foreign Journals.

PRUSSIA.

Orders have been promulgated at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the citadel within the first fortnight of January. Prince Paskiewitch has ordered the immediate enrollment of three parts of the militia. The recruits of the new levy are to create a second ground army to reserve, to be concentrated in and around Moscow.

Twenty thousand men were occupied in fortifying Riga.

A Russian ukase has been published ordaining that whoever after battle shall commit acts of cruelty on the wounded, or unresisting, shall suffer death.

The chief engineer officer who conducted the defence of Sebastopol is Gen. Bestrom, a Finnlander.

A levy of ten men in every thousand has been ordered in the southern half of the Empire, to be completed by the 25th of March.

The frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland next to Gallicia are crowded with troops.

The Constitutional states, on the authority of a Warsaw journal state that the news of the recent calling out of the battalions of reserve of the Russian corps of Crimea is the result of. The resurrection spoken of was exhumation of the dead.

ENGLAND.

Parliament has adjourned until the Royal assent has been given to the foreign enlistment Bill. The measure continues unpopular. It is said that the officers of the German and Scottish corps refuse to fight in distant subjects from entering the military service of foreign States.

The war was absorbing all interest, and a large loan was about to be effected.

Cobden declines, in a letter to the London Times, that he has offered to supply pistols to the army of the East.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto was at Gibraltar on the 12th of December. The steamer New York passed the Straits on that same day.

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid states that Mr Soule, the American Minister, was present at a discussion which took place in the Spanish Chambers on the propriety of selling Cuba. No report of the discussion was published.

MADRID, December 23.—The Cortes has today voted the bill fixing the effective force of the army at seventy thousand men.

The Government declines raising auxiliary troops to send to the Crimea to assist the Allies. It also declines the proposition of Mr. Soule to join in a treaty with the United States and Russia recognizing the principle that the flag protects all goods.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the French Chambers eulogized the victories of the French arms in the Black and Baltic seas, and in the Crimea. He thanked the British Parliament for its liberal and responsible, and asks a levy of one hundred and forty thousand men. He declared the present resources sufficient to meet the demands of the war. The speech was very patriotic.

The land army is stated by the Emperor at 331,000 men and 113,000 seamen. There are 62,000 sailors in the merchant and he asks for an additional levy of 10,000. He states that the revenue of the country remains undiminished. His speech was highly patient, but it caused a slight depression of the funds both in France and England.

On the 27th the Minister of Finance was authorized to raise a loan of 500,000,000 francs.

The steamer Arabia sailed from Marseilles on the 21st, with 1653 French troops for the Crimea.

PARIS, December 28.—The legislative body to-day unanimously approved the bill authorizing the Minister of Finances to borrow a sum of 500,000,000 francs. Two hundred and forty one members were present. The whole assembly are to unite this evening at the Tuileries, to present the bill to the Emperor.

ITALY.

Some changes are to take place at the end of this year in the press of Turin, the chief of which will be that the *Parlamento*, which has been the organ of the majority of chambers for the last two years, will (it is said) a certain support from the Government, is to cease, and to be succeeded by the *Piemonte*, under the direction of Signor Luigi Carlo Farini (author at the History of the Roman States), translated into English by Mr Gladstone) assisted by almost effective staff, but independent of government aid.

Two thousand Austriane troops are about to be withdrawn at the beginning of the year from the Tuscan Territories, and it is even hoped that (in consequence, or at all events, at the same time) the state of the siege which has been continued ever since 1848 will be raised from Leghorn. This will be a considerable relief to Grand Ducal Promises, and, as his royal highness has now got an army of about 10,000 or 12,000 men, perhaps he will be content to do without foreign aid for the future, unless his friends should be very pressing. The French regiments of dragoons and a battery of artillery will be leaving Pisa about the same time, so that if there be no direct compact on the subject, it would appear as if there was a tacit understanding at least. The clerical papers here say the French regiment is intended to re-establish Prince Floristan of Monaco in his rights on their way home, and remind their own Government that, while always contemplating an aggrandizing policy, they have been utterly unable to possess themselves of this little Principality. We foreigners can not but recognize the sound sense of such arguments, though we can hardly admire the patriotism of those who put them forward.

A quarrel has sprung up between the King of Naples and the Pope, upon the question of the superiority of the Pope over the kings of the earth.

AUSTRIA.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, of the 23d, says: "A letter from Tchernakow states that there has been a sanguinary engagement between the Russians and a battalion of Turkish infantry which was making a reconnoissance. The latter had the advantage."

The Press, of Vienna, of the 23d, says: "Gen. Duplat made his will in the presence of the English Embassador. He has bequeathed £1000 to the fund for widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the Crimea, and £500 for the purchase of articles for the wounded—to particular wine. He has likewise left a considerable sum to the poor of Vienna."

A letter from Vienna says: "The field hospitals of the Austrian *medic* army have been placed under the command of a colonel. The Third Artillery regiment is being placed on a full war footing, and in a few weeks will proceed with a powerful staff to Galicia. Several companies of engineers and pioneers have also recently received orders to be prepared to march."

THE CRIMEA.

KAZATSCH BAY, Dec. 13.—Kazatch Bay, the little inlet adjoining to the one containing the French ships, now holds the remnant of the Black Sea fleet. As anchorage, it is decidedly superior to the Katcha. No winds, except perhaps a westerly hurricane, such as we have no reason to anticipate, can disturb the ships which ride on its bosom. The Vengeance and Rodney, in tow of the Agamemnon and Algiers, joined the Commander-in-Chief, from the Katcha, on the 11th. These, with the Hannibal, compose our whole force of line-of-battle ships at present watching Sebastopol. The French retain but four. This gauntlet is thus again thrown down to the enemy to engage upon equal terms, for our superiority in screw-ships may be fairly supposed to be counterbalanced by the superior strength of their three-deckers. The Sidlerophon, at Eupatoria, and the Sansparell, at Balaklava, would be unable to partake in the conflict. But I have no hope of seeing a Russian, either by sea or land, dare to engage on equal terms.

On the 5th of December two Russian steamers, the Vladimir and Bessarabia, towing six gun-boats, came out of the harbor of Sebastopol. One of these steamers, unheeding the French frigate Mogere, which was cruising near, went close in shore to Strelitzka Bay, and commenced firing on a French steamer and bomb-ketch, which were there. On observing this, the French steam frigates Valorous and Terrible went to their relief on which the Russians retired under shelter of the batteries. This fertile has proved that there is a passage left for ships between the sunken ships, although only wide enough for three ship to pass at a time. The Russian fleet could however, form in safety under cover of the batteries. A Russian announcement says that this sortie of the steamers was a mere reconnoissance. The Allied fleets, excepting the cruisers, are now moored outside of the double Bay of Cherssonesus, where the anchorage is better than at Katcha.

Her Majesty's ship Swallow, Commander Crawford, arrived from England on the 9th and the Arabat left for Malta, for repairs, the preceding day. She took as passengers from the Firebrand, en route for England, the two little orphans from Kustendje who have been adopted by her Majesty. The elder, who is gradually recovering the use of his shattered arm, is a fine intelligent little fellow, and shows, in his kindness for arms and proficiency in the musket and cutlass exercise, strong traces of the fierce old Moslem blood.

The weather has been beautiful during the last few days, the air as soft and balmy as in May. If it only continues, of which there is at present every appearance, you will soon have better and more stirring news from before Sebastopol.

ACCIDENTS FROM THE CAMP.

The following are extracts from the correspondence of a London journal:

This morning upwards of one thousand sick men of the English regiments were carried down to Balaklava by the French mechanicane corps. They were brought on the mule pannier seats, two sick men being carried by each mule. Some were taken as far as Kamara, while others were carried from Kamara by the cars. The latter, which are covered from sun and rain, protecting the face and body, but the majority were sitting. They were sent in certain proportions to each regiment at, and, after receiving their convoy, were formed up at the head quarters of each division. The journey to Balaklava was performed in half the time which would have been occupied by the ambulance wagons. All the mules were fat and sleek, not a nail was wanting in a shoe, not a strap or buckle appeared to be out of order. The Cossack muleteers, who conducted the train, officers and men were all active, in good health, cheerful, and manifestly understood all the details of the employment in which they were engaged. The mules came chiefly from the quarter-general at Chersonese; had they collected these also remaining with the disbanded ambulances, they could have conveyed double the number.

There is a very great amount of sickness continuing in the English camp. The fine weather of the last few days has done some good in arresting the increase, but now that the labor of carrying up the rations from Balaklava is added to the severe duties in the trenches, the benefit will in some degree be counteracted. We trust that the mild weather may continue until the means of hutting, and other necessaries, are brought. A general order appeared the other day, of which the following is a copy:

"Until further orders, the issue of fuel will be limited to that troops encamped upon the heights before Sebastopol. From the wording of this order, one would be led to imagine that fuel had already been issued to these troops, but such has never been the case. No fuel has yet been obtained; and indeed if it could be got, there would be no means of transporting it from Balaklava to the regiments, unless carried by the men themselves. I hear a question continually asked—Where are our private but horses? They were left at Varna when the army left for the Crimea. The officers would gladly part with these for less money than they gave for them, as they are utterly useless to them where they are. Some say they have left Varna, and have been sent up by land to Constantinople.

A PEEP INTO SEBASTOPOL.

The correspondent of the London Morning Herald, writing from the camp, on the 7th thus describes the appearance of the town of Sebastopol, and the condition of the Russian defences, as viewed from the trenches:

Sebastopol is not in ruins, and what is more important still its defences are four times stronger and more vigorous than the first day we opened fire. I know this statement may make my letters unpopular with certain sets, who will see nothing but victories and causes for gratulation in all we do; but nevertheless, it is only the truth, and I am confident that time will vindicate my assertion even in the eyes of the goblins.

To tell myself in this point, beyond all possibility of doubt, I yesterday determined to visit the trenches, and meet unarmed, in quiet pool, within two hundred yards of the Russian batteries, and close overlooking the town and harbors. Independently of my approach this place now for a covered way had been constructed to it, and both sides have comparatively speaking ceased firing for some time. I therefore, got in the trench easily, and lying under the shelter of a broken wall was enabled, with my glass, to survey the whole town minutely.

I confess I never saw the town under such favorable circumstances. Except now and then, from an occasional field-play gun, there was no smoke, and the sky being lowering and heavy objects could be distinguished with unusual clearness. At the first glance I was led to suppose that the town had in reality been much injured; for all the lofty lines of its edifices compared with the dockyard walls looked in ruins. But, changing my point de vue for one more lofty, I was soon convinced of my mistake.

The real damage inflicted on the town of Sebastopol amounts to this: all the huts used by the dockyard laborers and the Turkish quarter of the town outside the walls are nearly destroyed—that is laid almost level with the earth. This part of it is composed something of the same kind as our Bielcliff highways. The walls are here and there marked with shot but most unquestionably, as defenses, they are still unimpaired.

The large barrack here on the walls, against which our fire, as against a Government building, has been particularly directed, is riddled in every part, and most of its roof destroyed. The same is the case with all at sixty or seventy of the houses nearest to the walls, but beyond this nothing has been done. Had any of the principal missions been in the centre of the town been injured, it would be easily seen, as most of them are of limestone, and all are white as snow, and instantly show a shot mark. The splendid structure which we call the Parthenon—the Government House—and, indeed, almost even twentieths of the buildings—show no trace of injury.

The citizens which I could see, and which, of course, were those nearest to our batteries, were all in a most enviable state of cleanliness and good order. In these were numerous bodies of troops lounging about unconcernedly with their muskets piled upon the pathways. Many civilians passed constantly to and fro, and now and then an ammunition wagon; but I saw no trace of either women or children, or other vehicles of the ordinary description.

Once during the time I was watching, three carts, laden either with sick or wounded—most probably the former—passed towards the north side of the town. None of the Russians appeared to take the least notice of their suffering comrades or from that one may not unreasonably argue that they have got as used to death and misery as ourselves.

The only incident that appeared to move these Muscovites was the passage along the streets of an officer evidently of high rank, while they all instantly stood to their arms and beat their drums while he passed just as the French salute their generals. Who he was, of course I was unable to guess, but he certainly displayed a considerable amount of nonchalance and coolness, as a few minutes after I saw him riding from battery to battery attended by five or six officers on foot.

Near the walls on the south are the ruins of some large buildings, which has evidently been burned. This is the hospital in which so many of the Russian wounded unfortunately perished. Two or three more buildings near the dockyards are also blackened by fire, as if they had been gutted; but the walls were too thick to permit the conflagration extending. Most of the houses in the Quarantine section, especially cabins—are built with stone, and of extraordinary thickness, for the purpose of resisting the tremendous gales which sweep this part of the world in winter. So much for the aspect of the town.

Of the earthworks round Sebastopol it is more difficult to speak with accuracy. So numerous are these additions that of them it is quite impossible at once to gain a neat and extensive view. As far as I can judge from traversing nearly two-thirds of the allied lines, the enemy's batteries are armed generally in good working order. Only in one or two instances were the embrasures marked—that is closed up when a gun is dismounted—and these marking, I was informed by our officers, would be merely temporary, as the enemy always managed to replace their artillery in twelve or fifteen hours. I myself have seen them do so within three.

The whole of the enemy's batteries are now protected by a deep ditch in front, with regular *abatis* and rows of stockades and *cheveaux de frise*. From this last alone it is evident that they are guarding against, and therefore fear, an assault. But it is principally on the south side that I wish to speak. I was told before I set out upon my survey that I should be astonished at the immensity of the Russian batteries, reaching from the head of the harbor to the east, right round to Star Fort and St. Cervelna on the north, and all of which had only been unmasked two days previous.

FROM CHINA.

The following are extracts from a letter in a London paper. They seem worth attention:

During the last ten days several bloody engagements have taken place at the north gate of the city, on some occasions as many as 30,000 combatants have been in the field—the rebels have been driven from their entrenchments and also from the villages they occupied, and were, until yesterday, in the open field, but having recruited their forces they returned to their old ground, which they found in the possession of the Imperialists, whom they attacked with great fierceness and overthrew; so they are now again in a strong position within one mile of the city. It was discovered on the 4th inst. that the chief magistrate, an old man of eighty years of age, was in communication with the rebel chiefs, and that he had promised for the sum of $50,000 to open the city gates on the morning of the 5th inst and permit the rebels to enter; the old man was decapitated on the evening of his apprehension. Well informed persons look upon the fall of the city as certain, as the treachery lately discovered is prevalent among the highest officials is said to be nearly universal in all classes of the people.

Sir James Stirling returned to Hongkong early in the month; he had been lying at Hakodadi, Japan, for seven weeks, with the whole steam force of the East India and China Station; his Excellency is now engaged in the good work of chastising the pirates; twenty-nine junks were destroyed on the 4th and 5th inst., by the Barracouta and Encounter, which two vessels have, in conjunction with the Styx and Spartan, sailed for the west coast, to rout the inhabitants out of their strongholds. A few days ago, while the American steamer Queen was cruising, she fell in with and was attacked by thirteen pirates, the heavy armaments of the junks compelled her to haul off, and in three hours she renewed the contest; but the thirty-two pounders from the junks would soon have made mincemeat of her, for, while the pirates' shot went through her, her own fell short, so she was again, after the most persevering efforts of Lieut. Preble, obliged to abandon the action and steam off to Macao, where she fell in with her Majesty's ship Encounter, which vessel immediately weighed and stood away in company with the Queen; the pirate fleet remained at anchor, and threw some splendid shot at the Encounter, but her 120 pounders proved too much for them; for having received six shells from the large gun and a few sixty-eight pound shot, they abandoned their vessels and took to the hills; the junks were burnt.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17, P. M.—The details of the news by the steamship Canada possess considerable interest. The principal items are appended.

The London Times is an advocate of the immediate recall of Lord Raglan, on the ground that he is entirely incompetent to the high station assigned him.

The Times also severely assails the Ministry, and recommends the appointment of the Earl of Dalhousie, at present Governor-General of India, as Minister of War.

At the conference at Vienna on the 28th ult., the Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries drew up their interpolation of the four points, which have been so often announced as the grounds on which negotiations of peace could be commenced.

The Austrian Minister carried the document to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Embassador, who was asked if he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve.

Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far, and asked and obtained two weeks' delay in order to communicate with the Czar.

The terms of the Allies are reported to be neither hard nor humiliating to Russia.

It is also stated that the Russian interpretation of the four points differs but little from that of the Allies.

The siege works about Sebastopol are rapidly advancing, and reinforcements to the Allied troops were constantly arriving.

Gen. Canrobert says he will be able

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Conqueror's Grave.—By William Cullen Bryant

Whilst this lowly grave a Conqueror lies,
And yet the monument proclaims it not;
Nor round the sleeper's name hath chisel wrought
The emblems of a fame that never dies,
Fly and unhearsed, in a graceful sheaf,
Twined with the hero's fair imperial leaf.
A simple name alone,
To the great world unknown,
Is graven here, and wild flowers, rising round,
Mock meadow-sweet and violets of the ground,
Lean lovingly against the humble stone.

Here, in the quiet earth, they laid apart
No mass of iron mould and bloody hands,
Who sought to wreak upon the cowering lands
The passions that consumed his restless heart;
But one of broader spirit and delicate frame
Gentlest, in mien and mind.
Of gentle womankind,
Gladly shrinking from the breath of blame;
Only in whose eyes the smile of kindness made
Its home, like flowers, by sunny brooks in May.
Yet, at the thought of other's pain, a shade
Of sweeter sadness chased the smile away.

Nor doubt that when the hand that moulders here
Was raised in menace, realms were shaken with fear,
And armies mustered at the sign, as when
Clouds rise on clouds before the rainy East—
Gray captains leading bands of veteran men
And fiery youths to be the vulture's feast.
Not thus were waged the mighty wars that gave
The victory to her who fills this grave;
Alone her task was wrought,
Alone the battle fought;
Through that long strife her constant hope was stayed
On God alone, nor leaned for other aid.

She met the hosts of Sorrow with a look
That altered not beneath the frown they wore
And when the storming breed were rallied and took,
Meekly, her gentle rule, and frowned no more.
Her soft hand put aside the wreaths of wrath,
And calmly breasted truth
The fiery shafts of pain,
And rent the nets of passion from her path.
By that victorious hand despair was slain.
With love she vanquished hate, and overcame
Evil with good, in her Great Master's name.

Her glory is not of this shadowy state,
Glory that with the fleeting season dies;
But when she entered at the sapphire gate
What joy was radiant in celestial eyes!
How Heaven's bright depths with sounding welcomes rang,
And flowers of Heaven by shining hands were flung
And He who, long before,
Pain, scorn and sorrow bore,
The Mighty Sufferer, with aspect fond,
Smiled on the timid stranger from his seat;
He who returning, glorious, from the grave,
Dragged Death, disarmed, in chains, a cowering slave.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
Cocks afar are summoning that the night is near.
Oh, gentle sleeper, from thy grave I go
Consoled, though sad, in hope and yet in fear.
Brief is the time, I know,
The warfare chafes begun;
Yet all may win the triumphs thou hast won.
Still flows the fount whose waters strengthened thee;
The visions' names are yet too few to tell
Heaven's mighty roll; the glorious armory
That ministered to thee, is open still.

SKYLARKING.

Our experiences in locomotion have, heretofore, been considerable. From walking to riding wild jackasses; from traveling on horseback to traveling in stage coaches; on express engines running a mile a minute and Mississippi steamboats with turpentine beneath their boilers; on pinkey schooners and full-rigged ships: we have tried them all. We have been down in a diving bell, and now we have been up in a balloon.

Desirous of obtaining the exact relationship existing between the two Crescents—celestial and terrestrial—we took passage for the upper world with M. Eugene Godard, on Sunday afternoon last, and, rising easily and pleasantly from Mother Earth, sailed off towards the South-west. In about five minutes from the moment of cutting loose we had gained an altitude that laid the city open to our sight like a grand panorama. Its streets and shipping and buildings; its churches and cathedrals, with all the little fauxbourgs adjacent, were translated into a grand picture, of which the horizon was the bordering. Lake Pontchartrain lay clearly expanded on the one side; the Mississippi seemed like a great thread of silk, growing momently more and more indistinct underneath. We could see the white sails of vessels on the one and the smoky progress of steamboats on the other. The cheers of crowds in Gretna and Carrollton came indistinctly to our ears, and through the glass we could almost make out the numbers assembled. A more beautiful picture cannot be conceived, and the clearness of the day rendered it doubly grand.

As soon as we had risen to the comfortable height of four or five thousand feet, M. Godard hung up his barometer to one side of the netting, placed a small mahogany board across the car for a table, and commenced getting dinner! It was an exceedingly mundane and terrestrial matter, but better claret, cake and champagne we never discussed—washed down with a glass of veritable Cognac. The health and prosperity of New Orleans; of its pretty women and other agreeable institutions, were all duly drank as we progressed on our journey to the celestial empire. Dinner having been disposed of, a natural inclination arose for getting high and something "of the earth, earthy," was thrown overboard in the shape of bags of sand. The balloon evidently felt relieved, for it bounced up two or three thousand additional feet and increased the size of the picture in an equivalent ratio. We saw lakes, and creeks, and bayous, and swamps, and plantations, and multitudinous other agreeable things to be seen: but they all served to remind us too strongly of the quarter whence we came. Accordingly more ballast was disposed of, and Lake Salvador somewhat diminished in depth. The balloon responded to the wish expressed, and rose up into the clear heaven until matters and things underneath began to look rather indistinct. Great lakes dwindled into mere wash-tubs, and big bayous dwarfed to an utter contemptibility. Owing to the calmness and clearness of the atmosphere, we enjoyed a fine opportunity for examining every matter within range, until the last struggle upward, which brought the clouds much nearer than the churches.

In this agreeable state of suspension the balloon remained, following the course of the wind, until it was deemed expedient to try the truth of that poetry which says *facilis descensus Averni*. The valve was opened and the descent commenced. The sensation accompanying it was of a sinking but agreeable nature, and, if long continued, would, we should imagine, produce a pleasant sleep. When a proximity of four or five thousand feet to the earth had been attained, M. Godard made a reconnoissance, but found nothing visible beyond illimitable swamps, creeks and bayous. It was, however, becoming season to get down, down we intended to come before night; and, accordingly, the best place visible was selected and the balloon lowered into a swamp not far from a bayou or canal, skirted with cane, brush and cotton wood. The party, which consisted of a lady and two gentlemen, hailed M. Godard, waited patiently until the anchor had taken fast hold in the brush and then, started for the levee. The locality was utterly unknown; but as no houses could be seen in any direction, a *campement* became a necessity. Accordingly, while two of the gentlemen detached the car from the balloon and let up the latter as far as the cable would permit, the third made a fire and the lady began preparations for supper. Darkness came on during these operations, but it found a bright fire burning, piles of fuel collected, and a rude table set out with claret, cake and champagne; roast duck, gelatine, ham, bread and other similar eatables and drinkables.

After supper the party gathered around the fire and discussed matters and things in general—especially where they were and how they should get back. The prospect was certainly any thing but pleasant, but was met with all the buoyancy and good nature that distinguishes French character. After a while the car was fitted up for the lady's bed-chamber, and the musquitoes stretched themselves on the ground—their aerial wings and wishes materially lessened. The stars were overhead, however, and the Crescent as much above its compeers as usual. The less said of that night the better both for it and us.

When morning came there was no one unprepared to welcome it. The camp was struck; by which it is to be understood that all things were left *in statu quo*. An examination of the chart and compass showed the direction of the city, but as the swamp intervened, a pilgrimage with the current of the creek became a necessity, and was accordingly commenced... Those who have threaded a Louisiana swamp, in which cane-brakes, bayous and quagmires are the predominant characteristics, may comprehend the felicity of that journey—which lasted from 6 to 1 o'clock, and in which a progress of seven miles was made. We say nothing of it.

About 1 o'clock a hunter's pirogue was discovered with the hunter in it. Both were chartered, and an additional skiff being obtained, the party returned to the camp whence it came. The basket and empty bottles were there, but the balloon—no where visible. A little research discovered it, however, in the last choleraic state of collapse—exploded, prostrate and torn—its former glory thoroughly departed. The balloon and basket were gathered into the skiff, and, together with the party, started by water for the burgh of La Vacherie, a place on the banks of Bayou Lafoncho, in the Parish of that name, containing about fifty inhabitants—every man of which goes about in a pirogues with a dog and double-barreled gun! both half-cocked. On the way thither several ducks were shot, that made an excellent supper, and afterwards a long and refreshing sleep was enjoyed, between sheets. Early the next morning a neighboring planter—Mr. E. Mauge, sent around a wagon to convey the celestials to his plantation, where every kindness and courtesy were extended them and they sent on still further, to a station called "Robinson's," on the Opelousas Railroad. Mr. Charles G. Thibodaux then took them in charge, and having presented them with sundry snipe and other products of that ilk, handed them over to the consideration of Messrs. Harris & Jackson, of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, who landed both balloon and ballooners safely in this city.

The voyage, aside from that portion pertaining to the swamp, was very pleasant and agreeable. M. Godard is an experienced and able aeronaut, as his two hundred and thirty different ascensions fully prove, and contrives to give a double zest to the enjoyment of the trip by his evident knowledge of the matters pertaining to air-travel. Our *compagnons du voyage*—M. Charles Bleton, of the "Orleanian," and Mme. Emilie Gayaze, of this city—although they thought Jordan was a hard road to travel in some places, kept up their spirits and aged with us that the voyage was grand—magnificent—pretty good. We have to record, "in advance of all our cotemporaries," a great fire on several prairies; a reported rise of one inch in Bayou Lafourche; some injury to M. Godard's balloon, and a very uncomfortable "Winter Night's" experience in the swamp.

M. Godard will ascend again next Sunday.

From the Washington Globe, Jan. 5.

Filthy Democrats Filth Good for Nothing Brats.

THE "REPUBLICAN COURT."

Washington City, December 7, 1854.

Dear Sir—I enclose you an extract from a work entitled "The Republican Court, or American Society in the Days of Washington," which is going the rounds of the press.

I particularly call your attention to a relation by "Mr. Wansey, an English manufacturer," who, it is stated, once breakfasted with the Presidential family.

Mr. Wansey not only contributes facts, but furnishes gossip, and relates an anecdote "manifesting feelings" with which that "excellent women," Mrs. Washington, regarded Democrats." The anecdote exhibits characteristics so different from those usually attributed to that lady that I could not refrain from presenting it to your notice. It is as follows:

"After Wansey says her drawing-rooms were objected to by the Democrats as tending to give her a superemincy, and as introductory to the paraphernalia of Courts. With what feelings the excellent woman regarded these Democrats is shown by an anecdote of the same period.

"She was a severe disciplinarian, and Nelly Custis was not often permitted by her to be idle or to follow her own caprices. The young girl was compelled to practice at the harpsichord four or five hours every day, and one morning, when she should have been playing, her grandmother entered the room, remarking that she had not heard the music, and also that she had observed some person going out whose name she would very much like to know. Nelly was silent, and suddenly her attention was arrested by a blemish on the wall, which had been newly painted a delicate cream color. 'Ah! it was no Federalist,' she exclaimed, looking at a spot just above the settee; 'none but a filthy Democrat would mark a place with his good-for-nothing head in that manner!'"

No one in the world is so well qualified as yourself to judge of the authenticity of this paragraph, and I respectfully submit it to your adjudication.

I am, with high regard, your friend and fellow-citizen,
Samuel Young Atlee.

George W. Parke Custis, Esq.

Arlington House, December 20, 1854.

My dear Sir—Your very kind letter of the 7th, together with its enclosure, was duly received, and has remained too long unanswered. Ill health and spirits have caused my correspondence to fall much in arrear.

I have no sort of recollection of Mr. Wansey, the English manufacturer, and am much at a loss to know by what manner of introduction Mr. W. breakfasted at the Presidential mansion. It was not a breakfasting house.

The introduction must have been derived from Sir John Sinclair, or the Earl of Buchan in Europe, or from old Bob Morris, in Philadelphia, to have given Mr. Wansey his breakfast at the Presidential mansion.

As to the story of Nelly Custis, practising very long and very unwillingly at the harpsichord, that part of the Tale of Wansey is true. The poor girl would play and cry, and cry and play for long hours under the immediate eye of her grandmother, a rigid disciplinarian in all things.

As to the absurd details in the Tale of Wansey, that chronicle a saying of Mrs. Washington touching the Democrats, no one, my dear sir, who knew the venerable lady, or who had ever heard of her, will believe a word of it.

As the esteemed Lady Washington of the Army of Independence, or the Lady President of later days, Mrs. Washington was remarkable for her affable and dignified manners, and her courteous and kindly demeanor to all who approached her. Again, it is notorious that the politicians and statesmen of both parties were equally well and kindly received at the Presidential mansion, where were welcomed Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Giles, and others of the chiefs of the Democratic party, as well as Mr. Ames, Mr. Sedgwick, and others of the Federalists.

I can with great truth aver that, in the whole period of the first Presidency, I never heard Mrs. Washington engage in any political controversy, or, indeed, touch the subject of politics at all.

Another remark, and I have done with the Tale of Wansey.

The sitting-parlor, into which all visitors were shown, was papered, not "painted;" but, even had it been painted *à la Wansey*, things were better ordered in the house of first President than that a gentleman visitor, on leaning back against the wainscot, should leave his mark behind him.

I have had but a glance at the work lately published, called the "Republican Court, but was truly amazed to find that, among the distinguished ladies who adorned that dignified age, to descend to all time as the Age of Washington, the very *élite* of the number Mrs. Robert Morris, the wife of the great benefactor, and the sister of Bishop White, has been forgotten!

Among the many worthies of the Revolution, none—no, not one—stood higher in the esteem, or dwelt nearer to the heart of the Chief, than Robert Morris. At the Congressional and other great dinners, the custom was for the President to hand Mrs. Morris in to the table, while Mr. Morris performed the same duty to Mrs. Washington.

At table Robert Morris always sat at the right of the Lady President, while Mrs. Morris occupied a similar position next to the Chief.

At the drawing-room Mrs. Morris occupied the chair next to Mrs. Washington.

The matters of etiquette in the old days of the Republican Court were not arranged or directed by a master of ceremonies; they were adopted and carried out by common consent.

I have promised my friend Mr. Lossing, the talented author and artist of the "Field Book of the Revolution," a short memoir of the Republican Court, from an eye-witness, so soon as I can muster a little health and spirits to write it. I have written you a long letter.

Health and respect from, my dear sir, yours faithfully,
George W. P. Custis.

To Samuel Young Atlee, Esq.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, of Rossville Mission, Hudson's Bay Territory, in his journal, dated September 17, writes: "Dr. Rae has just returned, and has found traces of Sir John Franklin. One of our members here was on this expedition and has made his family happy by his safe return. His name is Thomas Mastitukwin. I had a long talk with him on the subject. He gave me an interesting account of their journey, and their sluttering in a snow house, where they had six weeks of constant night. In March last they started on the ice to the north, and were thirty-seven days on their northern journey. They were about one hundred miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux; but where they all found the tracks of the musk ox.

"Sir John and his party are dead; but perhaps one or two of the men may be still alive and among the Esquimaux. Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks, were found. The ship was a great god-send to these people, and they now all have good sleds, floors, canoes, etc. of oak wood. Dr Rae and party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead, with his blanket over him and his gun by his side. The probability is that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished of hunger."

We copy the above, says the New York Advertiser, from the Toronto Guardian. It is a paragraph calculated to "go the rounds," and it may as well carry a word or two of comment with it. We have no doubt that Mr. Thomas Mastitukwin is an excellent, worthy, and veracious man. His being a member of Mr. Hurlburt's mission charge is a guarantee of this, for we know Mr. Hurlburt to be all that a Christian missionary should be. But Mastitukwin's statement varies from Dr. Rae's in two particulars—too feeling of the ship into the hands of the Esquimaux, and the finding and recognition of Sir John Franklin's body, "with his blanket over him and his gun by his side." These are such assertions as almost unavoidably accumulate upon any marvelous or exciting story orally communicated and spread.

THE CAVE OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.

AN IRISH LEGEND.

The locality, which was the scene of the following tragedy is the little village of Ballyhunion, situated within a few miles of Kerry Head, Ireland. The scenery around is of the wildest and most striking description. Frowning rugged cliffs, rising abruptly out of the water to the height of over one hundred feet, and perforated with numerous caves, into which the ocean rushes with fearful fury in winter; for it is a stormy coast, and rarely does a month pass without beholding some dead, putrefied body washed ashore; while inland a barren, uncultivated plain, consisting mostly of bog, stretches away to nearly the foot of the Rocks, which, looming in the distance, seem to rear their giant masses even to the sky, and form, as it were, an impenetrable barrier between the coast and the interior. On the brink of one of these precipices we have mentioned, there stands the ruins of a castle, seemingly of great antiquity. Nothing now remains but the basement story, and that seems as if it would be able to withstand the war of winds and waves for hundreds of years longer.

According to the legend, the castle was inhabited by a gallant chieftain at the period of the incursions of the Danes, and who was the father of seven blooming daughters. He was himself a great warrior, animated with the greatest hatred against the Ostmen, who, at that period, were living every part of Erin waste. His sword never rested in its sheath; and day and night his light galleys cruised about the coast on the watch for any pirnical marauder who might turn his prow thither. One day a sail was observed on the horizon; it came nearer and nearer, and the pirate standard was distinguished waving from its mast-head. Immediately surrounded by the Irish ships, it was captured after a desperate resistance. Those that remained of the crew were slaughtered and thrown into the sea, with the exception of the captain and his six brothers, who were reserved for a more painful death. Conveyed to the fortress, their wounds were dressed, and they were allowed the free range of the castle. Here, gradually, a love sprung up between them and the seven Irish maidens, who yielded to their ardent protestations, and agreed to fly with them to Denmark. Every thing was arranged for the voyage, and a fearful stormy night in winter was chosen for the attempt. Not a single star shone in the sky, the cold blast came sweeping from the ocean, the rain fell in torrents, and the waters roared and raged with terrific violence amid the rocky caverns. Escaping down the battlement by a rope ladder, they discovered to their horror that on reaching the ground they were surrounded by armed men. Not a word was uttered; but they well knew into whose hands they had fallen.

Conducted again within the fortress, they found themselves face to face with their injured father. One deadly glance of hatred he cast on the prisoners, and, muttering some few words to one of his attendants, he pointed towards his daughters. The man, on receiving the command, recalled a few paces, transfixed with horror; and then he advanced nearer, and seemed as if remonstrating with him. But the parent's face assumed an absolutely demoniac expression; and more peremptorily repeating his order, he stalked out of the room. And now commenced a fearful scene. The lovers were torn from each other's arms, and the women were brought forth again. The storm had grown more violent, and the spray was dashing far over the cliff; whilst the vivid flashes of lightning afforded a horrible illumination to the dreary scene. Proceeding along the brink of the precipice, they at length came to a chasm which resembled somewhat the crater of a volcano, as it was completely closed, with the exception of the opening at the top, and the small aperture below, through which the sea rushed with fearful violence. The rolling of the waters sounded fearfully on the ear of those around, and now at length the sisters devined their fate. One by one they were hurled into the boiling flood; one wild shriek—the billows closed again—and all was over. What the fate of their lovers was, the legend says not. The old castle has crumbled into ruins; the chieftain sleeps in an unknown grave; his very name forgotten; but still the sad ending of the maidens is remembered, and even unto this day the cavern is denominated the "Cave of the Seven Sisters."

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN FRANCE.

The following anecdote, which we translate from the Paris correspondence of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, besides being amusing, suggests in contrast by which it would be well if we could profit:

After a recent accident on a railroad near Paris, the Directors took immediate measures to compensate those who had suffered in the affair, although the road was not in the least to blame in the matter, and it was one of those occurrences which no prudence can avoid. The travelers had been taken to their destination with the greatest dispatch in good carriages; the wounded and bruised had received all imaginable attention, and a compensation in money was made at once to all, who demanded it, without any dispute as to their claims.

The Directors thought they had arranged every thing, when a gentleman of respectable position in the Parisian world; a man of note and wealth, whose name is well known, presented himself at the office of the company, and addressing himself to the clerk whose business it was to attend to such claims, said, with a smile, and in an easy way: "Sir, I was in the cars at the time of the accident."

"Ah, you were in the cars?"

"I was, sir; here is my ticket."

"And you have come to claim damages?"

"Of course, I have"

"You are wounded?"

"Not at all."

"Bruised?"

"Not in the least, thank God!"

"Then what claim have you on the company?"

"The fact is, I was neither wounded nor bruised; but I was compelled to stand in the open air for a whole hour during a very cold night, while they put things to rights, and I caught cold—a very severe cold," (coughs).

"I see; and you claim damages for your cold?"

"Yes, sir,"

"Very good. What do you charge for your cold?"

"Well, I think forty francs would be none too much."

"Agreed—forty francs. Is that all?"

"No; my spectacles were broken in my pocket by the shock; they cost me eighteen francs; it is fair that you should pay that."

"Very well. Forty and eighteen make fifty-eight."

"Excuse me."

"Is there any thing else?"

"Yes. When I came to Paris I was naturally anxious to set my friends at ease about my safety. I took a cab, which I kept about seven hours—I have a large circle of friends—at two francs an hour.

"That is fourteen francs: fourteen and fifty-eight are seventy-two. Is that all?"

"That's all."

The cashier counted out the seventy-two francs; the gentleman took the money, gave a receipt, and departed perfectly satisfied.

Monster Pines.—We often hear the big trees of California spoken of, and we wonder and doubt if the stories be true, and the California papers seem to be proud of their "tall" pines, and to delight to make us "open our eyes" at their marvelous dimensions. The Placer Times mentions a spruce pine log, twenty-six feet long, which turned out 4,000 feet clear stuff, without knot or windshakes. The tree made 13,000 feet clear lumber. Trees of other species are much larger—for instance, the red-wood—some of which turn out upwards of 100,000 feet. One such tree will build two houses, each two stories high and fifty feet square, furnishing all the square timber, planks, shingles, etc. The following account of big trees seems almost incredible: "One of the trees is named the 'Father Pine.' This is dead, and has fallen to the earth. Its dimensions are as follows: length, 400 feet; circumference, 110 feet. The trunk of this tree is a hollow, which has been trnced for a distance of 250 feet. There is a little pond of water in the center of this cavity four feet in depth. The tree 250 feet from the stump is no less than 12 feet in diameter. The cluster called the 'Three Sisters,' taken together, are 92 feet in circumference, and 300 feet in height. The center is bare of branches for 200 feet above the ground. The 'Mother Tree' is 91½ feet in circumference, and 325 feet high. The 'Mother and Son' are 92 feet in circumference, and 300 feet in height, united at the base. The 'Twin Sistors,' 100 feet in circumference, 300 feet in height. The 'Pioneer's Cabin' is a remarkable curiosity. This tree has been partially burned; the result of the scorching is the dividing the trunk into several compartments, which are known as 'parlor, bed-room, and kitchen.' The holinw, which is 200 feet in height, is called the 'chimney;' the tree is 85 feet in circumference. The 'Siamese Twins,' 95 feet in circumference, and 325 feet in height. 'Guardian of the Times,' 85 feet in circumference, and 325 feet in height. The 'Old Bachelor,' 81 feet in circumference, and 275 feet in height. The 'Old Maid,' 76 feet in circumference, and 275 feet in height. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 94 feet in circumference, and 300 feet in height. 'Pride of the Forest,' 87 feet in circumference, and 200 feet in height. 'Two Friends,' 85 feet in circumference, and 300 feet in height. These trees are all embraced in an area not exceeding one half mile in extent."

What Was It Cut With?—A party of friends had assembled one evening, and after discussing the various topics of the day, one of them remarked: "Well, boys, 'spose you have all heard of Dave Duncomb's marriage,"

Some of them had, and some had not.

"Well," continued the speaker, "he is married, and I was at the wedding. A right merry time we had of it, too, I assure you; but there was one thing that surprised me very much, and that was the manner in which they cut the wedding-cake. I can't help thinking of it. Now, what do you think they cut it with?"

"The wedding-ring," said one.

"No," said the first speaker, "you must guess again."

"A string," said another.

"No."

"A stick whittled to an edge," suggested a third.

"No."

"A piece of tin," ventured the fourth.

"No."

"A piece of pasteboard, guessed the fifth."

"No."

"Well, what was it?" exclaimed they, all in a breath, after guessing every imaginable article, except the right one, that could possibly, or impossibly, to be put through such a caks.

"Why," said the quiz, slowly, "they cut it with a knife, to be sure."

Malay Pirates.—The clipper ship Misohief arrived at New York on the 8th instant, with the following report:

Passed through the China Sea, during the typhoon season, with very heavy weather. October 18, entered the North end of Gasper Straits, and at P. M., saw a Dutch bark on shore, surrounded by Malay proas, and signals of distress flying; also near her a ship sunk, with only her top gallant masts above water; came to, in company with clipper ship Archer, and English clipper ship Aurora, and sent an armed boat, as did the other two ships, to the bark's assistance. She proved to be the Henri Wester, from Whampoa, bound to Antwerp, vessel and cargo a total loss, both being in possession of the Malays, who were clearing her of every thing; gave the crew every assistance and proceeded.

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Ross's Southern School Reader,

FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. CONTAINS 552 pages. It passed through its first edition in less than one month from its issue, and its THIRD THOUSAND is less than one year.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Published by J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp Street—Natchez, Miss. J. Werner—Vicksburg, Miss. M. Emanuel—Mobile, Ala, J. K. Randall & Co—Montgomery, Ala, A. P. Pfister—Augusta, Ga. McKinne & Hall—Charleston, S. Caro., Geo Perks & Co—Wilmington, N. Caro, J. Munds. Richmond, Va, Harrold & Murray—Washington City, Franck Taylor—Baltimore, Md, Armstrong & Berry—Louisville, Ky, O. Harger—St Louis, Mo. Edwards & Bushnell—Memphis, Tenn, O. C. Cleaves—Nashville, Tenn, F. Ilagan—Indianola, Texas, H. B. Cleveland.

☞ *Liberal Deduction made for Introduction.* jan13-6t

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the citizens of Mansfield a Committee to devise arrangements for the establishment of a Female Collegiate Institute of a high character, take great pleasure in communicating to the public throughout our own, and the adjoining States the adoption of a plan, which we trust will satisfy the desires of the most sanguine friends of education.

Dr. H. O. Thweett, (well-known throughout the State as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South) has been engaged as President of the Institution The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweett is a member, a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield having subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, a very spacious building adapted to all the wants of the Institution, will very soon be put in process of erection, at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. In the mean time, the Female Academy, already completed will be used for the purposes of the school. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages essential to the acquirement of a polished education, may rest assured, that no school can be found in the South-West better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweett to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of learning, as may be found necessary. To those living at a distance we would say, that no village in any section of Western Louisiana offers more advantages as far as health, society, etc, are concerned.

The rates of tuition will be the same as those charged in the higher Schools of the country—the particulars of which will be published hereafter. The first session of the School to commence on the 4th day of January, 1855.

Parents will please send on their daughters, as there are always advantages to be derived from an early commencement.

Board can be obtained for the present in respectable private families at moderate rates.

J. D. WEMPLE, Pres't., HAMILTON SLOAN,
A. M. CAMPBELL, A. V. ROBERTS,
WM. CROSBY, J. W. HOWARD,
HENRY MOSS, JONES PERSONS,
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Of all the numerous medicines extant (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds, which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

Dr J. C. Ayer: Five years' trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

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See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

Sudbury, Jan. 24, 1851.

Dr. Ayer: In the month of July last, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa, in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of air and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough, and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL. Yours truly,
WM. W. SMITH.

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Chunnynuggee Female College.

The next Session will commence on the second Monday in July, and close on the first Wednesday in December.

FACULTY:
Rev. W. H. Ellison, D.D., President.
John F. Ellison, A. B.
Miss F. Osbaldine Battle, Primary Department.
Mrs. Eugenia Rutherford, Instructress in Music.
Competent Teachers in the departments of French, Drawing, Painting, etc., will be provided.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$10 00
First, Sophmore and Middle Classes, each	18 00
Junior and Senior Classes, each	22 50
Music—Piano or Guitar	20 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Latin, Greek, French, or German, each	10 00
Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each	12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson	1 00
Incidental Expenses	1 00

☞ One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College is located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Geo., the Trustees entertain no doubt, from his past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga., to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points. RICHARD B. POWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Chunnynuggee, Ala., july 16 om

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on
THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY .. FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. A. B. Mitchell, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. D. F. Larrabee, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. Stanly, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons Jules Brady, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. Lucinda Fredrson, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss Ellen E. Larrabee, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Rev. E. D. Pitts, A. M., Principal.
John T. Dunklin, A. B., Associate.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Thos. O. Bragg, A. M., Principal.
—, Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty, to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

☞ The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug6—6m26

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Publishing Committee Louisiana Conference, { J. C. KEENER, D. D., L. PARKER, J. B. WALKER.

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J. HAMILTON, D. D., T. W. DORMAN, W. MURRAH. } *Publishing Committee Alabama Conference.*

VOL. IV., NO. 52. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1855. WHOLE NO. 208.

THE RELATION OF BAPTIZED INFANTS TO THE CHURCH.

IV. We may now state emphatically the ground all along implied: that the baptized infant is a member of the visible Church of Christ in the same sense as a baptized adult convert, and is entitled to precisely the same ecclesiastical recognition and training.

Before advancing to a further exhibition of this main principle, we shall relieve the argument from a few objections.

1. We cannot deny that however true and appropriate the institution of an actual church membership might be, if the Church were what it should be, yet our ideal picture falls little to correspond with it in the actual history of Christ. We ourselves avow it to be a sad and sad bitter fact, that an ordinance of God's house has come to appear an empty form—a burlesque upon a sacrament; and the solemn words of prayer and of covenant vow end a blasphemy! Yet, what of all this? Is the Church of God to pronounce its own institutions improper and incongruous because she has failed to convey the grace which was meant to give them fitness and efficacy! Evidently, the Almighty, in constituting his Church, was compelled to adopt her ordinances either as appropriate to an unfaithful Church, or to a faithful one. Now it is hard, indeed, if men will reduce him to the dilemma of either shaping the house of his house in a style only suitable to a shattered and dilapidated building, or to the discrepancy between the promise of the portal and the fulfilment of his Church appeared so striking that he never could have erected the portal, and it must be hurled to the dust. On the contrary, the entire odium of the incongruity comes back on the faithless Church which has made it. It speaks sorrowfully of her disorder and negligence, when a divingly-established seal and symbol of her blessings has not in her the correspondent reality. Let her not hurl from her hand the reproachful monument; let her not rend its inscriptions of covenanted blessing with a veil of flimsy explanations! Let it stand there until its perpetual witness and voice arouse her to prayer and systematic earnestness, and she can feel that all its meaning and promise is yea and amen in Christ Jesus.

2. We meet the observation that the Church, without thus recognizing an actual membership of its baptized infants, does much of which we have spoken for their Christian training. We admit the fact; but it has done it in a random and desultory manner. Her measures have lacked the unction and the successive order of a regular system. The family is an institution by itself; and where a pious and judicious parental care has, by religious instinct, been set forth, there have been its fruits; yet there has been no system of responsibility securing such care to every household. The same instinctive sense of danger has led any a parent to shield his child from godless associations and amusements; yet if he neglect his solemn charge, the impression appears to provail extensively that it is his business, and the Church has nothing to say about it; instead of his being arrested for a breach of truest and spiritual infanticide, sometimes during a revival, prayer-meetings are held for those young hearts which overflow with feeling, and with childish but spiritual thought—yet the plan is not kept up as though the children of the Church were *expected* to have any experience to tell, or any gifts to exercise, until the involuntary cry arrests attention. In our own Church, especially, where an intimate acquaintance of the pastor with the religious condition of the souls of his flock is an impossibility, no adequate substitute is found, except in an occasional Sabbath school teacher. Even where one part of the spiritual machinery is well applied, another is left unused. And thus because the relative position of the family, of society, and the organic Church, which includes, and should control, them, is not understood and conceded, each jars against the other and neutralizes its blessings. In some few cases, perhaps, the infant Christian is nurtured at home, its opening graces sheltered, and a genial, social atmosphere and a judicious Church culture bring it to full maturity. But how many pious families there are who do not believe the answers to their prayers when they come; who receive expressions of religious emotion on the part of their children with a suppressed smile of amusement; who regard their little prayers and declaratives of sin and of forgiveness as much harmless play, like their fancies of pretending all mature experience of business or military life. The formal and random answers of parents fall coldly on the little heart, which, tender as a tremulous convert, needs to feel itself fully appreciated and sympathized with by those it loves. So we heedlessly break off the bud of early piety until the soul, exhausted and feeble, beneath the world's dull sky, puts forth a sickly bloom, or hangs as a barren stem. Though a covenanted member of God's household, it fails to consider itself as of the synagogue of Satan, and its acceptance into grace is made a problem for the future to settle, and its motives are to be drawn, not from what Christ has already done for and in it, but from fear of the wrath from which it has no reprieve. No wonder that our children have to be "regularly converted" between the age of twelve and eighteen. It is as early as the Church will let them have their rights. And for the want of a thorough, comprehensive, spiritual activity on the part of the body of Christ, that highest and grandest application of the atonement by which whole generations should be met at their birth, and, unstained by evil passion, unfettered by evil habit, unshaken by unbelief and error, rise up to assert the highest power of redemption even on this scene of our sin and curse—this grandest scheme of God is brought to naught, and made a visionary's day-dream.

3. But, again, and coming to the direct discussion of the identity of the membership held by the infant and the adult, we meet the modified view that, although the baptized child is introduced into the visible Church, yet it is not made a member of any particular branch of that Church, and, of course, has no claim upon the pastoral and ecclesiastical care of any particular Church.

"A person may be a member of the Catholic or Universal Church of Christ while he is not a member of any particular Church. Baptism introduces a person into the Catholic Church of Christ. Baptism alone does not constitute him a member of any particular Church. To become a member of a Presbyterian Church or a Methodist Church, etc., something more is required besides being baptized. Therefore, when an infant is baptized, although he is introduced by baptism into the Church of Christ, he is not thereby constituted a member of any particular branch of Christ's Church; and, if the baptism be performed by a Presbyterian or Methodist minister, he does not baptize him by virtue of his being a Presbyterian or a Methodist, but by virtue of his office as a minister of Christ. He does not, therefore, by virtue of his office, introduce him into the Presbyterian or Methodist Church. But he does introduce him, by baptism, immediately into the Church of Christ." SANFORD.

Now, so far as all this means that no baptized person is by that baptism bound to believe all the minor opinions of any denomination, it is certainly true; for he is bound only to faith in the great fundamental doctrines of the one Church, and to a submission to such disciplinary rules as are adopted by the particular Church with which he is brought in contact. A denomination is only an association of separate congregations of the one Church, who, agreeing in some unessential matters, find it pleasant and profitable to maintain an intimate connexion. But just as ten men, heads of families in one parish, who may form an association based on agreement in matters of opinion, cannot compel their baptized children to membership in that clique, and yet must consider those children as members of their respective family organizations, and hold themselves responsible for them to the Church in which they are enrolled, so a few congregations of the Catholic Church may form a society and agree in minor matters, but they do not thereby lose their character or their responsibility as parts of the Church general; and although they cannot claim that a person by baptism becomes amenable to their *society*, yet they must hold him amenable to their particular *Church congregation* as that section of the one Church into contact with which God's providence has brought him. So the family in which a baptized child is placed, and the congregation of saints of which that family is a part, and any larger section of the body of which that congregation is an organic part, are responsible for the nurture and training of every soul they admit by baptism, as much as if the unity of the Church were not, in *appearance*, broken by distinctions which God utterly ignores.

The idea of admitting a person into the Church visible, and yet not making him a member of any visible section of that Church, is absurd. What is not found in any of the parts, is not to be found in the whole.

Of course, these views arise from a proper conception of the organic and plastic nature of the Church. Of course, the grains of a sand-heap may be in that heap, and yet have no definable connection with any other grains of sand. If the Church were nothing but a loose catalogue of baptized people, it might be left in uncertainty where any particular name fell in. But if every member of the visible Church is to receive his nurturing grace through connection with the body of Christ, some section must hold him in living unity, and be the particular channel of his grace. So with the adult convert; so with the infant member. So no man can be a member of the visible Church, except by his right to membership under some particular denomination, and in some separate "congregation of believers."

V. The same great principle which thus authorizes the baptism of an infant, both, or even one of whose parents are Christians, utterly condemns that unscriptural way into which some ministers of our Church have wandered—of baptizing the children of parents that are both irreligious and who are living without the pale of the Church of God. The error has sprung up in the new light of Arminian sentiment, which declares the equality of every infant in moral character and relation to the atonement. Standing in contrast to the idea of a *reprobated* infancy, or an infancy entirely unsanctified until baptism conveys regenerating grace, this doctrine of the universal gracious state of the infant race is a glorious advancement in theological truth. But it is clear that personal character, although the fundamental, is not the only qualification for the seal of the covenant, but that there is regard to a prospective tuition and membership in the Church of the covenant. There were many infants in Abraham's day equally worthy in themselves as his own, and yet the *formal* covenant was made with those of the patriarch alone, on the express ground of their absolute subjection to religious teaching and discipline—"For I know him that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord and do judgment and justice." So the confirmation on the day of Pentecost was—"For the promise is unto you and *your* children," etc. This great idea of God's institution cannot be impugned by that other truth which serves as a platform upon which it builds. If his ministers venture to go beyond their commission, they will only find that his wisdom in the limitation was greater than theirs in the promiscuous application of his covenant mark, seeing that Jehovah recognises two great facts or principles, while they neglect the most obvious—the facts and law of spiritual nurture. Their course will sap the ordinance of its inmost truth and meaning. The child of an Olympian boxer and of a bacchanalian was as intrinsically worthy as any child, and yet God gave no orders to put his seal upon that child if its parents chose to let him receive it in momentary mockery. And because the unsanctified nature of the parent may not, under our social restraints, be exhibited in such glaring excesses, there is no compromise in God's covenant system with a more moral heathenism. How can God, through his Church, assume a formal and visible charge over a child when the only officer through whom that charge can be exercised is not found in the Church—when the conducting chain of the sanctifying power is wanting? Now, an unconverted parent, although living in a Christian land, is a heathen in all ecclesiastical relations. The more he knows—the more he associates with the Church, and yet refuses allegiance to God and his Church, the more clearly is he marked as one "holding the truth in unrighteousness." The Church may have more or less control over his children, but there is no natural guarantee for it. Neither civil law nor the law of natural influences permits the Church to exercise nurture which is the essential ground of her character as an organic body. It is true that the child may be as yet of the same regenerate nature as the Church itself, but the parental disregeneracy and heathenism come in between it and the visible body of Christ, and cut it out from a vital union. Instead of humoring the worlding into the notion that his children lose nothing ecclesiastically by his wilful separation from the Church, the occasion should be seized to make him apprehend how cruelly he himself is debarring from his offspring that covenant *reality*, of which a consistant Church only reflects the *sign*. Thus, while the Church does all that it can for his children, it should endeavor to awake him to a personal consecration, or the redemption of the vows of other days. The Church may not stoop to the mockery of welcoming a child over the threshold of God's household visible, and putting the seal of a perpetual shelter on his brow, when the very next minute it must be let go unprotected, to the world, the flesh, and the devil.

VI. The history of the obscuration of the great principle which we are illustrating, may serve to show how deeply its original meaning has penetrated the sense of the Church in all ages. In the apostolic era we have but little said about infant baptism, but much expressed in regard to the relation which they born to the Church. Before long a material philosophy began to encroach the simplicity of early faith, and inspired a tendency to reliance on the magical power of sacraments and forms. Forgetting its deep meaning as the pledge and first link of a long chain of ministrations through which power should come, Christians regarded baptism as a talismanic rite, conveying by itself a cleansing power. Yet, even with all this, a recognition of the early and true idea remained in forms which, even beyond the scriptural requirements, asserted the prospective reference to Church training as an essential ground of the administration. The introduction of sponsors could have regard only to the future. By admitting them, whether a useful innovation or not, the Church recognized the obligation of early and incessant watchfulness so fully, that even in advance she provided against the death or apostacy of the parental Church officer by engaging another to take his place. The early Church thus bore witness to all after ages that it dared to affix the seal of a covenant mercy upon no child over whom, as the instrument of that mercy, it was not to have continuous supervision from its baptism to its grave.

But when at the Reformation the doctrine of baptismal regeneration was abandoned by the continental reformers, another doctrinal error came in to obscure the meaning of the ordinance. According to the Calvinistic theology, all infants were in a state of unmitigated depravity, and therefore baptism could have no basis in their personal qualification. Many or most infants were assuredly reprobate forever, and therefore the rite could have no meaning as sealing anything to them individually, in view of future influences. Thus, those theologians who expected to baptize the children only of those who, as adults, assumed fully their early vows—that is, believers—declared those children baptized "on the faith of their parents." While another class, considering as Church members acknowledged unbelievers who had grown up in it, and their children canonically entitled to baptism, explained the unomaly of sealing a reprobate, by asserting the seal to be merely *general* in its import of a covenant to those who were not reprobate—the invisible Church of the elect. Having thus destroyed the significancy of the rite, they proceed to show that the Church membership of reprobates—so long as they are not openly immoral—is a definite expedient in God's organization of his Church to keep her in money, protectors, and material for conversion in the generation to come. The fact, therefore, that the simpler theory of infant baptism and Church membership which we advocate is not recognized by so large a section of the evangelical Church, is explained by their rejection of another truth—the universality of the atonement.*

In the Church of England there lingered a large element of the Romish theory of baptismal regeneration from a natural state of wrath. But, by the more evangelical of this day, there is always a prospective reference to the future contact with the Church means of grace. Thus, they consider the benefit of baptism to consist, not in a change of heart, but in a change of place—in an admission to this contact with the saving nurture of the body of Christ. And this idea, in connection with the intrinsic qualification of infants, is the true principle.

Methodism has been at great advantage in attaining a clearly-defined theory and uniformity of action in respect to this whole matter. With new views of the spirituality of religion flashing on her conscience, and a rejection of the gross theory of baptismal regeneration, she also had to adapt her system to the enlarged views of infant salvation which her doctrine of the atonement involved. And while her early theologians held views substantially correct, and implying the theory of this article, yet the relics of High Church tenets and language have obscured its full luster.†

Then, the circumstances under which Methodism has grown up, have been unfavorable to an early recognition of the whole truth. For many years it was not a Church, but a society; and the spirit of the society has characterized many of her ecclesiastical arrangements. Her mission was for a long while almost exclusively to adults—the work of the evangelist rather than of the pastor. Able to do very little at first toward the systematic nurture of our children, and accustomed to see those around us, in churches or not, growing up almost universally into a godless maturity, she has not realized what the power of a sanctified nurture would effect. She has shrunk from the idea of any practical Church membership, and has quailed before the irony of Anti-baptist cavillers. She had not recognized the prospective reference of the ordinance, but rested its propriety entirely on the intrinsic qualification of the child, and thus has been sometimes betrayed into promiscuous baptism.

But as years have brought several generations under her care, our Church has been reverting to the true idea. The fragments of a complete system of training have been gradually created or adopted as occasion under their respective necessity apparent in different districts or congregations. And now thousands of members are calling aloud for some more intelligible theory of infant baptism and membership than they have seen recognized, and many an humble pastor is calling, as we do now, upon those whose work it is to give the Church its full organization, to combine her desultory exertions into one comprehensive system.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

†See Wesley and Watson on Baptism, passim.

*Mason's Works, 1832, vol. iv. Church of God, part vi.

PROMPTNESS IN DISCIPLINE.

The following article we find in the last number of the Zion's Advocate. A correspondent, in requesting its publication, says: "A somewhat careful observation of the history of churches has convinced me that the want of efficient, prompt discipline has been a most fruitful source of evil to our churches. In numerous and painful instances has the want of fidelity in this important matter been followed by a decline of piety, a loss of moral influence, dissensions and decay. The sentiments of the extract cannot, I think, be out of place this time; and I would like, through you, to ask for them a careful consideration." [Watchman.

"I can not dismiss the subject of church discipline without a few remarks upon the importance of taking up and disposing of each case promptly, as it arises; I do not mean hastily, but without any needless delay. An offender is much more likely to be reclaimed while his sin lies fresh and heavy upon his conscience, than after he has had a long time to fortify himself with excuses and extenuations. Never wink at a disciplinable offense, because you dread to take it up, nor flatter yourself that it will be easier to deal with it at some future and indefinite time than it is now. In nineteen cases out of twenty it will be far more difficult. Indeed, I am satisfied, from long observation, that there is no way to keep up church discipline but that indicated. If you let the first case go by, how can you take up the next? When a third is added the difficulty will be greatly increased. And when others still multiply, what can you do? when will you begin?

It is no easy matter to carry a disciplinary process through, where the offender is obstinate and has influential friends in the church and congregation; but by God's help it can be done if taken in season, and before any other arises to embarrass the proceeding. But if you delay till "other offenses come," and accumulate, it will at length be nearly impossible to do any thing. The second offender, as well as the first, will have his friends, the third likewise, and so on, till perhaps a majority of the church, and, if not, a strong minority, will get their feelings so much enlisted, some for one and some for another, as to be unwilling to do any thing. Every one will be ready to ask, where shall we begin? who shall be taken up first? and begin where you will, many will hold back and charge you with partiality, and thus your hands will be weakened and your heart discouraged.

All this evil comes of criminal neglect in the first instance. However small or weak a church may be, God will carry it safe through any process of discipline, if it acts promptly, and in reliance upon Divine aid. But, however numerous or strong any church may be, how can it expect God's blessings when it suffers the discipline which he has appointed to run down by its criminal apathy and neglect. Many a feeble church has been strengthened and saved by reviving discipline when, to all human appearance, not a step could be taken without exposing it to distraction and dissolution. In some cases powerful revivals have immediately followed the discharge of this painful duty, tens or twenties of new members have been added, where one or two have been cut off. On the other hand, where cases of heresy, scandal, or covenant breaking have been winked at for fear of the consequences of exercising faithful discipline, churches have suffered for years, if not for generations, under the frown of Him who "loved the church and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it, and that he might present to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

I fear some churches have neglected discipline so long that they almost despair of ever being able to revive it, or they can not retain even "the form of godliness," much less "the power." A mortified limb must be amputated to save the body. It is worthy of very serious inquiry whether the present withdrawment of the spirit from the churches is not in some measure owing to the growing neglect of Gospel discipline. How can any delinquent church expect to be blessed, and to see the salvation of God in the conversion of sinners, till she "repents and does her first works?" Difficult and almost hopeless as the case is where discipline has long been neglected and offenses have consequently been multiplied, any church can, by the grace of God "purge out the old leaven," and wipe away the reproach under which she has lain and languished. It may cost many a hard struggle. It will require deep repentance for the past unfaithfulness, and much prayer for Divine assistance. But the work can be done. It is wonderful to see how difficulties vanish when men set about doing their duty with a right spirit. "Who art thou, oh, great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain?"

THE CHOCTAWS AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The recent action of the American Board having been communicated to the Council of the Choctaw Nation, Col. Harkins, the Chief, thus refers to the subject in a message to that body:

What are we to infer from this, but that they have their secret designs, and a far greater feeling for the welfare of the slaves among us, than for the Indians? There is no State in the South that would be willing for the Abolitionists to teach their slaves; and in fact they dare not attempt it; and it is because we are Indians that they suppose that they can have the same privilege among us. If the Abolitionists are not satisfied to teach our children alone, then I say for one, let the connection between us and the American Board be dissolved, and every Abolitionist be driven out of the Nation at once. We have trusted the missionaries sent out to us by the American Board, as well as ever missionaries were trusted by any unenlightened people. We placed our children in their hands. We gave them lands to cultivate—and placed under their management our school funds, thus showing on our part, not only a reliance upon their labors, but our open and confiding spirit; and never once have we persecuted them, or attempted to drive out of the country, even those whom we know not to be good men. We have not prevented them from preaching to our slaves. This has been the course pursued by the Choctaws towards the missionaries sent out among us. But we had a right to pass laws prohibiting them from teaching our slaves; because we knew them to be a dangerous people, who neither regarded the law of God nor that of man as binding upon their conduct or conscience. Because we have done this, the Board looks upon it as an outrage, and declares her intention to withdraw her teachers from our schools. Let it be done, and the sooner the better. And now let us look for missionaries and teachers from such as we can live in peace and unity, with; from whom we will have no fears that they will teach anything beyond what the apostles of Jesus Christ taught in their day.

If, to please the Abolitionists the Council should repeal the act which has given so much offence to the Board, you will see a party spirit arise among us, which will not be put down until every Abolitionist is made to leave the Nation.

Repeal that act and you may at once agree upon your Council being dictated to by the Abolitionists of the North.

Our people need not fear that the schools will cease on account of the threatened withdrawal of the present teachers by the American Board; for it was our money that brought them hither, and surely our money can again bring us as good if not better teachers.

RESISTING A CALL TO THE MINISTRY.

A well known minister now deceased, informed the writer that he had received a letter from a friend to the following effect: that he pursued a course of literary and classical studies with a view to the gospel ministry; but that under the influence of aspiring and ambitious feelings, fostered by worldly-minded and irreligious kindred, he was diverted from his purpose, and devoted himself to the study of law. He made gratifying proficiency in preparing for the legal profession, and had before him every reasonable prospect of success. But from the moment he determined to abandon the gospel ministry and study law, God appeared to forsake him; he lost his former spirit of prayer, and religious comfort departed from his breast. At length, under the pressure of strong conviction of duty, urged upon his conscience by an agent of the Board of Education, whom he heard preach, he was led to retrace his steps, and consecrate himself anew to the service of the Church, and to that sacred office to which, as he believed, he had once been called. The letter above referred to was written to inform his old friend of his decision, and to tell him, moreover, that its influence upon his piety and Christian enjoyment was almost instantaneous that his communion with God was no longer intercepted (as before) by insurmountable barriers; his grace seemed to have a more vigorous growth, and his "peace was like a river."

Perhaps there are many young men in the Christian Church, who, against the call of God and their own convictions of duty, are turning away their minds from this high and holy vocation to some secular pursuit. If so, can they expect God's blessings when it suffers the discipline which he has appointed to run down by its criminal apathy and neglect. Many a feeble church has been strengthened and saved by reviving discipline when, to all human appearance, not a step could be taken without exposing it to distraction and dissolution. In some cases powerful revivals have immediately followed the discharge of this painful duty, tens or twenties of new members have been added, where one or two have been cut off. On the other hand, where cases of heresy, scandal, or covenant breaking have been winked at for fear of the consequences of exercising faithful discipline, churches have suffered for years, if not for generations, under the frown of Him who "loved the church and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it, and that he might present to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

ANECDOTE OF THE CZAR.

A correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely, furnishes us with the following illustration of the social habits of the present "autocrat of all the Russias." He says:

"The Emperor does not seclude himself from his people. One evening in the year he is present, mingling promiscuously at a masked ball; any person is at liberty to speak to him on that occasion, and the privilege is never neglected. I have seen him at the theater take a chair in his hand and go singly through the pit, seat himself at the back of the orchestra, and immediately before the foot-lights. Had he any doubt of the affection of his subjects, or fear of assassination, as some of you English suppose, think you were bravado or courage would induce him to do that as the best course to deter people from the act?

"The Emperor is very fond of taking his children with him, and literally going, as you call it, 'shopping.' In this way he will, unattended, visit jewelers' stores, toy-shops, picture-galleries and similar places, especially where French and English goods are exposed for sale. He does not wish for, and would instantly repel any recognition, but he is very well aware that he is known, and the public of St. Petersburg are also conscious that he knows he is recognized, but it is silently and respectfully. One day a gentleman, leading a little boy by the hand along a side walk of a crowded thoroughfare, carried in the other hand some toys he had just selected and bought for the little fellow, or for other children at home. Perhaps they moved on rather leisurely, or appropriated more than their convenient share of the pavement; however this might be, another gentleman, in the undress uniform of some military division, rushed most unceremoniously past him. He was evidently in a most impolite hurry, and in striving to pass struck against the little boy, detached him from the tight grasp of his father's hand, and prostrated the child in the gutter. Not stopping to apologize, or even to assist in his extrication, he merely turned a deprecating forgive me 'sort of look upon the gentleman, and kept on his hurried run at the top of his wind and speed.

"The Emperor—for it was no other than he, and the gentleman knew it—very leisurely lifted his son from the mud; he had noticed the stranger's uniform or dress sufficiently for the purposes of inquiry, and, arriving at the winter palace, he sent for the general of the division, and somewhat sagrily directed that an attempt should be made to identify the party. The general told his Imperial Majesty that he already knew of the circumstance; that a certain officer (naming him) had only an hour ago waited on him and had delivered up his sword, pending his Majesty's disposal of it, explaining the matter thus, namely, that at the moment he was hastening to fetch an English physician to his wife, who, owing to some unforeseen accident in labor, was thought to be dying. The danger was happily averted, partly, perhaps, by his promptitude. Both child and mother were safe, and satisfied that it was so, he had taken the earliest moment for submitting his sword and person to the pleasure of the Emperor.

"Nicholas heard the relation thoughtfully, and said: 'Ascertain if this be true; if in the slightest degree false, let the falsehood be told me at peril,' or words to that effect, signifying that he did not wish the effect of any appeal to him to be heightened by any extraneous and untruthful embellishments.

"After a few days the general or commandant (I forget which) reported to the Emperor that the account which had been given of the transaction was literally correct. To which the Emperor replied; 'I am glad my soldiers make good husbands; see that I am informed on what day the infant is to be christened.' I don't know whether I have got the exact word, but it was the tantamount ceremony of English baptism or admission into the Church. That officer I intend to be present, and I shall bring with me the Empress and my family.'

"And so he did, and joined in what, to a Russian, is the scene of a greater rejoicing than a marriage feast. And there and then Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, gave to a soldier, hardly a remove from the ranks, his sword again, drank to the health of the baby, and left behind him hearts burning to manifest their loyalty by their self-devotion, and wondering at the imperial condescension."

From the Savannah Morning News.

MR. BOURCICAULT'S SKETCHES OF EUROPEAN SOCIETY.

THE LONDON MERCHANT.

John Oakheart & Son are Baltic merchants. Young John entered his father's office as a clerk at sixty pounds a year, of which he paid his mother forty for his board, lodging and washing, and clothed himself with the odd twenty. Do not imagine that Mr. Oakheart's establishment required his assistance. The old gentleman desired to make his son feel independent—he was a man, he earned his own livelihood, and should feel that he supported himself. At 25 years of age young Oakheart marries, receiving with his wife a moderate sum of money. He wants to purchase a share in his father's business; they can not come to terms. Young John can make a better bargain with a rival house in the trade. The old man hesitates; he likes the sound of J. Oakheart & Son; but business is business. Had his son married a penniless girl the father would have given him what he now refuses to sell; but now business is business, and, as in calculation, he can't do it. So young John becomes chief partner in a rival firm to that which most one day be his, enters against the old man, whose only aim is to lay up wealth for his son.

Every day, at 4 o'clock, leaning against a particular corner in 'Change, stands the elder merchant, his hands deeply sunk into his dog's-eared pockets. A young city man approaches; they exchange a quiet, careless nod;

"Feel inclined to a discount for 1,200 at long date?"

"What names?" asked old John.

"My own. I will give 4 per cent."

"I should want more than that, as money goes—say 4½."

"The brokers only ask 4½," replies the young man.

"Then give it." And they separate with an indifferent nod. That was father and son.

Every Sunday young John and his wife dine at Russell Square, in the same house where old Oakheart has lived for thirty years. His name has been cleaned out of the brass plate on the door. This hence young John still looks upon and speaks of as his home. All the associations of his childhood are there—every piece of furniture is an old friend—every object is sacred in his eyes, from his own pictures, taken at four years old, with its chubby face and fat legs, to the smoke-dried print of Gen. Abercrombie. They form the architecture of that temple of his heart—his home.

After dinner the ladies have retired. The crimson curtains are comfortably closed. The crackling fire glows with satisfaction, and old John passes the bottle across to his son, for, if old John has a weakness, it is for tawny port.

"Jack, my boy," says he, "what do you want with £1200?" "Well, sir," replies young John, "there is a piece of ground next to my villa at Brixton, and they threaten to build upon it; if so, they will spoil our view. Emily," meaning his wife, "has often begged me to buy it and inclose it in our garden. Next Wednesday is her birthday, and I wish to gratify her with a surprise; but I have reconsidered the matter; I ought not to afford it; so I give it up."

"Quite right Jack," responded the old man, "it would have been a piece of extravagance"—and the subject drops.

Next Wednesday, on Emily's birthday, the old couple dine with the young folks, and just before dinner, old John takes his daughter-in-law aside, and places in her hands a parchment—it is the deed of the little plot of ground she coveted. He stops her thanks with a kiss and hurries away.

Ere the ladies retire from the table, Emily finds time to whisper the secret to her husband. And the father and son are alone. Watch the old man's eyes fixed on the fire, for he has detected this piece of affectionate treachery, and is almost ashamed of his act, because he does not know how to receive his son's thanks. In a few moments a deep, gentle feeling broods upon the young man's heart, he has no words—it is a prayer syllabled in emotions that make his lip tremble, he lays his hand upon his father's arm and their eyes meet.

Tut, Jack. Stuff pooh! sir, it must all come to you some day. God bless you, my boy, and make you as happy at my age as I am now. In silence the souls of those men embrace. But who is that seraph that gathers them beneath her outspread angel wings? I have seen her at the fireside fluttering like a dove from bosom to bosom, 'I have been her linking distant hearts, perfect by the whole world. She is the good genius of the Anglo-Saxon family. And her name his home.

Mr. Bourcicault has, in compliance with our request, enabled us to afford our readers the above beautiful family picture. It is only one of many similar graphic drawings from life with which his entertainments abound.

THE LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE TURK.

Mohammed II employed an architect to erect a mosque. His purpose was, that the building should be as high as the mosque of Aya Sofiyah, the celebrated church, which, on taking Constantinople, he had converted into a mosque. The architect, however, reduced the height of the magnificent columns which were to decorate the new building, which columns were of great value. On being charged by the Sultan with this error, the architect excused himself by saying that he had reduced the columns two cubits each, to give the building more security in the event of one of those earthquakes not uncommon in Constantinople, and had thus made the mosque lower than Aya Sofiyah. The Sultan, however, not satisfied with the explanation, ordered the architect's hands to be struck off, which was instantly done.

The architect appeared on the following day with his family before the Judge, laid his complaint before the Sultan, and appealed to the sentence of the law.

The Judge immediately sent his officer to summon the Sultan before him. The conqueror, on receiving the citation, exclaimed:

"The command of the Prophet must be obeyed!" and putting on his mantle, and thrusting his mace into his belt, he went to the court of law.

After offering the usual salutation, the Sultan was about to seat himself, when the Cadi said:

"Sit not down, O Prince, but stand up with thine adversary, who has appealed to the law."

The architect then preferred his complaint:

"My lord, I am a perfect master-builder, and a skilful mathematician; but this man, because I made his mosque low, and cut down two of his columns, has mutilated me of both hands, which has ruined me, and deprived me of the means of supporting my family; it is thy part to pronounce the sentence of the law!"

The judge then addressed the Sultan,

"What, say'st, thou, prince! Hast thou caused this man's hands to be cut off innocently!"

The Sultan admitted the charge, but required the judge to pronounce the sentence of the law.

The judge, after having stated that if the architect required the law to be rigidly enforced, his—the Sultan's—hand should be cut off, as he had deprived the architect of the means of his livelihood, sentenced him to support him and his family.

The Sultan then offered to give the man a pension from the public treasury; but the judge declared that, as the Sultan himself had committed the offense, he must be at the expense, and ordered him to pay ten aspers a day. The Sultan immediately said:

"Let it be twenty aspers!"

The architect was fully satisfied, and the Sultan received a certificate of his entire acquittal.

The cadi then apologized to the monarch for treating him as an ordinary suitor; pleading the impartiality of the law, which required justice to be equally administered to all without distinction, and entreated the Sultan to seat himself on the sacred carpet.

"Effendi," said the Sultan, somewhat irritated, and drawing his mace from under his robe, "if thou had'st shown favor to me, saying to thyself, 'This is the Sultan,' and had'st wronged the architect, I would have broken thee to pieces with this mace!"

COOL, IF NOT COMFORTABLE.—On one occasion, when Lord Metcalfe was sitting after dinner with his secretary, in Jamaica, a shock of an earthquake was felt, so severe as to throw down the decanters on the table. Amidst the general alarm created by this convulsion of nature, Metcalfe remained unmoved. "My good fellow," he said calmly to his secretary, with the placid smile, which was seldom absent, still upon his face, "don't be alarmed, it is only an earthquake."

A windy orator in the New York Legislature, after a lengthy effort stopped for a drink of water.

"I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order."

Every body started, in wonder what the point of order was.

"What is it?" said the speaker.

"I think, sir," said Bloss, "it is out of order for a wind-mill to go by water."

In the Paris *Charivari* one of the war illustrations is as follows: "A Highlander (the plumes and kilts are a godsend to the French artists) is standing sentinel at a most awful place of danger, namely, on the top of a terrible precipice, his back to the abyss, and his heels exactly at its edge. An inch's retreat and he will be smashed to atoms. A frightened spectator wants to warn him of his extreme peril. "*Il n'y a pas de danger,*" remarks a friend; "*ces soldats la ne reculent jamais.*" [There is no danger: these soldiers never step back."]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1855.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

The ninth session of this body began in Franklin, La., on the 17th and closed on the 23d inst., Bishop Andrew presiding. We have only time to announce a few items and the appointments of the preachers in this issue of the paper.

A more delightful Conference session, every way, we have never attended. The weather was good, the attendance good, and the good people of Franklin are an unsurpassed people in entertaining strangers as friends beloved. Their genial hospitality has left a grateful and lasting impress upon every preacher and layman who attended Conference. Preaching, daily and nightly, was kept up. A refreshing, soul-cheering religious interest was maintained and a revival left, going on, at adjournment. A revival at Conference seems to us one of the most proper things and most opportune. The preachers learn of each other the best method of altar-work and mutually cheer and emulate in revival songs and holy melodies. It fills their hearts, keeps their great work before them, and sends them away, baptised anew of the Spirit, to spread Scripture holiness over these lands. The presence of many excellent lay brethren, attending on the committees, was felt for good. To counsel they added practical wisdom; to fellowship a genuine and large Christian spirit. The strength of the Conference seemed doubled by them; its array and impression upon the community certainly was.

Dr. Taylor, of Chips, was with us, diffusing the influence of his own happy spirit abroad and enlarging us by making the antipodes our neighbors. His speech at the Missionary Anniversary, on Saturday night, was one of the events. His preaching forwarded the favorable impression he had made upon the people and preachers, and, what is more, forwarded the work of God.

During Conference many precious souls were brought from darkness to light and from the power of Satan unto God, and obtained an inheritance, we trust, among them that are sanctified. Mourners sought Jesus, weeping, and, to their light and comfort, as well as the awakening of sinners, were the pulpit exercises mainly directed.

The reports will show a healthy state of the Church interests. These next week.

APPOINTMENTS.

New Orleans District—J. C. Keener, P. E.

H. N. McTyeire, editor of the N. O. Christian Advocate;

New Orleans, Carondelet street, J. B. Walker;
" Felicity street, Linus Parker;
" Mureau street, J. A. Ivy;
" Wesley Chapel, } H. N. McTyeire;
" Wisner's Chapel, } H. N. McTyeire;
" Soule Chapel, } H. N. McTyeire;
" 1st German Mission, J. Pauley;
" 2d " " to be supp'd;
" 3d " " "
" 4th " " G. Barman;
" Circuit, to be supplied;
Baton Rouge, Thos. H. Foster;
Plaquemine and Pt. Coupee, H. Avery;
Thibodeaux and Napoleonville, S. Hawes;
Donaldsonville and Bayou Black circuit and mission, L. A. Reed;
J. M. Hafer, agent for German Missions in New Orleans.

Opelousas District—P. M. Goodwyn, P. E.

Franklin and Pattersonville circuit and colored mission, N. A. Cravens;
New Iberia Circuit, R. E. Alexander;
Opelousas and Chicot Circuit, R. Trippett;
St. Landry colored Mission, to be supplied;
Alexandria, A. E. Goodwyn;
Rapides colored Mission, to be supplied;
North Rapides Circuit and colored Mission, Uriah Riley.

Shreveport District—R. Randle, P. E.

Shreveport, E. M. Walker;
Caddo Circuit, T. J. Lacey, Jas. I. Graves;
Caddo colored Mission, to be supplied;
Mansfield Circuit, H. A. Gegg;
Natchitoches, Jeptha Landram;
North Bossier, Jas. L. Wright;
Mansfield Female College, R. C. Tawcett, President;
Mansfield Female College, W. E. Doty, Agent.

Ouachita District—Joel Sanders, P. E.

Minden Circuit, B. J. Hamilton;
Homer, Jno. Pipes;
Farmerville, R. M. Crowson;
Monroe and Trenton, Jeptha Hughes;
Castor Circuit, C. W. Hodge;
Monroe colored Mission, to be supplied;
Bastrop Circuit, D. S. Watkins;
" colored Mission, G. N. Evans;
Jackson Circuit, F. T. Rawson;
" colored Mission, to be supplied;
Dugdemona Mission, W. A. Manly;
Red River Circuit, W. A. Smyth;
Richmond and Madison, to be supplied.

Lake Providence District—Z. Thompson, P. E.

Lake Providence, R. J. Harp;
Carroll Mission, Z. Thompson;
Monticello Circuit, C. J. Hallberg;
Bonff Prairie, U. Whatley, E. W. Griswold;
Waterproof and St. Joseph Circuit, S. J. Davies; F. H. Dieffenworth, sup.;
Trinity Circuit, Moses Davis;
Columbia Circuit, S. J. Graves;
R. W. Speer, transferred to the Mississippi Conference, and appointed to the Washington Circuit.

The next session of the Conference is to be held at Bastrop, La.

PRIZE ESSAY.—The essays, drawn out by the prize offered by the Louisiana Conference, on Ministerial Support, have been submitted to the committee of award and award made. Dr. Young informs us that several were deemed worthy of publication. The one written by Rev. S. H. Browne, of Anderson district, S. C., was judged the best, and to the author the prize of $200 was awarded.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Starting from the station of the Opelousas Railroad at Algiers Monday morning, the 15th, about 8 o'clock, a goodly company of us, Conference-bound, reached Thibodeaux by 12½ P. M. I say *about* 8 o'clock, for, though the schedule gives that hour for starting, every watch pointed to an earlier figure. Some of our friends, who had set up nearly all night before, to be certain of taking the train, were left behind in consequence. The train moved off inexorably, as they came in sight. They complain of a want of accommodation in the officers about the station, who would give no satisfaction; answered questions gruffly; and, when charged that the train had not kept its own appointment, they, looking at their own time-pieces, were obliged to acknowledge it was so. I am sorry the traveling public, so soon and justly, have to complain of this road's management. This is not the first I have heard.

On we rolled, upon solid rails and well cushioned, springy cars. The country above Algiers, along the river, cannot be inferior to that which supplies the commissariat of London, in its producing qualities. The gardens smiled broadly with cabbage heads. Seed-beds were laid off, in good promise of early spring vegetables. Such lands, so rich and level and on the line of transportation, ought to feed us in the city cheaper than they do.

This road requires no ditching or filling up for grade. Nature took stock in that job; it is as level as a floor. Some of her alluvial work is rather too fresh to bear the weight of a freight-train and the vehemence of a locomotive. It cannot be called *terra firma*. The Creoles better call it *terre tremblante*. Prairies, over which you think to fly along at forty miles an hour, are cautiously crept over. The iron horse is in danger of miring down.

These prairies spread out beautiful views. Not a tree, bush or shrub do they bear; only grass and flowers. When dry, their fires set the evening skies aglow. Woods, well grown and moss-hung, form borders and sharp outlines around them, evidently showing that these prairies were once—and that in the memory of the oldest tree—sheets of water, now known as bayous. By degrees, a surface of vegetable and earthy matter, beginning at their margins, overgrew and completely covered them. They shake or tremble, for acres around, when agitated. I am credibly informed that in some parts of this Attakapas region, where these formations are numerous, a spot of surface having been removed, or a hole dug down, water is reached in a body, and a baited hook thrown in draws out fish.

Somebody has said that the Mississippi delta was inhabited a hundred years too soon. Be that as it may, it seems impracticable ever to get a solid, fast road over this *terra tremblante*. Sands and shells are to be hauled from a distance and laid on. But the country penetrated is worthy of the enterprise—the sugar plantations. Already the road is paying, though it has only got as far as the Lafourche, which it crosses a few miles below Thibodeaux. A vast and wealthy country is yet to be reached and laid under tribute. The conductor told us that last month eight thousand dollars were cleared, beyond all expenses.

At Thibodeaux, our company was met by hospitable friends, who entertained them till morning. I took advantage of a private carriage and made part of the next day's journey that evening, spending the night with the lovely family of brother Littlejohn. By 11 A. M., Tuesday, we were on board the steamer plying from Lake Verret to Franklin. Shortly after, the stages arrived from Donaldsonville, delighting us with the faces of our left-behind-friends. Disappointed at getting on the cars, they took the mail steamer, Sparhawk, at New Orleans, on Monday morning, and having made as good time as we, boasted of a cheaper trip.

The little steamer reminded me of a mimnow navigating a bucket of water. The bayous and lakes seemed land-locked, and, not until we neared Berwick's Bay and entered the Teche, was I assured of communication by water with the outside world. Here we saw water crafts, with masts and sails, and capable of direct intercourse between this sugar-growing, molasses-distilling region and Northern ports. At Franklin is a regular port of entry. Cargoes of ice are unloaded here!

The day was quiet and not cold, and so our two Kentucky preachers were shown a longed-for sight—alligators lying full length on logs, basking in the sun. The phlegmatic lizards were little disturbed by the waves we set in motion—treating our small craft and our noise with marked contempt. By association of ideas, alligator tales were suggested. Some of the old Louisiana preachers were as familiar with them as chickens. One pronounced them cowards and quite weak, except in the jaws! You might take a large one by the fore leg and handle him! They are precious of their eyes and dread gouging as bad as an Irishman. Dogs are their favorite prey. The barking of one will readily gather a crowd, poking their muzzles up like snags, and we be to the dog when he takes water. A sagacious case was vouched for, along these bayous. A favorite hunting dog, intending to cross, would go above the point of intention, bark, gather the alligators, and then cut below and cross. This ruse, in order to get a clear coast, may be pardoned on the law of self-preservation; though it is a nut for the casuists to crack.

The Bayou Teche is a stream of equal breadth and regular banks. Coming down to the edge is the most fertile land I ever saw. Slightly sloping banks, shaded with live oaks and orange-evergreens, afford palatial residences, whitewashed negro quarters and sugar-houses.

Tuesday, 7 P. M., we reached Franklin and were met by the pastor, N. A. Cravens, and his *aids*, who soon had us all snugly at home—Conference preachers, local preachers and visiting laymen. My own good lot is to be quartered at the parsonage.

The ninth session of the Louisiana Conference opened in the Baptist church, Wednesday. Bishop Andrew, not being present, J. C. Keener was elected President, P. M. Goodwyn Secretary, L. A. Reed Assistant Secretary. Dr. Thweatt being absent, J. B. Walker, in his stead, preached the Conference sermon at 11 A. M. The congregations are good. There is a fine state of religious feeling in the community. The Conference found it so, and I hope will be instrumental in promoting it. The preachers are unusually prompt in attendance. The most of them are present, in good health. The year's work, I think upon report, will turn out prosperous. None of the preachers have died. Several of our best lay brethren are in attendance upon the Committee of the Whole. Bishop Andrew is expected tonight.

H. N. McTYEIRE.

FRANKLIN, LA., Jan. 18, 1855.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE REPORTS.

ON EDUCATION.

The committee on education beg leave to report the result of their deliberations, with regard to the memorial from the citizens of Auburn, on the subject of establishing a male college in that place, to be under the control of the Alabama Conference.

We have, in addition to an examination of the memorial, in which the reasons for locating a college at Auburn are clearly put forth, had an interview with a number of responsible citizens from that place, and received such assurances as have led us to recommend to the Conference the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That there should be a male college in the bounds of the Alabama Conference. Adopted.

2. Resolved, That, to place such college on a firm basis, it will be necessary to secure, in good subscriptions, the sum of $100,000. Adopted.

3. Resolved, That the Conference appoint a commission, consisting of two lay and one clerical member for each district of the Conference, who shall receive propositions for the location of a college within our bounds, until the 4th of June next, when they shall meet in Summerfield and fix the location of said institution.

SUMMERFIELD.

The committee on education, having had an interview with the President of the Board of Trustees of the Centenary Institute, are gratified at being able to report that there are in the male and female departments some two hundred pupils—a larger number than has ever been in the Institute, at this period of the collegiate term. All the departments are supplied with able instructors, who have, as they deserve, the entire confidence of the Board of Trustees.

The new building is under contract, soon to be completed, and will, when finished, not only greatly increase the educational facilities of the Institution, but make it without a parallel in architectural taste in the South. We therefore recommend to the Conference the re-appointment of Dr. Mitchell to the Presidency, and a renewal of energy, in behalf of the Institute, in both the male and female departments.

With regard to the subject referred to us in the communication of brothers Pitts and Dunklin, who have charge of the male department, we respectfully suggest that it is inexpedient, at present, for this Conference to have an agent in the field, for the purpose of collecting funds to erect a boarding-house for young men, believing, as we do, that the dormitory system is not the best plan to secure subordination or to promote morals.

Your committee would next call the attention of the Conference to the Macon Female Institute.

It occupies a most eligible position at Macon, Miss., one of the most prosperous towns in the eastern portion of that State, embracing a liberal, intelligent and rapidly-increasing population. It is well adapted to meet the educational wants of that section of the country, having a large and wealthy community from which to draw its patronage without coming in competition with any other institution under the control of our Church.

Affording ample facilities for the education of the daughters of our people in that section of the Conference, your committee are of opinion that it ought to be sustained, and would most respectfully recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Conference and of an enlightened Christian public.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That Macon Female Institute is justly entitled to the favor and countenance of this Conference, and that we recommend it to the patronage of our people.

2. Resolved, That the election of the following Trustees be confirmed by the Conference: Rev. Wm. Vaughan, Rev. R. Y. Row, J. J. Beauchamp and B. F. Williams.

OAK BOWERY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Your committee are informed that Oak Bowery Female College is enjoying its usual prosperity. The Rev. Alex. Speer has resigned the Presidency and the Rev. G. W. Chatfield has been elected to succeed him.

He will open the next session with the assistance of an able and efficient corps of instructors.

Your committee are apprised that this institution has been and is still doing much for the cause of sanctified learning in its immediate vicinity.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Conference will still extend its patronage and influence to Oak Bowery Female College, and that we cordially recommend it to public favor.

GLENVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Your committee have had before them a communication from the citizens of Glenville, informing them that they are about erecting at that place a male school, of high grade, which they propose, in a short time, to offer to the Conference, with rent and elegant buildings, entirely free from debt.

They have engaged the services of Rev. Allen S. Andrews, a member of this Conference, who, in connection with Prof. Wm. M. Robbins, has opened the Institute with encouraging prospects and with a determination to make it an institution worthy of the patronage of the Church in that section of the State.

They solicit the patronage and influence of the Conference, only so far as it will not conflict with their obligations to other institutions under their control. In consideration of which, they very generously propose to give the Conference the privilege of five scholarships.

They also request that the Rev. A. S. Andrews be appointed to said Institute.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the establishment of such an institution by the citizens of Glenville, and that we do most cordially recommend it to public favor.

2. Resolved, That the Bishop be requested to appoint the Rev. Allen S. Andrews to said Institute.

THOS. Y. RAMSEY,
S. ARMSTRONG,
P. P. NEELY, } *Committee.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

One of the very first principles of political economy establishes the fact that a nation's prosperity and independence are commensurate, in a great degree, with the ability it has for self-support. A thoroughly commercial or an exclusively manufacturing country may be flourishing and prosperous, but the period of its prosperity is always indefinite. So soon as it is deprived of that foreign support which has sustained its commercial and manufacturing interests, and it is thrown back upon its own resources, a greater or less degree of suffering and business prostration is inevitable. A nation, wholly agricultural, is more independent than either a commercial or manufacturing one; but no nation is so free and firm, nor gives such strong hostages to fortune, as that which contains within itself the means of supplying all its own wants, and from its own resources is capable of satisfying its own demands. These reasons, more largely laid down and strongly supported, have induced all writers on political economy to urge the absolute necessity to every nation of supporting its agricultural interests as well as its commercial, and fostering its manufactures as well as either. They have obtained in this country, from its very commencement, and with more than general force, inasmuch as the ability of this country to be self-dependent is greater than that of any other.

Providence itself seems to have ordained a new order of things on the Western Continent, and prepared the way for a commercial as well as political independence such as was never before realised. The broad and fertile fields of the Middle and Western States are adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and other cereal products to a greater extent and with less labor than any former granaries of the world. The Southern States have an equal adaptation to the growth of rice, cotton and sugar-cane. In the Northern States, where an ungenerous soil mocks the labors of the husbandman, and an ungenial climate makes the harvests small, nature has rendered fitting compensation by such facilities for manufacturing as no other portion of the country can claim. Thus it has naturally followed that the prairies of the West have waved with great harvests of corn; the fields of the South whitened beneath vast crops of cotton, and every mountain stream in New England been enslaved to the use of some manufacture. The North has built ships and the South and West have employed them. We have taken the grain of one section and the manufactures of the other and paid them back with our sugar and cotton and rice—each section offering in the exchange that which it could most easily supply.

But it has happened that while the grain of the West supplied not only all our own wants but also the deficiencies in Europe; and the Cotton of the South answered the demands of the world; and the commerce of the North surpassed even that of Great Britain, the manufactures of the country have not been sufficient to meet the home consumption. We have imported almost every article of luxury, together with a great many necessary articles, that might, just as well, have been made here. It is pleasant to learn that this state of affairs is gradually changing for the better, and that American manufactures are increasing, both in extent and excellence, so that some day every American want shall be met with an American supply. The cutlery that is made in N. England and New York has long enjoyed a high reputation for its excellence—surpassing, not only in use but ornament, the manufactures of Sheffield and Birmingham. The carpetings exhibited at the Great Exhibition, from Massachusetts, equaled in texture and design those that came from England and France. Within a few years Japan-ware has been made at home that surpassed that which came from Japan: and now we see that another step has been taken in the right direction by the manufacture of plated ware, which will shortly supersede any that can be imported. A fire near Boston has entered into business, and from the specimens exhibited in this city, at the store of Messrs. Henderson & Gaines, on Canal street, we feel assured that self-interest and good taste will combine to render their articles preferable to the English. The dies on which they are sunk are exceedingly clear, and the designs are most admirable and artistic. We saw several services, including every usual article, finished both on Britannia and German silver, that bore the closest scrutiny and comparison with the English ware. It is notable too, that, notwithstanding the allegation and fact that labor costs more here than in England, this American ware is from thirty to forty per cent. cheaper than any other. The tariff undoubtedly has something to do with this result; but the result is only in advocacy of the tariff, which enables us to make at home that which has always before been brought from abroad, and to sell it at thirty and forty per cent. less than the former price.

It is probable that a close examination of the proper statistics would show other advances in our manufacturing interests than those cited, for the country is improving and expanding with a strong and healthy growth. It is sufficient for our purpose, however, to mention these things already brought forward. They prove that, in the department hitherto least prosperous, an impulse has been received, which will, ere long, bring it to an equality with others, more advanced and prosperous, and render us a self-dependent, as well as independent, people. When that day arrives, it cannot be said, to our disgrace, that the United States export more of the necessaries of life and import more of the unnecessary articles than any other nation in the world: but we shall present to the world's gaze the grand proportions of a perfect and harmonious republic—self-reliant, self-sustained, self dependent and independent. Heaven speed that coming day!

COMPLETED AT LAST.—The Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Railroad, connecting the above places, and about seven miles in length, was opened to the public by the traveling of the locomotive and cars over it on the 7th inst. This road was incorporated and commenced in the year 1836, nineteen years since. Though its progress was interrupted for many years, we still live to congratulate the citizens of Grand Gulf and Claiborne county on its completion and successful operation.

SHIP MONARCH OF THE SEA.—The ship Monarch of the Sea, Captain Gardner, arrived in this port yesterday from Pensacola, and was brought up by the towboat Conqueror. The Monarch of the Sea measures 210 feet on deck, and 40 feet beam; her tonnage is 2,500, and she is capable of carrying 7,000 bales of cotton on 18½ feet water, and is rigged on Captain Howe's new plan. The Monarch has been for the last month at Pensacola testing the new dry dock for the U. S. Government, for which she received some $20,000. Captain Gardner states that his ship was taken out about three hundred feet on land in twenty-hours, by the new dock and railway, and replaced in about the same time.

DEPRECIATION IN REAL ESTATE.—At a sale by auction, on Saturday last, by George Palfrey, auctioneer, two lots of ground, situated on Nayades street, near First, Fourth District, were bid off at $850 each. The same lots were sold in April last at $960. They either sold for more than their value at that time or sold less than their worth on Saturday. The high rate of taxes is telling strongly against all unimproved property in every part of our city. Persons, desirous of investing and building, are seeking locations on the Jackson Railroad, out of the influence of high taxation.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following are the returns from the Charity Hospital for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 12 P. M.:

Admitted	208	Died	44
Discharged	206		

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.—The idea of a monument to General Jackson, which has been more or less agitated ever since the occasion of the old gentleman's famous interview with Pinkenham in this vicinity, and which has been regarded for many years, by a large class of our population, as at best a pleasing fancy, is at last beginning to assume tangibility. We mean what we say. There is no mistake about it. Observing a crowd in the center of Jackson Square yesterday morning, earnestly gazing at something invisible to us, we edged our way in, saw, and partook of the general amazement and gratification. For the curiosity of the crowd was to behold the Jackson Monument at last in process of erection; or at least the pedestal, which is a rather important part of it. There was no delusion about it as we were tempted at first to suppose. There they were—real, flesh-and-blood masons, laying actual bricks in unmistakable mortar; and there they were still, last evening, the pedestal having reached a height of three feet. We will not expose our readers to the risk of delusion or disappointment by stating what the calculations are as to the completion of the work; the beginning of the building of a monument being generally one thing, and the completion of another; in proof of which we refer to the one at Washington in honor of Washington, and in dishonor of the American people. It is enough for present gratification to know, that our Jackson Monument has at last been commenced. The work was begun on Tuesday evening.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—The boring of the Artesian Well in Canal street progresses steadily, and has reached a depth of 240 feet. Yesterday, at the depth of 230 feet, another stratum of sand and shells was encountered. Mr. Reed showed us a basin full of the deposit brought up, consisting of curious little shells of different patterns, and fragments of larger shells, mixed up with blue sand. These shells are simple enough to look at, but excite special reverence when their unmistakable antiquity is considered.

A SAD MISTAKE.—Two years ago a young Englishman was arrested in Boston for passing counterfeit money, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State's Prison. The money which he passed was a five dollar bill on the Weithem Bank, which was taken by the person receiving it to the Suffolk for deposit. The teller of the Suffolk pronounced it counterfeit, and wrote "counterfeit" across the face of it. On the trial, the mark of the teller was called to prove the bill counterfeit, and the teller's stamp went for evidence. About a month ago the bill, which had been safely kept in the District Attorney's office, accidentally fell into the hands of the former cashier of the bank, when he immediately pronounced it genuine. Whereupon the young Englishman was set at liberty, after a confinement in the States Prison of nearly two years. The question now is, who ought to pay the damages, the State or the Suffolk Bank?

M. C. Richards Weld, a London barrister, is preparing for publication a biography of his uncle Sir John Franklin, embracing his early naval career, which was chequered by many remarkable events, and his various Arctic explorations, with measures taken to search for his last unfortunate expedition.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Advertiser of the 10th inst. has the following: "Since Saturday night we have had incessant rain, and the long looked-for tide in the Tennessee will be forthcoming. There are at the present time 100,000 bales of cotton on the Tennessee River awaiting an opportunity to get to market."

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton by the river for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, were, from Nashville, by the America, 817 bales; from Memphis by the H. R. W. Hill, 4,964 bales: from Napoleon (Ark.) by the Leathers, 1,859 bales; from Yazoo City by the Elephant, 1,005 bales; from Bœuf River by the Naomi, 451 bales; from Nashville by the Trahue 91 bales; from Vicksburg by the Southern Belle, 3,001 bales; from White River (Ark.) by the National, 1,047 bales; from above Alexandria, Red River, by the R. M. Jones, 1,246 bales. Total, 15,381 bales.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—As the steamer Magnolia, hence for Vicksburg, when above Baton Rouge yesterday morning, came in collision with the steamer T. P. Leathers' bound down. The Magnolia struck the Leathers on her larboard bow, cutting her guards off close to the hull. It was quite foggy when the accident occurred.

The largest load this season was brought in yesterday by that magnificent boat the H. R. W. Hill from Memphis, consiting of 4,964 bales cotton; 46 hhds. tobacco, besides a lot of sundry merchandise.

A WILD MAN CAUGHT IN MAINE.—A Mr. J. W. Mollenl, who lives near Waldoboro', Maine, has actually captured a wild man. On first seeing him, Mr. Mollenl says:

"The little fellow turned a most imploring look upon me, and then uttered a sharp, shrill shriek, resembling the whistle of an engine. I took him to my house and tried to induce him to eat some meat, but failed in the attempt; I then offered him some water, of which he drank a small quantity. I next gave him some dried beech nuts which he cracked and ate readily. He is of the male species, about eighteen inches in height, and his limbs are in perfect proportion. With the exception of his face hands and feet he is covered with hair of a jet black hue. Whoever may wish to see this strange specimen of human nature can gratify their curiosity by calling at my house, in the eastern part of Waldoboro', near the Trowbridge Tavern. I give these facts to the public to see if there is any one who can account for this wonderful phenomenon."

On the afternoon of the 18th, a man named Southern went to sleep on the railroad track near Fredericksburg, Va., and was run over and killed by the next train.

PERSONALITIES IN LITERATURE.

When N. P. Willis wrote and published his "Pencillings by the Way," and "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," mentioning by name and particularly describing some of the notabilities he met in his travels, there was an immense amount of virtuous indignation expressed, in this country and Europe, that any man should have the hardihood to draw out of private life the individuals whom he met and give them a literary publicity. It was not that Mr Willis abused or denounced those whom he described, but that he described them at all. The broad doctrine was laid down and every where maintained that the private affairs of individuals did not afford a legitimate subject for comment in journals or books.

The change of sentiment that has taken place with regard to this matter is remarkable, though not easily accounted for. The swarm of writers that has arisen in this present day, ignoring scientific themes and the appropriate topics of literary exertion, have gone into private matters and commenced publishing descriptions of their friends, with racy anecdotes attached; accounts of their fathers, mothers, brethren, sisters and other relatives—digging them out of their graves, and, mindless of filial esteem and self-respect—gibbeting their memories before the world; giving portraits of those they had loved and copies of the letters they had received. The old command that nothing unkind should be spoken of the dead has been revoked or disregarded, and the feeling that used to consecrate in the minds of men any memory of past love and friendship, has been spurned as a foolish sentimentality. This state of affairs is not confined to masculine authors. The women come forward with bitterer pens and worse taste to defame and ridicule those most nearly and tenderly allied to them.

We regret that this state of affairs exists, but exist it does and grows worse daily. The Chevalier Wikoff publishes the history of his courtship, containing the letters he received, and thus seeks to injure one he professed to love and sought to wed. Barnum tries to interest the public by details of private affairs, so wrenched as to make himself always the superior of the individual named. Greeley, failing to be personal and sarcastic in his autobiography, takes occasion to play the jackal over his dead opponent, in the columns of the Tribune. Last and most notable of all, Fanny Fern, to avenge herself for some fancied neglect, writes a work that is, in the opinion of all readers, specially intended to vilify her own father and mother—her own brothers and sisters. The unanimous opinion of all, capable of forming an opinion, that the abuse is unmerited and undeserved, adds to the flagrancy of an act that is in itself almost criminal. We make special mention of this work of Fanny Fern's because it exceeds and surpasses every other personal publication we have ever read, and because the principle embodied in it is so entirely reprehensible. It matters not with what ability so ungracious a labor is performed. The more elaborate the execution the more it deserves condemnation, and they are neither good children nor good parents who do not censure it. One of the great commandments—the only commandment with a promise annexed—says: "Honor thy father and thy mother—that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." There is no qualification to this command. It is mandatory and imperative. The worthlessness of the parent can not be pleaded against its obeyance; and, to the credit of human nature, it must be said that filial love has rarely sought to profit by it. Jails, prisons, privations, ignominy, even personal dishonor, have been bravely met in the execution of that duty and the expression of that love a child is bound to bear towards its parent.

For the reasons adduced, we some time since took occasion to express our very unqualified condemnation of "Ruth Hall"—a condemnation we now desire to reiterate. Of the execution of the work we had nothing to say, as we had not read it; but the general character—the *animus* and intent, as described by those who had read it—convinced us that it deserved disapproval. For our condemnation a writer in the Louisville Daily Times takes us to task, and with much balderdash that we do not see fit to copy, asserts the immaculate nature of the work in question, and the unjustness of our opinion. The Times says:

"Assuming that Ruth Hall is a personal history, the wrongs that poor Ruth suffered are ample provocation for the rough manner in which her relatives are handled. On the other hand, suppose it to be a pure fiction (which is the more reasonable supposition) and even the New Orleans editor must admit that the characters—which he now makes out to be the relatives of the authoress—are legitimate. Will the cruel go so far in his horror of 'Woman's Rights' as to require a female writer to make all her characters retiring, domestic and bewitching?—

In order to convince the writer in the Times that his "more reasonable supposition" is untrue, we append the following advertisement from the Daily Bee published in Boston, where Mr. Willis and his daughter formerly resided:

A KEY TO RUTH HALL.—Such is the curiosity respecting this work, stimulated by the piquant advertisements of its enterprising publishers, that we hear inquiries on every hand as to the originals of the *portraits*. To gratify these "seekers after truth," we shall publish a "Key to Ruth Hall," unlocking the secrets of the book, and embracing a biography of Fanny Fern. It is from the pen of a lady, who is perfectly acquainted with the eventful life of this piquant authoress—who appreciates her talents, but does not defend her unsleeping upon relatives and acquaintances.

In order to convince our reviewer that his opinion is not common to the Press in this section of country, and that such personalities in literature as Fanny Fern has indulged in, are quite as strongly censured by others as by ourselves, we annex the portion of a criticism which appeared in the Bee of this city:

She is uncommonly spiteful to her cold-hearted father and dandyfied brother. The last is unpleasant enough, but to a properly regulated mind there is something exceedingly repulsive in the cutting tone of contempt invariably adopted by Fanny Fern towards the author of her being. Who shall child a father's faults, if not his child? When a daughter undertakes to hold up to public execration him to whom the most potent tie of nature should bind her, the impression of heartlessness is unavoidable. We are apt to think that the sluggish and icy current that creeps through the veins of Ruth Hall's parent must have been transmitted to his offspring, and contributed to the extinction of every generous sentiment. It would be difficult to persuade us of the truth and nobility of any woman who gloats with undisguised satisfaction over the shortcomings and frailties of her own father.

Should further evidence in support of this view of "Ruth Hall" and its writer be required, we refer the reader to a beautiful poem addressed by N. P. Willis to his aged father, which we copied a few days ago from the Boston Transcript. Although it makes no direct allusion to the writer of "Ruth Hall," it is in itself a severe rebuke to the unnatural sentiment which could inspire an attack upon a parent. [Crescent.

WRECK OF A CLIPPER SHIP.—The clipper ship Ting-qua, from Shanghai, for New York, struck on the outer shoal of Cape Hatteras, on the night of the 12th instant, and was abandoned by the captain and crew twenty-four hours afterwards. When they left, the ship's stern was knocked off, and a part of her bottom out, and no chance of saving any of the cargo. The vessel was valued at $45,000, freight $20,000, and her cargo, consisting principally of silks and teas, at from $200,000 to $350,000.

The eye-snake, so called from a supposed habit it has of striking rattle in the eye when grasing, is, without exception, the most beautiful and least repulsive of snakes. It is about four feet long, of the brightest grass green—the intense green of an English meadow in early summer. It is very thin and graceful in its movements, and although very rapid in its evolutions, it is so instantaneously still when alarmed, and adapts itself so wonderfully to the shape and hue of the grass or reeds among which it moves, that although watching one intently at your very feet it is most difficult to discriminate between it and the vegetation with which it mingles.

From the Practical Farmer.

Curious Habits of the Brown Sand Hill Crane.
(Grus Canadensis.)

Many of these noble birds still nest in this vicinity; but their number is small compared with the numerous flocks that a few years since might be seen holding their strange dances on some favorite knoll, or feeding, while their sentinels, judiciously posted, stood ready to give warning of any suspicious intruder.

Some are incredulous as to the dancing of cranes. It is true their movements are not as graceful as a Frenchman's, or their quadrilles quite *à la mode*, but dance they certainly do. As for their music, though lacking the harmony, it is about as loud and melodious as a fashionable opera air.

The Sandy Hill crane is omnivorous, devouring pretty much anything eaten by birds. The nest is a simple pile of rushes or grass, but on the top, built in some deep slough or pond. The eggs, two in number, are shaped much like those of the common turkey, of a light amber color, splashed with brown. The nest is usually surrounded with deep water, but the young birds swim readily, and leave it as soon as hatched. It is believed by many that they separate immediately upon leaving the nest, each of the old birds taking care of one: the supposition being that they would fight if allowed to remain together. In corroboration of this somewhat singular idea, I can only say, I never found two of the young birds in company, and a pair which I had caused a hen to hatch, fought from the time they left the shell till, in fact, they killed each other outright.

This bird is easily domesticated. I kept one for several years, who showed all the attachment and intelligence of a dog. He never forgot a friend or forgave an injury. If any one had abused him, it was of no avail to attempt disguise; he recognized his enemies in any dress, and by an angry croak warned them them to keep out of his reach. He was a great gormandizer, and was very fond, among other things, of field mice, many of which he destroyed, being quite expert at finding their nests, and searching out their inmates with his long bill. He would have been of service in the garden, were it not for his inquisitive propensities, which led him to pull up for examination every thing he saw sprout. Though a desire for knowledge might be very laudable, this mode of obtaining it met one disapprobation, and eventually caused his banishment.

Though a migratory bird, he did not seem to suffer from cold in the winter, and being fond of wading, even kept a place in a neighboring slough free from ice till late in the season, by trampling about in it. I provided him with a warm house, but he preferred to sleep with the cows. He always slept beside one of them, letting flat on his breast, with his legs folded under him, and his head and long neck turned back between his wings. He was on good terms with all the cattle, and might frequently be seen playing with them; his part of the performance consisting in springing up, flapping his wings and whooping tremendously. This was precisely the same as the dancing of his wild brethren. He would also dance to the waving of a handkerchief; and on windy washing days sometimes for hours at a time to the clothes on the line. When much enraged, he would stand with head and bill pointed directly upward and utter a harsh, croaking sound, quite unlike his usual whoop.

A young crane makes no despicable article of food. The old ones, I should suppose, would be rather tough and smaky; but an old Indian hanter of my acquaintance says: "A turkey is not half as good eating."

Audubon supposed this to be only the young of the white crane, but he was wrong. The white crane (*Grus Americana*) is more of a southern bird, and exceedingly rare here. I saw a pair flying over this fall for the first time. These two species are among the largest natives of our North American birds.

ROBERT W. KENNICOTT.

THE GROVE, Illinois, November 15, 1854.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—Secretary Davis in his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives, recommending the building of seven sloops-of-war, says:

"The five steam-frigates (now building) as well as the Sabine and Franklin, much improved by the additional experience in charge of them, can each carry a battery of fifty guns, which the Department designs shall be of the largest caliber and most approved plan. Vessels of this formidable character, however, are of great draught and require a depth of water of more than twenty feet. We have many important harbors along the coast which they could not enter either for defense or refuge. They could not pass over the bars of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other important ports of North and South. The experience of other nations in recent events in naval warfare demonstrate the great value, and, indeed, in numerous emergencies, the superior advantages of well armed vessels of a lighter draught.

"We have on hand at the different navy yards several frames for sloops of war, of well-seasoned timber. I recommend that Congress authorize the construction of seven steam sloops of war, of less than eighteen feet draught of water. I propose that they carry an armament each of about 20 or 22 guns of heavy caliber.

"My opinion is that the advantages of steam are great as to justify the policy of making them steam sloops, although I am far from abandoning the sailing vessel. These will be very formidable, especially when beating the heavy guns proposed. Their cost will be about one-half of the same number of steam frigates.

"If any suppose this is a large increase, allow me to say that I am advised by the chief of the Bureau of Construction, &c., that about the same number will, from the decay incident to age, have to be dropped from the list by the time those proposed can be completed.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—The universally accredited theory that the moon is uninhabited, because she has no atmosphere, has received, from a recent discovery, a blow that will unsettle it at least. That the moon as far as we have yet been able to examine her has no atmosphere, or at least none of sufficient density to confirm to our optical laws and the demands of animal life known to us, is unquestionable. But this must be positively affirmed of only one side of our satellite, for, as will be remembered, although she revolves upon her axis, she constantly presents but one side to the earth. How it has been discovered by calculation and demonstrated as geometrical fact, that the moon's center of gravity is eight miles nearer to us than her center of figure, through which, of course, her axis of rotation must pass, or, in other words, this side of the moon is eight miles higher than the other. If, therefore, we suppose the inhabitants on an atmosphere such as ours, it will be of such extreme rarity on the only side exposed to us that observations that for optical effect and animal life, it will not exist. For mountains upon the earth, none of which are over five miles above the level of the sea, have become accessible to a height at which life could not be supported for any length of time, and still the mountains have stretched above the paralling traveler. What, then, must be the atmosphere at four times such an elevation? The conclusion seems inevitable that although the hither side of the moon is uninhabitable for want of an atmosphere, the remote side may be perfectly adapted to animal life. It is at least certain that the mere want of an atmosphere, as is no longer conclusive as to the habitableness of the planet that rules the night. It announces this discovery on the authority of one of our most eminent mathematicians and astronomers in the world. It will soon be formally declared in a scientific quarter. [Courier & Enquirer.

It is, perhaps, not improper to add that the discoverer of the above interesting fact in science is Prof. Pierce, of Harvard College.

THE

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on the 15th of January, 1855, by the Rev. A. S. Dickinson, the Rev. L. M. Wilson, of the Alabama Conference, to MISS ANN R. LOVE, of Camden, Ala.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

ASSISTANT TREASURER, AT NEW ORLEANS, OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M E CHURCH, SOUTH, ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

Jan. 2, 1855.—S. A. Williams, Treasurer of East Texas Conf. Miss. Soc. $210 00

S. Q. S. Blue, Treasurer of Ala. Conf. Missionary Society.... 4,481 33

Jan. 1850.—Rev. O. R. Blue, for Mission of Corpus Christi, Texas, $10 00

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from Jan. 5, to Jan. 25 inclusive.

—T. Y. Armstrong $50; M. A. Auld $2; —Austin $2; Jane Ardu $1 50.

—O W. Bonny $4 85; J. C. Bruff $2; J. Beard 75 cts.; Mrs. E. Baxter $2; C. S. Bell $1 50; C. W. Britt $1 50; W. Bell $0; D. Burks $1 25; J. Brown $5.

—T. L. Green $1 50; J. Green $2; S. J. —s $6; E. W. Griswold $21 37; J. K. $1 50.

—C. J. Hallberg $6; J. Hill $1 50.

—J. W. Jones $2; E. Jolcoat $2; S. A. S. $2.

J. C. Kirk $2.

—T. J. Linton $3 50.

—P. Mellearna $2; F. L. Mead $5; H. —rse $1 50; A. McGehee $2; W. McAllen J. Mershon $1 50; Miss E. F. McDowell W. B. Moore $2; T. McAlory $2; W. Mc— $2; N. A. Moore $1 50; J. Miller $1 50; McNeil $1 50; J. F. Morrison $3 50; W. —es 50 cts.; Mrs. McKnight $2

—Mrs. S. Nelson $1 50.

—R. H. Parker $2; P. S. Petty $2.

—Mrs. F. B. Rogers $1 50; J. Rush $2; Raysor $2; J. G. Rush $2; Mrs. A. Reid

—J. O. Smith $2; W. H. Schroeder $2; J. —mons $2; E. S. Simmons $2; W. G. Starke —0; H. J. Stewart $1 50; W. H. Scet $2

—R. Trippett $14 50; J. Tucker $1 50; P. Thomes $2.

—N. Urquhart $1 50.

—A. Winchell $2; Miss C. Walker $2; J. —Wesson $1; J. O. Woodward $11; Mrs. E. Williams $5.

—C. G. Young $1 50; D. Young $2.

General Intelligence.

We learn from *Le Vigilant*, published at Abbeyville, that on Sunday evening, the 14th, an affray occurred at the residence of M. Ventress, near that place between M. L. F. Creath, overseer of the plantation of M. Ventress, and a carpenter named Smith, in which the latter was killed with a knife or daggers. Creath was arrested, but it appearing that he had acted in self-defence was released on bail.

The Mobile papers of Tuesday last we find the following:

A man by the name of H. B. Stephens, a resident of Perry county, in this State, was robbed on board the steamer Fulton on Saturday night last, of about $900 in gold. On the arrival here of the boat on Sunday morning, Deputy Marshal Charpentier was informed of the fact, and in a few minutes arrested a man who resided in Mobile county, Ala., whose name we will not mention at present, and took him to the Guard-house. The amount of money last was found on him, and the purse and money identified by Stephens as his. The case was brought up in the Police Court this morning before the Mayor for examination, and the evidence was of such a nature that the accused was required to give a bond of $2000 to appear before the City Court.

Although not much noticed by our turf-loving citizens, it is no less true that some very fine young blooded mares in training and preparation at the Gas-combe Course. Among them are some who are bound to leave "their tracks on the sand" in more ways than one, if, as all races do, we believe, blood will tell.

A few evenings ago two negroes belonging to Mr. Wright, Esq., of Princess Anne county, Va., went to a tavern, obtained lodging, and retired to bed, where they were both found dead in the morning with no evidence of violence about them.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Hanover, N. H., and at Bradford and St. Johnsbury Vt., about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 16th. The shock lasted about half a minute, and was distinctly marked, causing considerable rattling among the windows and crockery at the places mentioned.

NAVAL.—The U. S. storeship Supply, Commander Sinclair, from Singapore for New York, passed the straits of Sunda on the 6th of November.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, fitted out at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will sail about the 1st of February, to join the squadron on the west coast of Africa.

Com. Thomas Crabb, who is assigned to the command of the African squadron, will go out in the Jamestown. On the arrival of the frigate Constitution, Com. Mayo will return home.

TO BE HUNG.—The Baton Rouge Advocate says the warrant for the execution of William Young, of New Orleans, for the murder of the child Christina Behm, on the 8th September last, has been signed by the Governor. The warrant orders the execution to take place within the limits of the parish prison, on Friday, the 23d of February next, between the hours of 10, A. M., and 12, M.

A fire in St. Louis a few days ago a lawyer's office in the immediate neighborhood of the burning building received through the windows a liberal share of the water intended for the flames, and after the fire had been extinguished the legal gentleman captured a catfish six inches long, swimming about the room and endeavoring to find a mud-hole in which to hide himself. So says the St. Louis Democrat, the paper which furnishes all the fish stories.

On the 15th inst. as the Chicago train was coming down to Alton, a laborer on the road jumped off the hindmost car, and falling upon a pile of stones, fractured his skull. In attempting to rise, he rolled down upon the track, and remained there in a state of insensibility until the following morning, when he was run over by the return train and killed. The body was found in the course of the day much crushed and mutilated.

On Saturday week, four persons, named Edward Dixon, Gilbert Mergno, Thopson Townsend and Hannah Brown, all colored persons, belonging to Newitzland, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, in which they were proceeding to the Wasleship Patient Jane. These persons who were in the boat at the same time were saved.

George, a negro under sentence of death at Wells, Ohio for arson, hung himself in jail a few days since.

The St. Louis Republican of the 17th instant says that every sign of the late money panic has sometimes disappeared, and confidence is so completely restored, that the matter no longer furnishes subject for a paragraph.

There has been an unfortunate difficulty between the students and faculty of Davidson College N. C. which has resulted in the suspension of the energetic head of that institution for the present. The President of the Board of Trustees publishes a statement in relation to the matter, from which it would seem that the trouble grew out of the suspension of one of the undergraduates, whose recall was demanded by his brother students, because, as they said, his suspension was unjust.

A well dressed man attempted to drown himself the other day at Baton Rouge to escape the gallows, but was prevented by the police, who took him intoxicated. The Comet thinks it a very hard case that the world would not give the man a chance to live honestly and comfortably, or, yet permit him to die.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE "STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

By the arrival of the Baltic at New York, we had telegraphic intelligence from Sebastopol to the 20th. The mails brought by the Canada bring the news from that port down to the 26th. The following is a brief journal of the progress of the siege:

December 12.—Weather freely. False alarm at seven o'clock in the morning. The Russians are said to be gathering and threatening the British right flank at Inkermann. The British continue to construct strong redoubts there. During the day the Russians conveyed a convoy into Sebastopol.

December 13.—A general alarm at 1 o'clock A. M. Heavy firing heard along the French lines. An attack on the British was repulsed in three-quarters of an hour.

December 16.—Severe fighting in the night. A sortie was repulsed by the French.

December 19.—Nothing important. General Adams died of his wounds.

December 21.—[Official from General Canrobert.]—At 2 A. M., the Russians, after having made a sortie on the left parallel of the British, who vigorously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the center and left of the French works. Received by a heavy fire, the Russians withdrew, pursued by the French at the point of the bayonet. Their loss is considerable.

December 22.—The Paris Moniteur publishes an official dispatch from General Canrobert that, notwithstanding the bad weather the siege works continue, the French and British co-operating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by some, which generally cost the assailants dear. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the mill at night, also a corps of volunteer rifles. French redoubts to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay.

The enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has to be hollowed out yet. The works advance steadily. A reconnoissance reports that there are only pickets on the bank of the Tschernaya, the main Russian army having moved probably toward Eupatoria. The officers of Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned as a year. The Czar's sons Michael and Nicholas were to return to the Crimea on the 7th.

December 22.—Admiral Hamelin telegraphs that 8000 French had arrived in the camp between the 18th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople. The Admiral says:—Attempts at sorties take place every night, but the Russians are always vigorously repulsed. The French on the 22d had only 1400 wounded and 1300 sick. The army suffered from wet, not cold. A spurious dispatch from Odessa stated that General Liprandi on the 25th was abolished. Balaklava. A heavy snow-storm prevailed.

Dec 25.—General Canrobert writes: "We shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can. We are full of confidence." The Allies on the 25th had to open fire. The plan of operation was said to be, that fire was to be continued without cessation for forty-eight hours, to be followed by a general assault from both French and British.

A letter from the Sultan, dated 25th Dec., orders Omar Pasha to go immediately to the Crimea, to concert measures with the allied generals.

Dec. 20.—Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 25th and 26th of December nothing remarkable had occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 24th, in one of which eleven officers and thirty-three soldiers were taken prisoners, and a considerable number were killed.

In consequence of bad weather, the siege operations progressed but slowly. According to telegraphic dispatches from both armies, they were preparing for the assault on the South side of Sebastopol.

On December 28th, considerable Russian reinforcements reached Odessa. Admirals Dundas and Lyons and Boat are at present in command of the fleet.

Constantinople advices say that the siege works had advanced so far, that direct communications were provided between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian forces near Balaklava, to whom provisions could only be sent by roundabout paths along the coast. Although the works of attack were in a very forward state, the correspondent of the Press believes that nothing serious can be attempted against Sebastopol before the 15th of January.

The Paris Moniteur announces that the Turkish Government shows great diligence in providing supplies of ammunition and shipping repairs to the Allies.

ASIA.

Trebizond letters of the 5th, contain important news. The Russian army encamped at Bajasid, had advanced to Topak Kaleh, and some consternation prevailed at Trebizond, where the garrison was strong but badly organized.

December 23.—A strong Russian force attacked the redoubt at Kaleh. The garrison, aided by English officers and Polish Generals, repulsed the attack, but their situation is still precarious.

The Porte has sent commissioners to reorganize the army of Anatolia and Circassia.

The Russians have formed in various parts of Circassia corps of native militia with Russian officers.

Mouktee Pasha has been ordered to take the command-in-chief of the army, in Asia.

DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Respecting the conference at Vienna, the following transpires:

On the 28th of December, r. m. the Austrian, French and English Plenipotentiaries met in the apartments of the Earl of Westmoreland. They then drew up and signed a kind of protocol, or rather a minute, of the exact and precise interpretation which the Governments unanimously attach to the four points. The Austrian Minister then carried this document up stairs to an apartment where Prince Gortschakoff was in waiting, in company with Count Arnim and Baron Manteuffel, as the representatives of Prussia. In their presence, the Austrian Plenipotentiary communicated to Prince Gortschakoff those provisions of the Allied Powers, and asked him to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve.

Prince Gortschakoff replied that his instructions did not go so far; his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, but he would send off a courier, and hoped to receive further instructions within three days. Our informant says that the terms proposed to Gortschakoff were neither hard nor humiliating. There was no mention of the razing of Sebastopol, nor of the reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Gortschakoff requested fourteen days delay to obtain instructions from St. Petersburg, which was granted; consequently, it will be a fortnight ere any thing is decided. Hostilities will continue in the meantime. It is said that the Russian interpretation is other but little from that of the Allies, thereby affording a chance, although a slight one, for peace.

Private correspondence says that the Prussian note of Dec. 19, sent to London and Paris, states that Prussia has examined the treaty made by the envoys in the three separate conferences on the 15th. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the protocols of Vienna, and the four points, are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on the 8th of August, gives her moral support. Consequently Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and has even engaged under certain eventualities, to military cooperation. Prussia is therefore disposed to join in new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prussia adheres to the general scope of the treaty of Dec. 2, and is willing to reconcile an analogous arrangement, but an exact and precise determination of the meaning of the guarantees, will be the pivot on which all Prussia's diplomatic measures will turn.

It is generally stated that a treaty is actually signed between France and Austria, and that France guarantees to Austria the possession of her Italian provinces. The London times however, discredits the existence of any such treaty.

Austria has called upon Prussia to place her army on a war-footing, but the Prussian semi-official journals say that Prussia will not assent to this.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times has created considerable excitement in England, by advocating in the boldest terms the removal of Lord Raglan from his command in the East, on the ground of incompetency. The Times is also vigorously writing down the Ministry, and points to the Marquis of Dalhousie, the present Governor of India as the only man capable of the position of Minister of War.

The Queen has written an autograph letter sympathizing with her wounded soldiers.

Barthelemy, a French refugee, has been sentenced to death in London for the murder of his wife's father.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending December 8th, show a decrease in exports amounting to nearly two millions sterling.

Messrs. Morewood & Rogers iron merchants of London, have failed for upward of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. Their assets are said to be large.

The motion to set aside the adjudication of Edward Oliver's bankruptcy has been further adjourned.

FRANCE.

Subscription to the new loan were opened on the 24 of January, and a good business was done. Considerable gold came from England.

The French Baltic fleet is ordered to re-assemble at Brest and Cherbourg. Business was very active during Christmas week in Paris. Accounts from the industrial districts were most satisfactory. There were immense demands for space in the Crystal Palace, and a new gallery was ordered to the buildings. The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie notify that they will not accept any present from the French Exhibition.

RUSSIA.

An imperial manifesto was issued December 26th, calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for war. An additional revenue is to be raised on salt and tobacco. The export of furs from Poland is forbidden.

Important changes are being made among the higher officers of the Russian army. General De Berg has been appointed Commandant of Finland. A general classification of the military authorities of the Baltic provinces has been ordered to take place at St. Petersburg.

GERMANY.

The Diet of Saxony was closed on the 20th ult., by a brief speech from the Throne.

The Bavarian army is now on a war-footing.

The Prussian Government and the Zollverein have forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Prussian Government has also issued a notice calling attention to the law forbidding Prussians to enlist in any foreign service.

The offer of the cession of Austrian railways to French capitalists, for a sum of $250,000,000, was definitely concluded on the 1st.

Eight Austrian batteries of eight guns each are to be supplied with iron cotton.

SWITZERLAND.

The new Ministry is thus composed: Mr. Ferrer President and Foreign Minister; Druey, Minister of Finance; Naeff, of the Post-office; Herase, Minister of War; Munzenger, of Commerce; Franscini, Minister of the Interior.

Mr Vay has presented a draft of a treaty with the United States to the Federal Council, and requested its ratification by the whole Federal Assembly. A private dispatch from Berne, on the 20th, says that the British Charge d'Affaires addressed an official demand to the Federal Council, for permission to enlist cadres. The Council is said to have replied only by a formal refusal, stating that Switzerland would maintain absolute neutrality in this great war. This is thought doubtful.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is said to look very coldly on the English proposals to enlist soldiers for the war. The Duke of Serillana succeeds Colorado as Minister of Finance.

ITALY.

Three shocks of an earthquake had been felt in Piedmont. At 3 o'clock in the morning on the 20th ult a labor riot broke out at Carrara, in consequence of which forty-six were placed in state of siege and all arms in the hands of the citizens were ordered to be delivered up within six hours after notice.

NAPLES, Dec. 22.—The weather has been exceedingly stormy for the last three weeks, and much damage has occurred to the shipping.

The "Immaculate Conception" was celebrated by a torchlight festival, and the Neapolitan army, while it lasted, was placed under special benediction.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC.—Owing to threatened disturbances in Brescia and Verona, the theatres were ordered to be closed and public assemblies were prohibited.

Later from Texas by the Steamship Chas. Morgan.

The steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt. Lawless, arrived at a late hour Monday night, from Indianola via Galveston, bringing dates from the latter place to Sunday last.

The Galveston News of the 20th has the following item:

The dredging house on the Low Wood plantation of Messrs R. & D. Mills took fire night before last, (Thursday night,) and was entirely consumed, together with 500 or 600 hogsheads of sugar and 1200 barrels of molasses. The whole of which, we learn, is a total loss. The fire, we understand was accidental. The sugar mill, machinery, etc. is in a separate building, and was not injured. This is one of the heaviest losses by fire we have ever had to record in our State.

Several deaths from scarlet fever had occurred at Lockhart.

The Marshall Republican has the particulars of a bloody and fatal affray which occurred at a drinking house at Sugar Hill in Panola county, on the evening of the 24th ult. The affray was commenced by a quarrel between a man named Crain and one John Glass, the latter shooting an old man named Neary dead for interfering; while Neary's son was stooping over his father he was stabbed in the back by Simeon Glass, John's brother; young Neary then rose and rushed upon the murderer of his father, wrenched the pistol from his grasp, pursued him through the house into the yard, and killed him with a bowie knife. While this was taking place, Simeon Glass was shot dead by several of the crowd whom he had attacked with his knife. One man named Haywood, used a double-barrel gun, and probably fired the fatal shot. It was thought that young Neary could not recover from his wound.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

We have received Brownsville papers to the 6th inst., but they contain nothing of importance. We extract the following items:

During the past few months several lots of machinery have passed through this place into Mexico, and others are now here awaiting importation. This machinery is destined for the working of mines and factories in the Northern States of that Republic. This fact alone ought to give a new stimulus to enterprise and progress among our neighbors. With millions and millions of dollars invested in the country, the whole valley in its extent would be protected by a general law, and the whole affair would be placed on the greatest advantages.

Recently several large importations of goods have been made through the place into Mexico. The fact should teach a salutary lesson to our people. There is no necessity that New Orleans is in this instance, should supply the opening market. The rich mines of the Valley and also the staple abound richly, as has been repeatedly proved.

Texas is generally looked upon as a consuming and not a producing country. It is supposed that while millions of dollars worth of different manufactures and provisions are annually taken into the country, none is ever taken out of it. Such is not the case. The books of the Deputy Collector of Customs at the Portes exhibit a receipt of the handsome sum of twelve thousand dollars, from articles exported from Mexico into the United States, through Brownsville alone, and when we take into consideration the amounts received at the different other ports in the District, the port Point Isabel, the Aransas, Colorado, Rockport, Rio Grande City, Roma, Carrizo and Laredo the amount of duties received cannot, during the past year, have fallen short of $500,000.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

BY THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The Steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday morning, with dates from that city to the 22d and from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst.

Capt. Forbes reports that the American brig Prospero Alfonso, from this port, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st inst.

We copy from yesterday's Evening Picayune the following summary of the intelligence by Orizaba:

The papers before us give accounts of several successful attacks on bodies of revolutionists by Government troops.

Col. Echegaray announces that he arrived at Piedras Negras, at 3 P. M. on the 7th inst., and finding that a body of over 400 insurgents had just quitted the place, pursued them and routed them, killing and wounding many, and taking five prisoners and some horses and arms.

Col. Mejaza announces that he had attacked and put to flight the band of Augustin Nunez, killing two and taking their leader, Francisco Troyo, prisoner. Col. Jose Maria de la Cruz Vega announces that, on the 31st ult., a band led by Clemente Serrato was attacked by a detachment of the forces under his command, about five leagues from Purruandiro, that they were routed and Serrato captured; and that on the 8th he was shot.

In Oajaca the rebellion is said to have been put down. Col. Solis is reported to have routed a band at Atlo on the 5th inst., killing forty of them, and wounding many others, and capturing a 4-pounder piece.

In Guerrero, on the same day, at the Negoria Hill, another band was attacked and routed with considerable loss, and the capture of some ammunition.

The Mexican national schooner Rosario, an old unseaworthy vessel, was wrecked at Alvarado Bar, two female passengers losing their lives in the occasion.

The French brig-of-war Obligado had arrived at Tuxpinas, to inquire into the circumstance of the Raousset-Boulbon affair.

The commander, in the name of the French Emperor, thanked the Mexican authorities for the treatment the rebels had experienced. Gov. Arellano subsequently paid a visit to the commander on board of his vessel.

The formal taking possession of the Mesilla Valley by the United States authorities is officially announced in the Mexican papers.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, January 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Regan introduced an act, providing for the interchange of District Judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Gave notice of an act to suppress the carrying of concealed weapons.

Lacoste, according to notice, an act amendatory to an act of 1851, to regulate the forms of holding District Court in the Second District.

Mr Lacy moved that the Assistant Secretary be added to the Committee to take charge of the remains of the late lieutenant Governor, W. W. Farmer. Adopted.

Mr. Robertson gave notice of a bill to appoint an additional Notary, in the parish of Lafayette.

Mr. Macmurdo moved that the Hon B. L. Hodge be added to the Committee on Banks and Banking. Adopted.

Mr. Ryan moved that the Senate now go into election of a President, pro tem, of the Senate, upon which a considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Boatner, Scott, Moore and Trudeau took part, when, finally, Mr. Ryan withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bourdan, according to notice, an act establishing a quarantine. Referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Hodge gave notice of a bill to abolish the deary law.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sims, of Pointe Coupee, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee consisting of five members of the House and —— of the Senate to examine the affairs of the swamp land Commissioners.

Mr. Bourdan, of Terrebonne, introduced a resolution that members appointed on traveling committees received only their necessary traveling expenses. Lost.

Mr A Straughter, of Caddo, gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce bills relative to successions and sheriffs.

Mr McWhorter introduced a bill to incorporate the Physico-Medico Society of Baton Rouge.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Both Houses met in the Hall of Representatives, when eighty-nine members of the House answered to their names and thirty Senators. Hon P. K Wagner nominated Hon John Slidell, and Hon. P. H. Rey nominated Hon John Moore of St Martin.

On his name being announced, Mr. Moore addressed the Senate and House of Representatives as follows:

Mr. President and Mr. Speaker—It this is intended as a mark of respect—if my friends wish to throw away their votes on a Democrat of the old school—of the Jeffersonian school—one who volunteered his services in defence of his country in 1812, who since 1832 has been a non-descript Whig, tried in the crucible over and over again, and found without dross, then let them use my name. I can have no objection. I intend it as a mark of respect merely, but I decline here most emphatically that I am not a candidate, never expect to be a candidate, and do not desire to be a candidate for this high office.

Mr Slidell received a majority of twenty-nine votes.

PAGE & BACON.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 15th instant, referring to the suspension of Page & Bacon, the bankers, says:

"We look for an early resumption by this house. The energy and exhaustless resources of Henry D Bacon will not brook things as they are. He was, we have reason to suppose, fairly taken by surprise by the events of last week.

"We hope to hear, and we expect to hear, though we have not a word from any one authorized to speak for him that Mr. Bacon will shortly open a banking house at New York, and that the three houses at San Francisco, New York and St Louis will continue to conduct, but within their own control, the immensely large and profitable business in gold shipments, which they have secured in California.

"It is supposed by many that if they had had this arrangement all along, and their business certainly justified it, the recent ill fate would not have befallen them."

The brig Ithi, twelve days later from St. Thomas arrived at Philadelphia on the 18th. She left in port the brig C. C. Billings for New York, the steamer Clyde, from New York and the U. States ship Falmouth for Le Seigle in two days. On the 30th she saw a large ship on the Spanish coast in latitude 40, longitude 7 50 with Lloyd's signals, and sails backed, but was unable to ascertain her name.

State Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—There has been no business of general interest transacted in either House to-day.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 23.—The following steamers passed down yesterday bound for New Orleans: Elephant, T. P. Leathers and Decatur Wave at 8, Crystal Palace at 4, and National at 9 A. M., and Rainbow at 6 P. M.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 24.—The steamer Know-Nothing passed down at 5 A. M., and H. M. Wright at half past 5 P. M., to-day, both bound for New Orleans.

The river has fallen six teen inches since Saturday.

Ohio River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The river has fallen three inches, and the weather is mild and pleasant. The steamers Swallow, Hungarian and Glendale have arrived from New Orleans, and the steamer Sultana has left for that port.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The river here is about stationary. Of Whisky sales were made to-day at 25 cents per gallon. Sales of Flour at $7 75 per barrel. There has been nothing done in Provisions.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—There are now but five feet water in the river at this point, and it is still falling.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The weather is intensely cold. Heavy rains fell on Saturday night, and the river is rising, there being now seven feet four inches water in the canal, and six feet on the falls. The total number of hogs killed around the falls to date is 281,000.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—The river here continues to rise slowly. The weather is very cold, and the storm of Saturday night extended east as far as Boston.

The steamer A. L. Shotwell arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The river here has fallen eight inches. Flour has advanced, with sales at $7 80 to 7 85 per bbl. Whisky still sells at 26c. Nothing has been done in hogs or provisions.

PITTSBURGH, Jan 23.—There are now five feet water in the river here, and it is again falling.

Kentucky Know-Nothing State Covention.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The Know-Nothing State Convention held here has adjourned without making any nominations.

The Massechusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—General Henry Wilson, the Know-Nothing candidate for United States Senator for six years, has been elected on the part of the House of Representatives by a majority of one hundred. The Senate has yet to vote on the question.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cotton to-day is dull. Ohio Flour has declined 25c., with sales at $8 62 to $8 per bbl. Pork and Lard are firm, Money is in good supply.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Our cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency. Sales were made to-day of 6 000 bales, including 5,500 in transitu; we quote Orleans Middling at 9 cents. Flour is a trifle easier at unchanged rates. Pork has slightly advanced, with sales of 3,000 barrels at $12 37 to $12 50 for old mess, and $12 25 to $12 37 for prime. Keg Lard sold today at 10½ cents. Coffee is dull with a tendency towards a decline.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Cotton remains unchanged. The sales to-day were only 300 bales. Flour is again lower, common to good Ohio brands having been sold at $8 56½ to $9 00 per barrel. Sales of Western mixed Corn have been made at 98 cents. Pork is unchanged and firm. Coffee dull.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—Night.—The river here is falling, there being now seven feet water in the canal. The Mississippi is full of heavy floating ice above Cairo, and the insurance companies refuse to take risks on cargoes. The steamers Highflyer, Lexington, Granite State and Monarch have arrived from New Orleans, and the David White, Gleady Burke, Alice Shotwell and Lexington departed for that port. The weather continues very cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Night.—The Ohio has fallen five inches since our last. Weather pleasant. Sales of Flour at $7 80 to $7 85. Whisky 25½c. Hogs are firm at $6. Provisions quiet; of bulk meat, sales of Sides have been made at 5¼ to 5½c, and of Shoulders at 4¼ to 4½c per pound. Mess Pork sold to-day at $11 50 per barrel, and No. 1 Lard at 8½c per pound.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.—The river is still falling, and there are now but five feet water in the channel.

Secretary Guthrie.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Rumors have been current that Secretary Guthrie intends resigning, but they are without the least foundation.

Non-arrival of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, Evening.—The Collins steamship Pacific, now over eleven days out from Liverpool for this port, has not yet made her appearance. She will probably arrive in the morning, with one week's later intelligence from Europe.

An American weekly paper, under the proprietorship and management of Chas. L. Fleischmann, has been started in Paris. It is called "The American."

A German, his wife and one child, died a few days ago in St. Louis from asphyxia, produced by the fumes of charcoal which they had ignorantly left burning in the room when they went to bed. The remainder of the family, six children, escaped.

A destructive fire occurred in South Brooklyn on the morning of the 17th, consuming five stores in Court street belonging to Dr. S. P. Townsend. A most dastardly act occurred during the fire. A youth, who was protecting goods on the sidewalk, received a violent blow on the head from one of two Irishmen who were in company, and whose object was plunder. The poor boy was rendered almost insensible, but the villains got no other booty than a shawl, which the little fellow wore on his shoulders.

On the 17th a man named John Krouse was killed on the railroad about three miles from Pittsburgh. He had just stepped off the track from in front of the locomotive, and turned to escape the dog when the beam of the cow-catcher struck him and fractured his skull.

Adam Baker is under arrest in Philadelphia to answer a charge of having murdered his wife by administering poison to her in December last. He is in prison awaiting the result of a chemical analysis of the contents of deceased's stomach.

An explosion of gas took place on the night of the 17th inst. in a house of ill-fame in Boston, at No. 158 Endicott street, which blew out a portion of the brick wall of the building, smashed the windows, etc. Frances Craig, a young woman who was boarding there, was terribly, and probably fatally burned, and Matilda Pinteau, another girl, was thrown down stairs and badly injured.

NEGRO KILLED.—On Wednesday last, a negro man named Jesse, on the plantation of W. H. Thomas, in this county, was shot and killed by his overseer, Peter H. Goin in self-defence. The negro avowed he would not submit to a whipping from the overseer, and when Mr. Goin attempted it the negro cracked up a billet of wood in defence, when the overseer drew a pistol and shot him. Verdict of the Coroner's jury, "Justifiable homicide."—[Holmesville (Miss.) Independent, 13th.

QUEER MATRIMONIAL FREAK.—A letter from a citizen of Livingston county, Ky., to the Danville Tribune, relates the following bit of family history in that neighborhood:

A widow lady took an orphan boy to raise, quite small and when arrived at the age of eighteen she married him, she then being in her fiftieth year. They lived many years together happy as any couple. Ten years ago they took a notion to get a divorce. This fall the old lady died, being 76 years of age, and in seven weeks after the old man married the girl they had raised, he being 68 years old, and she 18.

DUELS AND DUELING.

We have received from B. M. Norman, No. 11 Camp street, a copy of a work, recently published in Boston by Messrs. Crosby, Nichols & Co., bearing the title of "Notes on Duels and Dueling: alphabetically arranged; with a Preliminary Historical Essay. By Lorenzo Sabine." It contains three hundred and eighty pages of matter, exclusively devoted to accounts of duels and essays on the subject.

The work is a very curious and very interesting one, but is by no means what it ought to be. The author evidently thinks that he is the first historian of the duello, and accordingly stretches his narrative from the time of the combat between David and Goliah down to a later moment than when Soulé shot the Marquis de Turgot. The author asserts that the fight between the Israelite and the Philistine was a regular and approved duel, waged by the former for the purpose of getting Saul's daughter in marriage, and quotes the language of the giant in corroboration. Goliah, according to the history of Samuel, said: "I defy the armies of Israel this day; give me a man, that we may fight together." He cites Josephus, also, who says that when David had accepted the offer of battle, and proposed weapons used in driving away dogs, Goliah asked, "Dost thou take me for a man, but a dog?" To which David very insultingly replied: "No, not for a dog, but for a creature worse than a dog." This rather early personal combat is attended with accounts of similar rencounters between Polynices and Eteocles, Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Saladin, and other old-time gentlemen.

There is far more amusement in the volume than one would expect to find in such a work. The case of Major Millas and Fenton, in Ireland, in which the former gentleman was shot, is an illustration. The Judge, in summing up the evidence, said to the jury: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I will. The law says the killing a man in a duel is murder, and I am bound to tell you it is murder; therefore, in the discharge of my duty; I tell you so; but I tell you at the same time, in *future* duel than this I never heard of in the whole *course* of my life!" Two physicians, by the names of Mead and Woodward, fought in England, and the latter slipping, his opponent exclaimed, "Take your life." To which the prostrate Galen replied, "Any thing but your physic." "Old Put," one of the heroes of our revolution, was very old also in his ideas of the code. He agreed to meet a British officer at a specified place and hour, without seconds. When the Briton required to the spot he was greeted by a shot from "Old Put," lying in *perdu* about thirty rods off. While "Put" was re-loading, the officer approached and asked, "What are you about to do? Is this the conduct of an American officer and man of honor?" "What am I about to do?" replied the General. "A pretty question to put to a man you intend to murder! I'm about to kill you, and if you don't beat a retreat in less time than it takes Old Heath to hang a tory, you are a gone dog." The officer fled. The old wolf-hunter accepted another challenge from a British officer. At the appointed time and spot the officer found him seated near a barrel—apparently of gunpowder—smoking a pipe. He asked the Englishman to sit on the other side of the barrel, and remarking that "there was an equal chance for both," set fire to the match. The officer retreated in a hurry, when Old Put laughed at him, saying, "You are just as brave a man as I took you to be; this is nothing but a barrel of onions, to try you by; but you don't like the smell."

The work contains the history of many fights, however, that were more tragic than comic, and chiefly those of this country. It is very full in particulars concerning the Hamilton and Burr, Cilley and Graves, and Clay and Randolph duels. But it omits many others more desperate than these, and one be considered only a superficial affair. The author has omitted more than one half of the fights that have occurred in the South-west, and given very imperfect accounts of those alluded to; only thirteen are mentioned as having taken place in this city. Of all those fought in this country a large proportion have been between gentlemen connected with newspapers, which shows that they have the shedding of blood as well as of ink to attend to. We say it omits mention of some of the most notable duels in this section, and whoever peruses the work, will find many corroborations of our statement, suggested by his own memory.

A new edition is spoken of as probable, and we would advise the author, before it is issued, to read the very able "History of Duelling," in two volumes, written by Dr. J. G. Milligna, and published by Beatley, of London, in 1841. That work is exceedingly complete in its details, and very valuable to those interested in such literature. The latest of Mr. Sabine's compilation is not very evident, unless it be the result of idleness and a fancy for that which is out of the usual current of affairs. He neither approves nor condemns dueling, but treats it as a statistician, leaving every reader free to form his own opinion. The Irish code of honor, as established and written out at Galway, is given together with the enactments of different State Legislatures on the subject of dueling. Most of them pronounce it murder if one party is shot, and all of them prohibit it under severe penalties.

We shall pursue the course of Mr. Sabine so far as the expression of an opinion as to the abstract right and propriety of single combats is concerned. As there are cases where killing is justifiable—in self-defense or the defense of others—so there may be cases where no resort for the redress of injuries is open but that of the duel. We abide by our former opinion, however, that so long as the enactments on our statute book prohibit these meetings, the enactments should be obeyed, and every judge should follow the course of Judge Fletcher in laying down the law: "The law says the killing a man in a duel is murder, and I am bound to tell you it is murder; therefore, in the discharge of my duty, I tell you so." If there are extenuating circumstances let them be adduced in behalf of a pardon. [Crescent.

PETRIFIED HUMAN BODIES.—A few days since the body of Mrs. Loy, wife of George P. Loy, who died twenty-four years ago, and was buried some three miles from Dayton, Ohio, was disinterred, to be removed to a cemetery. Both the coffin and the body, to the surprise of all present, were found to be in an excellent state of preservation. The Dayton Enquirer says:

The shroud, and indeed all the covering which was upon the body at the time of interment, twenty-four years ago, had disappeared—not a vestige of them remained. The body was perfect, except the right leg, from the knee to the ankle joint, where the flesh seemed to have wasted away, and lay at the bottom of the coffin in a substance resembling ashes mixed with sand. With the exception of decay the body and limbs exhibited the same perfect—nay it exterior they did when life and animation were in the body.

The body, indeed had been petrified. It was by some strange quality of the earth, turned into stone of a drab, or, more properly speaking, flesh color; and the object of the artist might imitate, but could not make so close a resemblance to the "human form divine." The smile which lighted up her countenance at the moment when death gently untied the cord which bound the soul to clay, still seemed to linger upon the face of stone.

The grave of the grand-child of Mr Loy was next entered, and the coffin exhumed. It was also found to be heavy and when opened, the corpse presented much the same appearance as that of Mrs Loy. It was not as perfect, however, although petrified.

Wm. H. Webb has commenced building at New York a propeller of 600 tons, to run between San Francisco and the Russian possessions at the North-west.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1855.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Bayard the bill to authorize the en

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE LAST SAVED.

Several years ago, says the New York Evangelist, we were crossing the Atlantic Ocean. One afternoon the passengers were sitting in the cabin, when we heard a cry, the most fearful that ever rings through the ship. "A man overboard!" We flew to the deck, and there saw struggling in the water, a cabin boy, who a few moments before had gone out on the bowsprit to bring a seaman's clothes, and had been swept off by a powerful wave. He saw it coming and tried to hold on, but his arms were too weak for a mighty billow. The wind was blowing almost a gale, the sea ran high, and the waves were roaring. At the ship flew before the blast, the boy was every instant drifting farther from us. The scene at this moment baffles description. The whole ship's company, four hundred persons, were gathered on deck; women crying, and all in consternation, that they could not, instantly snatch him from a watery grave. The voice of the captain rang through the ship, ordering the boats to be put down, and the ship to be put about. The mate and a couple of stout sailors sprang into the boat, and it was lowered away. In an instant she touched the sea, and with long and swift strokes of the oars the seamen drove her through the water. It was a pull for life.

The boy by this time had drifted perhaps a half mile astern. We saw him afar off, a mere speck upon the waters, now altogether lost to sight, and now tossed into view by a wave. The boat grew smaller in the distance. Rising and falling with the waves, it sometimes almost sunk out of view. Never shall we forget the anxiety with which we followed the boat. At length it seemed to approach the distant speck, a motion was made, as if the men were catching at something in the water, as if they were pulling something on board. And then the boat turned its head toward the ship. As yet we could not see distinctly whether the boy had been picked up or sunk. The boat came alongside and was hoisted up by the side of the ship, with the hearty pulls of almost all on board. We were not quite sure of the result, till we saw the mate step upon the deck, wrapping in his strong arms a cold, shivering, almost dead boy. Never did we experience such a feeling of relief as at that moment. A murmur of approbation and joy, though almost choked with tears, ran through the ship; a thrill like that which comes through heaven when a human soul, shipwrecked, and about to perish, is rescued and brought back to God!

Every man is somewhat in the situation of that boy struggling like a strong swimmer on the sea of life. And when one is saved from the billows which threaten to engulf him, there goes up from those on high, who are spectators of the scene, a shout like the sound of many waters!

ANCIENT BABYLON.

It will not be forgotten that the French Government, two or three years ago, sent three gentlemen to make scientific and artistic researches in Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. One of them, M. Jules Oppert, has just returned to Paris, and it appears from his report that he and his colleagues thought it advisable to begin by confining themselves to the exploration of ancient Babylon. This task was of immense difficulty, and it was enhanced by the excessive heat of the sun, by privations of all kinds, and by the incessant hostility of the Arabs. After a while M. Oppert's two colleagues fell ill, so that all the labors of the expedition devolved on him. His first of all made excavations of the ruins of the famous suspended gardens of Babylon, which are now known by the name of the Hall of Amran-ibn-Alie, and he obtained in them a number of curious architectural and other objects, which are destined to be placed in the Louvre at Paris, and which will be described hereafter. He next, in obedience to the special orders of his government, took measures for ascertaining the precise extent of Babylon—a matter which the reader is aware has always been open to controversy. He has succeeded in making a series of minute surveys, and in drawing up detailed plans of the immense city. His opinion is that even the largest calculations as to its vast extent are not exaggerated; and he puts down that extent at the astounding figure of 500 square kilometres, French measure (the square kilometre is 1,196 square yards.) This is very nearly eighteen times the size of Paris. But of course it does not say that this enormous area was occupied, or any thing like it; it comprised within the walls huge tracts of cultivated lands and gardens, capable supplying the population with food in the event of a siege. M. Oppert has discovered the Babylonian and Assyrian measures, and by means of them has ascertained exactly what part of the city was inhabited, and what part was in fields and gardens. On the limits of the town, properly so called, stands as against the flourishing town of Hillah. This town, situated on the banks of the Euphrates, is built with bricks from the ruins, and many of the household utensils and personal ornaments of its inhabitants are taken from them also. Beyond this town is the vast fortress strength-ened by Nebuchadnezzar, and in the midst of it is the royal palace—itself almost as large as a town. M. Oppert says that he was also able to distinguish the ruins of the famous Tower of Babel—by far the most imposing, and stand on a site formerly called Borsippa, or the Tower of Languages. The royal town, situated on the two banks of the Euphrates, covers a space of thirty seven square kilometres, and contains most interesting ruins. Among them are those of the royal palace, the fortress, and the suspended gardens. In the collection of curiosities which M. Oppert has brought away with him is a plan, which he declares to date from the time of one of the Chaldean sovereigns named Nabonid, that is, some where about one thousand six hundred years before Jesus Christ; also a number of copies of cuneform inscriptions, which he has every reason to believe that he will be able to decipher.

ANECDOTE OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which, owing to some change in the wind or weather, had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return through them most hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to increase rather than to diminish. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of there being great cause for anxiety in the minds of those around. Presently, however, he took to the water and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come on board; but he would not go within their reach, and continued swimming about a short distance from them. After a while, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divined his apparent meaning. "Give him the end of a rope," he said, "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown—the dog seized the end in an instant, turned round, and made straight for the shore, where, a few minutes afterwards, boat and crew, thanks to their four-footed friend, were placed safe and undamaged. Was there reasoning here? Noacting with a view to an end, or a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct? [The Zoologist.

VISIT OF THE OLD SOLDIERS TO THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.—We have received from one of the Old Soldiers who accompanied the party to Mount Vernon on the 10th instant an interesting account of the visit to the tomb of *Pater Patriæ*:

About two hundred of the Veterans, headed by the President at their formation and several of the Vice Presidents, having marched in proper military order to the encamping ground, embarked in the Thomas Collyer, which had been chartered for the purpose, and which in a few minutes afterwards got under way for Mount Vernon. They arrived there about noon; but as no notice had been given to Mr. Washington of the intended visit, it became necessary to appoint a committee of five to precede the company from the wharf and give information of their approach. Col. John S. Williams, of this city, Col Baldwin, of New York, and Gen Leslie Combs and Col Todd, of Kentucky, formed the committee. On reaching the mansion they learned that Mr. Washington was absent; but Col Baldwin and his lady, who accompanied him, were acquaintances of the family, and, on announcing their presence, they were invited at once to the private parlor of Mrs. Washington. The moment Mrs. W. was made aware that a committee of the Old Soldiers were in waiting they were sent for to her parlor, and, after the chairman of the committee had been presented to her, and he had severally introduced his colleagues, she proceeded them with great urbanity, and ordered the rooms to be opened for their inspection. By this time the company from the boat had reached the lawn in front of the mansion; and, as many of the delegates were accompanied by their wives and daughters, they made an imposing show. Mr. Whitehurst, the daguerreotypist, had meanwhile paraded the party, and, having placed them in the position which he thought best for an effective picture, Mrs. Washington on the extreme right; on the left the old Soldiers and on their left the ladies of the party and several delegates from the "Sons of Veterans," in their picturesque costumes, and in a conspicuous position apart, for arranged his specimen and in a moment the several groups were portrayed to the life. After this they all moved in solemn silence to the tomb, where an appropriate prayer was addressed to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Wroebrook. This was followed by several addresses, not the least eloquent or interesting of which was one by John Wilson, a delegate of the Six Nations. After these ceremonies the "Keys of the Bastile, the gift of Lafayette to Washington, was held up by Mrs. Washington to the admiring gaze of the assembly. The daguerreotypist then took a second impression of the company as they stood grouped around the grave; and thus the ceremonies ended.

Such a scene was never before witnessed, and it is hardly probable that a similar one will ever again be; for it will no doubt long dwell in the memory of every individual who formed a part of it, and they will all cherish a grateful feeling to the lady of the mansion for her kind and hospitable reception of them. [Washington Union.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15, 1855.

SENATE.—Mr. Weller submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to interrogate the senate what progress has been made by that Department in the defences at the harbor of San Francisco, Cal, and what is the present condition of said works. Agreed to.

The Senate considered and passed the joint resolution in relation to sending relief to the Arctic Expedition under command of Dr. Kane, and the bill to amend an act to establish a land district in the State of Florida to be called the District of Tampa.

The House bill, making appropriations for the transportation of the U. S. mail by ocean steamers and otherwise during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1855 was taken up and debated at some length by Messrs Reid, Mason, Clayton, Weller, Brown, Broadhead, Benjamin Toucey Gwin, Dixon, Hunter and Jones of Tennessee; after which it was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend and modify the judicial system of the United States was then taken up and debated; after which the Senate went into executive session, and after some time adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr Letcher brought to the attention of the House the fact that Wm P Chase petitioned an appropriation to answer certain questions propounded to him by the select committee heretofore appointed to inquire whether money has been offered to any member, or other illegal or improper means used for the purpose of securing the passage of the bill to extend the Colt patent for seven years, and also whether money has been offered to any member of either illegal or improper means used, to secure the passage or defeat of any bill through Congress, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Letcher caused a report of the select committee to be read, which concluded with a resolution ranking the dissent to take action in the premises, with a view to compel Mr Chase to appear before them to give further testimony.

From the reading of a part of the printed testimony, it appears that Mr. Chase, in reply to a question by the committee, said that notwithstanding the rule requiring it to lay on the table one day; carried. Resolution adopted.

A report was introduced by Mr. Cullom to appoint a joint committee of both houses to examine the condition of the buildings of Franklin College.

Rule suspended with said resolution passed.

Mr Hatch, of St Helena, moved to take up the bill introduced at the last session to change article 8 of the Constitution; carried. The bill to the order of the day for Monday next.

Sundry unimportant bills were introduced.

An act passed the third reading to change the name of Mary Ellen Sir Whorter, daughter of Geo. C. McWhorter, to Anna Wallis McWhorter.

The House took up the resolution of the Senate appointing a committee, of the two houses to examine into the condition of the several railroad companies in which the State is a stockholder or has an interest; passed.

The committee consists of eight members, three in the Senate and five in the House.

House adjourned until Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHERIDAN AND HIS SON TOM.—Sheridan had a great distaste for any thing like metaphysical discussions, whereas Tom had taken a liking for them. Tom tried one day to discuss with his father the doctrine of "necessity." "Pray, my good father," said he, "did you ever do any thing in a state of perfect indifference; without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?"

Sheridan, who saw what was coming, and by no means relishing such subjects, even from Tom, or any one else, said: "Yes, certainly."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, indeed."

"What, total indifference—total, entire, thorough indifference?"

"Yes, total, entire, thorough indifference."

"My dear father tell me what is it that you can do with—mind—total, entire, thorough indifference?"

"Why, listen to you, Tom!" said Sheridan. This rebuff, as Tom told me, so disconcerted him that he had never forgotten it; nor had he ever again trembled his father with any of his metaphysics. [Moore's Memories.

A MISTAKE IN THE LINEN.—In a certain German town there was a tremendous *furore* about Jenny Lind; who, after driving the whole place mad, left it early one morning. The moment her carriage was outside the gates, a company of students, who had escorted it, rushed back to the inn, demanding to be shown Jenny's bed-chamber, and rushing up stairs into the room, tore up the sheets, and wore them as decorations. An hour or two afterward a bald old gentleman of amiable appearance, an Englishman, who was staying in the hotel, came to breakfast at the *table d'hote*, and was observed to be much disturbed in his mind, and terrified when a student approached him. At last he said, in low voice, to some gentleman near him at table: "You are English, I observe. Most extraordinary people, these German students; raving mad."

"Oh, no," said somebody, "only excitable, but very good fellows, and sensible."

"By heavens, sir!" returned the old gentleman, much decomposed, "then there's some thing political in it, and I em a marked man. I went out for a walk this morning, and, while I was gone, they burst into my bed-room, took away the sheets, and are now patrolling the town in all directions with bits of them in their button-holes."

RESCUE OF A CAPTIVE INDIAN GIRL.—The St. Paul Pioneer gives an account of the capture and inhuman treatment of a young Chippewa girl, by Sioux, into whose possession she fell, and her rescue from a horrible death by a white man. Last summer a hunting party of Chippewas encountered a small band of Sioux, who were out upon the war path. The former were defeated, and all except three, who made their escape, and the young girl, were massacred. The maidens endeavored also to make her escape, and jumping into a canoe, put out upon Otter Tail Lake. The pursuers followed and overtook her, when she threw herself into the water, and endeavored by diving and hiding in a cluster of weeds to elude them. The chief threw his tomahawk and wounded her badly in the side, and afterwards shamed her by a stroke upon the head with a paddle. The brave fellow resolved to retain her as his wife, and brought her to his wigwam, where he had already two wives. Their jealousy was aroused, and the young Chippewa girl was constantly maltreated. The squaws literally putting coals of fire upon her head and cutting her with knives. She resolved to commit suicide, but found it impossible. At this idea was not liked by her savage retainers, and they resolved to enjoy one of their ancient rites by burning the captive at the stake. This fact becoming known to Joseph Campbell, the Sioux interpreter he determined to effect her rescue, and going to the village found and carried off the girl, who was subsequently placed in the charge of the commanding officer at Fond du Lac, and after her wounds were healed conveyed to her kindred, and thence home to her band.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.—Napoleon used to say—"Of all the orders that have ever been created, either in ancient or modern times, there is not one which has been of such advantage to its founders as the Legion of Honor. It is my handi-work, and my masterpiece. No one, either now or in future days, can deny my right to the glory of founding it. I am indebted to it for half my victories." Napoleon stated what was perfectly true. The hope of obtaining the cross has been the parent of incredible acts of valor, many of which have still unknown to the world. Here is one, amongst others, which a chef detachment used to take particular delight in relating: In the course of the night which preceded the battle of Austerlitz one of my brigadiers was grand-duty, which with one of his comrades that he would gain the Cross of Honor the following day. In fact, in a brilliant charge against a superior force, he penetrated the enemy's squadrons, killed five of the enemy with his own hand, and carried off a standard. He was covered with blood, especially on his face, the only visible part of which was his eyes. As he was returning to his regiment the Emperor met him and said—"You have done enough for once, my friend. Go and get your wounds dressed." The brigadier wiping his face with the flag he had captured replied to the Emperor—"I am not wounded at all, sire. It is not my blood which you see, but that of your enemies." Napoleon, delighted at this answer, said—"I make you marshal des logis (quartermaster) and I confer upon you the Cross of Honor." The most singular circumstance in this affair is, that at the moment when the brigadier was thus recompensed the comrade with whom he had wagered his watch arrived, wounded by a pistol shot, which had been fired at him by a general officer, whom he had taken prisoner and whom he presented to the Emperor as another Cross of Honor! said Napoleon, laughing. "I things go on in this way I shall either have to suppress the order, or to decorate the whole of my army."

MEDITATIONS INVENTIVE.—The compound pummel, invented by lieutenant brooke, U S Navy is accomplished that, on inclining the bottom of the sea, the lead detaches itself from the line, but leaves a small iron bolt, which will bring up specimens of the bottom. Professor Bailey, of West Point, has examined by the microscope a specimen brought up from the depth of twelve thousand feet, and found it made up entirely of minute shells, without a particle of mud or gravel. [Washington Globe.

THE LANCASTER GUN A FAILURE.—A letter from the Crimea says:—"The Lancaster guns are a failure. Their power is enormous when the ball strikes the point at which it is aimed; but the gun rarely sends two balls in the same point, and as yet no means have been found to prevent this deviation. In an ordinary gun this defect would not be of importance; but the enormous expense of every ball fired from a Lancaster gun renders it impossible to indulge in my system by which only one ball in six reaches the object at which it is discharged."

Punch says the cloak of religion can sometimes be known by its *fine nap* during the sermon.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.—On Tuesday night, says an English paper a melancholy occurrence took place at the Eagle Furnaces West Bromwich. A man unknown to the workmen, who wore a dejected aspect, went to the above works on Tuesday, and without appearing to have any object, or making any remark to any of the workmen, sat down. After remaining seated a short time, he was desired to move out of the way by one of the men, and he changed his position without making any remark. A workman was engaged about sixteen yards from the spot where he sat, but being busy, did not notice him for ten minutes or so. Happening then to turn his head, he was astonished to see the unfortunate man lying on his face, under the ash grate of the furnace, with all his clothes off except his shirt and trousers, and lying near the spot. He lay, head first, under the grate; his back was raised and nearly touched the bars above. Beneath him the ground was covered with cinders, red hot, and the flame was so strong that he could hardly be discerned. The man laid hold of his leg and drew him out. He was searched all over, and presented a most deplorable spectacle, and was quite dead. It was perfectly evident he could not have fallen under the grate by accident, and it is difficult to conceive the tenacity with which he sought so fearful a death, as he must have crawled, as it were, into a roasting fire. None of the workmen who were near the place heard the deceased make any noise. At the inquest, one of the brothers of deceased stated that a few days before his death he was sent for to the house of deceased's master, and was informed that his brother had gone mad, having turned the chairs and tables over, and after pursuing one of his fellow-servants a considerable distance, had left. The jury returned a verdict that deceased had destroyed himself whilst in a fit of insanity.

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Drawing, Painting, or Embroidery, each.....12 50
Wax Work, per Lesson.....1 00
Incidental Expenses.....1 00

One half the tuition to be paid in advance.

Board can be had at from $10 to $12, including Washing, Lights, etc.

The College located upon Chunnynuggee Ridge, Macon county, Alabama, in the midst of an intelligent community. It has recently been provided with a new Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, adequate to all the purposes of instruction; and no pains will be spared to secure the application of the best and most approved means of developing and training the mind. The President having been for twelve years in charge of the Female College, Macon, Georgia, the Trustees entertain no doubt, from this past success, of his entire ability to make this equal to any school of the same grade in the country.

A tri-weekly line of stages from Eufaula to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, and semi-weekly line from Columbus, Ga, to Chunnynuggee, make it accessible from all points. RICHARD H. POWELL,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Chunnynuggee, Ala, July 15 6m

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. B. F. LAMARRE, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. STANLY, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES BEAUV, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. LOUISIA FARNSUCH, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss ELLEN E. LAMARRE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. PIPPE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN T. DUNKLIN, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THOS. C. DEADY, A. M., Principal.
....., Assistant.

This Institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr. Mitchell: but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any Female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor Pitts, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary,) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order, that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in perfecting and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

B. J. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry, except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug5—6m26

T. H. JACKSON & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

....AND....

GENTS FURNISHING STORE.

A well assorted Stock of all the latest Styles and Patterns, always on hand, at low and reasonable prices. We solicit a call from our friends. NO 82 COMMON STREET, 2 doors from Camp street. New Orleans. apply.

A. J. TULLY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Union street, *NEW ORLEANS.*

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, the purchase of Plantation Supplies, and the investment and remittance of Money. sept 30 1y

Carpeting! Carpeting!

We have received a large and choice assortment of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of choice quality and new patterns; all of which we are offering at very low prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
sept30 3m 26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse sts.

A. J. WRIGHT & CO.

Cotton Factors,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 35 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Feb. 8*

To All Methodists.

WE HAVE IN PRESS, and shall publish early in December, a work of great importance and value to the Methodist denomination, in all sections of the country. Its title is—

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP.

And comprising in a compact form, a beautiful collection of HYMNS, familiar to the denomination. Set to Music by Rev Wm McDonald of the Maine Conference, and Stephen Hubbard, Esq., Professor of Music.

The talented authors have devoted much time to this work; determined to prepare a book which should meet a denominational want. viz:

A VOLUME OF APPROPRIATE MUSIC,

FOR EVENING AND CAMP MEETINGS, SOCIAL GATHERINGS, THE FIRESIDE, AND THE CHURCH.

We shall publish two editions, one in half binding, to retail at 50 cents, and the other in full cloth to sell for 62½ cents.

A liberal discount will be made from the above prices by the hundred. All orders to be addressed to the publishers

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.
No. 117 Washington Street,
nov18 4t BOSTON.

Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., still continues to devote his whole attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Rectum and Urinary Organs, such as Fistula in Ano, Piles, etc. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb.

He may be seen and consulted in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, from the 1st of December to the 1st of May; and in New York City at No. 37 Irving Place from the 10th of May till the 20th of November of each year.

[From Hall's Journal of Health, New York, September, 1851.]

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.—The card of this gentleman will be found below. Having known the Doctor for a number of years, and the singular success attending his peculiar practice in the diseases named in his card, I offer it as great pleasure to add our own testimony to that of the following, from one of the leading journals of Louisville, Ky.:

[From the Louisville Journal, May 30, 1854.]

Dr. W. Bodenhamer, a distinguished gentleman in his profession, from Louisville, Ky., has settled in our city and has rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel, office No. 1 Irving Place. Dr. B. is well known throughout the South and West, for the successful and skillful treatment of all cases mentioned in his card. [N. Y. National Democrat May 23, 1854.]

It seems from the notice above that Dr Bodenhamer has established himself in the city of New York. We can not commend him too strongly to the people of New York city and of all that section of country. He has devoted about fifteen years in Louisville and New Orleans, to the treatment of the diseases named in his card, and we have always understood that, in the cure of these diseases, he is wholly without a rival anywhere. We know that he has treated not only hundreds but thousands of aggravated cases, and we are assured that, in every instance, he has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, and that too without pain to the patient. He is a skillful physician, and one of the best of men. sept 23

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1854.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO. have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of seasonable Goods, viz:

PRINTED GOODS, comprising Calicoes of various styles and qualities; Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Berages, &c.

LINEN GOODS—Irish Linens of every grade, Linen Drills, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, Brown Linens, Grass Linens, Brown Hollands, Brown and Bleached Duck, Planters' Linens, Farmers' Drills, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs every quality.

SILK GOODS, embracing plain and figured Blk Silks, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Satins, Velvets, Florences, Shawls Hem Kerchiefs, Sewings, &c.

WOOLEN and WORSTED GOODS, comprising De Laines, Barèges, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Canton Cloths, &c.

COTTON GOODS, consisting in part of Brown and Bleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, of every quality and width; Cottonades, Cassimets, Chambrays, Nankeens, Checks, Stripes, Denims, &c., at extremely low prices by the piece and package only.

JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
feb18 47 Camp st.

DAMERON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc.

26 Chartres and 27 Customhouse Streets,

jul *NEW ORLEANS.*

WRIGHT, DAVENPORT & CO.

Commission Merchants, No. 120 Gravier street, New Orleans. fe 6

JEFFERSON BOOK STORE.

W. FLEMMING, *BOOLSELLER and STATIONER*, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets, Fourth District, New Orleans, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants, Colleges, Academies, Public Schools, etc., to my

LARGE STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS,

Consisting in part of—

SPELLING BOOKS, READING BOOKS, DICTIONARIES. Grammars, Rhetoric, Composition, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Astronomy, Drawing, Book-keeping, Geography, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Logic, History, Arithmetic, History, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, etc.

*S

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 2
WHOLE NUMBER 210

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

VOICES OF PIETY.

BY REV. WM. H. SEAT.

O God of purity and love!
In Thee o'er may I find my all;
The ocean depths I long to prove,
Into thy blissful fulness fall.

Thou guide of worlds through boundless space,
Thou guide of angel armies blest,
Thou guide of Israel's chosen race,
O be my guide to endless rest.

O Thou! vast being's central Sun,
Whose light of worlds is but a ray,
O! shine along the course I run,
Resplendent shine, to cloudless day.

Thou being of essential bliss,
Thou source of joy to sainted souls,
Be thou on earth my happiness,
My glory, while duration rolls.

FAITH VENTURES NOTHING.

There is no risk, nothing ventured—not even the possibility of losing anything permanently valuable, by living a life of faith in Jesus Christ. The late Rev. Dr. Simeon, long a tutor in Hoxton College, after many years spent in the service of Christ, as he drew near to death, spoke with great disapprobation of the phrase used by good people —"Venturing on Christ." "When," said he, "I consider the infinite dignity and all-sufficiency of Christ, I am ashamed to talk of venturing on him. O, had I ten thousand souls, I would at this moment cast them all into his hands with the utmost confidence."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OUR PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

Mr. Editor:—During the last week, the Book Committee and Agents of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held a meeting in Nashville, for the purpose of reviewing the operations of the Publishing House since the Session of the General Confsrence. This, of course, brought also into review the business of the Old Agency, as reported by the late Agent at the General Conference. The result of their investigations is embodied in the following Report, which I forward to you for publication in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*. If its publishing shall have the effect of promoting harmony in all parts of the Connection, in regard to our publishing interest, great and permanent good will be the result. It is very desirable that all our Advocates should send forth no "uncertain sound" in reference to a matter so vital to the welfare of the Church, but that their powerful patronage should be secured in its behalf. We have a great work before us, and it cannot be accomplished without a united connectional effort—with that effort our undertakings will, by the divine blessings, be sure to prosper.

THOS. O. SUMMERS.

Nashville, Jan. 29, 1855.

OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

At a recent meeting of the Book Committee and Agents of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address a circular to the friends of the Church, in reference to the operations of its fiscal Agents since the last General Conference. The appointment was based on the fact, that it had come to the knowledge of the Board, that strong dissatisfaction had been felt in various quarters, because the Agents had not met what were deemed just expectations in regard to the purchase of papers, granting credits to papers, and establishing of Depositories at various points. As these expectations were based upon the action of the General Conference, and that action, developed, upon what the General Conference thought to be the condition of our Book Interests at that time, we think it proper to recall attention to the actual stage of things, as presented to that body; hoping thereby to satisfy the minds of all concerned as to the propriety of the course pursued by our Agents since that time.

The following is the exhibit made by the former Agent to the last General Conference:

ASSETS.		
Stereotype plates		7,518 70
Merchandise at Philadelphia		5,000 32
Merchandise at Louisville		21,070 00
Merchandise at Richmond		18,396 88
In notes		30,197 80
In book accounts, etc		4,846 72
In notes and accounts at Louisville		20,228 92
In book accounts at Richmond		9,621 58
In notes and accounts at Charleston		1,052 88
Due from Southern Commissioners—principal		10,285 16
Cash on hand		2,681 82
Cash at Louisville		3,896 67
Cash at Charleston (Agent's or.)		1,474 64
Cash at Richmond		1,205 05
Total		$148,736 30
LIABILITIES.		
Due in notes		5,200 70
Due book accounts		2,697 00
Due at Louisville		16713 80
Due at Richmond		5,885 40
Total Liabilities		31,557 65
Total Assets		148,736 30
Balance in favor of the Publishing Agency		118,177 68

The Agent further reported:

Money received from Carlton & Phillips		$70,000 00
Money received from chartered fund		17,051 05
Old accounts due within the South		64,737 39
Also Assets as follows:		
Payable Feb. 1, 1855	$10,000 00	
Payable Feb. 1, 1856	15,000 00	
Payable Feb. 1, 1857	15,000 00	
Payable Feb. 1, 1858	15,000 00	
Payable Feb. 1, 1859	15,000 00	
Payable Feb. 1, 1860	15,000 00	
Payable Feb. 1, 1861	15,000 00	
Payable Feb. 1, 1862	15,000 00	121,000 00
Total		390,006 12
To this is added—received a transfer of the Nashville, Richmond and Southern Christian Advocates—Presses, Types, Accounts, etc		20,000 00
Making a sum total of		$410,006 12
Present above all liabilities, which were to be placed in the hands of Messrs. Stevenson & Owen, Book agents.		

In the face of these figures, and the action of the late General Conference, touching loans, purchases, etc., no wonder that expectations were indulged by our brethren in the sections referred to. But a careful analysis of the matter will demonstrate that our agents have done the best they could, under existing circumstances. To this we invite special attention.

From the apparent showing, just presented, must be deducted the following amounts:

1. The $70,000 received in cash by former Agent, from Carlton & Phillips; and also the $17,051 05 received from the Chartered Fund, it appears, had been merged by the Agent in the business of the Agency, and is to be found in the $118,177 68, reported as assets, over and above his liabilities; and, therefore, this amount, having been counted twice, must be deducted from the aggregate amount.....$87,051 05.

2. The $20,000 connected with the Advocates is vested in those presses, as heretofore, and is only available for those papers.....20,000 00

3d. Of the $64 737 39, old accounts received from Carlton & Phillips, notwithstanding the pressing applications of the Agents, only about $500 has been collected up to this time; still a large amount of it is good and ought to be paid.....04,237 39

4th. The Bonds on Carlton & Phillips are all on time: the first falling due February 1, 1855; and such has been the deranged condition of the monetary world since the Bonds came into the hands of the present Agents, that they cannot be disposed of but at a heavy discount, to which the Agents are unwilling to submit.....121,000 00

$202,288 44

Which deducted from the aggregate amount, leaves.....$118,077 68

From this amount must be deducted the amount charged to Southern Commissioners, it being merely the amount which had been drawn from the Agent, to pay lawyers' fees and other expenses attendant upon conducting the suit, and should have been placed to the account of profit and loss.....10,285 16

Also, we are informed that the sum paid by the Louisville Depository, on account of the Expositor and Trus Issus, is counted among Assets in the Agent's report, but which should be placed to the account of profit and loss, and therefore deducted from the assets—say.....5,500 000—$21,785 16

This amount subtracted from the $118,677 68, leaves.....$96,892 52

From this amount deduct stock plates, etc., as per Agent's Report.....$47,090 99

Leaving in the hands of present Agents, after paying the acceptances and liabilities of former Agent.....$49,198 53

Since the General Conference the Agents have paid the following amounts, as per order of that body, to wit:

Paid Commissioners	$4,000 00	
Paid lawyers' fees	4,000 00	
Paid salaries and traveling expenses of Bishops	7,700 00	$15 700 00
Which amount deducted, leaves		$33,498 53

Not having had yet a settlement with the Book Agent at Cincinnati, as per decree of the Court, the foregoing sum $33,498 53, consisting of Notes, Accounts, and Cash, is the entire amount now in the hands of the Agents for the purpose of establishing a Publishing House at Nashville, making the loans and purchases, and establishing the Depositories provided for by the General Conference, and supplying the present demand for books.

Now, dear brethren, allow us to ask: Could the Agents, in this state of things, have made the loans and purchases expected, of themselves amounting to $31,000, and have established the Depositories desired, without abandoning altogether, at least for the present, the establishment, or even the commencement, of a Publishing House, as directed by the General Conference? Surely not.

We have been thus particular in our statement of facts, because we are fully persuaded that the dissatisfaction alluded to must have arisen from misapprehensions as to the available assets in the hands of the Agents.

Moreover, allow us to state, that such has been the pressure upon the Agents, they have, upon their own motion, determined to discontinue the Depository at Louisville, believing it best for the general interests to do so.

We assure brethren, that the Agents and every member of the Book Committee are disposed to do all they can, consistently, to meet the wishes of all concerned, and that the Agents and Book Committee agree as to the propriety of the course taken up to this time. We deeply regret the want of ability to meet the wishes of our brethren in every part of the work.

With this *expose* of the whole matter, may we not confidently hope that all parties will be content to wait till the Agents can see the way clear to meet their wishes; and that all sections of the work will unite to sustain the Agents in their great undertaking?

The Agents and Committee are deeply impressed with the importance of unity of action, in the whole Church, to sustain the cause in hand. And be assured, that the warm support of our brethren is valued above all price. Give them then your help, send in your orders for books, and send the money. And let brethren rally around their own papers and local interests, and sustain them till the Agents can come to their help. Our motto then shall be "everywhere—*Our* Church, the whole Church."

In addition, we beg leave to say, that a most judicious purchase has been made of a Publishing House, and that at a cost of about forty thousand dollars it will be fitted up for manufacturing and all other purposes of our publishing interest for the present—including sale-rooms, offices for Agents, Editors, etc. About twenty-two thousand dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Nashville, and will soon be available; which, together with the cash on hand, and the Bonds, maturing, will enable the Agents to meet their liabilities for the premises, and make all necessary purchases of presses and other fixtures, to set the Publishing House in operation at an early day. The Agents have also secured gentlemen who are believed to be highly competent, to take charge of the mechanical departments of the establishment; the Agents and Editors are also at their posts, and the prospects of the future are encouraging. should the Church give the Agents a united and cordial support.

J. HAMILTON.
J. E. EVANS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HOW TO MAKE SABBATH SCHOOLS INTERESTING.

Mr. Editor:—Will you allow, through the medium of your paper, a few remarks on the subject of Sabbath Schools. Though coming from the pen of a lady, yet being the result of long and earnest reflection, perhaps their publication may not be entirely in vain.

I have observed of late years, not only in our own city, but elsewhere, a growing indifference, an apparent want of real interest in the Sabbath Schools. They are irregularly and thinly attended, both by teachers and pupils and it is to be feared that many who attend are not influenced by proper motives. Perhaps a great cause of this want of interest is the monotony attendant upon them, year after year, the same old routine is pursued. There is no variety even in the hymns that are sung. "Come let us join our cheerful songs," "All hail the power of Jesus' name" and one or two others are sung week after week and year after year. Then the same catechisms and question books are brought into requisition with which many of the pupils have been familiar for years. There is no variety—nothing new to engage the minds of the children, and as we all know that novelty and variety are necessary to secure the youthful attention it certainly would not be amiss to introduce occasionally something new in order to secure their hearty co-operation in the good work.

A few years since our superintendent hit upon a plan which proved very successful in rousing the interest of the whole school. This plan was to give us a particular subject, proofs of which we were required to bring on the succeeding Sabbaths. By this means, our Sabbath afternoons, instead of being wasted in sleep, in frivolous conversation or trashy reading, were passed in searching the Scriptures. Our ambition was excited with the hope of being able to present the clearest proofs and thus, not only was our time more profitably spent, but we acquired a more thorough acquaintance with the Bible than we would have acquired by the ordinary routine of question books. Why cannot this plan be again adopted, or at least, tried?

Again, could not a greater variety of books be introduced with advantage? There might be found many excellent religious works finely adapted for the purpose, the Pilgrim's Progress, for instance. Another, also, in common use in Seminaries of learning as one of the text books of the senior class, the Evidences of Christianity. How few, comparatively, of our young people ever pursue the course prescribed for the Senior class and yet how necessary that all should have a clear and distinct understanding of those evidences.

There is a short and concise work on this subject by Bishop Pertons well suited to the more advanced classes.

Another idea has been suggested by seeing the Sunday School Visitor, that is distributed weekly, thrown carelessly aside without even a cursory perusal and perhaps never opened till called on to supply waste paper. Would it not be useful as well as interesting to question the school upon the contents of the paper of the preceding week? This would incite to its careful perusal, and there is certainly much matter in the *Visitor* well calculated to interest and impress the youthful mind.

One more remark. Excite a child's ambition, and you afford him—not the best, certainly, but the surest motive for exertion. Would not this be secured by an occasional celebration. By this, I do not mean the formal affairs usually denominated Sabbath School celebrations, but a regular examination, into the progress of the school. Let questions be asked, and answers required; let the younger portions repeat hymns and verses from the Bible, and let the more advanced give a short history, in their own words, of some important biblical character.

Perhaps my observations may appear to you trivial—perhaps I have attached undue value to the result of my own reflections. If so, I commit them to your tender mercies and leave their publication to your discretion.

SELMA.

Alabama, January 25.

THE MINISTRY AND THE PRESS.

The pastor errs egregiously who fails to give the due credit to the newspaper press as an agent of the evils he would correct, or an instrument of the good he would accomplish. The time has come when newspapers are almost universally read. The family that takes no newspaper is now the exception to the universal custom. And if companionship with a fellow infallibly leaves some impression on the mind, much more does the weekly visit of a friend, in the shape of a newspaper, beget a regard and confidence which give him incalculable power in leading the opinions and forming the character of those who welcome his regular arrival. Probably every minister can trace various erroneous and foolish notions, which meets in some of the families of his parochial charge, directly to the newspaper they take. If so, how plain it is that the proper preventive or corrector of such evils is a newspaper of a different character; and how can he act wisely, how can he act faithfully, if he do not do what he can to introduce such a needed antidote into such families?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor—This body met in Madison, Fla., on the 3d of January. Bishop Capers presiding. The Bishop was in fine health, and brought us through the business of the Conference in five days. The Florida Conference owes Bishop Capers a debt of gratitude. As a young Conference, we have had storms to go through, and Bishop Capers has been with us more than any other Bishop; his very soul has seemed stirred within him for our welfare. Our last was one of the most harmonious ever held in Florida; sunshine beamed upon our pathway.

We had some strong men transferred to our Conference at this session, who will doubtless do us honor and good work. There were also about eight new recruits received by the Conference, some of whom if they are faithful will make stars in our Conference.

Dr. Taylor was with us, and thrilled our hearts with an account of his labors in China. He also gave us a very interesting address on the night of the anniversary of our Missionary Society, presenting at the same time some fragments of China gods, broken by the insurgent army. We are much mistaken if the presence of Dr. Taylor among us does not increase our collections the coming year.

To conclude, after a struggle of ten years, we think that we may safely say, "Florida is ours!" We have only to go up and possess the land, for we are able.

Yours, &c., J. W. MILLS.

APPOINTMENTS.

TALLAHASSEE DISTRICT—S. P. Richardson, P. E.
Tallahassee, J. Anderson.
Quincy, J. R. Plummer.
Leon, J. H. M. Gardner, J. O. Branch.
Leon, (colored mission,) J. Peeler.
Wakulla, A. Peeler.
South Gadsden, S. G. Childs.
Gadsden, T. Gardner.
Bainbridge, T. N. Gardner.
Agent A. B. S., W. Choice.

MADISON DISTRICT—R. H. Rowren, P. E.
Madison, S. Woodberry.
South Madison mission, J. M. N. Low.
Monticello, J. W. Rhodes.
Ancilla Colored Mission, W. W. Griffin.
Hamilton, S. A. McCook.
Columbia, J. M. Hondry.
Suwanee Mission, to be supplied.
Newnanville, J. J. Richards.
Aluchu Colored Mission, J. L. Jerry.
Santa Fe Mission, to be supplied.

THOMASVILLE DISTRICT—P. F. Smith, P. E.
Albany, J. W. Mills.
Baker Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Blakely, D. L. Kennedy.
Milford Mission, to be supplied.
Thomasville, J. C. Sey.
Thomasville Circuit, C. Raiford.
Troupville, F. R. C. Ellis.
Isabella Mission, A. Davis.
Flint River, J. W. Jackson.
Ochlochnee mission, to be supplied.
Clinch mission, to be supplied.
Fletcher Institute, R. H. Luckey.

ST. MARY'S DISTRICT—W. M. Kennedy, P. E.
St. Mary's, F. A. Branch.
Black Creek, W. Peeler.
Jacksonville, D. B. Lyne.
Irwin, J. C. Stockton.
Brunswick, W. Hall.
Centerville, R. J. McCook.
Holmesville Mission, J. E. Williams.
Waresboro, P. B. Bedford.
St. Ilia Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Nassau, R. McK. Tydings.
St. John's mission, W. K. Turner.

TAMPA DISTRICT—G. W. Pratt, P. E.
Tampa and Manatie, J. P. Richardson.
Key West, J. J. Saly.
Ocala, W. T. Harrison.
Orange Mission, F. M. Wilson.
Sumter Mission, W. Edwards.
Hillsboro' Mission, A. Johnson.
Hernando Mission, M. V. Wells.

The next Conference will be held at Bainbridge, Ga.

LATER FROM TEXAS

BY THE STEAMSHIP PERSEVERANCE.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Place, arrived on Saturday morning from Galveston, bringing dates to Thursday last.

The Galveston Ticket has an article in regard to the late visit of Miss Julia Dean, (Mrs. Hayne) to that city, stating that she treated a large audience with disrespect in not responding to its complimentary call at the close of the performance, and that she also broke her engagement with the theatre, playing but six out of the twelve nights stipulated.

The Gazette states that the New Orleans and Galveston steamers, on arriving at the latter city, will hereafter be governed by the following rules:

1. No one will be permitted on the levee with the allowed to board the vessel until the passengers and their baggage shall be landed.

2. No papers will be brought for distribution except a package for each of the city papers, the Tremont House and E. B. Nichols & Co., the agents.

3. Persons representing each daily paper will be allowed to go on board immediately on arrival, to get their appropriate files—friends of lady passengers will be allowed to go on board to receive them.

The Galveston News has the following letter from Sabine City, dated the 25th ult., from which it would seem they have had some very cold weather in Texas:

On Sunday, the 21st inst., two boys by the name of Lewis Kimbell and Amanda Hunt, nearly well, finding a skiff in Sawyer's Lake, bound at the time and returning at night or the next day their friends might be found on the shore anxiously awaiting their return. Early on Monday morning the citizens turned out in search of them, but without success. The Monday Weekly sloop, hands set out and searched the prairie and marsh for two or six miles around, and at night on the return of some of the party, the cannon was fired a quarter of an hour, several guns and rifles were fired and when about three hundred yards of their home, and proceeding about one hundred yards further, they found them both dead within a few feet of each other. It appeared that they had become bewildered and separated; that they could struggle no further, and getting into wet boggy ground, stopped to rest, and fell asleep to wake no more.

The editor of the Jefferson Herald returns thanks to thirty or forty ladies who made and presented him with a bed quilt.

A new steamer, the River Bird, built in New York for the local trade in China, made a very successful trip up the Pearl River. She ran twenty-six miles with a heavy tow on, in one hour and forty minutes, under easy steam. Her register is 800 tons.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHRISTIANS SETTLED.

How necessary for Christians to be settled, established, strengthened in the doctrine of their faith. For this the apostle prayed: "The God of all grace establish, strengthen and settle you." If a Christian is not settled in the knowledge of the essentials of religion he will lose his former strictness and wander, from one opinion to another. The unsettled Christian belongs to the tribe of Reuben—"unstable as water." He is like a ship without ballast, overturned "by every wind of doctrine." Such professors are not pillars in the temple of God, but are reeds shaken by the wind. To be unsettled shows a want of judgment. If the head were not giddy it would not reel so fast from one opinion to another. It argues lightness; feathers will be blown every way, so will feathery Christians.

Now that Christians may be settled in the doctrine of evangelical faith, in these unsettled times, let them remember that the design of the Gospel preached, is to bring about a settlement in religion. The word preached is a hammer, every blow of which is to fasten the nail in the building. The word of the preacher is to fasten the believer to Christ. The word preached is not only to illuminate the mind and conscience, and put the believer in the way to heaven, but it is at the same time to keep the believer in the good way. Now if the Christian be not settled, the Gospel does not accomplish that for which it was sent.

The Christian that is settled is always possessed of zeal in the cause of Christ. He will labor for the Church. Settled Christians walk close with God. They have spiritual communion with the Father of Mercies. Those who are not settled in the doctrine of faith will never suffer for the truth of God. Sceptics in religion will never be martyrs. There are thousands in the Church of Christ who are hanging in doubtful suspense, ever consulting what is most advantageous for this world, but never that which is safest for the world to come. These unsettled believers will never suffer—for the truth; they are like the soldier that leaves his own flag and runs over to that of the enemy; they fight on the side of the devil for pay, but they will not work for God because rewards do not come in to their liking. They are not content to work in the vineyard of the Lord, and wait for an "eternal weight of glory."

The unsettled Christian can never thrive; can never grow in grace; no more than the plant that is being moved from one place to another. The Christian ought to be settled, because there are so many things to unsettle him, and make him fall away from the hope of the Gospel. There is persecution. The Gospel is a rose; it cannot be plucked without a prickle. The legacy which Christ has left to the Church is the cross. *The Cross.* And when shall the offense of the cross cease? Never. So long as there is a devil and a wicked man in the world we need not expect a charter of exemption from trouble. Oh! how many fall from grace because of persecution.

Pride is the cause of thousands of unsettled Christians. It is said that vessels overturn when the sails are too heavy; so the sails of many Christians become swelled with pride, and overturn and are lost amid the swelling tide of the ungodly world.

For the Church to be well settled she must be well grounded. "If ye continue grounded and settled." The Greek word for grounded alludes to a building that has its foundation well laid. So Christians should be well grounded in the essentials of religion. We should be grounded in the knowledge of those things that are necessary. We cannot worship God acceptably if we are ignorant of the rules and elements of religion. An acquaintance with these will much enrich the mind. This knowledge is the golden key to open the door to the chief mysteries of religion. It gives a whole system of divinity exactly drawn in all its lineaments. This knowledge is the holy seed of which grace is formed. "It is *semen fidei*—the seed of faith. "And they that know thy name will put their trust in thee." It is *radix amoris*—the root of love. "That ye being rooted and grounded in love." A tree that it may be well settled must be well rooted. So if the Christian be well settled in religion he must be well rooted in its principles. Those who wish to stand in shaking times, must have a principle of knowledge within—"first grounded and then settled."

J. W. L.

Belmont, Ala.

THE FOUR NEW REGIMENTS.—A letter from Washington says: It is now deemed quite impossible to pass the bills for four new regiments and three thousand volunteers to chastise the Indians of the plains; but a new proposition is now maturing, with the approval of the Executive, which it is believed will find more favor. It is proposed to add to the military establishment two new regiments of infantry, and one battalion or regiment of 500 or 1000 mounted rangers. The rangers, if 1000 are raised, will be divided, one half of them going to the frontier of Texas and New Mexico, and the remainder going to the plains, where they will establish a line of posts along the route and route to Salt Creek, and between that and Fort Riley, and making a good military road.

The Washington Star thinks that the Kinney Expedition will never leave the shores of the United States, the principal obstacle being the fact that the Company has not funds to carry out its filibustering designs. The Star further says:

We learn on authority on which we place confidence that the officer in command of the British Squadron in the Caribbean sea, has been instructed by his Minister at this place, not to grant any portion of the proposed expedition from this country for an armed occupation of the Mosquito coast of Ireland on the shores of Central America. The British Minister has also called the attention of the Government to the matter, and the subject is now under consideration. Mr. Crampton looks upon the enterprise as involving an interference of the (so called) Mosquito King's territorial rights or rights of sovereignty. The instructions in question have been sent out by the last steamer from New York bound for San Juan del Norte.

Our Friday last, says the Macon (Ga.) Messenger of that date, a negro man named John was executed in the city jail, for the murder of Michael Sweeny, committed about a year ago. The negro was a runaway from Pulaski county, and Sweeney was killed whilst attempting to arrest him.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ANABAPTISM AND PROSELYTISM IN ALABAMA.

The Episcopal Minister at Marion, Ala., has recently re-baptized several persons, some of whom were first baptized by the Methodists and Presbyterians, then immersed by the Campbellites, and finally baptized by the successors of the Apostles. This looks like removing the ancient land-marks (or rather water-marks) entirely.

New method of proselyting:—During the Christmas holidays, the "rector" and some members of the Episcopal Church at D. were diligent in persuading some young Methodists to dance, and expressed the greatest delight when they succeeded, telling them if they were turned out of the M. E. Church, they might join the Episcopal.

On being repulsed by one of the lambs of the flock who said her mother had forbidden her to dance, the "successor of the Apostles," told her to tell her mother she was rather *too prous*.

On telling another young lady that he thought she was "none too good to dance," she very tartly replied, that she thought she was.

These items may be relied on, and need no comment.

FOLLOWER OF WESLEY.

NOTE BY EDITOR:—The first paragraph of our Correspondent, it is likely, alludes to the same event which the *Southwestern Baptist* treats as an avalanchification.

"Rev. Mr. Pinkerton, pastor of the Campbellite Church in Marion, Ala., together with four of the members, went over some ten days ago, to the High Church Episcopalians. Having been sprinkled in infancy, immersed at maturer age for the remission of sins, the climax was effectually finished with a final sprinkling, accompanied with episcopal crossing. This certainly was something more than a mere "slip" or a "slide" either, and may properly be termed avalanchification, since by the momentum of its power it swept in the same direction a member of the Baptist Church, and a colored man who had once been a Baptist, but, when caught by this avalanche, was a Pedobaptist. This was regarded, at the time, as an occurrence of some importance, but it has ceased to excite astonishment, and the town of Marion is still standing."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1855.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward offered a memorial from the Working Men of the city of New York, asking for relief from their present distress by the passage of the Homestead bill, or the adoption of other means whereby they can enter and cultivate the public lands. Laid on the table.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Judicial Fee bill of 1853, to all territories of the United States. The bill was read three times and passed unanimously.

A claim of $833 was allowed to the Secretary of Minnesota.

Mr. Gwin from the Naval Committee, reported adversely to several memorials referred to that committee, including that for the purchase of Submarine Armor to be placed on vessels of war.

The Senate objected to passing the House amendments to the Florida Spoliation bill until after an examination thereof. The bill, though differing but slightly from that passed by the Senate last session, was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Badger's resolution to pay the proprietors of the Intelligencer, Union and Sentinel for the publication of the debates and proceedings in the Senate, was laid on the table.

The Army Appropriation bill was then considered, and after Mr. Houston and Mr. Jones had spoken on the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House took up the Senate resolutions authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a steamer and tender to the relief of Dr. Kane. Passed.

Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, introduced a bill authorizing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing certain acts before passed on that subject and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Walbridge proposed resolutions in favor of an extension of our trade with the ports of Japan and China.

Mr. Cutting, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution disapproving and disclaiming the act of the Minnesota Legislature, incorporating the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, approved March 4th last.

Mr. Cutting also reported a joint resolution against the act of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating the Transit Railroad Company, and declaring it void. He said the Governor and Secretary of the Territory were likewise bondsmen under this act. The resolution passed—yeas 110, nays 10. The House went into Committee on the Special Order, and afterwards passed a bill enabling the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State Government for admission into the Union.

A joint resolution making appropriations for the establishment of libraries in the Territories, and a bill establishing military posts in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, were also passed. Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 2 1855.

SENATE.—Mr. Herbert from the Committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill to grant further time to actual settlers on State land, favorably with amendments.

Mr. Herbert from the same committee, reported a resolution relative to the Atchafalaya—favorably.

Mr. Moore moved its adoption.

On the reading, Mr. King moved it be printed—Adopted.

Mr. Kenner presented a memorial of the citizens of the parish of St. Charles, praying the establishment of pre-emption laws—referred.

Mr. Evans moved to take up the bill to promote female education in Minden College. Passed.

Mr. Richardson, a memorial praying an appropriation to deepen and improve the Bayou Fallia in the parish of St. Tammany. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Kenner the order of the day was taken up.

An act to provide for the administration of the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, and passed, with amendments to its second reading.

Mr. Boatner gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the Bill.

Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE.—Resolution proposed by Mr. Pizano that the Hon. Thomas Green Davidson, of Livingston, act as Speaker pro tempore in the absence of the Speaker.

Mr. Pierce introduced a joint resolution that the Governor be requested to forward the credentials of Hon. John Slidell.

Mr. Buchrich introduced an act relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Bayou Vermillion. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Croman introduced a resolution to purchase for each member of the House a copy of Cohen's Directory—lost.

Mr. Nixon, an act relative to the charter of the city of New Orleans.

Several local bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Report of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company—referred.

An act to appropriate $277 for the relief of George W. Scott, Sheriff of Travis county, Texas—passed.

The Speaker made known that Mr. Bernir of St. Martin had resigned his seat in the Legislature.

Mr. Mellhenny called up an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the town of Minden—passed.

The Monroe (Ouachita parish) Register of the 24th ult says:

On Monday, the 22d ult., during the absence of the Receiver of Public Moneys to dinner, his office was entered and the iron safe in which the Government money is kept was opened and about $8,000 stolen therefrom. Every exertion is being made by the Receiver and others to detect the thief; but as yet no certain clue has been discovered. A reward of $2,000 has been offered for the detection of the thief and the recovery of the money, or $1000 for the recovery of the money alone.

A French brig of war, the Obligado, recently visited Guaymas, with a message from the Governor of Sonora to the Emperor Napoleon, expressing his entire disapprobation of the expedition of Raousset Boulbon in July last, and stating that the unfortunate circumstances attending it should in no manner disturb the friendly relations existing between the two countries; that, on the contrary, he felt under heavy obligations to the Mexican Government for their generous and humane treatment of the prisoners.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

Re-Election of Senator Seward.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Hon. Wm. H. Seward was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by a majority of seventeen in the Senate and sixty-nine in the House.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Our cotton market is less firm to-day. There are more sellers than buyers, but there is as yet no quotable decline. Flour is unchanged; we still quote Ohio at $9 75 to $9 18½ per barrel. Corn remains firm per bushel for Western Mixed. Old Mess Pork is selling at $12 50, and New at $14 25 per barrel. We quote Lard in kegs at 10½ to 10¾, and in bbls at 9½ cents per pound. Sales of Rio Coffee at 10 cents.

The thermometer ranges from zero to 6 degrees above, and reports from all parts of the State indicate this to be the coldest day of the season.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

State Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 5, 1855.

SENATE.—The Senate to-day was principally occupied in the discussion of Mr. Boatner's motion to reconsider the bill leasing the Penitentiary.

Mr. Boatner offered a proposition from William Pratt to give twelve thousand dollars.

The bill as presented, to lease it for four thousand dollars, was then passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—No business of general importance was transacted in this branch.

Large Fire in Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 5.—A destructive fire occurred here at about three o'clock this morning. It broke out in a building on Washington street, and before its ravages could be checked had destroyed the Parnna Saloon, Dillshanty's gunshop, Blerm's clothing store, Maddy's dentist office, and Helmer's clothing store, besides damaging Genulla's Saloon, Winston's clothing store, and other buildings in the neighborhood. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained, but must be quite heavy, as there was no insurance of consequence on the property.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Shufeldt, from New York, *via* Havana, crossed the bar at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, and fired her guns as signal of arrival shortly after 1 A. M. to-day. Our readers will readily understand that it was not until some time after this that we received our papers and intelligence by her.

The Cahawba left New York on the 25th ult., and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 31st. She resumed her voyage on the following morning, having been prevented from doing so earlier by a strong norther.

There was nothing new in Havana. A considerable number of visitors from the States are spending the winter in that city and other places on the island.

Soon after leaving the Moro, the Cahawba passed two English line-of-battle ships, standing into Havana. One of them bore the flag of a Rear Admiral of the White.

On the 27th ult., at 3 A. M., in latitude 34.54 north, longitude 74.16 west, in a severe gale of wind, the Cahawba shipped a very heavy sea, which carried away the starboard forward life-boat from the davits, but did no other damage.

Capt. Shufeldt reports that the ship Medora, in twenty days from Boston, arrived at Havana on the 31st ult.

The *Diario de la Marina* contains the following news from Spain:

Gen. O'Donnell lately, made a very impressive speech, which was well received, urging the necessity of raising 70,000 troops with which, in case of an emergency, to defend their fortifications at home or abroad.

Gottschalk, the celebrated Creole pianist, is producing a great sensation through the Island of Cuba. His reputation is deservedly great, and his concerts are numerously attended. He was last at Remedios; the Governor received him at his own mansion, or rather would not allow him to take quarters elsewhere. He was expected soon at Havana.

It appears the whole Island is in high glee; balls, soirees, dansantes, chumbanes, etc., etc., keep the Island in delightful excitement.

Col. Iturs has organized a battalion of cazadores, who, the papers say, begin to go through the manuever of the Manuele rifled with admirable precision.

Not an item of political news can be gleamed from our files.

The late rumor that Santa Anna had turned slave-dealer, and was selling Yucatan Indians captured by the Government troops, at so much a head, turns out to have considerable foundation. A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Campeachy, that on the 21st of December last there were in that port upward of forty Yucatan Indians, which were about being shipped on board the Mexican schooner Jaquito, to be sent to Havana and there sold as slaves. He also sends the protest of some of these unfortunate Indians, then in prison in Merida, who are also to be sold into the same bondage. A translation of this protest, together with a letter on the subject from Senor Bonilla to the Governor of Yucatan, is published in the Herald. These documents are sufficient to warrant the belief that, to raise money, Santa Anna has entered into extensive arrangements for selling the Indians of his territories to Cuban and other customers.

COTTON AND SUGAR.—The receipts of cotton yesterday *via* the river were by the C. D. Jr. from Vicksburg, 1269 bales; St. Charles, from Red River, 1100 bales; Prabon, from Red River, 822; from Texas, by the Star, 699; Whitemen, 698; Lexington, 51; Dr. Dickson, 1000; total 4839 bales. Of sugar 741 hogsheads, and [illegible] barrels, and 226 half barrels molasses.

These receipts show a great falling off for the first of the week.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday last says:

A regular line of stages between the Lafourche crossing of the Opelousas Railroad *via* Thibodaux and Terrville, and from thence by steamer to Franklin, commenced running on Sunday last. Our young city has been alive with the rustling noise of our Attakapas neighbors ever since. We are not in possession of their regular days and hours of departure, else we would give them. The best contrary to what we announced in our last, still come to us by the old crayfish route *via* Donaldsonville, though we learn that a change will soon be effected.

Four booths or shops have been opened in the French camp near Boulogne, by permission of the General of the "Army of the North," for the sale of books and tracts among the soldiers. The Generals have observed the influence of these works on their men, in counteracting the dissipation of a military life, and are happy to have them distributed.

The bridge over Rock Island, at Dixon, Ill., which is one of the most extensive structures on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has been carried away by a freshet, which has also caused an inundation of the surrounding country.

During the last two weeks of November, 26 vessels, with 14,020 tons of guano, sailed from the Chincha Islands. Of these, six vessels with 3,237 tons were for the United States; ten vessels with 6,744 tons for France, three vessels with 1802 tons for Russia, and [illegible] with 1199 tons for Spain.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...Advocate.

...W ORLEANS:

...Y, FEBRUARY 10, 1858.

...HEART TO BE AS GOADS.

...Office.—The president have ... of the college in Post-offices, ... If they mine ... will know why. It will not ... Some months ... patience is ex... in this wise: "Why is ... not come? I have not ... Mobile Conference."

...Two Dollars paid in advance, is the ... price. Advance, means to ... the name, if a new sub... of subscription year. Paying it to the ... paid in advance, the ... ...

...A subscriber has to pay two dollars ... or three, it is not our fault, and he ... collection. Indeed, we prefer dealing ... the terms which requires only two dollars.

...Copies or Communications.—We noticed, in the ... Herald, and have seen copied in ... the following question: "Can a ... or woman, with a good con... ... to take a newspaper for two, ... five, six, seven, eight, or ten years, ... and publisher to pay out in ... cash, besides their own labor, from a ... to four dollars each year, to ... them [the paper] and the sub... coming time sending no equivalent ... in?"

...Postmasters or Postmistresses.—A lady, sending ... which the crowded state ... while in perfect character ...

...Should you consider this communica... ... of interest, there are several ... with this theory that I ... But to verify the pre... ... end of a lady's letter to com... ... the postmaster, I assume you five dol... ... to be credited on my account with the ... [Good example.]

...Careful.—The Periodical Com... ... of the Alabama Conference in Ta... ... commended in their excellent re... ... the New Orleans *Christian Advo*... ... with "unremitting care."

...We meant well—but was equivocal. We ... attention to it on the platform, beg... ... that they would remit. Every week ... in need of *remittances*. Please ... in mind—caring for the *Advo*... ... unremittingly, and remitting carefully—... always giving name of subscriber, whether ... old or new, and Postoffice. Frequent remit... ... unit us—the better if large.

...Resolutions on Conferences.—These are ... to the point. Only perform the *doing* of ...

...Mississippi Conference.—"Whereas, the ... General Conference adopted the New ... *Christian Advocate* as one of the ... papers, therefore,

...Resolved, That we will recommend it to ... people, and use our efforts to sustain its ... in the Mississippi Conference."

...Louisiana Conference.—"Resolved, That ... will use our utmost endeavors to double ... subscription list of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* within our bounds this ...

...Alabama Conference.—1. Resolved, That ... notwithstanding it has been adopted by the ... General Conference as one of its own peri... ... we yet maintain for it a paternal so... ... and still claim it emphatically as our ...

...2. Resolved, That we will, with renewed ... endeavor to give it a more extensive ...

...3. Resolved, That with the aid of the Lou... ... and Mississippi Conferences, we be... ... we can establish this paper on an inde... ... basis, *without the slightest reduction of* ...

FALSE RUMOR.

We find it has been widely circulated in various papers, on the authority, as is alleged, of the subscriber, that all the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church will have left China in a short time. I wish to say this rumor is wholly without foundation, so far as I am concerned. Instead of withdrawing our missions, we have just sent out a reinforcement of one family, and have two more appointed to follow in the spring. I trust the papers which have been led into ... mistake will take a little pains to cor... ... it.

J. P. DURBIN, Cor. Sec.

...Magazines.—The February, we have thro' ... D. Dickinson, a capital number. Abbott's ... is completed—and to be put in book ... 2 vols. See March CONTENTS and the ... terms on the page.

OCEAN SPRINGS.

The local paper says:—

...It is gratifying to observe the numerous ... and steady prosperity in our village. ... works of improvement is onward, there ... going up, there is a new ... nearly finished, many improvements ... made in regard to *fences, gardens,* ... etc. We intend our place to have ... and work it out—it shall. We have ... there who see in it a *large* ... All who come here are in... ... beauty of the place; ... the "sounding sea," with the ... in the rear, is the place for ... desperate, or for grasp... ... "lie down and be still," for ... the shore will groan i... ... to sigh, for the winds wil... ... our life to go on in the noiseless ...

DEATH OF BISHOP CAPERS.

It becomes us to say with the Psalmist, "I was dumb with silence, I opened not my mouth because thou didst it."

Bishop Capers died on Monday, January 29th, at his residence at Anderson Court House S. C. This intelligence, briefly announced in our last issue, is confirmed. His particular illness had not been known: surprise therefore mingles with grief.

There is no post of honor and usefulness in American Methodism which he has not filled and illustrated. In 1808 received as a travelling preacher into the South Carolina Conference: in 1811 he was ordained deacon; in 1813, elder; in 1828, sent to England as the representative of the American Methodist Episcopal Church to the British Conference; and for several years he was one of the general missionary secretaries: long has he been a member of every General Conference: in 1834 sent to Savannah, and was superintendent of Missions to slaves near that city: in 1835 to Columbia, in view to his filling a place in the South Carolina College: in 1837 commenced the *Southern Christian Advocate*, and continued in that office until 1840.

He told us pleasantly, that in the starting of the Advocate, he was Editor, Clerk, man-about-the-office—every thing, but *carrier*.

A writer in the Charleston Standard says:

During one of the years that Dr. Capers was stationed in Savannah, the yellow fever raged to an appalling degree; he was often urged to quit the city, but he could not be induced to do so. When the fatality was greatest, and hundreds were falling on all sides around him, like a good soldier he stood firm at his post, and would have been, had the Lord so willed it, faithful unto death. Nothing daunted by the terrors of contagion, he visited the sick, administering spiritual comfort and necessities to all persons alike who required his services, whether they belonged to his immediate flock or not. He preached, by invitation, frequently in Dr. Kolloch's church, in Savannah, and at the death of that distinguished minister, who fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic, he was called upon by his bereaved congregation to preach the funeral sermon of their late pastor, which he complied with. By thnt and other unmistakable evidences of his piety and fitness for this divine mission, he had endeared himself so much to the congregation of the late Dr. Kolloch, that they tendered to him the pastoral charge of their church, with a very large salary; but so imbued was Dr. Capers with the spirit of the church in which he was brought up, so attached was he to its peculiar system, that he could not be prevailed upon to break off his connection with it. The offer to him of Dr. Kolloch's church, coming from a Calvinistic congregation to a minister whose doctrinal views were totally different from their own, of course greatly enhanced the compliment.

In 1823-24 he was stationed in Milledgeville, Ga., superintendent of the Asbury Indian Mission, and from the year 1827 to 1830 the presiding Elder of Charleston District.

His account of a trip into the Indian Nation, in Western Ga., and East Alabama, about 1821-22, for opening a Mission among the Creeks may be found in the old Methodist Magazine. We have often read it and admired its classic style and Pauline spirit.

His election to the Episcopacy 1846, was the crowning honor bestowed on one who had done great services and suffered great privations for the Methodist Church. Our affectionate reverence for him—the high estimate we hold of his gifts, grace and usefulness—can find no adequate expression here. The friend of the black, the red, the white man—apostle to all, and the servnnt of God. What lacked he in serving his generation! In what field of ministerial usefulness, glory and suffering are not his footprints seen? And now he is net—for God has taken him.

An appreciative friend furnishes, from an authentic source, an interesting communication:

COTTAGE HILL, Ala., Feb. 7, 1858.

Mr. Editor: I notice with regret a confirmation of the report of the death of Rev. WILLIAM CAPERS, D. D., one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South. The following items of biography have been gathered from one to whom the venerable Bishop was long and intimately known.

Bishop William Capers was born January 26, 1790, in Sumpter county, South Carolina. His father was married three times—had in all seven sons and two daughters—three of whom, Gabriel, William and John, were by the first wife. John was an itinerant preacher sixteen years, and died in 1824. Gabriel still lives in this neighborhood, in his sixty-eighth year, in good health. The Bishop's father, Major Capers, was an old revolutionary officer, and continued in military life until a few years of his death. He was one of the first who opened his doors to the Methodists. Bishop Coke and Asbury were among his guests, and through their instrumentality he was converted. He subsequently became a class leader and steward, and was greatly gifted in prayer and exhortation. When Mr. Hamet came over to this country, the Major was amongst his admirers. When Bishop Asbury refused to return Mr. H. to Charleston, and Mr. Hamet set up for himself, the Major left the Church with him, but after the death of Mr. H. became again a Methodist. He was instrumental in having a clause inserted in the deed of the church property which was bought by the Hametites, by which, in the event of Mr. Hamet's death, it was to go to those who preached the doctrines contained in Mr. Wesley's Notes. When Hamet moved to Georgetown, he followed him, having in the meanwhile married the second time, in that neighborhood. Upon the death of Mr. H., some difficulty was interposed by his adherents to the property's succeeding to the Methodists. A suit was about to be instituted, but Bishop Asbury interposed, and shortly after, the property in Charleston came into the hands of the Methodists, which is known as the Trinity Church.

Major Capers died in 1812; when dying he called his children about him and prayed, "Father, I ask thee not the honors of the world for my children, nor its riches, but to make all my sons faithful Methodist preachers, and my daughters zealous Christians." Two of his sons who knelt by him were already in the ministry, William and John, and all of them subsequently became preachers, excepting one, who entered the army, and one who died in his minority.

William was sent from home to school at the age of ten to the High Hills of Santee, in Sumpter, S. C., to Dr. Roberts, a Baptist Minister. There he continued for five years and was fitted for college, and at the age of fifteen entered the Sophomore class in South Carolina College, Columbia. He continued there two years, when his health became so bad he had to discontinue study altogether. At that time an event transpired which had a great effect upon his already shattered health, if not upon his whole life.

A native African, who went by the name of Lamb, the son of a king, had been brought to this country when a young man. He was possessed of rare natural endowments—could write in his own language, and had cultivated himself so as to be able to write English in good style. This man planned an insurrection which was, he said, intended to be bloodless. His plan was, to seize Judge Nott, (father of Dr. N., of Mobile,) Judge Desnassure, Col. Wade Hampton, Col. Taylor and a number of others of the first citizens, to march them in front of his army, and proclaim that if there were no resistance to their designs these should be kept harmless; otherwise, they should be promptly slain: vessels were to be seized at Charleston and elsewhere, and all who desired might return to their native country. This was discovered, and Lamb was executed. At his request a vast concourse of slaves were called to witness the execution. In his last speech he told the multitude never to attempt insurrection again — that Heaven was against them.

William, in company with the other students, was present on the occasion. The eloquence and sublime sentiments uttered by the African so affected young Capers that he determined to rescue him at the risk of his own life, and he actually moved to do it when his fellow students, Governor Murphy, formerly of this State, Stephen D. Miller, since Senator of the U. S. from Carolina, and others, seized him and with great difficulty and actual force only prevented him from attempting his purpose. The excitement so affected his already shattered nerves that he became deranged, and continued in that way some five months.

This transpired in his junior year. He never returned to College, but in the third year of his ministry the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the South Carolina College. At this time he was stationed in Columbia, and Dr. Jonathan Maxey, a Baptist Clergyman of distinction, and the first president of the College, was often to be seen in attendance upon the ministry of his former student.

After the recovery of his health, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge Richardson, in Statesburg, where his father was residing. While a student of law, he paid a visit to his married sister, who, with her husband, a short time previous, had embraced religion and joined the Methodists. There he attended church and heard the Rev. Wm. Gassoway, then an old man of 90—one of the most remarkable of the old school of Methodist Itinerants. The next day he returned home, and told his father the burden of his heart, and that he intended to seek religion. The old man was at that time—after the death of Hamet—out of the Church. When he heard his son's purpose, he burst into tears, and both father and son began praying together. Presently the father was overwhelmed with a blessing. A week after, William was converted, quit the law, took his saddlebags and went with old Brother Gassoway. He attended with him his appointments and camp meetings.

About three months after, Conference met. Brother Gassoway came up with a recommendation for the young exhorter to the Annual Conference. It was debated whether, one whose probation for membership in the Church was not out, could be received into Conference on trial. Bishop Ashury threw his influence in favor of the son of his old friend, and he was received.

The first time the Bishop saw the Major after this, was at a camp meeting in Sumpter County; putting his arms around his neck, "Ah, Brother Capers," said he, "I have been expecting to hear this blessed news for some time; for I have remarked that the blessing of God accompanies those who open their doors to Methodist preachers: when the old sheep go astray, the best way to secure them is to catch the lambs."

The young preacher was appointed first to the Wateree Circuit, which was in 1808. The second or third year of his ministry he was sent to Charleston, where he has often since been appointed.

In consequence of a certain pamphlet, written by Bishops Coke and Asbury upon the subject of slavery, an act was passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, which authorized any company of persons to enter any Methodist church where negroes were assembled and to whip them, no matter how many whites might be present. At this critical period in the history of preaching to the slave, old Major Capers was a valuable friend; and it must be admitted that his son William, from his position as an eminent minister, his family influence, and his popularity, contributed more than any other person towards breaking down the wall of prejudice which formerly existed against giving the Gospel to the colored man.

Immediately upon the visit of Dr. Reece to this country from the Wesleyans, the General Conference determined to reciprocate the friendly mission by sending a delegate to the British Conference, and authorised the Bishops to select a man to represent American Methodism in England. It is reported that Bishop McKendree observed upon the occasion of making the proposed selection, that we had just had one of our great men in England to settle the Canada question, and nobody had found it out; now he wished to send one that could make a noise. He and one other of the Bishops, felt secure of the vote of Bishop Roberts in favor of Dr. Capers, which would constitute a majority of the Superintendents. The remaining two Bishops were not in favor of sending a slaveholder as a representative to England, but thought Dr. Fisk the proper man. However, when the Board of Bishops met, Bishop Roberts was sick and could not be present. After balloting for two days, it was agreed to leave the place to be filled by the ensuing General Conference, when Doctor Capers was elected by a majority of ten, though he received but one vote north of the Potomac—that of Lawrence McComb. "Law. Coomb," as they called him, said he would vote for Capers, "nigger or no nigger."

Dr. Capers's visit to England was eminently successful—he preached constantly to houses crowded to the utmost capacity. The writer of this some few years since had the pleasure of spending a few moments with Doctor Buntiag, who was then, as now, quite infirm; the only person the venerable Doctor inquired after was Doctor Capers. Of all the preachers he had seen in America evidently Doctor Capers had most favorably impressed him.

In the General Conference of 1844 the proposition of Doctor Capers was, that the Church should remain one, only that the Bishops should separate; that is, one part preside over the slaveholding Conferences, and the other exclusively over those in the free States. This proposition, which both parties may now in cool blood see was eminently wise, if not then thought practicable, was rejected; the plan of separation was adopted as reported by the committee of nine, of which Doctor Capers was one.

In 1846 he was elected a Bishop of the M. E. Church, South, in which position he has ever since continued effective, though of late in feeble health. Only a few days before his death he preached with his usual power at Macon, Ga.

The influence of Bishop Capers, as a citizen of South Carolina, was probably equal to his influence as a member of the Church. It will be remembered that in the great crisis of the Compromise difficulties of 1851 he did not hesitate to exert that influence for the maintenance of the Union. Coming as it did from one so well known and beloved throughout the State, and one, too, who had never before interfered, by word or deed, in politics, his "Letter to the People of South Carolina" is thought, by those who are well advised of all the facts, to have contributed greatly to the favorable determination of that great question in his native State.

Of his well-known ability as a preacher we would not now pretend to make an estimate; but on one particular occasion, that of the Putnam Camp Meeting, in Georgia, it was attended by such a display of the power of God that not less than 7000 persons were struck down as one man, and hundreds live who can attest the power of that day.

Bishop Capers has left a widow, five daughters and five sons (the larger part on whom are married) to mourn, with the Church, the loss of one of the noblest and purest of earth.

TUSCULUM.

REV. J. W. LAMBUTH.

Through the kindness of President Thornton, of Sharon Mississippi, we have been put in possession of his Correspondence: the letter is not of later date than one already published, and has been anticipated in its details. We make a few extracts:

"Say to my brethren I am in China, have learned to speak and read a little in Chinese, and I shall exert myself to the utmost, to turn the Heathen from the error of their way, by proclaiming among them the Gospel of Christ. * * * * * * * * *

The example of the Foreign Merchants who profess no religion, but live in sin in its worst forms, does more injury and goes further to militate against Missionary operations, than any one could possibly imagine, who knows nothing of the Chinese Character. When you try to teach them morality, they refer you immediately to Foreigners and speak of the immoral conduct of our own people. My dear Brother you cannot imagine how strangely I feel, in a land where at every step degredation and distress meet the eye. Beggars on every hand, and millions who have not the least conception of God, and Temples dedicated to Heathen gods. You can form no idea of the dense mass of human beings here, in China, just existing, and that is not only to be seen in one place, but in many. They place their dead in a coffin and leave it on the top of the ground any where. Graves meet the eye everywhere, for China, as far as I can see is a complete burying-ground.

I am now with Brother Cunningham, who lives in Brother Taylor's house. Brother Jenkins' house is so badly injured by balls proceeding from the Rebel party, and so near the Camp of the Imperialists, who are besieging the city, as to render it unfit in many respects and unsafe to take his family. Many of the Missionaries have been compelled to leave the City, on account of the balls and bombs, flying in every direction among the houses. Therefore room is hard to find among those on the outside of the city, who have taken upon themselves the difficult task of teaching the Heathen. The rebels and Imperialists are still fighting and keep up a continual cannonading, day and night, but little damage is done.

Friday night, September 20th. The mail leaves to-morrow. Mary and myself are both well and feel ourselves under God's protection and guidance. Last night we were much disturbed after retiring, by the report of guns all around us, and until late to-day they were combatting with one another, not over two hundred yards from the house. I witnessed their action and, as far as I have heard, one man only has been killed during the day. It appears that almost every man bears a flag, which is decidedly a hindrance. Remember us both to your family, to Brother Pugh and all friends around Sharon. Remember us both, also, in your prayers to our Father in Heaven."

ALABAMA BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette, of the 13th ult., says:

The third anniversary of this useful and flourishing society was held on last Sunday night, at the Presbyterian Church. The annual report of the Secretary, Mr. Richard Jones, was read. It was a paper of great interest, detailing the operations of the Society for the past year, and presenting its contemplated movements for the future. We learned from the report that the families in Montgomery county, destitute of the Bible had been supplied, and that its benevolent operations had been extended in other sections of the State. Elegant and effective speeches were made by Mr. F. L. B. Shaver and John Whiting, Esq. A collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society. There was a great deal of interest exhibited in the exercises, and the audience was evidently pleased and impressed. We view the prosperity of this noble institution with great gratification, and every patriot, philanthropist and Christian cannot but rejoice in the field of usefulness now opening before it.

There was an extensive excitement at Louisville, on the 30th ult., on account of the ferry boat for the Jeffersonville and Cincinnati train, with 200 passengers, becoming locked in the ice in the Falls that morning. She grounded and the ice gorged around her in such a manner that for some time it was thought that all on board would be lost. Finally, however, all were rescued by the firemen. The boat, it is thought, would prove a total loss.

Telegraphic dispatches from Chicago, of the 29th ult., say that there has been another fierce storm of snow and wind in that vicinity, and as a consequence, that the trains on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of passengers and several members of the Legislature, were frozen upon the prairie, in snow some eight feet deep. The passengers burned the cars and by rubbing the ears of a consignment of oysters, preserved themselves from starvation. By last accounts they were still there. Relief, however, had been sent them.

We learn from Capt. Cannon, of the steamer R. W. McRea, arrived yesterday, that the Ouachita river was very low, and that the boat was unable to get beyond Alabama landing.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

The Picayune and Delta have been contending for the official printing on the ground of their comparative circulation. The Crescent meditates this week and gives information which has opened the eyes of some people:

Our cotemporaries of the Picayune and Delta will not allow the subject of their comparative circulation to rest, but keep forcing it before the public as though it was a matter of public interest. We had supposed that the annual warfare in the month of December, with some loud exultation by the successful party, and some lamentations on the part of the vanquished, in January, would have introduced a peaceful interregnum of eleven months duration. It was our mistake—for the strife is greater since the new year came in than before, and has extended itself northward in the shape of defiant and contradictory telegraphic despatches as far as New York, if not farther.

The Picayune, of Sunday morning, says:

The Picayune has not only the largest circulation in the city, but the largest of all papers published in the South.

The Delta, of the same date, says:

Our business friends will remember that the circulation of the Double Sheet Sunday Edition of the Delta is larger, by thousands, than any other paper published in New Orleans or the South.

These two statements are directly and positively contradictory. One or the other of them, therefore, must be incorrect. Hitherto we have failed to take any part in the contest, nor do we now intend to attempt mediating between the belligerents, or endeavoring to solve the mystery wrapped up in the fact that there are, in New Orleans, two given quantities, *each one of which is greater than the other!* We simply intend stating the fact, that *both* the Picayune and Delta are incorrect in their assertions, and that there is, to our own knowledge, a paper published in this city having a larger circulation than either.

The NewOrleans Christian Advocate is a religious journal, devoted to the interests of Methodism, published weekly, on a sheet similar in size to the Daily Crescent. It commenced with a large list, which has been gradually, but steadily increasing, until it has reached a circulation of six thousand one hundred and twenty copies. This was precisely the size of the edition printed on Saturday morning last, and, as the subscription list is steadily and regularly increasing, it is every way probable that within a short time the Advocate will circulate more copies than *both* the Picayune and Delta. The Advocate is very ably edited by the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, of this city, under the auspices of the Publishing Committees of the Louisiana and Alabama Methodist Conferences, and is every way worthy of the great popularity and circulation that it enjoys.

The facts which we announce in regard to this journal have been drawn from us by the long continued strife of our two neighbors concerning their respective circulations, and will be found, we believe, sufficient—if any thing can be—to effect a temporary relaxation of their wordy warfare, which is getting to be very tiresome. The Advocate has said nothing concerning its circulation, to our knowledge: but has pursued the even tenor of its way, endeavoring to make its columns as interesting as possible, and provide its patrons with the latest and most reliable intelligence. It is an example well worthy of imitation by other papers.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. Editor—This evening the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, of the 27th inst., reached me, in which I noticed an instance of canine sagacity and courage in affording succor to a boat load of persons among the breakers. I will now give you an instance in which our whole town was saved by the sagacity and perseverance of a Newfoundland dog.

On the 21st inst., (Sabbath,) the wind rose very high, and continued blowing a perfect gale through the evening and night. About midnight, while deep sleep rested upon our citizens, the house of my neighbor, Mr. M. A. Mynatt, took fire. The dog seems to have been on the look out for danger, for he set up a loud barking, and running rapidly back and forth between the burning house and the door of a servant's house. This unusual behavior in the dog caused the servant to rise, and on opening the door discovered the fire, just taking good hold upon the roof of the adjoining house. The alarm was spread, and in a very few minutes the flame was extinguished.

Everything is very dry here, for we have not had rain enough this winter to make the streets muddy. The wind was very high, and the relative position of the house such as to have burned the whole town; for had the fire gotten fairly under way, no human effort could possibly have arrested it. So that the preservation of one of our most flourishing inland towns is fairly attributable to a dog. I think you will say of him as you once said of your London correspondent, X. Y. Z., "he is some." To say the least, he deserves kind treatment at the hands of our citizens.

I do wish you would use a larger type, because I cannot read a considerable portion of your paper as now printed. My eyes have been employed for sixty years, and are getting quite dim. I hear others expressing the same wish.*

I hope you will not forget to write that tract, "Do they wish to join us?"

Your friend and brother,

E. V. LEVERETT.

*The smaller the print the more news. Judicious planters press their cotton into small bales—but they are heavy and better for transportation. Our columns devoted to secular news only supply this small type. Large type, unless the size of the paper were doubled, (a thing impracticable just now,) would afford our readers a very meagre view of that commercial and general intelligence we now spread before them. And mark this—if they go to the political and secular papers for the same information they will meet it in the same or smaller type.—ED.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

The Gazette gives this excellent municipal item:

"Our City Council at its last meeting established the price of licenses for retailing liquors at five hundred dollars per annum. It also appointed a committee to procure an amendment to the city charter, from the next Legislature, empowering the corporation with authority to raise the license to three thousand dollars."

SHARON, MISSISSIPPI.

Our friends in Madison county, Miss., are in good spirits, for cause, too, at their educational prospects. Madison College, for young men, is already an establishment. Rev. J. W. Shelton's engagement we have already referred to, and in terms of commendation, which we are disposed to add to rather than take from. See the ADVERTISEMENT.

One of the trustees writes us that good boarding, and for any number of students, may be had for $10 per month, including washing, fuel, lights, etc. He communicates what follows of its excellencies. There is one, however, which it seems to us, and will seem to all our readers, rather against Sharon and vicinity—there are not many copies of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* taken there. With all their schools, are they not a reading people? The advocates of home institutions and Southern education, do they go elsewhere than *homeward* and *Southward* for their periodicals?—

"A charter that does honor to the mind that dictated, and the Legislature which granted it, protects us against grog shops, billiard tables, gambling saloons, and every other dissipating influence; while fashionable resorts, such as ball-rooms, circuses and the like, well calculated to decoy youth from the quietude and application necessary to successful study, are unknown among us. A drunken man in our streets is almost a phenomenon; unless imported from some other region, and seldom is the ear outraged by the profane oath of any citizen of our village or vicinity. So that under the protection of law, and the higher protection of public sentiment, we feel secure against ordinary public vices and nuisances, and fully justified in re-asserting that Sharon is unsurpassed as a location for educational purposes by any portion of the State."

LONG CREDITS.

One good result of the hard times, about which so much has been said and written, has been to cause our moneyed and commercial men to examine into the state of their affairs, and particularly to open their eyes to the evils attendant upon giving long credits. None of the numerous crises in money matters which have visited our country, have probably ever caused so close and extended an examination into all the ramifications of business as this last one, and it is generally, if not universally, acknowledged that the habit of giving credits of twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, has been at the bottom of one-half the disastrous failures and suspensions of the last year.

When money is abundant and the spirit of competition strong, merchants who are possessed of one hundred or two hundred thousand dollars of available capital, in order to increase their sales and profits, allow country customers to purchase on almost any terms and find themselves, at the end of the year, with a great amount of assets but no available means. They have trusted out, not only that which they really owned themselves, but a great amount for which they had been trusted. The country customer, following in the steps of the city merchant, sells on time all that he really possessed, and a greater or less amount of that which he had obtained on credit. Money becomes scarce, the country merchant is unable to make his collections—the city trader is put off—creditors become pressing, and a series of failures are the inevitable result. This state of affairs has exhibited itself, during the last year, in every city of the Union, and has completely demonstrated the truth of those charges made by the English press, that the commercial affairs of this country are not conducted with regard to the capital possessed by different mercantile parties, but with regard to the amount of credit that can be obtained. In such a state of affairs all the old and acknowledged laws of trade are overlooked, and fortune is the sole security of the merchant. If the season is a prosperous one, business good and money plentiful, his debtor will be able to pay him and he able to meet his liabilities with his creditors. If the season is bad and money tight, a regular series of failures is the inevitable consequence.

Probably no city in the Union is so much given to allowing long credits as New Orleans. Our cotton houses make cash advances on crops not in the ground, and our dry goods merchants allow their customers to carry off heavy stocks of goods to be paid for in twelve or eighteen months, though the accounts frequently remain open for a couple of years. Such a system of business is in fact no system at all, unless the seller is backed by a bank, by strong friends, or on immense capital. If a man has trusted out three or four hundred thousand dollars, and has but sixty or a hundred thousand of his own, the very first monetary crisis is such as to effect his ruin. There is no particular learning wrapped up in this. The facts of the case are all patent, and have been demonstrated time and time again, during the last year. Parties who had a sufficient capital to do a respectable business on a sound basis, have been ambitious of equaling others possessed of a larger capital, and have found themselves, in the end, utterly shipwrecked—merely because they would not abide by that which was safe and sure, but must venture to shake hands with possibilities and expectations.

After the present monetary troubles have been outlived, we trust our business men will abandon their system of selling at long credits because they can thus dispose of a greater bill, and content themselves with smaller sales and sure payments. If, in some cases, the profits are not so great, the risks are certainly much less; and when one man makes a fortune by this gambling in luck, one hundred lose all they are possessed of. It would be well if, for a time at least, credit could be wholly done away with here. As such a result can not be looked forward to, the next best thing is to reduce the system to as short a period as possible and accordingly give a greater stability and independence to all parties. By so doing, the panics and troubles of past years will be measurably provided against.

CORN AND SUGAR.—The receipts of Cotton for the twenty-fours up to 6 o'clock last evening were: By the N. R. W. Hill, from Memphis, 3336 bales; by the Belle Gates, from Shreveport, 1000 bales; by the Frank Lyon, from Ashton, 722 bales; by the Afton, from Yazoo City, 1422 bales; by the David Gibson, from Fort Adams, 481 bales; by the Bella Donna, from Williamsport, 381 bales; by the Jean Wobre, 149 bales; from Grand Ecore, by the Swamp Fox, 1008 bales; from Alexandria, by the H. M. Wright, 672 bales; from St. Martinsville, by the Huron, 267 bales; by the Carrier, 68 bales; by the Gem, 187 bales. Total Cotton, 10,132 bales. Sugar 2125 hogsheads; Molasses, 3337 barrels and 406 half-barrels.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

The history of steam navigation from the time of Dr. Lardner's prediction that no vessel could be constructed of sufficient capacity to carry both coal and water, sufficient in quantity to take her across the Atlantic, is pretty well known. Despite his prophecy, vessels have been constructed able to run between English and American ports in nine and ten days, and a great portion of the commercial interests of the world are connected with their voyages. The necessities of the European war have led to a withdrawal of many ships belonging to the Cunard line, and the accident that occurred to the Arctic, left the Collins line with only three vessels possessing the proper qualifications for trans-Atlantic steamers. Thus the navigation of the Atlantic has been materially lessened, and we have been compelled to await the reception of European news for periods almost equaling those when sailing vessels were the only ones that ploughed the Atlantic ways.

The nineteenth century is not satisfied, however, with this state of affairs. More enterprise, and more energy are required. The time of communication between England and America must be lessened, instead of increased, and he who lives in New Orleans must hear from him who writes in Liverpool as soon as the salt waves between the two cities can be crossed. It is gratifying to learn that the commercial interests of the country need only be known in order to be responded to. As soon as it was understood that the Collins line was so far crippled as to be unable to preserve its regular voyages, and the Cunard line so weakened as to be able to make only semi-monthly trips, Mr. Vanderbilt, the great New York steamship owner, steps forward and volunteers to create a trans-Atlantic line on his own account—running regularly between New York and Liverpool, at less prices than have ever before been demanded. Now, Mr. Vanderbilt is not a knight errant in the business he has undertaken, but a cool and calculating man, well acquainted with every thing pertaining to the business of steamships. There is every reason to hope that his intention may be speedily carried into effect, and that the present European war may result in the creation of another American line of ocean steamships, if nothing else. We append the letter of Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject:

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1858.

"*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 16th is received. I am greatly obliged for your kind expressions relative to the matter of the proposed weekly line of mail steamers between New York and Liverpool. The Cunard line being in good part withdrawn, by reason of the existing war, and a frequent and rapid communication with Europe being so essential to the interests of our commerce, I determined on my proposition to the Postmaster General. It was in substance this: That I would run a semi-monthly line, which, by alternating with the Collins line, would form a weekly communication, and that I would perform the proposed mail service for the sum of $150 for the voyage out and home.

I have well considered the subject, and am well satisfied that if my proposition be accepted, the enterprise can be accomplished with great advantage to the country, as well as to myself. I would not ask for the proposed $150,000 per voyage, were it not for the unjust compensation now allowed to the Cunard line by the British government, and the still more stupendous pension afforded by our government to the Collins line.

The effect of the protection thus afforded to the foreign lines, (while they are drawing such enormous sums from the Treasury,) is to entirely annihilate the enterprise of our own citizens, and render it impossible for private individuals to think of entering into competition against such overpowering monopolies.

Whenever the British Government or our own Government withdraws its fostering hand, and ceases to give this policy which blights individual enterprise, which defies every effort of individual competition, I shall cheerfully consent that my proposed compensation may be withdrawn. The ocean is, in my judgment, free, and there is nothing so dangerous to individual enterprise, or so insignificant in the benefits it confers on commerce, as should render the National Legislature unwilling to permit that description of enterprise to rest upon the field from which aggregated and protracted capital have hitherto almost wholly excluded it.

I have had some experience in ocean navigation, am satisfied that ours and economy which attends individual enterprise, is essential to its success, while extravagance and peculation which eats up the subsidized corporations, require larger protection from the treasury for their support.

I have never till now been in a situation to propose the establishment of a European line of steamers, and for the reason I have not done so. Should an opportunity be afforded me, I will attempt it; and should I incur pecuniary loss, I shall nevertheless feel sustained and gratified, if I shall be enabled to aid and advance the interests of American commerce and individual exertion, and promote the convenience of our citizens.

I am your very obedient servant,

C. VANDERBILT."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Washington Sentinel states that there are now but two men employed on the Monument, which has attained a height of 170 feet, and the receipts by the Association are extremely small. Two blocks of marble from Japan, one from Loo Choo, weighing more than three tons, are to be placed in the Monument. They were brought to the Washington Navy Yard, and the Board of Managers received the first intimation of their arrival through communication from the Secretary of the Navy. The Sentinel says:

Last session a select committee was appointed by each branch of Congress on the communication of the Board of Manage s, asking the National Legislature to finish the Monument; the plan of building it by individual subscriptions having proved a failure. The application, we learn, has been duly considered, and that both committees are willing that Congress shall appropriate the necessary funds for that purpose; but there is a division of opinion as to the manner of the expenditure—whether it shall be by Government officers, or by the present Managers of the Association.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD COLLISION IN A SNOW STORM.—The Buffalo Republic has the following account of a violent collision on Saturday, the 27th ult., during a severe snow storm, between two freight trains on the New York Railroad, near [illegible]:

The engine of the freight train [illegible] been stopped in consequence of the fire-pan filling [illegible] snow and ice, during the storm. The train standing [illegible] partial cut in the wind and snow, blowing a gale, [illegible] was not discovered by the freight train until nearly upon it. The engineer blew a terrific blast from his whistle, but the alarm was of no avail—they ran into the freight train, breaking the passenger car, killing a man by the name of Quigley, and breaking the arm of another man. No other injuries.

When the whistle was sounded Quigley ran to the rear, and was in the act of looking out upon the coming train, when the locomotive caught him as it swept by, cutting his head off, and casting it some distance to the side of the track. He was in the employ of Hiram Markham, as trackman. The broken car was removed from the track, the boiler was supplied with water, and both trains were soon under way. The conductor of the freight train had sent back his flagman, but the air being filled with snow they were not seen.

POVERTY AND PRIDE.—We find in the New York Mirror the following sad picture of the struggle between pride and destitution in that city:

First go to the luxuries—the superfluous—the silver spoons—the spare clothing—the jewelry—to the bridal ring; and then the bedding, the carpets, chairs, and so on through the whole inventory of articles that can be dispensed with, while life is retained, to accommodate this inborn and ineffaceable American pride. In the pawn-shops are provided with seats, so that the anxiety attending bartering may be done without exposing the victim of that "peculiar institution" to public gaze. The amount of business at these establishments during the last three months exceeds all precedent. Watches, gold pencils, and silver spoons have been pledged by the bushel, and every saleable and unsaleable article of furniture and clothing. A friend of ours, saw a poor woman at Simpson's one day last week, pawning her under clothing to raise a shilling to get to market. Another had cut up her bed and made it into a shawl, which she had pawned for a similar purpose.

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.—A few days since, in Logan county, Va., a man of the name of Markham got into an angry altercation with one of his sons, called on him for assistance. The man refused aid in an impertinent manner to the father, calling upon another son to take a gun in hand, started to chastise the disobedient son. He fled round the house, the father pursuing him, and after disappearing from the sight of the son who was behind, he heard a blow of so slaughterous a sound as to cause him to run at once to see the cause. On running around the corner of the house, he found his father lying on the ground with his back-bone literally cut in twain by the axe, and in the agonies of death; in fact, he died in about thirty minutes. The murderer (the son who killed) was apprehended, and on the introduction of the axe upon an examination before a Justice of the Peace, he admitted it to be the weapon with which he killed his father. The name of Markham, says the Telegraph, has been for years notorious on the western circuit, by its connection with bloodshed and homicide.

There is a bill before the Legislature of New York providing that "Any person who shall offer for sale any milk produced from cows that are diseased, unwholesome, deleterious or unnatural food, shall be liable to a fine of $100, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale adulterated milk, shall be liable to a fine of $50."

On the 30th ult. the down train on the Mississippi Railroad ran off the track near Bend. The baggage and two passenger cars were thrown down an embankment, and a number of persons injured, but fortunately not seriously. The brakeman was badly wounded.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

H. N. McTEIRE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

1855. *New Orleans District.*		Dr.
Felicity street Station		$75 00
Felicity street Sabbath School Miss Soc.	225 00	
Carondelet street Station, (for Ger Mission)		525 00
Gretna District	$100 00	
Moreau street Sab School Miss Soc	55 00	155 00
First German Mission	149 20	
First German Mission S. S. M. S.	39 40	188 60
Second German Mission	53 00	
Second German Mission S. S. M. S.	16 65	69 65
Third German Mission	53 00	
Third German Mission S. S. M. S.	19 00	72 00
Fourth German Mission	33 55	
Fourth German Mission S. S. M. S.	5 00	38 55
New Orleans Circuit		18 20
Thibodeaux		27 00
Baton Rouge		36 25
Lafourche Circuit and Mission	$200 00	
At Donaldsonville	2 05	
At Tigerville	10 00	
At Houma	5 00	
By a friend	10 00	231 70
Total		$1471 65
Opelousas District.		
Opelousas and Washington		186 45
Pattersonville		251 05
New Iberia		100 00
Rapides Colored Mission		224 82
Total		$717 32
Ouachita District.		
Homer Circuit		1,09 50
Minden Circuit		71 00
Castor and Trenton Circuit		10 75
Monroe Colored Mission		78 00
Farmersville Circuit		21 40
Red River (for China missions $100, by Daniel Brown, to make up his five sons in Mexico)		140 00
Bastrop, (for China missions $5, for Choctaw mission $5)		473 15
Total		$861 10
Lake Providence District.		
Waterproof and St. Joseph's		120 20
Monticello		108 10
Madison Colored Mission		44 42
Lake Providence		402 25
Total		$354 85
Shreveport District.		
Shreveport, ($20 to constitute Mrs. M. Moren a life member)		43 00
Caddo Circuit		160 00
Pleasant Hill	$93 25	
Mansfield	28 40	121 65
North Bossier		10 00
Total		$275 25
Cash from Circuits, Stations and Missions		$3060 17
Other Sources.		
Annual contribution of members		45 00
Annual contribution of Mrs Reams		5 00
Annual contribution of Mrs. R. Randle	$5 00	
Annual contribution of Thomas Randle	1 00	
Annual contribution of Robert Randle	50	
Annual contribution of Laura H. Randle	1 00	7 50
Total		$57 50

CONTRIBUTIONS AT ANNIVERSARY IN VERANDAH FOR THE CHINA MISSION.

Dr. C. G. Young	$40	Mrs. R. H. Reed	$10
Julia Davies	20	Mrs Bateman	10
Lucretia and Jane Robins	10	C. Hallberg	10
Thos Muggah	10	Dr. Fontaine	20
H. B. Boon	10	A. M. Saunders	10
W. J. Littlejohn	10	S. Hawes	10
Mrs. N. Tarkington	15	R. Randle	20
J. A. McCoy	10	Dr. Clarke	10
A. Rochel	10	P. M. Goodwyn	10
F. Richardson	10	J. B. Murphy	10
Dr. Kilgore	10	Dr. Smith	5
Col. R. A. Wilkins	20	Col. Fisher	5
Cath. Crawford	5	J. O'Keefe	10
Bettie Gelpher	5	J. M. Tade	25
Mr Foster	10	S. J. Dayles	10
Mrs. Joy	5	Mrs Cunningham	10
Dr. Walker	20	T. J. Jones	9
D. Tupper	10	Kate A. Jones	1
Mrs. McKnight and daughter	10	Mrs. Munroe	3
G. G. Zenor	10	Mrs. Mary McMaster	5
J. A. Ivey	10	A. L. Tucker	10
T. H. Foster	20	A lady (B. R.)	10
S. P. Kilgore	10	H. Brown	$2 50
Mrs. Porter	1	Miss H. Lewis	2 50
A. E. Goodwyn		Cash Collections	5
Total			$627 30

1 bbd. sugar, by J. D. Richardson, valued at ..... 40 00—$667 30

Total	$4384 07
Balance on hand last year	2391 98
Grand total	$6776 05

1854	Cr.
Paid 24 draft of President of Louisiana Conference, favor of New Orleans District	$595 02½
Paid 33 draft, 61 Pres. La. Con. favor Ouachita District	$144 37½
Paid 3d draft of do, in favor of same	144 37½
Paid 4th draft of do, favor of same	144 37½—433 12½
Paid 2d draft of Pres. La Con in favor of Opelousas District	131 25
Paid 3d draft of do, in favor of same	131 25— 262 50
1855.	
Paid first draft of Bishop Andrew, favor New Orleans District	577 18½
Paid 1st draft of Bp. A favor Ouachita Dis	341 25
Paid 1st draft of Bp. A favor Opelousas Dis	95 37½
Paid draft of Bp. A fav. D. S. Watkins	200 00
Paid draft of Bp. A. for W. A. Smyth	2 50—252 50
Paid to German Church Trustees	322 00
Paid for printing 3000 copies Missionary Reports and Minutes	161 25—483 25
Total	$2413 81½
Feb 10—Balance paid to Assist. Treas. in N. O.	$3563 12
Total	$6976 93

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED.—On Sabbath evening, 4th inst. in Algiers, by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. JAMES AIKMAN, Jr., and Miss MARTHA JANE WILKINS.

MARRIED.—January 31, 1855, by Rev. L. A. Reed, at the residence of Henry Hall Esq., of Donaldsonville, Mr. WILSON YOUNGBLOOD to Miss DEBORAH ANN HULL.

DEATHS.

DIED.—At the residence of Barna Ivey, in Barbour county, Ala., November 27, 1854, SARAH, wife of Malachi Ivey, aged 25 years, who only daughter of William and Jane Curry, formerly of Edgefield district, South Carolina. She was a member of the Baptist Church since 1844—baptized by Rev. J. M. Childs. She lived a worthy life and died a peaceful death.

DIED.—In Marengo county, Ala., 26th of January, Capt. CALEB REMBERT. He was born in South Carolina, April 7, 1787; married in 1811 to Magdolin May Mickau. Some thirty years since he embraced religion, and joined the M. E. Church, of which his wife had long been a member, and in 1835 he moved to this State and settled where he died. Capt. Rombert was emphatically the Christian gentleman, neat in his person, dignified in his manners, amiable in his disposition, affectionate and forbearing in his social relations, domestic in his habits, punctual in his dealings, benevolent to the poor, and foremost in every good work. One trait in his character I wish to notice. As steward of his circuit, (in which capacity he served the greater portion of his life,) when he said to the man of God, we will give you three, six or eight hundred dollars for your support, three six or eight hundred dollars it was, and not, as is too often the case, half of that sum; for he felt that to be not only an honorable but a sacred debt.

The streams of his benevolence flowed silently but surely, for he acted on the scriptural principle, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

Some days before his death, the writer conversed with him of his future prospects. He expressed a firm confidence in his Saviour, and had no fears of death, and I could see that he was fervently engaged in prayer. I intended to converse with him more fully, but when I visited him again he was speechless. I then watched by his dying couch, believing God would enable him to give his dying testimony. In the struggle which ensued before death, and lasted for several hours, though he had not been able to speak for several days, he seemed to collect all of his energies, as though he had got a view of the promised inheritance. He said, "Heaven at last! heaven at last! All is right"

Though cold is the billow, and dark is the wave,
With Jesus beside me, the surges I'll brave.
For the heavenly music has ravished me so,
I must join the band. I'll go—yes, I'll go.

A. J. CRAWFORD.

A SWEET DEATH.—What a strange heading for an obituary notice, and yet it is true as strange.

We stood by the bedside of a devoted and sincere votary of the cross, as she passed away from the associations and companionships of this life, and although she was a suffering child of sorrow, lingering for weeks and months, yet her death was a sweet and holy one, as she breathed out her mortal life into the arms of her Redeemer.

Mrs. REBECCA HANNER, who lately died at the residence of her father, Mr. J. Fulton, in Carrollton, La., was a woman of rare excellence of character, made so by a naturally amiable disposition, the accomplishments of a polished education, and all the adorning graces of our holy Christianity.

Tho lived a Christian—she died a saint. God called her, and we gave her to the companionship of angels and the happiness of Heaven.

She revels a redeemed and crowned angel amid the brilliant fortunes of eternity, while the father and relatives go about the streets as mourners. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. A short, but glorious history. Nothing more need be said, for the choicest language would only mar the heavenly picture.

J. W. H.

Mrs. Louis B. Mooney, wife of the Rev. T. Moody, of the Alabama Conference, died in Tuscumbia, Alabama, September 28, 1854, aged 32. She had been a member of the M. E. Church 20 years, and for 15 the wife of an itinerant preacher. She was not what might be termed a showy christian: her mental and physical constitution precluded that; and she was often heard complaining of her fearfulness and want of zeal in the cause of God; yet she bore the trials peculiar to a circuit preacher's wife with commendable patience—was a tender mother, and a loving wife; and when, after long months of painful suffering, she drew near the end of her pilgrimage, God put peculiar honor upon her, and she, who had never done so before, spoke her raptures in hallelujahs; and from that time she dwelt in Beulah until she was taken to paradise.

J. BARKER.

DIED.—Near Belmont, Alabama, at Mr. J. PHARIS's, infant Son of AUGUSTUS COLLMAN, aged two months and twenty-four days. This is the second child God has taken to heaven, from the embraces of father and mother. How hard to give these pledges of affection up, and how hard to witness their sufferings! It is indeed breaking the very hearts strings—almost makes the parents wish the babe had never been born. Often these lovely jewels know nothing but to suffer while here they stay. Oh! Merciful God why is it thus; Thou knowest, and because thou dost suffer it to be so give grace to sustain the bereaved. Disease gradually sucked away its existence, amid much suffering. It fell asleep, at last, in the embraces of him who said "I take these little lambs and lay them in my breast." Look up parents, you have children in heaven. It may be God will send these bright spirits after you, when you shall go hence.

J. W. LANEY.

NOTICES.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE:

The minutes of our Conference are now being issued from the job office in Montgomery, at which they were printed. Arrangements were made to have them sent out from thence through the Postoffice, post paid, to every preacher in the Conference whose address is known. They are designed for gratuitous distribution. It is, therefore desirable that palns should be taken to circulate them as judiciously and as extensively as the supply will allow. Any of the preachers failing to receive them, will please address Rev. O. R. Blue, post paid, at Montgomery, Ala., who has kindly consented to attend to this part of the business for me.

T. W. DORMAN, Sec. Ala. Conf.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to the 15th of March next, directed to them at Mansfield, for building the Mansfield Female College. A desoription and full specifications of the house can be seen in the office of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, in the office of the Caddo *Gazette*, in Shreveport, and in the office of the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Satisfactory guarantees will be required of the contracting party.

GEORGE C. BENTE,
LEWIS PHILLIPS,
W. W. BELL.

Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La., Jan. 27, 1855. 10-4t

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The Book Editor earnestly requests the Presidents of the annual Conferences to forward to the Publishing House, without delay, the Minutes of the session of the Conferences at which they have lately presided, as he desires to prepare them for the press as early as possible. The Minutes of several of the Conferences have been received; but we cannot proceed to their publication until the Minutes of the rest are forwarded.

Our Other Church papers will confer a favor by copying this notice.

PRONUNCE.—The receipts of cotton and sugar on the river for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening were, by the Piota, from Red River, 451 bales cotton; by the Storm, 710 bales; from Shreveport, 710 bales; by the R. W. McRae, from the Ouachita, 1469 bales; by the Laurel Hill, from Bayou Sara, 161; by the Latona, 8 bales. Total, 2803 bales, 1042 hhds. sugar and 2551 barrels molasses.

General Intelligence.

COTTON STILL IN DEMAND.—According to our daily commercial records, not less than thirty-two thousand bales of cotton have changed hands in this market during the last three days! Although the bulk of these purchases are said to be for Europe, it is a little singular that foreign freights have continued comparatively dull, and the quantity of cotton offering for shipment by no means proportionate to the heavy sales making for some time back.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a rear building of Mrs. Weston's, on White street, above the cemetery Thalia, and before the flames could be stayed, they swept through from White to Hercules street, destroying about a dozen frame tenements—constituting at least half the square. On Hercules street, the residences of the Rev. Mr. Pauley, Mr. M. Aspell and Mr. Morgan, were destroyed, and the back parts of Mr. Frazier's and Mr. Vinton's residences considerably damaged. On White street, Mr. Cozzo's grocery at the corner of Thalia; Mrs. Weston's two tenements, Mr. Walgamot's two tenements, and the tenement stables and laundry of John Pulsun and his wife, five negroes were destroyed, with a great portion of their contents. Seventeen families living in Mr. Walgamot's back buildings, lost every thing. The houses on the opposite side of White street were severely scorched, and saved only by the heroic exertions of the few firemen on the spot. The houses destroyed were worth about $12,000, and were insured mostly in the Mechanic's Insurance Office. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, having started in a vacant out-house, into which a family was to move in a day or two. There are loud and general complaints, not only among the people burnt out, but throughout the neighborhood and the fire department, that no alarm of the fire was given either by the ringing of bells or watchmen's calls. The only bell rung was that of a neighboring engine-house, which could be heard at but a very short distance, while the bell on Dryades Mark't, only a square from the fire, was never rung at all. There were plenty of engines on the spot, in time, and abundance of water to have stopped the fire quickly had there been men there to man the brakes. Watchman Ehl, of the Dryades Market beat, has been reported for his negligence.

The Alice W. Gloizo reached her wharf yesterday with a fair load from Port Barrake, twelve miles below Washington. Her captain reports the water in the bayous very low and difficult of navigation. The steamboat was at Port Barrake loading for New Orleans. The Alchafalaya is in good boating condition.

The steamer Jean Wobre, from Bayou Lafourche, reports about three feet water in the bayou and falling fast.

The steamer Alfin, Capt. Wallace, arrived yesterday from Yazoo City, with a load of 1422 bales cotton. From her officers we learn that the Yazoo River is very low and falling fast, with about three and a half feet water on the principal bars.

DEATH OF A SHIP'S CREW.—We learn from the Sandwich Advocate that Capt. Caleb Perry, of the coasting schooner Sylvia L., of Sandwich, together with his entire crew, died of cholera between the 5th and 15th ult. The vessel was on her passage from one of the river plantations in Georgia to Savannah, with a cargo of oysters, of which all hands partook freely. Mr. Solomon Newcomb, aged 39, died on the 5th; Capt. Caleb Perry, aged 29, on the 14th; and in the interim, Mr. Henry C. Butler, aged 18, another of the crew, a native of Connecticut, and the cook belonging to Chicago, Ill. All except the two last belonged in Monument, Sandwich. The owners of the vessel have placed her in charge of Mr. Keene, to be returned to Sandwich.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—The New York Post announces upon "pretty high authority" that the Kinney Expedition has been projected for the purpose of establishing a convenient basis for future operations against Cuba. The new territory, it is thought, may form a convenient rendezvous for vessels to be fitted out and equipped for the invasion of any neighboring territory, without fear of violating any treaty stipulations or encountering any of the embarrassments which have spoiled so many filibustering expeditions from the United States within the last five years.

AN OWNER OF REAL ESTATE ARRESTED FOR HEADING.—Peter Swansburg, the owner of a lot and two houses, one of which he rents to several families, payable quarterly, was arrested at Albany, N. Y., recently, on the charge of obtaining, under the plea of poverty, a supply of fuel from the overseer of the poor. He was, however, subsequently let out, on refunding the value of the fuel.

The use of coal in England in the thirteenth century met with great opposition. A lecturer upon the subject, in Boston, says its use was prohibited by parliamentary law, under the impression that it produced disease. All milder punishments failing to stop its use, a law was passed making it a capital offence to burn coal. In the reign of Edward the First, a man was actually put to death for using it.

MORE NEW STATES.—The House of Representatives has passed the bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State constitution and prepare for admission into the Union. This bill will be accepted, and Oregon will doubtless be admitted during the next Congress. The admission of Minnesota cannot be delayed more than two years. Kansas, Nebraska and Washington territories will soon follow, and then our Union will consist of thirty-six sovereign States.

Gen. Houston, or "Sam," as he is familiarly called, attracts great attention in the Senate Chamber. It is said, by writing with an enormous quill in full feather, probably taken from an American eagle.

The British Admiralty Chart of the Arctic Sea lately issued gives to the land discovered by the Grinnell Expedition the name of "Grinnell's Land." In a former chart it had been called Prince Albert's Land. The correction is a handsome acknowledgment of Mr. Grinnell's benevolent enterprise.

A poor crippled dwarf, who drives about in a small carriage drawn by dogs, was arrested a few days ago in Richmond, Va., on a charge of peddling books without a license. The Mayor dismissed him without inflicting the fine but assured him he would not again be permitted to escape if arrested. Shop officials unanimous in city laws. Forbid an unfortunate cripple the means of honest livelihood!

On the night of the 27th ult., the dwelling house of Mr. John Crum, in Dauphin county, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and the charred bones of Mr. Crum were found in the ashes next day. The other members of the family were absent on the night of the fire, and it was supposed he had been murdered for the money and the building fired to conceal the bloody deed.

At Hornellsville, New York, on the evening of the 31st ult. J. Beers, the keeper of a bowling saloon in that place, was instantly killed by a blow on the head with a bottle in the hands of an Irishman named Stephen Hagan. A negro by the name of Henry Mills was also implicated. Both were arrested.

On the 31st ult. a collision occurred in Boston between the barks Wm M. Harris from Galveston for Boston and Celestia from Baltimore, off Cape Cod. The former was badly damaged and was abandoned by the crew, who were taken on board the Celestia. The abandoned vessel had a cargo of 500 bales of cotton.

SUSPECTED SLAVE VESSEL.—The United States District Attorney at New York, on the 31st ult., from information that a Baltimore clipper had just started from her mooring in the river for sea, and that suspicion existed of her being intended for a slave voyage to the Coast of Africa, dispatched a steamboat, having on board United States officers, with a view to overtaking the said vessel and making the necessary investigation.

The Baltimore Sun says that over 80,000 tons of guano, mostly from Peru arrived at that port last year, of which 17,000 tons remained in store on the 1st of January. Farmers are now purchasing for spring crops.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—Wm. P. Furniss lately brought an action in the Supreme Court, in New York, against Wm H. Brown, the ship-builder, for breach of contract. Brown, he alleged had sold him half of the steamer Rhode Island, for $25,000, engaging to fit her up in a seaworthy condition for the California trade. She was sent to sea, and in a few days swamped. On Monday the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $25,000 together with $11,813 50 in interest since November 10, 1849—making a total of $36,963 40.

In New York, a few days ago, a lady with a large shawl, was detected in concealing 4 hats. The price of which she had endeavored to beat down. On the clerk suggesting that she had better have it weighed before leaving the store, she left in a hurry.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wright Southgate, Esq., cashier of the Exchange Bank at Norfolk, fell dead on Monday, the 28th ult., while in the discharge of his duties.

Particulars of Foreign News by the Africa.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Affairs in the Crimea are said to remain in about the same condition as at the date of previous advices. The latest intelligence is up to the 10th inst.

Omar Pasha was on the 5th at the head of the Allies when more news was concluded between him and Lord Raglan, and then Cathcart, and on the 6th he returned to Varna. Reinforcements continue to reach the cities and over 30 of the French imperial guard and English infantry are now on their way to the Crimea.

Lord Raglan has sent to India for the 5th English lancers.

The Turks in the Crimea are to be pushed strong before the end of January.

Russian interruptions are daily occurring by forced marches through the country.

The weather was severe and the roads impassible, though snow had fallen, but the freezing ground retarded the works of the besiegers.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

We are without anything respecting the invasion of Dobrudscha, excepting the following from the Wanderer of Vienna:

The Russians crossed the Danube at Tultscha, and favored by the obscurity of the night they reached the right bank in their boats, and surprised some of the weak garrisons, and after making great carnage recrossed the river laden with booty and taking with them a number of prisoners. There was called for the Tsar on the part of the Russians, as the Turks fought with desperate courage. Among the slain is a Pasha; but the enemy is also severely mauled. The inhabitants of Tultscha, seeing that the occupying with their wives and children, and if not before, with long after the departure of the Russians.

The Danube Gazette contains a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, stating that Prussia has concluded an alliance with Austria and the Germanic Confederation, assuming an aggressive attitude relative to the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops, and their occupation of the Dardanelles, and threatening, as a matter of course, hostilities.

Vienna letters also boast of Austria's good faith and determination to proceed to hostilities.

Prussia, it will be remembered, has formally refused to mobilize and place part of her army in Prussian Silesia to cover the left flank of the Austrian forces now in Gallicia, and going as a reason her confidence in the pacific intentions of Russia.

Prussia further accuses Austria of having gone beyond the stipulation of her convention with Prussia inasmuch as she has concluded separate treaties with other powers, which virtually do away with that of April 20th.

The object of Prussia is to prevent Austria from taking an active part in the war.

Both from Berlin and Vienna it is stated that great efforts are made to obtain the consent of the Western Powers to an armistice.

The Prussian Cabinet is urging, with peculiar earnestness, the necessity of suspending hostilities until the belligerents have pursued further the present endeavor to arrive at an understanding. These are mere rumors, but nothing else is at present within the reach of the public.

An approaching congress of nations is more and more confidently talked of. The London Daily News says: "We may be induced to repose some confidence in the result of that congress's deliberations if the United States are invited to take part in them, and accept the invitation."

Private letters from Vienna say that Prince Gortschakoff has instructions to accept every basis, and accede to all the Allies may demand, except the relinquishment of the Russian fleet, and the occupation of the Russian territory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Richard Cobden has addressed his constituents at Leeds, stigmatizing the attack on Sebastopol as a colossal mistake, and arguing that the main question should now be how to get out of it. Other speakers addressed the meeting almost unanimously in favor of the war.

Mr Buchanan transacted business on the 30th inst., at the Foreign Office.

Malicious reports are in circulation that the Government has offered Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans an appointment in India, so as to get rid of his contemplated disclosures in Parliament.

Seven hundred men of the 82d regiment embarked from Liverpool in the steamer Indiana for the Crimea.

Four hundred of the London Rock Brigade have been sent to the Crimea to unload ships.

The late of the British ship Bernice, missing since 1852 from Shanghai, is discovered. The Europeans on board were murdered by the Lascar crew, and the ship burned. The assassins have been captured and executed.

FRANCE.

Messrs Baring Brothers & Co announce that they will repay English deposits on the French loan. The total amount of the loan being taken in France. English applicants took six millions sterling, and the French eighteen millions sterling, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand persons have taken shares indicating that the early more popular in France than some writers supposed.

Eighteen hundred of the Imperial Guard were embarked at Marseilles on the 14th, in steamers for the Crimea.

The closing prices for French funds were for three per cents 68.70. Four and a half per cents, 95; and Bank shares, 2980.

SARDINIA.

Sardinia is reported as being willing to undertake to send 15,000 men, recruited from all Italy, to the aid of the Allies to the East—the reason assigned being that for what it can raise in supernumeraries to engage their attention, the Italians are growing restless.

The *Debats* avers that Piedmont has assented to the treaty of the 10th of April and not the treaty of December.

The *Opinione* of Turin of the 15 h inst. states that the departure of the Piedmontese troops for the Crimea will take place on the 28th of February. According to that journal, the contingent is to consist of 20,000 men, 15,000 of whom will embark on that day, and the additional 5000 are to form the reserve.

GERMANY.

The Senates of Hamburg and Lubec have issued edicts forbidding foreign enlistment, and it is said to be resolved that Bremen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Gerolitz will issue prohibitions of the same description. The army of Bavaria has almost completed its war complement.

SWEDEN.

Letters say that the Swedish army is immediately to be placed on a war footing by the addition of 50,000 Swedes and 15,000 Norwegians.

RUSSIA.

Russia is preparing for a spring campaign. Gen Siewen is charged with the organization of a Baltic army, having Mitau for headquarters.

A six-fold land tax, payable in twenty-four instalments, is to be imposed on Polish proprietors.

DENMARK.

The bill altering the constitution has passed the first reading in the Legislature.

SWITZERLAND.

A conference is about to be opened, with a view of adjusting the existing difficulties between Austria and Switzerland.

SPAIN.

The new constitution was submitted on the 13th to the Chambers. The main features of it are: That sovereignty emanates from the nation; that the religion of the nation is Roman Catholic, but that toleration will be allowed; that the press shall be free; that confiscation of property and the death penalty for political offences, are abolished. The National Guard is established. The legislature shall consist of two Chambers—Senators are to be elected for life, on property qualifications, upon representative for every fifty thousand citizens. The Cortes shall meet annually in October for four months, the Crown shall regulate the strength of the army, and appeal to royal marriages, and appoint a regency when occasion requires.

In addition to the above, a telegraphic dispatch from London, dated 11 A. M. Saturday, received in Liverpool by the steamer left says: "There is literally nothing new or important."

On the 28th ult., the morning train from Portland to Bath and Augusta, Me., ran off the track about three miles from Freemansett river, in Falmouth. The engine was precipitated down an embankment into a small stream, carrying the engineer, Mr. Small and the fireman, Mr Ames with it. Mr Small was fastened before he could be extricated and was drowned, while Mr Ames was instantly killed. The passengers escaped uninjured. The engine has since been placed upon the road. It is not stated whether any blame is to be attached to any body, but it may be stated as a fact that a train never has passed over this line without meeting with some accident as the result either of immoderate rapid speed or of unintelligency in the conductors, after running to the road.

Don Felipe Moleno, Minister from Central America, died at Washington on the 1st inst.

By Telegraph.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate to-day discussed the French Spoliation bill, but took no action on the subject.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, was passed.

The House debated the Consular bill, but without taking any definite action, went into Committee on the Texas Frontier bill.

Illinois Legislature.

NEW YORK, Feb 7.—The Illinois legislature has agreed to go into a choice of United States Senator on Tuesday next. The House has passed anti-Nebraska resolutions by eight majority.

Cold Weather.

The weather is intensely cold, and the snow on the ground in various parts of the country very heavy.

The Kinney Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The correspondence between Col. Kinney and Secretary Marcy is published in the Union. The former says the proposed expedition is entirely a pacific one. Mr Marcy rejoins that if the colonists expatriate themselves, and conform to the laws adopted by the country in which they settle, the Government of the United States will not interfere, but that it will oppose an armed expedition with a military organization.

State Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1855.—*Senate*.—In the Senate to-day the Quarantine bill of Mr. Trudeau came up, and was made the order of the day for Monday next.

House.—This branch has been occupied all day in discussing the Penitentiary bill, the first section of which was passed.

There is a great deal of excitement here on the subject of this bill, and it will occupy the House for some days.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 8.—No boats bound for New Orleans have passed here to-day.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—No boats for New Orleans have passed here for two days.

Several boats are aground at Presidents' Island. The river is falling.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8, Night.—The weather has turned suddenly cold, and the prospect of a resumption of navigation has become gloomy. The steamer Fanny Bullitt has departed for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8, Night.—There is no change in the river, and the weather is cold. Sales of flour at $8 to $8 10 per barrel, and of mess pork at $14 per barrel. The Eastern line is down.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The boats have commenced running between this city and Alton.

The Fire at Grenada, Miss.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 8.—Only two business houses remain in Grenada, almost the entire place having been destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst.

State Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 7.—*Senate*.—The Senate to-day was entirely occupied with private business.

House.—A message was sent from this body to the Senate, requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Pulfrey's resolution in relation to free banking, which was refused.

A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the Bayou St. John and Carondelet Company.

Mr. Kearney's bill, making cities and parishes responsible for property destroyed by mobs, passed the House and will, without doubt, pass the Senate.

The Central American Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Marcy has replied to Col. Kinney's communication in respect to the Government stopping the expedition under his leadership by proclamation. The Secretary says that if Col. Kinney's expedition is an armed one, it is the duty of the Government to inquire whether or not it is a violation of the neutrality act.

Departure of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Collins steamship Pacific sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, with the United States mails, 303 passengers, and about $3,000 in specie.

Breaking up of the Ice in the Mississippi—Steamers Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—By the breaking up of the ice above the city, several steamers were badly injured. The Banner state was crushed in the ice, and a part of her cabin completely wrecked. The Arabia had her guards badly damaged. The Martin No. 2 had a hole punched in her hull. The Alhambra was sunk, and several barges and flatboats were broken to splinters.

MARINE DISASTERS.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 20th ult., says:

The bark Argyle is ashore on Squam Beach. She is from Glasgow, bound to New York, with a cargo of pig iron, cement, silks and dry goods. The ship struck at 12 o'clock on the night of the 20th. It is now 3 P. M. of the 22d, and the ship is lying on her beam ends, her masts have fallen, and her top with the masts, sails and rigging, have been cut away and washed inside of the bar. One man swam from the wreck and was saved. There were ten men composing the boat's company with one passenger, the pilot, master and four of the crew were drowned, and the men on the wreck when I left, which was 1 o'clock, P. M., were in possible to save life and property.

The same writer states that the schooner Solomon Andrews which sailed from Charleston for New York on the 20th, with a cargo of rice, had gone ashore on Deacons Shoal, and would prove a total loss. The captain, crew and two passengers were taken off by boats.

The brig R. D. Morton, of Camden, Me., bound to Philadelphia, from Savannah, foundered in the neighborhood of the Solomon Andrews the same night. The crew, seven in number, were taken off by a schooner and carried into Ocracoke.

The brig Molunkus, Captain Bailey, of Eastport, from Havana for Boston, with a cargo of four hundred hogsheads of molasses went ashore on Sunday, the 28th ult., on Block Island. The captain and crew went ashore to obtain assistance, and while there the vessel got off herself, and was not heard of again until Monday, when she was fallen in with by a boat's crew of Islanders, and carried into Newport.

WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND—*Accident*.—We learn, says the Columbus Enquirer, that a man living in Russell county, Ala., went to the house of Mr. George Moore, who lives about three miles west of Girard, and while there, a serious altercation ensued between the parties, during which Mr. Moore took down his gun and was in the act of shooting his antagonist, when Mrs. Moore ran in between them, to prevent her husband's designs. But she was too late to effect her object; the gun was discharged, wounding her so seriously, that her life is despaired of. The particulars of the affray, which has terminated so horribly we are not in possession of.

BUOYANT AND BALL PROOF.—A Mr. Clarkson has invented a new life preserving device, by which, a new material which he has invented, consisting of a combination of cork, and wood, which he states, possesses many advantages over wood and iron, pure and simple, being lighter, stronger and more elastic. His invention he says will be most useful in warfare, as he can construct boats that cannot be swamped; and with portable sides, easily moved and carried, which might protect boats' crews, and which cannot be penetrated by Minie balls fired at a distance of twenty yards, pieces of strong wood or timber being broken in pieces when subjected to similar trial.

FIRE IN VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 6th, gives the following particulars of the recent fire in that town:

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning our city was startled by the cry of fire in the rear of the house occupied by John Delahunt as a gun and sheet iron factory, on Washington street, opposite the Washington Hotel. His building was entirely consumed, together with his tools, stock in trade, furniture, and, we believe, every thing belonging to his family. From thence the fire spread to the two adjoining brick houses, and they were entirely destroyed before the progress of the flames could be arrested.

The first of these buildings was occupied below by B. Bloom, as a clothing store, and the second story by Dr. Manly, dentist, and B. Hagey, magistrate. We learn that the clothing was principally saved, but every thing else in the dentist and magistrate's office, Casey and the docket of S. L. George, a former justice.

The next was occupied as a coffee-house, billiard room, etc., by L. Patsanna. The contents were almost all destroyed.

The house occupied by Mr. Dubuisot was owned by Mr. Delahunt, and it is said it had been insured for $1500, but was not occupied by Mr. Patsanna, and were not insured.

The house of Mr. Murphy Griffin, of Salisbury N. C., was consumed by fire on Saturday, the 27th ult., and three persons were frightfully burned, one of whom, a girl nine years of age, has since died.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1, 1855.

SENATE.—Mr. Mallory submitted a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the results of the recent test of the dock, railway and basin at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and also whether said dock, railway and basin have been accepted by the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. M. submitted another resolution inquiring into the propriety of the expenditure by a board of officers, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of an appropriation in gunnery practice and the preparation and use of shot, shell and other projectiles. Agreed to.

Bills were reported incorporating the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute and the Columbia Wood Gas Company of the District of Columbia.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment providing for the raising of four additional companies to suppress Indian hostilities was agreed to, and two and a half millions were appropriated for that purpose.

HOUSE.—Two territorial bills, in addition to the eleven noticed yesterday, were passed.

The bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph (by private enterprise) from the Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, was passed in an amended form. Yeas 110, nays 70.

It merely gives the right of way, and extends the laws of the United States over the line for its protection, but does not confer the two millions of acres of land, as originally proposed.

The House took up the bill for the establishment of the office of Survey-General in Utah and to grant lands in actual settlers, the question pending being on concurring in the report of the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, striking out the enacting clause.

This motion was disagreed to—yeas 91, nays 97—but the bill was afterwards indefinitely postponed, when

Mr Disney offered a substitute for the bill, merely providing to establish the office of surveyor-General in Utah and granting lands for school and university purposes, omitting grants of lands to actual settlers.)

The bill in this form was subsequently passed.

The reason it was plainly indicated by the remarks of members, for refusing grants of lands, was on account of the domestic institution of Utah, which tolerates polygamy.

Mr. Thompson gave notice of his intention to move to go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill to reduce the tariff, on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

After some unimportant proceedings on a private bill, the House adjourned.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, MORNING, February 9, 1855.

COTTON.... The demand continued active yesterday and 11,000 bales changed hands at steady prices. The sales of Wednesday drove to have reached 13,000 bales. We quote:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	4½@5	Middling Fair	9¾@ 9¾
Ordinary	8¼@8¼	Fair	10@10¼
Middling	8¾@8¾	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	9¼@9¼	Good and Fine	—@—

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT.

	Cotton—Bales.	Tobacco—Hhds.
Stock on hand Sept	26,078	2572
Received since	761,974	4389
yesterday	8,12— 770,104	000— 4389
Exported to date	750,677	27,049
yesterday	8,849—759,526	105—27,154
Stock on hand, not cleared	200,540	6,417

TOBACCO.... We did not hear of a sale of any moment.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.... The sales of Sugar emb

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Allison on the Russian War.

...ddress at the opening of the Mechan... at Boulam Harbor, on the 3d o... Sir Archibald Alison, the distin... historian, made the following reference to the Russian war:

"It was the interest of the war that it was of very less importance that they should know the nature of the enemy with whom they had to contend. He was not an insignificant enemy. The Emperor Nicholas has over 70,000,000 o... souls, all devoted to war. Commerce, agriculture, science, literature, philosophy were in their infancy; all the talent of the Empire was devoted to war. Every young man of ability was sent to the military schools; in these schools 30,000 young men were educated to the science of war, the ablest of whom were selected for the duties of diplomacy. At the head of the Empire they found a man of vast energy, unshaken courage and great determination. He devoted the energies of the great Empire to the objects of external aggression, and was actually supported by the whole Russian nation; every man, from the Emperor down to the serf, was impressed with the idea that Russia was to be the conqueror of the world. The Emperor was now making war on the idea that he was merely giving vent to the national feeling. To him might be applied, with the alteration of a few words, the lines of one of the greatest poets of the last century:

> No charms he finds pacific sceptres yield,
> War sounds the trumpet, he hurries to the field;
> Ocean nothing, he cries, while anglers marine
> On Scamander's towers, till Russian standards fly,
> And all is mine beneath the Eastern sky.

Now, how was it that in the contest with this great Power they had made so sudden a transition from the exultation of victory to almost the despondency of defeat? They saw a great deal in the journals endeavoring to throw blame on this and that Ministry, on this and that General. Somebody stood there to vindicate one Ministry or another—to vindicate one General or another. But he stood there to point out to his fellow-countrymen the errors—he might almost say the national crimes—which were now meeting with national punishment. They were now in a state of anxiety here on account of the state of the army in the Crimea. Why was it that the noble army which had done so... great things, had been exposed to such defeats? Just reason it was one half its proper size. Let them open the papers, and they would find the reason why the English were in a much worse position than the French; our army, of 30,000 men was obliged to do the work of 60,000 men. While the French were only obliged to go into the trenches once in every four days, the English soldiers must go in every other night. This of course weakens their frame, and they are unable to bear the cold, wet, and storms which prevail in that inhospitable climate. If England, when the war broke out, had had 100,000 regular troops, 10,000 cavalry, and 8,000 militia, they would have gained a decisive victory in the first campaign. Suppose they had had 100,000 to transport, they might have sent 40,000 to the Baltic, and taken Cronstadt, and 60,000 to the Crimea and taken Sebastopol. Why, if 6,000 cavalry instead of 700 had been at the battle of Alma, they would have converted it into a total route, and the Russian army, broken and disorganized, would have been unable to defend Sebastopol.

At the battle of Balaklava, after the lapse of 400 years on the very anniversary of the battle of Agincourt, if there had been 5000 English troops, the valuable road from Balaklava would have been preserved, and supplies would have been carried up with perfect safety. 5000 English horses would have marched triumphantly through 10,000 Russians. The battle of Inkermann, destined to be immortal in the world, and to take its place with the battles of Marathon and Platea; at that battle, if we had 30,000 more English troops, while with the right wing we hurled the Russian battalions down the heights, with the left wing we would have taken Sebastopol, and the two Grand Dukes would have come up to the theatre of action only to see the total destruction of their father's hopes. Now mark what a dreadful state their army had been brought into in consequence of the incessant clamor for reduction. If they contemplate the good effects of war, they have only to call out their armies, and let the officers who have been trained in every luxury, and the soldiers accustomed to every comfort, enduring patiently every hardship and submitting to every privation, and ready every moment to lay down their lives for the country. But can also the good effect of the war on the nation. Let them look around and they would see people of all classes, from the Queen to the peasant, even including the captive in his dungeon, sacrificing certain comforts and doing every thing in their power to provide for the widows and children of those who had fallen in the service of their country. He would say one word of consolation for those who were left bereaved—the memory of those who were so dear to them were cabalmed in the recollection of a grateful country, their names would never be forgotten, and to them they might apply the beautiful lines of the poet:

> By fairy hands their knell is rung,
> By forms unseen their dirge is sung,
> There honor comes a pilgrim gray,
> To deck the turf that wraps their clay;
> And freedom shall a while repair,
> To dwell a weeping hermit there.

Seizure of the Steamship Massachusetts.

We find in the New York Times, of the 29th, the following particulars concerning the seizure of the steamship Massachusetts, as she was leaving for this port, and a letter from Capt. Goodrich, which we append:

On Saturday last Deputy Sheriff Joseph Lynden, with the United States Deputy Marshals, proceeded on board the steamer Massachusetts to make a search for arms supposed to be in her. Her holds, fore and aft, were searched, as were also the ladies' cabins, upper and lower; but nothing was found to justify the reports that have been circulated in reference to the vessel. Several boxes were discovered in the ladies' after cabin, which were found to contain pack, dray and saddle harness, martingales, surcingles, gearing, and other articles of a similar character. Single saddles, and holsters for pistols were also found, but nothing which the officers were in search of. The Massachusetts had on board water and provision for twelve days, sufficient to last her until she reached New Orleans, as reported.

Captain Goodrich states that he designed to proceed to New Orleans with the steamer, and to run her between that city and Texas, for the transportation of cattle. He denies that the steamer was to have been used for any such purpose as the one alleged.

We subjoin the following letter from Captain Goodrich:

SIR: A publication appeared in several papers yesterday to the effect that my vessel had been seized by the United States Marshal, and that she had on board arms and ammunition, and was going to the Island of Cuba. My steamer, the Massachusetts, was seized, it is true, upon the representation of the Spanish consul; but that she had any weapons or ammunition aboard, or intended to sail for any other port than New Orleans, is entirely false. I have emptied counsel, and offered at once to have my vessel thoroughly searched. After much delay, and a heavy expense, which I cannot well afford, an examination by the Deputy Surveyor has shown the utter falsehood of the libels upon her. Is there no way in which an American master can be protected from such outrages upon the part of our Government officers at the dictation of an agent of a foreign Government? Or is it no longer possible for an outward bound vessel to proceed upon her lawful voyage until she obtains the consent of the Spanish Consul? They treat our vessels bad enough at sea and in their own ports; but it seems to be asking too much for them to sanely and injure us at our own wharves.

The charges against my ship are entirely from beginning to end, and I will have redress if the laws of our land will afford it. Will you insert this in your valuable paper, to correct the garbled story which has appeared heretofore, and oblige, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. GOODRICH,
Master of steamer Massachusetts.

New York, July 27, 1855.

Seizure of the Steamship Massachusetts.

At a recent meeting of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg, it was shown that the expenses for the past year have been $1,111,626, or $200,000 more than last year. Gen. Latimer, the superintendent, had the same to say of the net earnings of the road in the last six months have been so large as to enable the directors to charge the whole of it to profit and loss, and to pay the interest on the debt of the company, and after providing for a stock dividend of five per cent. to carry over a surplus of about $50,000 to the next half year.

The British ship Glencairn, from Greenock, entered at Mobile on Friday last with 126 Scotch emigrants, whom it is intended to employ in the Dog River factory, at least such of them as are old enough and otherwise suited, there being forty-one children and infants among their number.

ILLEGAL WORK, CARRIAGE.—We learn, says the Mobile Star, that Noah E. Smith, the efficient express agent, prized upon some two hundred letters in the hands of Adams & Co.'s express agent, while crossing the Isthmus on their point and California. It is said that these letters are in the hands of carrying a number of letters outside the mail, which they delivered, collecting postage for the same, to the great injury of the Post Office Department. There is a heavy penalty attached to the violation of the law.

From Santa Fe.

The St. Louis Republican of the 25th has the following telegraphic despatch from Independence:

The Santa Fe mail arrived yesterday. By it we learn that the Indians have begun their depredations again. The Mescalleros band ran off four hundred head of Lyon's and Russell's cattle, wintering on Red River. Some started after them and recovered upwards of a hundred, after pursuing them two hundred miles. A detachment from Bent are now out in the White Mountains still in pursuit. A post is to be established on the route to protect the southern settlement. The Jicarilla Apaches are also north, and the Utahs are doing foul little harm. Among the latter small pox is raging violently.

Chico Velasquez, the chief, who took Mr White and party has died with it. Capt. Ewell, in command of the coming party, set aside after the Indians about the 1st March. Maj. Holland returned from the Mesilla Valley on the 18th, and has published his order, taking military possession of the country.

The Legislature was not in session, but the Governor said that body do not get along very fragmentarily. The patriotic body refused to pay the freight on a number of books presented in the Territory by Congress, because they were English books, and did not want them. They do not refuse English dollars; why not change the order of Government.

Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore, and Judge Watts, of Indiana, were passengers by the mail stage. By them we learn that the traders at El Paso, except Mr. Carrol, had not yet been able to enter their goods through the Custom house. Some of the sheep merchants from California were returning for further supplies from Chihuahua and New Mexico.

Messrs Beck and Giddings, at Santa Fe, had all their fine sheep, lately from the States, ran off by the Mescalaros Indians.

There was but little snow on the plains, and the mail party came in pleasantly.

We just here, on Saturday last, a violent snow storm commenced before sunrise. The snow is thirteen to twenty-five inches in depth, and drifting in places four to five feet.

Extraordinary Balloon Ascension by a Lady and Miraculous Escape.

—The following is from the correspondence of the New York Herald, dated Easton, Pa., January 20:

I see you have in your telegraphic columns of to-day's Herald, a brief account of the balloon ascension of Miss Louise Bradley from this place yesterday. Her escape from death was so miraculous that I think you will find a more detailed account interesting. Miss B. filled her balloon entirely with gas from one of the street mains, and at 11 o'clock stepped fearlessly into the car. She is a small delicate looking woman, and was dressed in a Bloomer costume of scarlet and blue. The balloon, held by a rope, was then permitted to rise about twenty feet, when she was pulled to the ground, when she made a short address to the crowd in pencil. It then rose gently, still held by the rope, until she was one hundred feet from the ground, when she cut the cord; and the balloon rose perpendicularly with great velocity, until she had reached a mile, or a mile and a quarter, as it was estimated by those present who were best able to judge.

Miss Bradley appears, from her own account, that she knew very little about the business she had undertaken, or of the effects likely to be produced upon the balloon when it reached the rarified atmosphere. The balloon was old, see, and the silk had become so rotten that it is wonderful that it would bear inflation at all. When she reached this height, she states that the balloon, which was not entirely filled when it left the earth, expanded until the gas began to escape at the seams, and became very offensive to her. She had been so absorbed by the enchanting prospect spread out beneath her, which she says was magnificent beyond the power of language to describe, that she had not noticed the balloon. The escape of gas alarmed her, and she pulled the valve rope, but permitted but little gas to escape, as she was afraid she would fall into the Delaware, which was directly beneath her.

In a few moments after this the balloon collapsed, and to our horror and alarm, we saw her fall with frightful rapidity for the distance of six hundred or seven hundred feet, her progress thus being checked, from what cause we below could not see, although we then observed that she was descending quite slowly. It seems that when the balloon burst, it was torn into ribbons, except the lower part or neck of the balloon. So completely was the upper part torn to pieces, that large pieces of silk blew away, and the remainder hung down from below the car. When she had fallen this distance the neck of the balloon suddenly blew up, turning inside out, and catching against the net-work, formed a parachute, which bore her safely to the ground. She came down in an open field, and so lightly did the car strike the earth that she says there was not the slightest jar. Her presence of mind was extraordinary. After this fearful toil, and when the balloon was still descending with terrific velocity, she threw out her sand bags and anchor, and then with the utmost calmness commenced singing a hymn. She alighted about four miles from this place. The trip must be considered a quick one, as at a quarter past 12 she rode into town safe and in fine spirits.

From Santa Fe.—

We find some interesting news in the Santa Fe correspondence of the San Antonio Texan. The writer under date of December 31, states that the mail contractor would leave the next day without the mails, because the Postmaster there refused to deliver them to the new contractor. It seems that Postmasters in that section are quite despotical and independent. They refuse to deliver mails in new contractors the old ones declining to act, because not advised officially from Washington of their appointment.

The Legislature was in session at the date of this letter, and we learn with some regret that one of the Mexican members was "about to introduce a bill abolishing the Constitution of the United States of America."

A rumor, according to the correspondent of the Texan was current that the American flag in Mesilla Valley had been pulled down by the Mexicans, and the Mexican national tri-colors raised in their place. It was also reported that American "troops from Fort Fillmore had gone over to raise the flag and pull down the usurper."

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—Lord Elgin, wishing to leave behind him some memento of his magnanimity, ordered letters of pardon to be issued to the unfortunate petitioners for annexation to the United States. The letters benignly assume that the sentiment which gave rise to that petition exists no longer, and graciously condescends to reinstate them in the positions which they occupied previous to their lamentable hallucination. But these unhappy men seem to be entirely insensible to the generosity of the late Governor-General. One of them, M. Flypolite Cherrier, publishes in *Le Moniteur Canadien* the following reply to an invitation to resume his station in the militia:

"MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 15, 1855.

"SIR: In reply to your note of the 9th, I have the honor to inform you on my part that my opinions, with regard to the annexation of Canada to the United States are unchanged. That I desire the accomplishment of this as soon as possible, and as I have no intention of serving her most gracious and most excellent Majesty in case of rupture with our neighbors, either as officer or private, I beg you to be so kind as to accept my resignation, and erase my name from the list of the *faithful and loyal* subjects of her Majesty.

"Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. "O. HYPOLITE CHERRIER."

GOOD TARGET PRACTICE.—The author of a Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon"—a work filled with exciting sketches of the most exciting description—gives the following account of a little target practice in which he indulged one afternoon, and by which he got the range of his favorite "four-ounce" rifle: "Just as I was quitting the shores of the lake, I noticed three buffaloes in the shallows, about knee-deep in the water, nearly half a mile from me. They did not look bigger than dogs, the distance was so great. There is nothing like a sheet of water for trying a rifle: the splash of the ball shows with such distinctness the accuracy of the effect in the shooting. It was necessary that I should fire my guns off in order to clean them that evening, and I therefore tried their power at this immense distance. The long two ounce fell short, but in a good line. I took a rest upon a man's shoulder with the four-ounce rifle, and, putting up the last load I arrived at the leading buffalo, who was walking through the water parallel with us. I aimed at the outlines of the throat, to allow for his pace at this great distance. The recoil of the rifle cut the man's ear open, (first blood this at all events!) as there were sixteen drachms of powder in this charge. We watched the smooth surface of the water, as the invisible messenger whistled over the lake. Certainly three seconds elapsed before we saw the slightest effect. At the expiration of that time, the buffalo fell suddenly in a sitting position, and there he remained fixed. Many seconds after, a dull sound returned to our ears—it was the "fut" of the ball, which had positively struck him at this immense range. What the distance was I cannot say: it may have been 600 or 800 yards, or more. It was shallow water the whole way, and we therefore mounted our horses and rode up to him. Upon reaching him, I gave him a settling ball in the head, and then we examined him. He was very bull-headed, completely through the hips, crushing both joints, and of course rendering him powerless at once. The shore appeared full half a mile from us on our return; and I could hardly credit my own eyes, the distance seemed so immense—and yet the ball had passed clean through the animal's body."

According to the last annual report of the New York State Engineer, there was on the railroads of that commonwealth, during the year 1854, one passenger killed for every 3,440,015 miles traveled, and one passenger injured for every 1,781,606 miles traveled. Although nine millions of passengers were carried an aggregate distance of 500,000,000 miles during the year, not one was killed from causes beyond his own control.

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS.—Judge Worrell, of Muscogee county, Ga., this charged a jury recently, to the great dismay of rowdies, bullies and assassins:

The object of the law is not revenge, but to deter others from the commission of crime. Until the administration of my immediate predecessor the practice of the court in this circuit has been to administer the law, as far as practicable, in favor of the guilty. The practice is at an end. I am determined that for the next four years the law shall be a terror to evil-doers. Hitherto life and property have been insecure. It is now time honest men should be protected in their rights."

A NEW NATIVE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Dates from the Cape of Good Hope to November 7th, state that a very painful occurrence had taken place in the Trans-Vaal country. The Bloemfontein Gazette of October 3d reports that intelligence had reached the town that fourteen burghers and a brother of Commandant General Pretorius, who had gone hunting beyond Zoutpans Berg, had all been murdered. President Hoffman had also received advices from Pretorius that seven powerful native tribes on the north-east of him had risen, that twenty-three persons, including wives and children, had been destroyed by these natives, and that the village of Zoutpans Berg had been cut off.

In 1854, 29,480 emigrants left Antwerp for the United States. They came to our shores on board of ninety-five ships.

The Immortality of Chivalry.

BY JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

> The splendid chivalry of war may cease,
> But never fail the chivalry of peace!
> The errant gallantry of Quixote dies,
> But not the Bayard deeds of high emprise—
> The hope, the faith, the courage and the love,
> Whose wars are but a radiance from above;
> The heart to dare, the ready hand to do,
> The eager zeal, which to the truth is true,
> Fearless in danger, bold beside the hearth,
> Faithful to God without forgetting earth—
> Such is the chivalry which triumphs now,
> Disarmed its hand, no corpse upon its brow—
> Such is the chivalry of truth and right,
> The grand disliterd on of the Christian knight;
> Bright without blood, without pageantry proud,
> The chivalry of Woodruff and McLeod!
>
> Arthur's round table crumbles to the dust,
> The lightning sword of Charlemagne is rust,
> Sidney has vanished from the lists of fame,
> And Roland leaves, at best, but half a name;
> Yet not in vain the heroes lived and died,
> Nor worthless all their courage and their pride;
> Great lives are roots of heroic noble deeds,
> And flowers still spring where a hero bleeds;
> Great thoughts bear golden fruit, which blooms for ages,
> And those which thrilled the past inspire to-day;
> The human heart is ever true and bold,
> And time its testings to the pulse of old;
> The Roman but anticipates in date,
> The "broken column" of the fireman's fate,
> And men recall how Phillips met his doom,
> In dreamful walks by Irad Ferry's tomb!
>
> Honor the bereaved of our native land,
> The fearless, true, self sacrificing band—
> From out the hottest heart of a lifting flame;
> The white tire's brightest splendor on high,
> In living fire across God's startled sky;
> The knights who never shed a brother's blood,
> But laugh at death, for sake of human good;
> Who wield no sword, and fling no challenge glove,
> Yet fight for honor and for lady's love;
> No sunshine knights, no mercenary tribe,
> Who take fire for ostentation or a bribe—
> Honor the men who never were dismayed,
> Our own, our bold, unpensioned Fire Brigade!
>
> Arthur's round table crumbled to the dust,
> The lightning sword of charlemagne is rust,
> Sidney has vanished from the lists of fame,
> And Roland leaves, at best, but half a name;
> Our heroes live, and long may they remain
> The standing army of the people's reign—
> Long may the glories of the Fireman bloom,
> And blossom flower-like round his honored tomb!

LIEUT. "ALVARADO" HUNTER.—The unexpected return of Lieut. Hunter with the Baluhridge, has created much speculation, and a court martial, it is said, will be immediately convened. Lieut. H. has published an address "to the American public," in defence of his course. It appears he was anxious to take part in the quarrel between the President of Paraguay and Consul Hopkins and brother. To this his commanding officer objected, whereupon the Lieutenant hoisted sail and came home. We quote the material portion of his address, as follows:

"Circumstances in a high degree involving the honor of our flag, have occurred near the station to which I have been attached.—No helping hand has been given to our unfortunate countrymen. Exposed to the wrath of a tyrant, they have been driven from Paraguay, their property has been confiscated, and our flag, so proud because it waves as a banner for the oppressed of every land, who chose to come under its folds, has been, by order of a petty tyrant, hauled down and trampled under foot.

"I could not help our countrymen, because I was not permitted to go there with my command. I was sent away *where difficulties had not occurred*, although the American Consul at Buenos Ayres expressed his wonder at my absence from the difficulty, as though my inaction had been a voluntary one.

"Vessels of war are abroad for the *sole purpose* of protecting the lives, property and rights of our citizens. When I found that my requests to go to Paraguay were refused by the Commander-in-chief of the Brasil squadron, when one month later he had direct and authentic information from Lieut. Moore, of the navy, of the actual condition of affairs in Paraguay, and the means to send me orders again at hand; when I saw that the fear of responsibility made the Commander-in-chief yet decline sending me where a vessel-of-war was so much needed, I no longer hesitated, but brought back my command to the United States, rather to ingloriously rot in the mud than ingloriously sail upon the ocean."

DEFINITION OF "SPORT."—The actual killing of an animal, the death itself, is not "sport," unless the circumstances connected with it are such as to create that peculiar feeling which can only be expressed by the word "sport." This feeling can not exist in the heart of a butcher; he would as soon slaughter a fine buck by tying him to a post and knocking him down, as he would shoot him in his wild native haunts. The actual moment of death, the fact of killing, is his enjoyment. To a true sportsman, the enjoyment of a sport increases in proportion to the wildness of the country. Catch a six-pound trout in a quiet mill pond, in a populous manufacturing neighborhood, with well cultivated meadows on either side the stream, cattle grazing on the rich pasturage, and perhaps actually watching you as you land your fish. It may be sport; but catch a similar fish, far from the haunts of men, in a boiling rocky torrent, surrounded by heathery mountains, where the shadow of a rod has seldom been reflected in the stream, and you cease to think the former fish worth catching. Still he is the same fish, showed the same courage, has the same perfection of condition, and yet you can not allow that the first sport compared with the wild stream. If you see no difference in the excitement, you are not a sportsman.—You would as soon catch him in a washing-tub; and you should buy your fish when you require him, but never use a rod, as you would disgrace the hickory.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has got to be clear, beautiful and spring like. The ladies were out in overwhelming numbers yesterday, and Camp, Canal and Chartres streets were perfectly surfeited with beauty. We observed a corresponding change in the goods at clothiers doors, and in dry goods and hat windows, upon which the passers by looked admiringly. The delicate green of the new spring grass is becoming apparent in the public squares, and the tree-buds are springing into existence. Winter is about gone.

It is said that the President is in possession of highly gratifying intelligence from Utah. The Mormons are not only docile, but are much pleased with their new Governor, whom they soon hope to convert to their religious faith. Several of the officers under Col. Steptoe have declared the disapproval of the Mormon custom relative to matrimony. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen have not left any very near and dear family the behind them.

The gold mines of Virginia are valued at $1,700,000. The great difficulty in the way of gold mining in Virginia, as in other States, has been the want of adequate machinery. This difficulty is thought to be overcome by John Cochrane, an eminent mechanic of New York, in an invention of a machine with which, it is said, one hand can crush to impalpable powder, thirty tons of quartz rock per day of twelve hours. It is expected now that as soon as the present stringency of the money market is relieved, the spare funds of the capitalists of the State will be, in a good degree, devoted to investments in gold mining interests.

RUSSIAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS.—A lively writer from Paris draws a parallel between the soldiers of the different nations now fighting in the Crimea, and first says of the Russians:

The valor displayed by the Russians in the night attacks on the Allies has never been surpassed by the soldiers of any nation or people whatever. The Russian soldier lacks strategy and quickness of movement; but he possesses courage almost without parallel, a remarkable strength of body, and great resistance to the exhausting effects of wounds. It has been a common remark, from the day of Napoleon to the present moment, that the Russian soldiers are the most difficult soldiers in the world to put *hors du combat*. Marshal Ney said: "It will not suffice to shoot a Russian soldier; he must be pushed over." Remarkable instances of this power of resistance to the loss of blood and to the first impressions of a wound have been exhibited since the commencement of the campaign in the Crimea, and it is no doubt due to the rude life which the Russian soldier is subjected, not only as a soldier, but as a peasant.

Next he says of the Frenchman:

While eating is no part of a soldier's life in the Russian camp, in the French camp it is quite the contrary. A Frenchman must have his breakfast before he fights, and he will cook and eat it in the midst of bursting bombs rather than miss it; for between the fear of losing his breakfast and his life there is about an even balance. On the morning of the battle of Inkermann 7500 Englishmen were compelled to stand the shock of 35,000 Russians for three hours, before the French division arrived, the latter having stopped to eat their breakfast before starting to the aid of their suffering allies. They fought beautifully, as they always do, when they did arrive, but in the meantime there had been a fearful slaughter of Englishmen, which otherwise might have been saved. This is one of the facts which do not appear in print for the good of the alliance, but it is nevertheless true.

MISSOURI UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Advices from Jefferson City to the evening of the 27th ult., state that the Legislature of Missouri, up to that time, had made no choice for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Benton. Only one ballot was taken on the 27th, with the result: Benton, 57; Atchison, 59; Bonjhan, 52; Hall, 1; Wilson, 1.

The Montgomery (Ala.) papers of the 1st inst. state: We learn that a gentleman on this way to Texas, was robbed on Tuesday, on the Louisville road, near this city, of $1600, by two foot-pads, who, with a pistol at his head, made him stand and deliver. Officers are after the scamps, but we learn, have not yet arrested them.

By letter from Gov. Brown to the postmaster at Jackson, Miss., enclosing a note from Mr. Dundas, Assistant Postmaster General, the Mercury learns that the Department has at last concluded to receive bids for the much needed daily mail service between Jackson and the head of the New Orleans Railroad. Bids will be received for daily service in four-horse coaches.

Among the "subjects for premiums," just published by the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great Britain, we find: "An inquiry into the causes which have hitherto prevented the asserted high speeds of steam navigation on the American rivers from being arrived at in England."

A note to the Korna relates the following legend: "The angel of death passing once by Solomon in a visible shape, and looking at one who was sitting with him, the man asked who he was, and upon Solomon's acquainting him that it was the angel of death, said, 'He seems to want me, wherefore, order the wind to carry me hence into India;' which, being accordingly done, the angel said to Solomon, 'I looked so earnestly at the man out of wonder; because I was commanded to take his soul into India, and found him with thee in Palestine.'"

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—For February.

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NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—By John S. C. Abbott. (Concluded.) Illustrated by six engravings.
ITALIAN LIFE AND MORALS—EFFECTS OF ROMANISM ON SOCIETY.
Illustrated by six engravings.
GLANCES AT OUR MORAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS, With Illustrative Map.
THE ZONE OF PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER—By Elias Loomis.
THE NEWCOMES—By W. M. Thackeray.
With Seven Illustrations, by Doyle.
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Chapter XLVI. The Hotel de Florac.
Chapter XLVII. Containing two or three acts of a little Comedy.
THE REDEEMED PROFLIGATE—By Charles Dickens.
COINCIDENCES—A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.
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THE WIDOW'S STORY—By Charles Dickens.
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ILLUSTRATIONS (Furnished by Brodie in advance of their appearance)—Opera Dress—Coiffure—Slipper and Overshoes.

The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE respectfully announce that the present number contains the conclusion of the "Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte," which have so long formed an important portion of the Magazine. They have made arrangements to supply its place with articles which they hope will prove equally attractive. Among those already in course of preparation are the following:

I. BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS, Illustrated from original Drawings by our most eminent artists. The Biography of Andrew Jackson, in the number for January, is the first of this series, which will include the principal heroes of our two wars with Great Britain. Among the articles already prepared are Biographies of Putnam and Marion.

II. ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SCENERY, LIFE AND MANNERS.—The article, "Virginia Illustrated," in the present number, will give an idea of the scope and design of this series. Papers and illustrations have been engaged from our most accomplished authors and artists. They will present in succession delineations of the scenery and local peculiarities of every section of our country.

III. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—This series will be prepared by the author of the papers already published upon "Sugar" and "Cotton." The illustrations will comprise the most interesting features in the cultivation and preparation of our principal agricultural staples.

IV. NARRATIVES OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPEDITIONS.—The series will embrace accounts of the principal exploring expeditions sent out from this country. They will, in all cases, be prepared from papers, and illustrated by drawings, furnished by those who have taken part in the enterprises. The first article of this series, which will appear in the number for March, will contain the commencement of the "Narrative of the Darien Expedition," under command of Lieut. Strain.

V. VOYAGES, TRAVELS AND SKETCHES in various parts of the world. In this department papers have been engaged, and are now prepared, and in course of preparation by different authors, relating to China, Madras, Java, the Malay countries, Russia and Brasil. No expense will be spared to produce for the articles a series of superb illustrations, in most cases after drawings by the authors themselves.

VI. SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS SKETCHES IN EUROPE, by the accomplished and spirited author of "Sights and Principles Abroad." These will be accompanied by numerous characteristic illustrations. The opening article of this series appears in the present number, and presents a graphic view of life and morals in Italy, showing the effects of Romanism on society.

VII. THE HOLY LAND AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES.—This series of elaborately illustrated articles, by Jacob Abbott, will be still further continued.

VIII. ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The article upon Alligators, in the December number, is a specimen of the style and manner of illustration in which a large number of subjects, belonging to this department will be treated.

IX. CONSULAR EXPERIENCES.—A series of papers by our Consuls abroad. The first of these sketches, by Donald G. Mitchell, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," giving an account of his consulship at Venice, will appear in an early number.

X. MEMOIRS OF THE REIGNING DYNASTIES OF EUROPE.—The brilliant paper in the number for January, upon the "House of Bonaparte," will be followed by others upon the various European dynasties. The next paper in this series will give the "Memoirs of the Spanish Bourbons." These memoirs present a vivid picture of the characters of those monarchs who claim to reign by "Divine Right."

XI. In addition to the different series of illustrated articles enumerated above, the Publishers have made ample arrangements for papers upon subjects of general and current interest. The illustrations will be profusely furnished with—for the value of the paper will be in all enhanced by them. Besides the foregoing series of articles, the pages of the Magazine will afford abundant space for the usual variety of literary and miscellaneous matter, furnished by American writers, or selected from the whole field of Foreign literature. The Editorial Department will preserve the same distinguished features that have heretofore characterized it. The Publishers are confident that this programme of a portion of their arrangements for the next year will be accepted by the public as evidence of their determination and ability to make their Magazine the most interesting and valuable, as well as the most widely circulated periodical in the world.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth are sold at Two Dollars each; and Muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents per number. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year; or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

feb3-1t HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE—Madison County, Mississippi—Mississippi Conference

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MRS. M. A. PHILLIPS, Instructress in English Literature and Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS CAROLINE H. EDWARDS Instructress in Grammar and History.
MISS M. A. BOYD, Teacher in Preparatory Department.
☞ The Spring Session will open on Wednesday, the 28th of February.

feb18—1f

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Published by J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp Street—Natchez, Miss., J. Warner—Vicksburg, Miss., M. Emanuel—Mobile, Ala., J. K. Randall & Co—Montgomery, Ala., A. P. Pfister—Augusta, Ga., McKinne & Hall—Charleston, S. Caro., Geo. Parke & Co—Wilmington, N. Caro., J. Munds, Richmond, Va., Harrold & Murray—Washington City, Franck Taylor—Baltimore, Md., Armstrong & Berry—Louisville, Ky., C. Hargan—St. Louis, Mo., Edwards & Bunnell—Memphis, Tenn., C. O. Chivers—Nashville, Tenn., F. Hagan—Indianola, Texas, H. R. Cleveland.

☞ *Liberal Deductions made for Introduction.* jan18-4t

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the citizens of Mansfield a Committee to devise arrangements or the establishment of a Female Collegiate Institute of a high character, take great pleasure in communicating to the public throughout our own and the adjoining States the adoption of a plan, which we trust will satisfy the desires of the most sanguine friends of education.

Dr. H. C. Thweatt, (well-known throughout the State as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South) has been engaged as President of the Institution. The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweatt is a member, a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield having subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, a very spacious building adapted to all the wants of the Institution, will very soon be put in process of erection, at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. In the mean time, the Female Academy, already completed, will be used for the purposes of the school. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages essential to the acquirement of a polished education, may rest assured that no school can be found in the South-West better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweatt to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of teaching as may be found necessary. To those living at a distance we would say, that no village in any section of Western Louisiana offers more advantages as far as health, society, etc., are concerned.

The rates of tuition will be the same as those charged in the higher Schools of the country—the particulars of which will be published hereafter. The first session of the School to commence on the 8th day of January, 1855.

Parents will please send on their daughters, as there are always advantages to be derived from an early commencement.

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jan13—1f

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 3.
WHOLE NUMBER 211.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE NATIVITY.

Turn we to Bethlehem's lone shed of yore,
When ere 'twas noon of night the wise men stood.
Their goal was won; the star that led before,
Centering its rays here, pours a dazzling flood
Of light, while warned by astronomic lore,
Here lain, as lessening human pride did bear on all pomp
But what doth here redress their toilsome march
O'er desert wastes, through savage foes and storm,
'Neath torrid suns, wiuds that the journeyers scorch,
Whose bones, far strewn, hideous, the course deform
A maiden, old nnn, child reward their search—
Oh! mighty spectacle! Oh, powerful charm!

No costly garniture shines pompous round;
A manger's walls the sacred trio hold;
For journeying here no refuge may be found.
On stubble lays that babe of heavenly mould;
Yet, bending lowlier than to monarch crowned,
In solemn worship here that regal train behold.

Rare was such bait in Bethlehem's streets, I ween;
For glittering like meteor of the night,
In contrast strange with tenement so mean,
Gleam their rich robes, beneath that virgin light,
All-richest dye and pattern; and the sheen
Of gems flash from their coils and girdle weapons bright.

Oh! opulent the gifts they proffer here,
Perfumes and spices, gums and gems of price;
The diamond's flash illumes that dusky lair,
With orient gold in ornate forms emblazed;
White bridal-like rich, and scarlet patterns rare,
Form contrasts strange with those dim walls confined.

Separted these, anon, oncoming see
O'er the near hill a troupe more simply dight;
Herdsmen they seem, but lowly though they be,
For them shines also yon all glorious light;
Entering, they bow with unreluctant knee
Before the Great Redeemer, now a babe in lowliest plight

Homely their tunic, whose plain girdle bound
Suspende the shepherd's pouch or drinking horn,
Rude was each limb; their feet the sandal bound;
Their scrip and night cloak coarse, on shoulder borne;
Some sheepcrooks bear, with early violets crowned.
Such they. With simpler gifts, I ween, they hail the
[newly born

Oh! well contrast their simpler garb and speech
With those high satraps who now journey forth.
Oh! though not theirs such worldly height to reach,
Or costly gifts donate of priceless worth,
Yet in a faith sublime are equal each—
Equal their triumph in that glorious birth.

Albeit, more high in heavenly favor, came
To them celestial heralds, breathing all
God's grace, premeditated through the name
Of his blest Son, whom earth the Christ shall call;
While seraphs' harps did all his grace proclaim, [hail
Responsive to the peerless notes of heaven's supernal

The shepherds speed, rejoicing on their way
Again to tend their flocks, their herds to feed.
The sacred pair their holy homage pay
To the Great Power who aided thus their need,
And gave thier blameless lives such glorious meed
As lent their Saviour-babe to their caress.
The virgin mother, treasuring all, doth heed [bless.
That in far ages all mankind their anointed names shall

Oh! what beatitude enjoyed that pair
Of earliest Christians in those blissful hours,
When pseans sweet echoed from upper air,
Blent with the harpings of seraphic powers,
Or thus the strain till God's high will declare:
Peace and good will toward man, and all the grateful
[praise be ours!

SEEK GRACE, NOT ECSTASY.

Think not that all is lost when thy heart is not elevated with that sensible fervor which thou art always coveting. These raptures are allowed them as sweet foretastes of heavenly bliss, but thou art yet too carnal to be capable of their constant enjoyment. Seek, then, growth in grace, rather than lights of ecstasy. While thou art in war, expect not the rest of peace; while combating, expect the feelings of combat. Thy principal concern and business is to struggle against the motions of fallen nature, and the suggestions of fallen spirits; and if thou resist this with faithful perseverance, thou wilt give true proof of that Christian fortitude which will be distinguished with the crown of victory.

RELICS COMING.

A correspondent of the New York Times learns that the Pope is about to send to this country an assortment of relics, such as some of the wood of the cross, from Genoa; two of the nails of the same, from Venice; and one thorn from the crown the Saviour wore during his last agony, together with a linking and a weeping Madonna. The writer states that this favor is conferred because of complaints from American ecclesiastics that this portion of the flock had been neglected in dispensing the sacred and miracle-working treasures. The winking Madonna is to go to New York, and the weeping one to Baltimore.

MURMURING.

Cecil was once riding with a friend on a very windy day, when the dust was so troublesome that his companion wished they were at their journey's end, where they might ride in the fields free from dust; and this wish he often repeated a number of times. When he reached the fields, the flies so teased his friend's horse that he could scarcely keep his seat on the saddle. On his bitterly complaining, "Ah! sir," said Mr. Cecil, "when you were in the road, the dust was your only trouble, and all your anxiety was to get into the fields. You forgot that the fly was there. Now this is a true picture of human life: we know the trials of our present situation, but the next will have trials, and perhaps worse, though they be of a different kind."—*Cecil's Remains.*

The steamer American, from Smithland, which left on the 5th inst., encountered much floating ice as low down as Hickman's Island. There was only 3 feet water in the river below Memphis. There were about a dozen boats laying up at Cairo, bound down.

THE BEST SERMON—THE BEST CHURCH.

It is an instructive fact, that when Christ was crucified there was a thief upon his right hand, and another upon his left, as if to lead the sinner's eye to look neither to the right nor to the left, but to rivet it upon the crucified Lamb that hung between. It is possible for us now, when we profess to draw near to Christ, to draw near the sacrament, yet not to Him, the substance; to draw near to the Church, and rest on it, and find it as a tomb, instead of drawing near to Christ, and resting on him, and feeling in him a Saviour. And whatever in the ministers, or in the rites and ceremonies of the Church, so rivets you that it keeps you there and prevents you rising higher, is the very essence of all anti-Christian superstition. If, for instance, the architecture of the church should fascinate you and keep your from thinking of Him who fills the church with his glory, it may be beautiful architecture, but it is bad divinity. Or if the splendor of the language of the minister's sermon should so captivate you, or if his doctrine, or his illustrations, or his metaphors should so dazzle you that you lose the great, penetrating, rivetting thought they were designed to convey, it may be an eloquent address, but it is a very worthless sermon. Whatever, in short, keeps you from the great end and aim of all ministry, the Lord Jesus Christ, ought not to be there. It is the beauty of a proposition in Euclid that every step helps you to the conclusion; and it is the highest evidence of all true architecture, all poetry and all painting, that everything in it and about it has a tendency to contribute to one great point for which the painting or building was designed. So in all Church ceremonies and services, in all preaching, in all reading, in all prayer, in all praise we ought to be carried directly, and without obstruction, to Him who is and ought to be the Alpha and Omega of all. Hence it is the best creed which proclaims Christ most clearly; he is the best preacher who points you to the Lamb of God most distinctly; and that is the best and most apostolic church in which you can learn to know and love your Saviour most simply and directly.—*Dr. Cumming.*

REVIVALS.

SENSE OF GOD'S PRESENCE.

One of the most remarkable features of a revival state of mind, whether in an individual or community, is a feeling that God is present to behold the evil and the good, to condemn or justify, according as we are his enemies or his friends. Edwards, in his "Narratives of Surprising Conversions" in Northampton, after stating certain important facts of the revival, goes on to say: "Presently upon this a great and earnest concern about the great things of religion and the eternal world became universal in all parts of the town, and among persons of all degrees and all ages. The noise amongst the dry bones waxed louder and louder; all other talk but about spiritual and eternal things was thrown by, till the conversation in all companies and upon all occasions was upon these things only, unless so much as was necessary for people carrying on their ordinary secular business. Other discourse than of things of religion would scarcely be tolerated in any company. The minds of people were wonderfully taken off from the world. It was treated amongst us as a thing of very little consequence; they seemed to follow their worldly business more as a part of their duty, than from any disposition they had to do it. The temptation now seemed to lie on that hand, to neglect worldly affairs too much, and to spend too much time in the immediate exercise of religion."

THE TITLE OF LL. D.

Everybody knows that two Ls and a D at the end of a name stand for a title, and a good many know that the meaning is *Doctor Legum* (Doctor of Laws.) But why two Ls, when one would answer just as well? Some, says a correspondent of the Presbyterian, have accounted for it by supposing that the mystic letters mean Doctor of Law and Logic. Others think they mean *Literarius Legum Doctor*. Now the simple explanation is, that the letters mean *Legum Doctor*, (Doctor of Laws,) and the first letter is doubled according to the well known practice of the Romans in abbreviating words of expressing a plural noun by a double letter. Some persons, not aware of this, write L. L. D., as if each letter stood for a word, instead of LL. D. As to the meaning and value of the title itself, we leave it to the Doctors themselves to decide.

The Infidel Reproved.—When the Rev. Mr. —— heard an infidel jestingly say, "I always spend the Sunday in settling my accounts," he turned round and said, in an accent of deep solemnity, "You may find, sir, that the day of judgment is to be spent in exactly the same manner."

River News.—We learn that the Ohio river at Louisville, on the 6th inst., was very low, and much obstructed by the ice, and navigation was extremely difficult. The Fanny Hallitt and Southerner were in port leading for New Orleans. The steamer Equinox, bones for Ohio, and, was at Wabash on the 31 inst; the Ambassador at West Franklin; the Peter Tellon, Rainbow and Washington City at Green River—all laid up on account of the ice. The Belle Sheridan left Louisville for this port, and on the 31 inst was obliged to lay up at Troy for the same cause.

CHRISTIANITY.

Since the introduction of our religion, human nature has made great progress and society experienced great changes; and in this advanced condition of the world Christianity, instead of losing its application and importance, is found to be more and more congenial and adapted to man's nature and wants. Men have outgrown the other institutions of that period when Christianity appeared; its philosophy, its modes of warfare, its policy, its public and private economy; but Christianity has never shrunk as intellect has opened, but has always kept in advance of men's faculties, and unfolded nobler views in proportion as they have ascended. The highest powers and affections which our nature has developed find more than adequate objects in this religion. Christianity is peculiarly fitted to the more improved stages of society, to the more delicate sensibilities of refined minds, and especially to that dissatisfaction with the present state which always grows with the growth of our moral powers and affections. As men advance in civilization they become susceptible of mental sufferings, and these Christianity is fitted to assuage. Imagination and intellect become more restless, and Christianity brings them tranquility, by the eternal and magnificent truths and the solemn and unbounded prospects which it unfolds.

This fitness of our religion to more advanced stages of society than that in which it was introduced to the wants of human nature not then developed, seems to me very striking. The religion bears the marks of having come from a being who perfectly understood the human mind, and had power to provide for its progress. This feature of Christianity is of the nature of prophecy. It was an anticipation of future and distant ages; and when we consider among whom our religion sprung, where but in God can we find an explanation of this peculiarity?

[Channing.

MISERY OF STATESMEN.

Probably few great philosophic statesmen—few men, that is, who acted intimately in public affairs, as well as contemplated them from the closet, ever quitted the stage without a feeling of profound discouragement. Whether successful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem them, a sense of sadness and disappointment seems to prevail over every other sentiment. They have obtained so few of their objects; they have fallen so far short of their ideal; they have seen so much more than ordinary men of the dangers and difficulties of nations, and of the vice and meanness of public men. Not many Englishmen governed so long or so successfully as Sir Robert Peel, or set in such halo of blessings and esteem; yet shortly before his death he confessed that what he had seen and heard in public life had left upon his mind a prevalent impression of gloom and grief. Who ever succeeded so splendidly as Washington? Who ever enjoyed to such a degree, and to the end, the confidence and gratitude of his country? "Yet," says Guizot, "towards the close of his life, in sweet and dignified retirement in Mount Vernon, something of lassitude and sadness hung about the mind of a man so serenely great." A feeling, indeed, most natural at the termination of a long life spent in men's concerns. Power is a heavy burden and mankind a hard taskmaster to him who struggles virtuously against their passions and their errors. Success itself cannot wipe out the sorrowful impression which originated in the conflict, and the weariness contracted on the scene of action is prolonged even in the bosom of repose.—*North British Review.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Homer, La., Feb. 7, 1855.

Mr. Editor—The subject of temperance has for a long time past occupied a prominent place in our thoughts. Seeing, on one hand, the baleful influence of intemperance extending over the land, and on the other the powerful and efficient means which exist in our Church, and especially in its ministry, to arrest and chain the monster, we therefore suggested at the session of the Louisiana Conference that the subject of temperance be added to those proposed for the deliberations of the Conference in lay session, which was accordingly done, and a chairman of said committee was appointed.

We supposed that he would have given the subject sufficient thought to be enabled to submit some system in report to the Conference. But the year passed, and no one undertook the responsible task of quarrying out and reducing to order a system which would be appropriate to be adopted by the Conference and put into operation. When the subject was brought up in regular order for discussion, a few scathing remarks and resolutions was all that was done.

Besides, it was thought by some that it would be a venture of doubtful propriety to attempt to do anything. Our fathers introduced a good rule in the Discipline on temperance, and it would not do to go beyond the old landmarks! "*Resolved, therefore.* That we enforce said *rule*."

All that is very well in its place; but to say that it is all that is necessary, and all that can be done to promote the cause of temperance at the present day, evinces, at least to our mind, an apathy altogether unenviable. Is not the rule of our Discipline on the subject of charity equally good? Why, then, favor a Howard Association, and other like institutions? Why, then, should a Methodist, and especially a Methodist preacher, favor any fraternal institution? The rule of Discipline is certainly good; then let us have nothing but that rule. If experience teaches us that we can effect more good, at least in this cause, by forming separate and distinct associations, then let us become all things to all men, that we may effect the more good.

We would ask: Is it the rule of Discipline which has awakened such a powerful interest on the subject of temperance in this nation? Is it this which has caused legislation to drive the demon from several of the States of this Union, and from hundreds of our towns and villages, and thousands of our homes? Or has it been owing to separate and distinct temperance organizations? The answer is plain. On this subject we happen to have some experience. We have witnessed, at least in one parish—and what is true of one may be of many—the necessity of separate and distinct temperance organization in order to insure success. In two successive elections, where the question of "license or no license" was submitted to the people, "license" prevailed—the rule of Discipline to the contrary notwithstanding. But a Temperance Society was organized and public lectures made, and an influence was brought to bear on the subject which before was latent. The consequence was, at the next election the "no license" prevailed.

We do not intend to discuss here the propriety of legislating upon the subject; the time for that is past. But we do hold that more may be done by separate and distinct organizations in the great cause of temperance than can be effected without it. We do not think it strange that an indifference should be evinced to tectotal temperance even by many who are convinced of its importance, when we consider that moderate drinking is one of the social practices indulged by men, and that good wine is held by many to be the most wholesome and delicious beverage ever used at a dining table, and especially in this warm climate. Hence to advocate total abstinence societies comes in contact with a popular vice, in high places, and of every day's occurrence. But the cause of temperance, in our judgment, next to that of Christianity, is doing more good than all others.

Further, we believe that we have the power in our own hands of driving intemperance from our land. Only let there be unanimity of effort, and the work will be done. Therefore, we sincerely hope the chairman of the committee on this subject will give it sufficient thought to be able to present at our next annual meeting some system for operation which may be adopted and carried out by the Conference.

Yours, J. P.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

READING SERMONS—OTHERS.

It is not our purpose, Mr. Editor, to discuss the relative efficiency of preaching, proper, and reading sermons. That the former method is by far the most efficient, we assume to be a foregone conclusion. If, however, brethren will persist in reading, in the name of common honesty let them read their own sermons, or else in the commencement apprise the congregation that they mean to appropriate one of brother A's or brother B's best. This would be honest, candid, manly. Without such announcement, to read another man's sermon is to practice a downright fraud. True, all would not be deceived. There are some who require other evidences of authorship than the mere reading of the discourse; some who have learned to be distrustful. Consequently, when they hear a dull man deliver a brilliant sermon, they begin at once to wonder (that is, if they do not chance to know) where he got it from. But while this is the case with regard to the few, the many are imposed upon, and conclude that the retailer of other men's wares is some great one.

It is painful to hear a brother spouting, in a style which he intends to be highly rhetorical, the language of another; especially when, from your knowledge of the speaker's capacity, you cannot resist the conviction that he does not fully understand the import of the words he uses, and is incapable of sympathy with the sentiment and fancy of the writer.

How must the preacher presume on the ignorance of his hearers, especially when there are those present who know him well, and have had sufficient opportunities for weighing him and ascertaining his calibre. The preacher who pursues such a course, though he may not be deficient in intellect, though he may possess both genius and talent, can never rise above mediocrity. He is self-doomed. We have frequently thought on this subject, yet it is probable this brief article would not have been written but for the recent remarks of a preacher who but a short time before had been edified by hearing one brother preach another's sermon.

Alabama.

Q.—Do brethren who furnish their friends with copy make any charge?

T. B. Shaffner, the projector of the World Girdle Telegraph, expects to leave again for Russia about the first of April, to complete his arrangements for the construction of his lines through the territories of the Czar in Russia and Asia. He has determined to make his work the achievement of his life, and to give no rest to his eyes nor sleep to his eyelids until it is accomplished.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CAUSES OF THE GULF STREAM.

Mr. Editor—It is stated as the opinion of Mr. Shoales, an experienced navigator, that the Gulf Stream is nothing more nor less than the waters of the river Amazon, forcing their way against wind and tide through the ocean. From the following description of the battle of Marston Heath, Sir Walter Scott appears to have entertained the same opinion:

"——The battle's rage
Was like the strife which currents wage,
Where Orinoco in his pride,
Rolls to the main his tribute tide,
But 'gainst broad ocean surges far
A rival sea of roaring war;
While in ten thousand eddies driven,
The billows fling their foam to heaven,
And the pale pilot seeks in vain,
Where rolls the river, where the main."

The aptitude of human nature to theorise the supernatural, to draw upon the imagination for facts, and to adopt the opinions of learned men without investigation, has led to errors in science which nothing can correct but a strict construction of the laws of nature, and their rigid application to facts after they have been fully ascertained.

Now it is a fact that the Amazon does not contribute as much water as the Mississippi, and, in consequence of its great width, flows into the ocean with a much gentler current. But even if its current was strong enough to force a channel through the ocean, instead of flowing, as the Gulf Stream, to the Banks of Newfoundland, it would strike the coast of Africa about the Cape Verde Islands.

In other fanciful theories the Gulf Stream has been attributed to the current of the Mississippi; when the fact is, the current of the Mississippi, through its principal passes, would, if continued in a direct course, strike the coast of South America. Another fact, which, independent of all would overthrow either of the theories, is, that twenty such rivers as the Amazon and Mississippi combined would not afford a volume of water equal to the Gulf Stream.

The Gulf Stream can only be accounted for by the law of nature which alike governs the atmosphere and the ocean. The vertical rays of the sun around the Equator heat alike the atmosphere and the ocean, and effect their elements in precisely the same manner. Around the whole circumference of our globe, as far as the ocean extends, there is a superficial current of warm water flowing to the north and south from the Equator, and at the same time an under current of cold water flowing from the north and south to the Equator. So that mariners frequently discover icebergs that sink deep into the ocean drifting towards the Equator, while at the same time their ship, which only draws a few feet, is drifting in the opposite direction. Now if there were no obstacle calculated to obstruct or divert these currents from their natural course, they would be uniform in every part of the ocean, and there would be no such current as the Gulf Stream.

I may be charged with presumption, but it does seem strange to me how any one acquainted with the laws of nature, and with a map of North America and the Gulf of Mexico before him, can find any difficulty in accounting for what causes the Gulf Stream. The whole of the water which is heated in the Gulf of Mexico flows north, is obstructed in its direct course by Florida, thrown into a body, and finds its way around the cape; when, coming in contact with the regular current from the Equator, its course is changed to the north of east, which throws it upon Newfoundland and the west coast of Ireland.

Bettie McD.

DELIGHT THYSELF IN GOD.

Oh! laboring and heavily laden souls, do ye not know that the restlessness which you take so many different ways to alleviate is occasioned by nothing so much as by the want of God? While you are living without Him, all that you do is vanity and vexation of spirit. There is a rest for your souls; but it is not in those things which you have been so earnestly pursuing. You seek it from the earth; but the earth says, "It is not in me." You seek it from pleasure, from fashion, from riches, from friendship, from praise; but praise, friendship, riches, fashion, pleasure, each of them says, "It is not in me." Ask it from everything in creation; and everything in creation will say, "It is not in me." You must seek it above and beyond creation; for there is no rest for your souls till you come and seek it where it only is to be found; in the bosom of God's everlasting love.—*Hewitson.*

"Son of a Gun."—*A Curiosity of Literature*—Early in the 15th century the Scotch and Irish had a skirmish in the North of Ireland, at Armagh, near which town Swift once wrote the following lines in the window of an inn:

"High church,
Low steeple,
Dirty lasses,
Proud people."

After the fray was over some one in the Scotch army gave his opinion of Armagh in Latin verse, of which the following is a free translation:

"So far from the town of Armagh being witty,
'Tis an extremely cocked-up and ridiculous city;
Man, woman and lad,
Their manners are bad—
The ladies I wish were a little more prude,
For, I think to narrate, they are awfully nude.
If you dine with a gent your meat's underdone,
And your best some poor pauperly son of a gun."

[Armagh is famous in Irish history as the most ancient seat of literature in the three Kingdoms. The name, a Gaelic compound, signifies "high ground" or high hill. The town is now the center of one of the finest and most prosperous districts in Ireland. Dean Swift's designation of the people is still, in some measure, true. We recently observed in an Irish paper that "the Book of Armagh has been sold at a price of over $1,600." Valuable book that!]

A terrible accident occurred at Toledo, Ohio, a few days ago. Five men had entered the wheel-house of the ferry boat for the purpose of cutting away the ice which impeded it, when, through some unaccountable carelessness, the machinery was started, and the men precipitated into the ice and water below. Two of the men were drowned, and another had his leg broken.

CONDITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

These are not the days for a mere personal, factious or other peculiar triumph. The attempt to extract anything like credit or "capital," as it is called, out of the disastrous state of things in the Crimea, and the general mismanagement of the war, would be almost as bad as the trade of the wretches who prowl over the battle-field, or the beach, for the spoils of the slain or the wrecked. We might, indeed, without much indecorum, take an honor that has been forced on us—fastened on us—by our rivals and opponents. For weeks and weeks were we exposed to a storm of abuse from all sides for what was called our interested or spiteful misrepresentations of the state of things at the seat of war. Some writers coolly assured the public the whole was an invention, and that the hideous complication of fatal neglects described in our columns was of home manufacture; the truth being that all was going on very smoothly and comfortably under the paternal rule of Lord Raglan, his veteran colleagues and youthful aids-de-camp. When this could no longer be maintained, one or two journals admitted the facts, threw the blame wholly and solely upon the Administration at home. For our part, we have done our best to describe the state of things just as it is; having all the parties concerned to settle the responsibility among themselves as well as they can, only fixing a culprit here and there, when the matter seemed to be brought home; and this, after all, is what all our contemporaries seem to have come round to. Here they all are, and not only they, but provincial newspapers, of all kinds—English, Irish, Scotch—giving what we have said all along, "taking the bread out of our mouths." If, indeed, it is a question of political capital; and not only confirming, but actually going beyond, every thing we have said.

But who any longer denies the sufferings and losses of our army, or can deny them? They are confessed, with we know not what excuses, by the Commander-in-Chief. They are confessed by the Generals of his Staff. From the very men in command of the army—the men whose alleged inertness, incapacity and blindness have been the theme of many a complaint, come letters to their friends, describing the state of things much as it is described by the corporal or private soldier, the mere unit in the military system. Somehow, or other every body views the war from without, and seems the helpless spectator of a frightful catastrophe. Every body complains. It is, "I complain, you complain," and so on through all the numbers and persons. The universality of the complaint is its worst feature; for, while every body admits the terrible state of things, and there is no argument upon it, the expedition seems to flounder in a Sorbonian bog of despair, and that dull Cimmerian sky which the ancients ascribed to the scene of this calamity. The army, and its managers at home and abroad, dream rather than live, in any waking or active sense of the word. They feel, and see, and hear; they even speak and intend, but do nothing. It is so from the lowest to the highest.

A great authority, writing from the Crimea, says of the "fresh trooper," "They absolutely despair, become reckless, cease to prepare their food, go into hospital and die." Here is a picture of the Crimean disease in its simplest form, in the person of the poor soldier just come from England. Next follows, in the same letter, a picture of it in another stage, in the commissariat and authorities charged with the transport. The writer says, that hitherto the good clothing and comforts accumulating at Balaklava might as well be in London, so nearly impossible is it to transport them to the camp. That it is so every body knows by this time. There is every thing in the world at Balaklava. The arrivals there during December were incessant—shiploads upon shiploads—and in them great numbers of the very things most wanted. Nobody can say what there is not at Balaklava: for there, we believe, are still to be found all the thousands of packages sent from this country, and never heard of again. But the army, like a man in a dream, has not the waking will and energy to stretch out its hand and effectually grasp the wealth within its reach. It complains, it moans inarticulately and helplessly, like a patient under chloroform. If it does more, then comes another stage of the same disorder. It consists in "plans" that somehow are always on the point of being put into execution; but some thing, some body, some official, some accident, indefinitely postpones them.

The great authority we have quoted has drawn up a plan for the transport of goods from Balaklava to camp. It has received the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but at the commencement of the new year it was still only a plan. Of course, nothing can be done without a plan; but it does occur to us that at the date mentioned a considerable number of the "navvies" had landed with the materials for their railway. Has that solid assistance, too, dwindled into a "plan," to be passed from office to office, and to be decided on when young officers have become old, and old officers young? Why has there been no transport all this time? Why did we land in the Crimea without wagons, or any regular system for the conveyance of baggage? The apology is, that in the country of Ransom and Crosskill, a committee of old generals have been sitting for months to decide on the best form of carts, and that nothing can be done to save the remnant of the army from destruction till they have made their report.

Yet, while the attempt to shield the generals by attacking the Ministers is simply ridiculous, and is, in fact, already abandoned, in truth and honesty it must be admitted that the authorities at home seem to suffer equally from the Crimean helplessness. They, too, see and hear, and feel and complain, but do not address themselves point blank to the remedy. Their measures are aimless and ineffective, falling short, like the old man's javelin, and making only a noisy show of energy. Look to the letter in Tuesday's paper from Major-Gen. Angerstein. Immediately on the intelligence of the miseries suffered by the sick and wounded after the battle of the Alma, upon the field, on the passage, and in the hospitals, official assurance was given that such horrors should not occur again. The miseries of the middle-passage were as bad as ever after three months of public warning and official resolution. The sick and wounded do not, indeed, lie wholly uncared for on the gory battle-field, but they do lie in the mud, the only bed they find in the hospital marquees at the camp; while at Scutari, though many evils are redressed, the crowding and the infectious character of the atmosphere engendered by it have been lately aggravated to an alarming extent. Again, some months ago the tea-dealers of the metropolis, with that generous feeling which so well becomes the commercial class, offered to supply the hospitals with tea and sugar gratis. Their offer was declined on the ground that there was tea and sugar enough in the hospital stores at the cost of Government. In fact there was none, and from that time to this there has been none, except what we have supplied from the Fund, or the poor sufferers could buy at an extravagant price from the ship-stewards and suttlers. Very possibly orders have been given; very possibly supplies have been sent, and the receipt thereof duly notified by the regular authorities.

Yet, the weapon has not reached the mark, and will not reach it. There is no where to be found that penetrating glance, that searching scrutiny, that strength of will, that determination that the thing shall be done by which alone things are done. We confess that we put great faith in the human will. We believe that "where there is a will there is a way." But then the will must be a very resolute one, and must override all sorts of conflicting wishes. We really can not believe that if either the Minister of War, or the Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, had thoroughly resolved, last October, that the sick and wounded should have beds to lie on, proper transports to convey them to hospitals, warmer tight tents in the camp, tea and other comforts, these poor creatures would still be without these things. Nor can we believe that, if nearly three months ago, when the communication between Balaklava and the camp was interrupted, or rendered difficult, Lord Raglan and his Staff had resolved to restore it by a road that would stand the wear and tear of an army's traffic in all weathers, that army would have been reduced to its present melancholy state, which is about as bad as if it had been separated a hundred miles from its supplies, or shut up in a besieged town. Human will may not be supreme, but it is very apt to prevail, and the comparative strength of human wills go far to determine the issue of war. Fortune is not the jade that some would represent her. She is to be wooed and won, but by no feeble or irresolute hand. If we wish for success, we must first resolve to let nothing we can help stand in its way—no favor, no fear, no sinister motive—above all no friends; and then, when we have sacrificed all we have, we at least deserve to succeed. [London Times, Jan. 18.

Mozart and the Pope.—In the year 1770, when Mozart was in his fourteenth year, he traveled with his father to Rome. It was then that liberal and amiable Ganganelli filled the pontifical chair, who, having heard much of the extraordinary youth whose fame had spread over most parts of Europe, invited him to the Quirinal Palace, where he had the honor of performing privately. This was just before Easter. In the course of the conversation, the performances of the Sistine Chapel were alluded to, particularly the celebrated Miserere for two choirs, the masterpiece of Gregorio Allegri, which is always sung there in the Holy Week. The youthful Mozart, with all the *naiveté* of his age, requested a copy from the Pope.

Ganganelli kindly replied: "If the music were mine, I would with all my heart gratify your laudable curiosity; but being the property of the church, it is not at my disposal; by an arrangement, for which I am not responsible, it has been forbidden to be copied under pain of excommunication.

This unsuccessful attempt did but strengthen the wish of the youth. He obtained permission to attend the only rehearsal which was given of the music. The attention with which he listened to it was intense. On quitting the chapel he spoke not a single word, but hastened home and wrote down the notes. At the public performance, he brought his manuscript, which he kept carefully concealed in his hat, and having filled up some omissions, and corrected a few errors in the inner parts, he had the satisfaction to know that he possessed a complete copy of the treasure thus jealously guarded. The next time he played before Ganganelli, he had the courage to tell His Holiness what he had achieved, and produced the manuscript.

The Pope was all amazement, but replied, with a smile: "The prohibition does not extend to the memory, and I think that you may escape the pain of excommunication."

This composition, afterward published from a copy sent as a present from Pope Pius VI to the Emperor of Germany, was compared with the manuscript of Mozart, and not the difference of a single note between them was discovered. That the solemn and devout harmony, the supplicatory strains, and the awful effect produced by this extraordinary "Miserare," made a deep and indelible impression on the sensitive mind of Mozart there can be no doubt, and that to this circumstance we are indebted for many of those heart-moving passages which stud with gems his compositions, is more than probable.

Novel Concert between a Mouse and a Canary Bird.—"Rara Avis," in the Boston Traveler, gives the following account of a concert between a canary bird and a mouse, which took place on the evening of the 10th of January. He says:

"When all was still in my room, on the above mentioned evening, my attention was attracted by a sound within the walls exactly resembling the chirp of a young canary. This awoke my canary, who answered it from his perch. The chirp was repeated, and the bird replied. A regular conversation followed, each answering in turn, the ocean singer increasing in loudness and clearness till the canary was clearly thrown into song, and imitating him in his trills and warbling, just about as closely as a young canary would imitate an old one. At this moment a regiment of rats, who seemed to have been collected round the spot, made a stampede, and the invisible singer was silenced for the night.

"My first thought was to refer this latramural singing to a canary heard through the walls, but inquiring at the next door and finding that no canary was kept there, and hardly supposing that one could exist between the walls, I was obliged to yield to the opinion of a lady present, that it was a musical mouse, she citing an instance of the kind which had come to her knowledge in the family of a physician of this city, in which, after many attempts, the *mus musicus* was captured. Only one other supposition could be indulged, and the improbable one, that the rats had carried off a live canary, and kept him in confinement to enjoy his song."

The Double Baby at Lancaster, Ohio.—We stated a few days since that a strange case of malformation had occurred at Lancaster, in this State, and we noticed a more full description.

"From the lower extremity of the breast bone, where the junction of the 4th bodies takes place—upwards, there are the upper parts of two perfect and well developed infants—two heads, two pairs of arms, two chests, two stomachs, two hearts, two pairs of lungs, and two livers. From the same point downwards, the blending of the two systems into one becomes more and more intimate, until it seems almost perfect and complete. The intestines, and all the lower organs, are in common with common privates, and the legs, made up of the right leg of one and the left leg of the other are a part, standing in the natural position relative to each other save to the other organs in their vicinity. In the rear, however, the spine is not perfect, there being two well developed spines, each terminating in a separate os coccygis; and, what is peculiarly strange, the two inner legs, dislocated at the hip joints, are thrown backwards and upwards, and joined together, are found passing under the true skin of the back of the body upon the right, the feet being extricated and standing up heel to head, nearly in the knee. The child is a female, with apparently a perfect sexual organization. The bodies do not exactly face each other, but are more nearly face to face than side to side. One is apparently more inactive than the other, and it is evident that in many of the characteristics of their constitutions they are different. As one is capable of suffering while the other is unconscious of pain, it follows that their nervous systems are several; from which it is, we suppose, to be inferred, that in case they should survive, each will possess a character and individuality of its own. This strange phenomenon is the offering of respectable parents at Lancaster. Although delicate, it is thought the chances are in favor of its survivleg. The case is in the hands of Dr. Boerstler, one of the oldest physicians of the state, whose skill in its treatment is spoken of in terms of high commendation. [Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 30.

Subterranean Telegraph to the Pacific.—In noticing the fact that the House of Representatives had passed the bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean telegraph through to the Pacific coast, the Baltimore Sun says:

"The contractors are to construct and protect the road at their own expense, and at their own hazard, and asked from the government a grant of lands. This, however, the House has refused to give, having stricken that provision out of the bill. The amount of land asked was two millions of acres, not to be conveyed to them until after they have completed the line and are ready to work it. The charges are to be $1 per word up to ten words, and then 75 cents a word, the government to have the preference always in the use of the line. Should the bill pass the Senate, and the contractors accept it unless the land provision, the practicability of the work can be soon tested, for they bind themselves to complete the line within two years. The argument of impracticability has been urged against every great enterprise, and especially in opposition to Mr. Morse's application to Congress in aid him in the great experiment of a line of telegraph between Washington and Baltimore.

Impracticability in this case is alleged as a consequence of the difficulties of the Indians to dig up every thing that is hidden in the plains. But the contractors say that they have considered these objections and know how to avoid them. They propose to engage the Indians by supplementary means, that of itself is an important argument, and the success of which would be vastly beneficial.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

NOTICES—ADVERTISEMENTS—TERMS.

Send Notice.—"I have not yet received a paper," writes a worthy member of A— Conference. Looking at the books, we find him in the northern part of the Conference, and his paper still going to last year's post office, in the southern. This is the first notice to change. We desire (it is our interest as well as theirs) that every member of the patronising Conferences be in receipt of the paper.

Advertisements.—In regard to advertising, the New York *Independent* says:

"We must give some space to advertisements. Many readers wish the information these convey; and since every subscriber gets his paper at less than cost, we must make up the deficiency from our advertising columns.

The *Independent* is one of the leading papers at the North. The same policy obtains in other cotemporaries of high standing. Besides the pecuniary necessity thus arising, (nervous nervements (we decline other sorts, at any price) serve those visiting the city as a business directory. Does one require where to buy a family carriage, or family groceries, or clothing, or dry goods, or books and stationery, or carpeting and oil cloths, casting his eye along the advertising columns he will see. Does he want printing services, or to be directed to a cotton factor and commission merchant, there he can find them. More than all, are parents in search of educational institutions, we are always happy to afford them a selection from [illegible]

Those school advertisements: They cost as much as others; and by the large one [illegible]

One of the *Advocate* greatly forward the interests of advertisers, and must, therefore, be governed by business terms. To them i[illegible] preference, and in large ones a liberal [illegible] as made. But they must be paid [illegible] Old advertising accounts are [illegible] cessation of issue.

[illegible]—In making them emphatic, [illegible] X. the mark reminds us of an error. Here [illegible] are correct. Two dollars in advance; it [illegible] paid within six months, two dollars and [illegible] If payment be delayed a year, three [illegible] Our publication, though not exactly [illegible] to rule, had the effect of bringing [illegible] to a prompt settlement. Give subscribers their full rights. Advance practice [illegible] cents as best; and they will find [illegible] account in it also. The favorite one [illegible] has prevailed over us, in keeping with character. If the following be true, which we clip from an exchange:

"An editor became martial, and was created a captain. On parade, instead of 'two paces in front—advance,' he unconsciously exclaimed, 'Cash—two dollars a year in advance.' He was court-martialed."

THE NEW ORLEANS DEPOSITORY.

Rev. W. H. Cranbaw writes us that he is preparing to go about the agency. Glad to hear it. And we predict his success.

He expresses a reasonable concern for the co-operation of adjoining Conferences. With this he thinks, as we do, that "it can be done with ease; and in another year the Methodist preacher or layman visiting the Crescent City can sit under his own roof."

Mississippi has—

"*Resolved*, That the book agents be requested to establish a Book depository in the city of New Orleans as soon as practicable, and we pledge our best efforts to sustain it."

Alabama has—

"*Resolved*, That the book agents be requested, as soon as practicable, to establish a Book Depository in the city of New Orleans."

The action of Louisiana has already been [illegible] Other portions of Southern Methodism have, and no doubt feel, an interest in the enterprise.

It is evident, from the report published last week by the General Committee, that the General Agents cannot build a house for themselves. They say, imploringly and justly:

"Now, dear brethren, allow us to speak, as agents, in this state of things, have made the loans and purchases expected of them as [illegible] amounting to $31,000, and have established the depositories desired, without abandoning altogether, at least for the present, the establishment, or even the commencement of a publishing house, as directed by the General Conference? Surely not."

As [illegible] begin, then, to do this work for [illegible] ourselves.

To the [illegible] and convenience of the whole connection will demand this establishment in the largest city and emporium of the South. "Take the strong points" was the policy advocated by Bishop Asbury. It is good policy. The Romanists and the Presbyterians (they will pardon the juxtaposition) are before us in this instance; but it is not yet too late to adopt and act on it.

We should be pleased to hear from our brethren in the adjoining Conferences. What think they? How feel they? Are we all ready? Say the word, and the agents and the house is up—the thing is done.

The communications of [illegible] S. A., W. J. H. and S. H. will appear next week; Remittances also.

LAST HOURS OF BISHOP CAPERS.

It needs no searching among our exchanges to be reminded of the calamity that has befallen the Church. The press, both secular and religious, bears testimony to the loss of one endeared to Christians beyond his own communion, and to men beyond the bounds of his local habitation.

We now present some intelligence of "the last end" of Bishop Capers. He that had cheered others for half a century as they entered the dark valley, himself must die. On that "same Jesus" must his soul be stayed. *And how he died* we felt deeply, the common interest to know.

The editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate*, of February 9, says:

His visit to the Florida Conference seemed a blessing to the brethren and to himself. We passed in his company, at the residence of his son, Major Capers, the last evening of his stay in Charleston, just one week previous to his fatal attack. Much of the evening was spent in conversation respecting this, his last Conference. He expressed the liveliest interest in the Church there, and earnest desire for its prosperity, believing, as he said, that the importance of this section, and its wants and worth, were underrated by the preachers generally. He expressed some disappointment at not having received from an officer of the Conference some information necessary to the completion of the Conference minutes for publication, as he wished, as always heretofore, to forward these minutes to the Publishers as soon as he reached home. When he was told that the information desired had reached the office that afternoon and could be obtained from the next week's paper, he remarked: "But, brother, I may be too late." And it was; for before he could have received it he was upon his deathbed. He had met some members of his family whom he did not expect to see here, and he remarked it with special satisfaction, saying that he rarely saw so many of his children together, there being six of the ten present. They parted that night to meet next on the resurrection morn.

The next night, Jan. 16th, he passed in Columbia at the house of his old friend and companion in the ministry, the Rev. N. Talley, and the 17th reached his home in Anderson to leave it no more, until called away by the angels. Though he had apparently seen for some time in better health than usual—with the exception of one or two asthmatic attacks—he had often mentioned "a strange feeling in his left side." Disease was here preparing to spring a mine which should one day startle the Church with the sudden intelligence of his death. He employed the greater part of Thursday, the 25th, on which day he completed his 65th year, in his garden, preparing the ground for early vegetables. This was a favorite occupation with him, and though the day was very unpleasant, he engaged in the work with great interest, and was in fine spirits. After prayers at night, he sat conversing with his family with much interest upon various topics, though he sat with a pillow against his back and smoked freely, which he did only during the attacks of asthma, (from which he was now suffering,) he seemed so well in other respects that none of his family thought to ask him if he was in pain.

At midnight two of his daughters, the only members of the family at home, except Mrs. Capers, were awakened by their mother calling to them in great alarm, and upon hastening to the Bishop's room, they found him sitting up, but suffering great agony. "Make my blood circulate," he said; and warm flannels, friction and mustard were applied, but gave no relief. He writhed in pain; his hands, feet and head were of icy coldness, and a cold perspiration oozed from every pore. Seeing alarm depicted in the countenances of those around him, and feeling that he could not endure such agony much longer, he said "I am already cold;" and now, my precious children, give me up to God. Do that more of you were here, but I bless God that I have so lately seen you all." Then turning to his daughter Mary, he said: "I want you to finish my minutes to-morrow and send them off." He gave some directions respecting them, and thus closed his labors for the church, thinking of duty in what he believed were the agonies of death. Meanwhile the physician came, and during the next violent paroxysm of pain succeeded in producing nausea; vomiting brought him relief, so that he was removed to his bed. He then asked the hour. When told, he said: 'What, only three hours since I have been suffering such torture! Only three hours! What must be the voice of the bird that cries, 'Eternity! Eternity!' Three hours have taken away all but my religion."

The next day his son-in-law, the Rev. S. B. Jones, came. During this day he suffered much, but was constantly engaged in prayer. It is believed especially for his family. On the Sabbath, he was so much better that he sat up nearly all day, and at night his children, at his urgent request, left him to sleep. Early on Monday, the 29th January, he proposed to get up and dress himself, and to give Mrs. Capers opportunity for rest, as her anxiety had kept her from sleeping during the previous night. She urged him, however, to keep his bed, as he had medicine to take. After taking this, he drank freely of water, and as he laid himself down, fixing his head upon his arm, in an instant his countenance expressed the most perfect composure—his spirit was caught up to heaven. There was no sigh, nor groan, nor convulsion, to mark the moment. His devoted wife refused to believe that he was gone. She called to him, as though she expected an answer, and it was an hour before she ceased endeavoring to restore him to consciousness, so fully persuaded was she that this was but a fainting fit, but death had set his seal upon the great and good man, and that terribly sudden malady, disease of the heart, had now made an end of his labors and his life.

FUNERAL.

The *South Carolinian*, (Columbia, S. C.,) of February 6, gives an extended notice, from which we ex

On Friday morning, the body, enclosed in a metallic coffin, was removed from his home near Anderson Court-House, accompanied by the bereaved family and several friends. Judge Whitner, Mr. Osborne and others accompanied it on its way to Columbia as far as Belton. At this point they were met by the Rev. Dr. Whitefoord Smith, who had been requested by the family of the deceased to accompany the remains to Columbia and preach the funeral sermon.

On arriving at Cokesbury, a large number of weeping friends visited the car in which the body was conveyed, and gazed for the last time upon those features so calm and placid in death, and which had been so endeared to them in life. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Rev. Messrs. J. W. Townsend, G. H. Round and J. W. Wightman had been appointed by the community of Cokesbury to unite in the procession.

The funeral escort reached Columbia at 4 o'clock P. M., and was met at the depot by a committee of the clergy and laity, where a procession was formed and the body conveyed to the residence of the Rev. N. Talley.

On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the body, accompanied by his family and the clergy of Columbia, was conveyed to the Washington street Methodist Church, the following ministers acting as pall-bearers:

Rev. P. J. Shand, Rev. A. Wigfall, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. Boyce and Rev. Mr. Curtis, of the Baptist Church.

Rev. Drs. Leland, Howe and Rev. Mr. Frazier, of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Messrs. Crook, Gamewell and S. Townsend, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

At the Church a large and sympathizing audience had already assembled. The solemn services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Whitefoord Smith, and opened by the choir singing the 737th hymn:

"What though the arm of conquering death."

This was followed by a very impressive prayer. The 739th hymn:

"Servant of God, well done,"

was then sung. The lessons were the 90th psalm and a portion of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians.

Dr. Smith then read his text from the Acts of the Apostles, 13th chapter and part of the 36th verse:

"For David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God, fell on sleep."

The sermon of Dr. Smith is represented as very appropriate. It will be published. His personal intimacy and Conference connection enabled him to bring many illustrations of life to bear upon the text. Among other things, this:

"About the year 1827, his attention being called to the subject by C. Cotesworth Pinckney, he founded the mission to the slaves on the plantation, and at the opening of the work found effectual co-operation from John Honour and J. H. Mossey. To Dr. Capers belongs the credit, under God, of establishing these missions, now so important and interesting a department of the operations of the Church."

The preacher alluded to the desire of the community of Columbia to have his body interred at that place. This he characterized as the "selfishness of love." But there was peculiar fitness in the location of that resting place. In 1831, as pastor of the church, he had laid the corner stone of the church in which they now worshipped, and his name was inscribed on that stone. His ministry here, too, was peculiarly blessed.

Dr. Smith feelingly alluded to the Bishop's return home after attending to the last official duties for the year at the Florida Conference. He had returned to the bosom of that family, whose members almost worshipped him, to "fall on sleep!"

"Fell on sleep!" how beautiful was this expression. The Scriptures loved to designate death as sleep. When the Saviour spoke of Lazarus, he said he "was not dead, but sleepeth."

In the hymn sung at the opening of the service was this line:

"At midnight came the cry."

This, too, was peculiarly appropriate. He was attacked by intense pain on Thursday night, at 12 o'clock. Two lines in the same hymn also presented a striking coincidence:

"His tent, at sunrise, on the ground
A darkened ruin lay."

He died exactly at sunrise, on Monday.

The Friday previous to his death was his birthday (he was sixty-five years and three days old when he died.) On the evening of that day he told his children he "had liked to spend his birthday in Heaven." When death approached, he told his children that they had nothing to do but give him back to his God, and be thankful that He had spared him to them so long. He said to them, with the confidence of a Christian, that the "preparation was not then to be made." With him it had been made for many years.

At the close of the services the choir, which seemed to be a union of all the choirs of the different churches, sung with great effect, the beautiful hymn (731) of Bishop Heber:

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee."

A large portion of the congregation passed around the altar, taking their last look at one they so tenderly loved. The colored people, to whom the deceased was peculiarly endeared by his many services, were then allowed the like privilege.

The body was then removed to the grove in the rear of the pulpit, where the service for the burial of the dead was read by the Rev. Nicholas Talley.

Bishop Capers was a Methodist rigidly—in dress, manner, doctrine, discipline, life, labor and spirit. With this well defined, clean cut denominational character coexisted a genuine catholicity. No man, perhaps, during nearly fifty years' service as a minister, could be found who was less inclined to be involved in religious controversies. He had room enough in his heart for all of whatever name who loved the Saviour in sincerity. It was therefore a befitting feature of this solemn occasion, that, of so many ministers of the different denominations, deeply affected, sitting by the altar, around the corpse.

THE CHURCHES.

M. E. Church, South.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Eighth street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, was dedicated a few days since. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. B. Parsons, D.D., of Louisville. After the Doctor had finished his discourse, which occupied one hour and thirty-five minutes, a collection was taken up which amounted to $3,024. The building cost $55,000. The edifice is Norman in its style. Its exterior is 106 feet by 65. The main audience room is 86 by 60 feet, with circular pews, and all finely cushioned. It has a separate lecture room and Sunday school room, and an office for the pastor, all well furnished, and all above the surface. The account before us says that this church is one of the most magnificent edifices in the West. The pews are to be rented, not sold.

LaGrange College, as far as the three Conferences are concerned, is removed to Florence, and President Rivers announces that the next session will open there. The new buildings, says the Huntsville Advocate, will be erected by the citizens of Florence for the college during the present year. In the meantime, however, the trustees of the college do not concur in the action of the Conferences, and announce that the college will remain where it has been all the time, at LaGrange. Much controversy about the matter has taken place in the Tuscumbia and Florence papers. See advertisement.

Dr. Taylor might be called Bishop. In the last four months he has visited thirteen Conferences, involving a travel of ten thousand miles. The interest thus awakened in behalf of China will never die, but go on increasing, and will show itself in successive harvests of missionaries, missionary zeal and missionary money.

After seeing all the Conferences, he writes of the Louisiana:

"The preachers form a noble band of noble men. Would that their number were twice its present figure. Of no other work within the bounds of the M. E. Church, South, can it be more truly said, 'the field is white already to the harvest.' And for no other do I more earnestly pray the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest; for the harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. Bishop Andrew needed thirty new men for the work. Oh, ye preachers in crowded and overstocked Conferences, did you obey the call to preach with the express understanding between yourselves and your God that you were not to go away from home to do it? If China be too far, go to California; go to Florida; go to Louisiana. What means the late resolution of the Georgia Conference appointing a day of fasting and prayer that the Lord may raise up more laborers, when they had a score of applications more than they had work for? Better pray God to inclian the hearts of this large surplus already raised up to go where they are really wanted, and wanted most, rather than stand all the day idle."

M. E. Church.—The total increase of all the annual Conferences of the M. E. Church for the year 1854, is 30,732. Last year the increase, according to the Methodist Almanac, was 26,859.

The annual catalogue shows the number of students of Wesleyan University, Middletown, to be 123, a larger number than the institution has had for a number of years. The University has been in existence since the year 1831.

Presbyterian.—A new Presbytery, called the Presbytery of New Orleans, has just been constituted in this city. It embraces the Presbyterian clergy of the city, and those east of the river in the country, nearly up to Natchez.

An addition of $30,000 has been raised in subscription to the permanent funds of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The prospects of the college are said to be bright and cheering in all respects.

The *Oriental*, or *Tung-Agai San Luk*, is the name of a new paper published in San Francisco by the Rev. W. Speer, Missionary of the Presbyterian Board to the Chinese in California. It will be published tri-weekly in Chinese, and weekly in English.

Baptist.—Of regular Baptist periodicals in the United States there are twenty-eight weekly newspapers, fifteen monthly publications and two quarterly reviews. In the British Provinces are four weekly newspapers and a quarterly publication, called the "Grand Ligne Mission Register." There are in the United States twenty-six Baptist colleges and ten theological institutions, or departments of theology, connected with the colleges.

The Celestials are likely to be well cared for in our land. The Rev. J. L. Shuck, formerly of the Southern Baptist Mission, in Shanghai, a very efficient and successful laborer, and highly esteemed among his own denomination throughout the United States, is at present in Sacramento. He has given a successful course of lectures on China, and is preparing to erect an edifice for a chapel and school-room.

Episcopal.—The whole number of parishes connected with the Episcopal Church in the United States is estimated at 1,700. The number of the clergy, exclusive of the bishops, is not far from 1,720. The bishops number 37, including 3 consecrated for the foreign field, and 2 suspended.

The *Gospel Messenger* and the New York *Churchman* are dealing out particular vengeance for all such Episcopalians as escape to go, or in any wise encourage social prayer meetings, where men and women pray without books. Protestant Episcopal "Brotherhoods" and "Sisterhoods," in separate organizations, have been made the subject of some pointed censures by the Bishop of Western New York, in his recent address to the convention of that diocese. He pronounces them, needless, cumbersome and hazardous, forming a church within a church, and likely to become a sectional, exclusive and inimical party organization.

The Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions have appointed a missionary to labor among the Chinese in California. The Rev. Mr. Syle, who is probably on his way here by this time, is a native of England, who was brought to this country by Mellvaine, of Ohio, and graduated under his care at Kenyon College, in 1840. He went to Shanghai, China, in 1845, whence he returned in 1853, on account of the ill-health of his family.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

One branch of our City Council recommends an ordinance that liquor shops and coffee-houses be closed on the Sabbath; a fine of fifty dollars for the first offence, and forfeiture of license for the second. We trust the other will concur.

Next, let us have stores closed up. This is generally done in the American portion of the city. Just about the Roman Catholic Cathedral Sunday morning is the briskest trade day of the week. Opposition may be feared from that quarter.

Mobile has lately covered the whole ground. It is time for us to have a Sabbath.

The movement of closing the liquor shops in New York on Sunday, it is said, is becoming popular even among the old topers, who are coming to the conclusion that they need one day in seven to "cool their coppers."

The Quarterly.—January number on our table. Dr. Bogget, the editor, furnishes a rich literary table. His notices of new publications are the best we find anywhere—terse, judicious and characterizing. Perhaps a grain of bile would help them.

The principal contribution is that on Prayer, by Dr. Winans, setting forth its objective virtue, and setting aside a "tentative essay" that appeared in the Review, taking the unscriptural ground that the efficacy of prayer was only subjective.

Our Quarterly bears the imprint, *Excelsior*. It is improved and improving every way. The portrait of the late Bishop Capers, taken in serene old age, enriches this number. Others are promised. Back numbers can be ordered from this time. Send in your names.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Conference.—The Lord has made the lines fall unto me in a pleasant place, this year. After my transfer from Alabama to Florida Conference, Bishop Capers, I believe, under the direction of the Lord, sent me to Jacksonville. At my first sermon six were added to the Church, and I am engaged since my arrival (three weeks) in a protracted meeting, resulting in an addition to the Church of seventy-five members, white and black. Conversions are numerous, and the fire is only beginning to burn. Among the accessions are some of the most prominent citizens, and some of the members of "The Church" and other churches.

This is the Lord's doing, and not marvelous in our eyes; for the Father of our spirits has been ever kind to us, and we know there is nothing hard or impossible for our God, the great Jehovah.

I believe we shall have hundreds of conversions before this meeting closes. Our trust is in God, and we shall not fear or want.

Yours, D. B. Lyne.

Pub. Doc.—To Hon. J. P. Benjamin we are indebted for a copy of "Sickness and Mortality on Board Emigrant ships." Also, to Hon. W. R. Gober for a copy of Gov. Bigler's Message to the California Legislature.

In the obituary of John Richard Reamer, aged twenty-two years, published on the 20th ult., the name was misprinted for J. K. Kenrick. This error we regret, but it is one of the unavoidable consequences of writing names indistinctly.

The Council at Eutaw, Ala., lately raised the price of license to retail liquor to $1,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The U. S. mail steamship Empire City, H. Windle, commanding, arrived here from New York *via* Havana at 1½ o'clock, 14th inst., with 26 passengers from New York, 18 from Havana, 30 from California and several in the steerage.

The Empire City arrived at Havana February 9; received the California mails and passengers from the U. S. mail steamship El Dorado, Capt. Gray, and left for New Orleans on the 10th, at 5 P. M.

The Panama Railroad was completed, and the fast train crossed from Panama to Aspinwall on the 28th January, bringing the passengers per Empire City from California.

Arrival of the Steamship Nautilus.—The steamship Nautilus, Capt. Thompson, arrived the 13th instant, from Brazos Santiago. We have received by her but one paper, the Brownsville Flag of the 3d inst., which contains no news of importance.

Gen. De la Vega had taken the place of Gen. Woll as Military Commander of the city of Matamoras, and the latter had gone to the city of Mexico.

The flag announces that a new paper, printed in the Spanish language, had commenced publication at Brownsville. It is called *El Rago Federal*, and declares itself the organ of the revolution now going on in Mexico.

Oil Market.—The transactions in our Western produce market have been more limited than they would have been this week, owing to the interruption of supplies occasioned by the unnavigable condition of the upper rivers. It will be observed, however, that in cotton, sugar, molasses, Rio coffee, and several other articles, of which the stocks were more ample, the transactions have been on a very extensive scale. See commercial column.

POLITICS IN RELIGION.

This is the subject of a trenchant sermon preached by Rev. C. Wadsworth, pastor of Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, a neat copy of which is on our table. The preacher is not of that sort whose pulpits become platforms where all questions of practical morals are discussed, as side issues with some aim of the demagogues; where the Cross of Christ is taken down from its high place as the crowning glory of the sanctuary, and in its stead, as an engine of reform, is lifted the ballot box; and the popular passions are lashed into storm, that with their suffrages as freemen they may carry a Maine law or defeat a Nebraska bill.

An appreciative friend, "C," writes us:

"His congregations are always large; all denominations flock to hear him; and few ministers are so often called upon to fill the pulpits of other denominations. In all the excitements, political or ecclesiastical, which have betrayed others into improprieties, he has kept a cool head, and has been content to preach the gospel as he finds it in the Bible. When the excitement about *new school* and *old school* was rife, he was often called upon to define his position; but, much to the disappointment of the zealots on either side, instead of ranking himself among either, he was bold to say what the Bible said, preaching the *Cross of Christ*, and avoiding any participation in the bitter controversy.

The citizen is called upon, as a member of the State, to use all lawful means to suppress vice and promote virtue. Their civil bearings demand it, without being alarmed at the cry of conscience and Church and State. States and corporations boast of having no souls. The preacher thinks they have, or ought to have:

"Governments have a moral character as patent and as paraded as the device on their banner folds. The elder Rome was an unscrupulous robber. The elder Greece was an exquisite voluptuary. Russia, to-day, is a sturdy and selfish churl. France is an ambitious and unprincipled man of fashion. Spain is a wasted and wrinkled and scorned courtezan, in the decay and decrepitude of her dissolute army. England is a half breed between the Pharisee and the prize fighter. And America is a well trained yet most passionate youth, of whom it is altogether a problem whether the manhood be a fine Christian gentleman, or an unprincipled ruffian."

The clamor against Bible reading in the common school system of education is against not a *Protestant*, but an American principle. What says Mr. W.:

"Administer oaths on the Bible, and yet not require any subject of such an oath to understand the Bible! Why the world has never heard of a parallel to such suicidal absurdity! All as safely to your liberties might you inaugurate a President or empannel a jury by pressing to the man's lip some old volume of Pagan Mythology, which the man had never read, whose gods he did not know, whose authority he did not recognize."

Again, the Sabbath day is claimed as an *American* institution; one recognized by and worked into the constitution of the country.

This hue and cry of "Church and State" which is ever boisterously raised when we seek aid from executive power for such sanctification of God's Sabbath, is as little countenanced by our Federal or State constitutions as it is by common sense. A public recognition of the Sabbath as holy time has from the first been accorded to the day by our Federal Constitution. On that day the high civil functions of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the business of the Supreme Court, the sessions of both Houses of Congress, the operations of the War, Treasury and Navy Departments, all are suspended by constitutional provisions. And so all the individual States of the Union, in their capacity as sovereign powers, do provide for the Sabbath's sanctification, by precept and penalty.

Gold.—We learn that advices have been received of a transfer of $500,000 in gold, being ordered from the United States Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, to the Branch Mint in this city. This sum will be absorbed by the silver now on deposit in the Mint. It is hoped, for the credit of the Government, that a similar sum will be immediately ordered to cover expected remittances of coin *via* Brazos Santiago.

Cotton and Sugar.—The receipts of cotton for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday, were from Smithland, out of the Cumberland River, by the America, 1185 bales; from Memphis, by the Belfast, 2682 bales; from the same, by the T. P. Leathers, 1802 bales; from Shreveport, by the Lone Star, 649 bales; from Fort Adams, by the David Gibson, 309 bales. Total, 6577 bales, 985 hogsheads sugar, and 735 barrels molasses.

A Miss Norwood was seriously burned on the night of the 30th ult., at the Academy, in the town of Summerfield, Dallas county, Ala. She was standing near the fire in the music room, when her dress took fire, and in her fright she attempted to run down stairs, but fell and rolled down. There happened to be some gentlemen near by, who succeeded in smothering the flames by wrapping her in cloaks. She was frightfully and seriously burned, and there is but little hope of her recovery.

The Weather.—Is of kaleidoscopic changefulness at present. Sunshine and shade, heat and cold, wind and dust, have been following each other and jumbling themselves together, for some days past in a way that would puzzle Proteus himself to keep record of. Shade, wind and dust predominated yesterday, and once or twice the sidewalks were freckled with tantalising drops of rain. Last night it drizzled enough to lay the dust. Out of the hydrant districts there is beginning to be distress for want of water, and the young spring herbage looks as if it had started into life too soon, and would like to shrink back again. A dash of rain would be thankfully received by every body.

Steamboat Ed. Howard on Fire.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Bulletin No. 2, that the Ed. Howard, from the Cumberland River, after having been lightened off by the Iroquois, where she had been aground at President's Island, took fire in her hold, on Wednesday last, 7th inst., and to prevent the total destruction of the boat and barge, they were obliged to fill her with water. The Iroquois, bound up, after discharging her upward freight, went again to the assistance of the Howard and took on board most of her cargo, and would bring it to this port. The Howard was sunk down even to her guards.

At a recent interview between Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Six Nations, Col. M. was adopted into one of their tribes, and formally invested with the title of Hor-waw-gun-e-no, or Pacificator.

Fate of the Mamelukes.

A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser, who is spending the winter in Egypt, gives an interesting sketch of the Mamelukes, who, for centuries, have exercised a controling influence in the affairs of that country. We copy one of his letters on the subject:

As you ascend to the citadel of Cairo, situated in the rear of the city, upon a spur of the mountains of Mokattam, you are startled by the appearance of a cluster of edifices rising from the midst of the desert, about two miles distant from the spot where you stand. It is "the city of tombs," the tombs of the Mamelukes, and the citadel you are approaching is the fatal spot where the last of them were slaughtered by Mohammed Ali.

But who were the Mamelukes, and what did they do to deserve such a fate? Let us get answers to these questions, and then we shall be prepared to contemplate their tragical end.

In the lapse of about twenty centuries, ending with the eighth of the Christian era, Egypt had been overrun and conquered by the Babylonians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Saracens, successively, and, in their turn, the latter were compelled to change places with their own slaves, the Mamelukes, who, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, became masters of the country.

The most reliable account of their origin is that they were introduced into the country the century previous, by Saladin the Great, from Circassia, because, as a foreigner and usurper, he was afraid to trust the natives of the country about his person. And, for the same reason, they themselves, in their exaltation, transported slaves from the same country, and these, too, at the end of a hundred and twenty years, took their turn and became masters of the country. While the throne became theirs, however, the Mamelukes still continued substantially to govern the country as heys of districts, in which capacity they had things pretty much their own way. And even after the country had been overrun, and conquered by the Turks in the 16th century, and had become a vice-royalty of the Ottoman Empire, down to the time of the final catastrophe which overwhelmed them in the Citadel of Cairo, within the memory of many now embracing a period of more than six hundred years from the time of their first accession to power, they continued to exert uncontrolled dominion in their respective districts, being accountable to the Viceroy only for a certain amount of revenue.

There has been much pompous declamation about the free and independent spirit of the Mamelukes, and about "liberty expiring with them in Egypt," an idea, however, which could only have been begotten in a mind schooled in the doctrine of the necessity of a hierarchy of some kind to tranquilize down the people.

The truth is, as I have become fully satisfied, it was under the blighting influence of Mameluke rule, that Egypt sank to its lowest depth of degradation, as "the basest of kingdoms." As beys, they practiced the most wanton oppressions upon the unresisting nations of the country, reducing them by their exactions, to a state of wretchedness at which humanity revolts, at the same time caring little for the accountability to the Pasha. They were held responsible to that functionary for the collection annually of a certain amount of taxes apportioned to each of their districts respectively, and the required amount was promptly collected, and as promptly pocketed, and refused to be paid over.

Thus matters had gone on from bad to worse century after century, under their rapacious rule, until it verily seemed that the lowest depths to which a people could be reduced, had been reached. Attempts had been made before Mohammed Ali came into power, to abate the nuisance, but in vain. One of these attempts made upon the principle that nothing short of their utter extermination would relieve the country, is deserving of notice. It was early at the beginning of the present century, just at the time the British arms had triumphed over those of France in Egypt, and the beys had been won over to British interests, that Hassan Pacha laid a plan for their destruction. He invited them to a sumptuous feast at Aboukir (a little east of Alexandria, on the coast,) and after the feast, he proposed an excursion to the bay of Aboukir, having provided pleasure boats for the purpose; to which they consented, and to quiet all apprehension, he embarked with them himself.

They had not proceeded far, however, before a small cutter was observed, evidently making an effort to overtake them, upon which the Pacha suggested that probably an Envoy from the Sultan, with dispatches, was on board, and falling back until it came up, he transferred himself bodily to the same, receiving and reading at the same time, what seemed to be the dispatches he had anticipated. By this time the little fleet was far ahead, and while the Pacha was lingering, as the boys supposed, to read his dispatches, they entered the bay of Aboukir, and before they were aware, were in the midst of the Turkish fleet, from which destruction was poured upon them without mercy. A great portion of them were slain, and those who escaped were taken prisoners, and compelled to swear upon the Koran their allegiance to the Sultan, to the renunciation of all other influence.

The terrible blow, however, inflicted by Turkish treachery, did not cure the evil. Upon the accession of Mohammed Ali to power, in 1805, he found the country still suffering, to a greater or less extent as ever, from the grinding oppressions of Mameluke rule, and he saw clearly that there was neither hope for himself nor his country, while those petty tyrants retained their power. But, unhappily, semi-barbarian as he was, he had never been schooled to a recognition of the nicer principles of human truth and justice, and of course was not unscrupulous as to the means he used for the accomplishment of his ends, whether selfish or patriotic.

The turbulent horsemen, knowing the fatality of Mohammed to their order, and dreading his revenge, had opposed his elevation to power, and, after his induction into power, they gathered about Cairo in a threatening attitude, as though they were meditating an attack. Nothing could have suited Mohammed better, lest they should not carry out their purpose, intrigued with the Shieks friendly to him to encourage the Beys in their design of attacking him in Cairo, with a view to draw them into a snare. They caught at the bait, and as the lion-like gates were opened to let in the camels they rushed in, and dividing themselves into two bands, end striking up their martial music, advanced in the full expectation of an easy triumph, when, to their consternation, they were attacked from all quarters, both by the soldiers of Mohammed and the inhabitants, and cut to pieces without mercy, very few escaping, and those few were taken prisoners and slaughtered. Eighty-three heads, embalmed, were sent as trophies to Constantinople.

But it was in 1811 that the crowning act was enacted—a scene which, for cold blooded atrocity, has few parallels in history, and which in the extermination of the Mameluke dynasty in Egypt—a most philanthropic end, when published by means at which humanity shudders.

The favorite son of the Viceroy was invested with the honors of a Pacha of the second order conferred by the Sultan, and apparently as a mark of especial friendship invited all the Beys to be present and participate in the festivities of the occasion. They accordingly appeared in their most brilliant uniform, offering their congratulations upon the joyful event, and were received with every apparent cordiality, the Viceroy sitting among them around the festive board, conversing and making merry as with friends.

After refreshments had been served, the procession was formed, with the troops of the Pacha at the head, with the purpose of making their exit from the citadel, and just as they were passing through a deep cut in the rock, the gates were closed behind them, so that they were hemmed in before and behind, in which condition they were attacked by soldiers stationed for the purpose, and all slaughtered to a man. The weltering in their own blood, no less than one hundred and seventy boys, besides their Mamelukes, one only escaping, who had not arrived in season to join the procession, by leaping his horse down a precipice, and fleeing across the desert. What few there were left in the country, were hunted out in their hiding places, and slain without mercy; and thus ended, for the present, the grinding oppressions of that brave and turbulent race in Egypt. Another cargo of embalmed heads were sent in triumph to Constantinople, and all Egypt was prostrate under the iron reign of Mohammed.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We take this method of announcing to the Church and the public generally that we are now opening, in our new and commodious buildings in this city, a large and varied stock of Methodist books and approved miscellaneous publications, including a good supply of common, classical and scientific works, together with a general assortment of Sunday school books, tracts, &c., to which valuable additions will continue to be made, as the demands of the Church and the extent of the business may require.

Our brethren and friends throughout the whole range of Southern Conferences, are now respectfully invited to favor us with their orders, being assured that to the utmost of our resources their wants and wishes shall be fully and promptly supplied. For particulars, see our new and enlarged catalogues, which we are sending out by mail, free of postage, to all our brethren whose address we may be able to ascertain. It is scarcely necessary to add that the united, continued and increased patronage and support of the present concern by the whole Church is most earnestly and anxiously desired by the agents; and if secured, will tend to obviate, at an early day, perhaps, the causes which now prevent the establishment of depositories as authorized by the late General Conference. A different policy must eventuate in a widely different result.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to recommend *the cash system*, so far, at least as it may be found convenient or practicable, to all who may favor the Southern Methodist Publishing House with their patronage; believing, as we do, that the general approval and practical adoption of the policy by the Church, as well in the sale as in the purchase of the books, would greatly tend to promote the interests of all concerned.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

Nashville, Tenn. Jan 22, 1855.

P. S.—Orders for books addressed to the agents at Louisville, Ky., will continue to be filled at that place up to the first of March next; after that time all orders should be forwarded to them at this place. S. & O.

DEATHS.

DIED.—At his residence, near Union Town, Ala., December 20, 1854, the Rev. J. WILKINSON, a local elder in the M. E. Church, South, in the sixty-second year of his age.

He was a native of Wilkes county, Ga., and removed to Clarke county, Ala., in 1818, where he resided for some twenty years. He afterwards removed to Perry county, where he continued to reside until his death.

Brother Wilkinson was a good physician, and at one period in his life did an extensive practice. He likewise made himself pretty well acquainted with law, and was at one time Judge of the County Court, and for five years represented his county in the State Legislature.

He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Church about thirty years ago, and to the close of his life he always sustained an excellent character as a Christian and a minister. In former years he was extensively useful as a local preacher, and I am informed that there were many seals to his ministry. For some years before his death he was in feeble health, and preached but little.

Some four months before his death his spiritual strength was much renewed, and from thence forward to the close of his life he looked back to that period as the beginning of a new era in his Christian experience. He was attacked with his last illness on Sabbath evening; the morning of that day he and all his family met together in class meeting, and he informed the class that for six weeks past he had been praying for the fullness of a blessing of perfect love; that he already enjoyed it in part, and he sought them to pray for him that he might enjoy it fully. During his sickness, his religious peace was full and uninterrupted. When I first visited him, he calmly said that he expected to die, and that he thought it was the right time; he had passed three score years, and he now felt that his work on earth was done." He then added, "Through the grace of God, I am ready to depart, and be with Christ." In this state of mind he continued to the last; and a few moments before his death he said to his physician, "My way is clear, and I shall soon be in heaven."

J. E. NEWMAN.

The Southern Advocate will please copy.

DIED.—In Jefferson county, Ala., December 7th, 1854, CHARLES ANTHONY CALDWELL. While we were, with saddened hearts, called upon to witness the triumph of death over nature, we thank God our fears were cooled while witnessing the triumph of religion over death and all its foure. EDWARD.

DIED.—At his residence on Red River, parish of Natchitooches, La., on the 8th January, 1855, Brother THOMAS M. BROWN, in his fifty-second year, long known as a consistent and useful member of the M. E. Church in this country. For more than thirty years he had labored to secure an interest in the Redeemer. Nor did he labor in vain: his end was peace and joy unspeakable. God grant unto his family and friends may all remember his dying charge!

To his family, his friends, his neighbors, and, in a very especial manner, to the Church in this circuit, Brother Brown's death is a severe loss, and will long be felt as such. But God, in his unerring wisdom, knows what is best for all. H. MCCALLEN.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—The Clinton Whig of the 9th inst. says:

We are pleased to state that Mr. Fir, who was so dangerously wounded a few days since by a negro belonging to A. W. Poole, is recovering. Mr. Fir was discharging the duties of overseer on the place, and in an attempt to arrest the boy, received several stabs in his body. The negro has not been captured.

On the night of the 3d inst. the hotel at Vermillionville, kept by Mr. John Kignes, was entirely destroyed by fire.

The young man who was found murdered near the Elm Oak plantation, in this parish, on saturday morning last, was a Mr. Mayes, son of W. T. Mayes, of East Feliciana. We have been informed that he was found near the road on the upper Jackson road. It appears that the cause of the death by a blow inflicted on the right side of his head with a club, or some other heavy instrument. It received the fatal blow on the left hand side of the road and was dragged across the road into the woods, where the body was found.

A fire occurred in Mobile, on Sunday evening which destroyed the drug store of George Custer & Co., and greatly damaged the adjoining building, occupied below by C. Brod, wig maker, and above by Mrs. Sught, milliner.

The Little Boy that Died.

Dr. Chalmers is said to be the author of the following beautiful poem, written on the occasion of the death of a young son whom he greatly loved:

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near;
And the fog-whistle's sound I hear,
And over my coat in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of coldness glide,
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all—
And softly I opened the gateled gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me and then she sighed.
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come.
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers have all decayed.
I shall see his toys and his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride;
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide,
And one of the joys of our Heaven shall be
The little boy that died.

A RUSSIAN REMINISCENCE.

Upon one of the coldest days in February, 1858, I left Paris by the Orleans Railway. The weather was extremely severe, the frozen snow lay thick in the streets, the asphalt of the *boulevards* was slippery as glass, sledges scoured the *Champs Elysees* and *Bois de Boulogne*. An icy wind whistled around the train as we quitted the shelter of the station, and I regretted, as I buttoned myself to the chin, and shrunk into my corner, that the carriage was not full, instead of having but one companion beside myself.

Opposite to me sat a hale man of about sixty-five, with a quick, bright eye, an intelligent, good-humored countenance, somewhat weather-beaten, and the red rosette of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole. During the first half hour he pored over a letter, whose contents, judging from the animated expression of his physiognomy, interested him strongly. He seemed scarcely aware of my presence. At last he put up the letter, and then for the first time looked me in the face. I had been but a few days out of a sick-bed, and was sensitive to the cold, and doubtless my appearance was chilly and woe-begone enough, for I detected a slight approach to a smile at the corners of the stranger's mouth. To one or two common-place remarks he replied courteously, but laconically, like a man who is neither unsocial nor averse to conversation; but who prefers his own thoughts to that hald talk with travelers sometimes weary each other rather than sit silent. So, our dialogue soon dropped. The cold increased, my feet were benumbed, and I stamped them on the floor of the carriage to revive the circulation. My companion observed my proceedings with a comical look as if he though me a very tender traveler.

"This carriage must be badly closed," I remarked. "It is bitter cold to my feet."

"For that discomfort I have little pity," replied the Frenchman. "A ride on the railway is soon over, and a good fire or a brisk walk is a quick and easy remedy. Mine is a different case. For forty years I have never known warm feet."

"For forty years?" I repeated, thinking I had misunderstood him.

"Yes, sir, forty years; since the winter of 1812—the writer of the Russian Campaign."

"You were in that terrible campaign?" I inquired in a tone of interest and curiosity.

My companion, previously taciturn, suddenly became communicative. "All through it, sir," he replied, "from the Niemen to the Kremlin, and back again. It was my first campaign, and I came near being my last. I was in others afterwards; in Germany, in 1813, when the combined Germans and Russians drove us before them, for went of the brave fellows we had left in Muscovy's snows; in France, in 1814, when the Emperor made his gallant struggle against overwhelming forces; and at the closing scene in Flanders; but not all these three campaigns put together, nor, as I believe, all that this century has witnessed, can match the horrors of that dreadful winter in Russia."

He paused, and, leaning back in his corner, seemed to revolve in his mind events of powerful interest long gone by. I waited awhile, in hopes he would resume the subject. As he did not do so, I asked him to what army he belonged when in Russia.

"I was assistant surgeon in a regiment of hussars," he answered, "and in my medical capacity I had abundant opportunity to make acquaintance with the horrors of war. On the 6th of September, for instance, at the Moskwa—Heavens! what a shambles that was! Ah, it was fine to see such valor on both sides—for the Russians fought well—gallantly, sir, of where, where would have been the glory of bonting them? But Ney! Ney! Oh, he was splendid that day! His whole countenance gleamed as he again and again led the bloody charge, exposing himself as freely as any corporal in the ranks. And Eugene, the Viceroy, with what vigor he hurled his masses against that terrible redoubt! When at last it was his, what a sight was there! The ground was not strewn with dead; it was heaped, piled with them. They had been shot down by whole ranks, and there they lay, prostrate in the line, as they stood."

The surgeon paused. I thought of Byron's beautiful lines, beginning—

"Even as they fell, in files they lay."

But I said nothing, for I saw that my companion was now fairly started, and needed no spurring.

"*Monsieur*," he presently resumed, "all those things have been brought strongly to my mind by the letter you saw me just now reading. It is from an old friend, a captain in 1812, a general now, who went through the campaign, and whom I was so fortunate as to save from a grave in those infernal plains, where most of our poor comrades perished. I will tell you how it happened. We were talking of the battle of Borodino. Seventy thousand men, it is said, were killed and wounded in that murderous fight. We surgeons, as you may well think, had our hands full, and still could not suffice for a tithe of the sufferers. It was a rough breaking-in for a young hand, as I then was. Such frightful wounds as were there, of every kind and description, from shot, shell and bullet, pike and sabre. Well, sir, all the misery and suffering I then saw, all that vast amount of human agony and bloodshed, whose steam ascending to Heaven might well have brought down God's malediction on His creatures, who could thus destroy and deface each other, was nothing compared with the horrible misery we witnessed on our retreat. I have read everything that has appeared in France concerning that campaign—Segur, Labaume, and other writers. Their narratives are shocking enough, but nothing to the reality. They would have sickened their readers had they told all they saw. If anybody, who went through the campaign, could remember and set down all he witnessed, he would make the most heart-rending book that ever yet was printed, and would be accused of gross exaggeration. Exaggeration, indeed! there was no need to heighten the horrors of the winter of 1812. All that frost and famine, lead and steel could inflict, was then endured; all the crimes that reckless despair and ruthless cruelty could prompt were then perpetrated."

"And how," I asked, "did you escape, when so many, doubtless as strong and courageous, and more inured to hardship, miserably perished?"

"Under Providence, I owed my preservation to the trustiest and most faithful servant ever master had. Paul had been several years in the hussars; was an old soldier, in fact, although still a young man; and at a time when all discipline and subordination were at an end; when soldiers heeded not their officers, officers avoided their generals, and servants and masters were all alike, and upon a level, Paul proved true as steel. As if cold and the Cossacks were not enough, hunger was added to our sufferings; there was no longer a commissariat or distribution of rations; rations, forsooth! dead horse was a luxury. I have seen men fight for it till death, lean meat as it was, for the poor brutes were as starved as their riders. What little there was to eat in the villages we passed through fell to the share of the first comers. Empty larder, often smoking ruins, were all that remained for those who came behind. Well, sir, when things were at the worst, and provender at the scarcest, Paul always had something for me in his haversack. One day it would be a bit of bread, on the morrow a handful of grain, or some edible roots; now and then a slice of horse beef, and how delicious that seemed, grilled over our smoky, scanty fires! There was never enough to satisfy my hunger; but there was always a *something*, enough to keep body and soul together. Paul, as I afterward discovered, plundered his stores; for he well knew that alone gave me all at once, I should have nothing, and then I must have fasted for days, and perhaps have fallen from my horse for weakness. But think of the courage and affection of the poor fellow, himself half starved to carry food about him, day after day, and refrain from devouring the share scarcely set aside for me. There are not many even in the army, even of general's rank, capable of such devotion to the dearest friend they had, for extreme misery had induced a ferocious selfishness, which made us more like hyenas than Christians."

"I should think the cold must have been even worse to endure than hunger," said I, screwing up my chilly extremities, which the interest of the Doctor's conversation had almost made me forget.

"It was, sir, harder and more fatal; at least a great number died of it; although, to say the truth, frost and famine worked there hand to hand, and with such unity of action, that it was often hard to say which was the cause of death. But it was a shocking sight of a morning to see the poor fellows lying dead around the bivouac fires. Unable to resist fatigue and the drowsy influence of the cold, they yielded to slumber and passed from sleep into death. For, there, sleep *was* death.

"But how then," I asked, "did any ever escape from Russia, for all must have slept at times?"

"I do not believe that any who escaped *did* sleep, at least not of a night, at the bivouac. We used to rouse each other continually to prevent our giving way, and then get up and walk as briskly as we could, to quicken the sluggish circulation. We slept upon the march, in our saddles, and, strange as it may seem to you, even those on foot slept while marching. They marched in groups or clusters, and those in the center slept, propped and supported by their companions, and moving their legs mechanically. I do not say that it was a sound, deep sleep, but rather a sort of feverish dozing. Such as it was, however, it was better than nothing, and assuredly saved some who would otherwise have sunk. Others, who would have given way to weariness upon the long monotonous march, were kept from utter despair and self-abandonment only, by the repeated harrassing attacks of the Cossacks. The excitement of the skirmish warmed their blood, and gave them, as it seemed, fresh hold upon life. In one of these skirmishes, or rather sharp combat, a dear friend of mine, a captain in the same regiment, had his left arm carried off by a cannon shot. After the affair was over, I came suddenly upon him, where he lay moaning by the road side, his face ashy pale, his arms still hanging by the sinews. His horse had either galloped away, or been taken by the fugitives."

"*Ah, mon ami!*" he cried, when he saw me, "all is over; I can go no further. I shall never see France again!"

"I saw that, like the majority of those who received severe wounds in that retreat, his moral courage was subdued, and had given way to despair. I was terribly shocked, for I felt how slight was his chance of escape. I urged hardily tell you there was very little dressing of wounds during that latter part of the retreat; most of the surgeons were dead, the hospital-wagons with the medicine and instruments had been left on the road; transport for the sick was out of the question. I assured him cheerful encouragement as I could. 'Why, Preville,' I cried, 'this will not do; we must get along somehow. Come! Courage, my friend! You *shall* see France again, in spite of all.'"

"'Ah, Doctor,' he replied, in piteous tones, 'it is no use. Here I shall die. All you can do for me is to blow my brains out, and save me from the Cossack lances.'"

"By this time I had dismounted and was at his side. The intense cold had stopped the bleeding of his wound. I saw that there was no lack of vitality in him, and that, but for this mishap, few would have got out of the campaign in better plight. Even now his despondency was perhaps his greatest danger. I reminded him of his wife and child (he had been married little more than a year, and news of the birth of a daughter had reached him on our forward march) of his happy home, his old mother—of all the ties, in short, that bound him to life. While speaking, I severed the sleeve that still retained his shattered arm, and bound it up as best I might. He still despaired and moaned, but suffered me to do as I would. He was like an infant in my hands; that man who, in the hour of battle, was a very lion for courage. But long suffering, and the sudden shock—occurring, too, when he seemed on the verge of safety—had overcome his fortitude. With Paul's help I got him upon my horse. The poor brute was in no case to carry double, so I walked and led it, although at that time I could hardly hobble."

"It is all useless, my dear Doctor,' Preville said, 'this is my last day; I feel that. Far better shoot me, or lay me by the road-side, than to risk your life for my sake.'

"I took no heed, but tried to cheer him. Those unclean beasts, the Cossacks, were hovering around us as usual, and at times the bullets fell pretty thick. Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed since I left Preville on my horse, when a shot struck his right eye; not entering the head, but glancing across the globe, and completely destroying the sight. Well, sir, then there occurred a physiological phenomenon which I have never been able satisfactorily to account for. This man, whom the loss of an arm had reduced to despair, seemed to derive fresh courage from the loss of an eye. At any rate, from that moment he complained no more of his fate, resumed his usual manly tone, and bore up like a hero. Paul was lucky enough to catch a riderless horse, which I mounted. The worst was over, and we soon got a respite. Without troubling you with details, and incredible though it may seem to you, my poor friend escaped with life, although with a limb and an eye the less."

"There must have been many extraordinary escapes from that campaign," I remarked.

"Innumerable. There was a sergeant of dragoons, a former comrade of my servant's, who, for many days, marched beside me and Paul. He received a severe wound. There were some vehicles still with us at the time, and we got him a place in one of them, and made him as comfortable as we could. The following night we stopped at a town. In the morning, as we were about to march, the Cossacks came down. There was great confusion; several baggage-carts were captured in the street, and some of the wounded were abandoned in the houses where they had passed the night. Among these was Sergeant Frits. Not many good houses in the town were still in good condition; most of them had been burned and knocked to pieces by the soldiers. The house in which Fritz lay had still its doors and windows, and was one of the most comfortable in the place, on which account it had been converted into a temporary hospital. Well, the Russians came in, brought their wounded, and turned out our poor fellows to make room for them. Some, who could not move quickly enough, were brutally pitched through a low window into a garden behind the house, there to perish miserably.

Fritz was one of these. Only just being able to crawl, he made his way around the garden, seeking egress. He reached a gate communicating with another garden. It was locked, and pain and weakness forbade him climbing over. He sat close to the gate, propped against it, and looking wistfully through the bars at the windows of the house, and at the cheerful glow of a fire, when he was perceived by a young girl. She came out and opened the gate, and helped him into the house. Her father was a German clock-maker, long settled in Russia, and Fritz, a Swiss, spoke German well. The kind people put him to bed, hid his uniform, and tended him like a son. When, in the following spring his health was restored, and he would have left them, the German proposed to him to remain and assist him in his trade. He accepted the offer, married the German's daughter, and remained in Russia until his father-in-law's death, when he was taken with a longing to revisit his native mountains, and returned to Switzerland with his wife and family.

"I met him since in Paris, and he told me his story. But, although his escape was narrow, and romantic enough, there must have been others much more remarkable. Most of the prisoners made by the Russians, and who survived the severe cold and harsh treatment, were sent to Moscow, to labor at rebuilding the city. When the fine season came, some of them managed to escape, and to make their way in various disguises, and through countless adventures, back to their own country."

I have set down but the most striking portions of my conversation; or rather, the Doctor's narrative, since I did little but listen; and occasionally, by a question or remark, direct his communicativeness into the channel I wished. We are now near Orleans.

"The letter I was reading when we started," said my companion, "and which has brought back to my memory all that I have told you, at risk perhaps of worrying you," he added, with a slight bow and smile, "and a host of other circumstances, to me of thrilling and everlasting interest, is from Gen. Preville, who lives in the south of France, but has come unexpectedly to Orleans to pass a month with me. That is his way. He lives happily with a married daughter; but, now and then, the desire to see an old comrade, and to fight old battles over again, comes so strongly upon him that he has his valise packed at an hour's notice, and takes me by surprise. He knows well that 'The General's Room' and an affectionate reception always awaits him. I received his letter, full of references to old times, yesterday evening, and am now hurrying back to Orleans to see him. He may very likely be waiting for me at the station; and you will see, that for a man who gave himself up for dead forty years ago in the snows of Russia, and begged, as a favor, a bullet through his brain, he looks tolerably hearty and satisfied to live."

"There is one thing, *Monsieur le Docteur*," said, "which you have not yet explained to me, and which I do not understand. Did you mean literally what you said, that since the Russian campaign you have never had your feet warm?"

"Literally and truly, sir. When we got to Orcha, where Jomini was in command, and where the heroic Ney, who had been reparated from the army, rejoined us with the skeleton of his corps—having cut his way by sheer valor and soldiership, through clouds of Platoff's Cossacks—we took a day's rest. It was the 20th of November, the last day of any thing approaching to comfort which we were to enjoy before crossing the Russian frontier. True, we made one more halt at Molodetschina, whence Napoleon dated his bulletin of our terrible disasters, and then only a portion of us could find lodging; we were sick, half-frozen, and numbers died in the streets. At Orcha we found shelter and tranquility; the Governor had provided provisions against our passage, the enemy left us quiet, and we enjoyed a day of complete repose. My baggage had long since been lost, and my only pair of boots were torn to shreds. I had been riding with fragments of a soldier's jacket tied around my feet, which I usually kept out of the stirrups, the contact of the iron increasing the cold.

At Orcha, the invaluable Paul brought me a few (the Jews were our chief purveyors on that retreat) with boots for sale. I selected a pair, and I threw away my old ones, which for many days I had not taken off. My feet were already in a bad state, sore and livid. I bathed them, put on fresh stockings and my new boots, and contrived, with a pair of old trousers, a sort of leggings or overalls, closed at the bottom, and to be worn over the boots.

From that day till we got beyond the Niemen, a distance of one hundred and ten leagues, which we took three weeks to perform, I never took off any part of my dress. During that time I suffered greatly from my feet; they swelled till my boots were too tight for me, and at times I was in agony. When, at last, we were comparatively in safety, and I found myself, for the first time since I left Orcha, in a warm room, with a bed to lie upon, and water to wash, I called Paul to pull off my boots. Sir, with them came off my stockings, and the entire skin of both feet. A dyer's knife could hardly have done the thing more completely. For a moment I gave myself up as lost. I had seen enough of this kind of thing to know that my feet were on the verge of mortification. There was scarcely time to amputate, had any one been at hand to do it, and had I been willing to preserve life at such a price. Only one thing could save me, and I resolved to try it. I ordered Paul to bring me a bottle of brandy; I put a piece of silver between my teeth, and bade him pour the spirits over my feet. I can give you no idea of the excruciating torture I then endured. Whilst it lasted, assuredly no martyr's sufferings ever exceeded mine. It was agony—but it was safety. I bit the florin nearly in two, and broke this tooth. [Here the doctor drew up his lip and exhibited a detective tooth, in company with some very white and powerful grinders.] The martyrdom saved me; I recovered, but the new integumenle, which in time covered my scarred feet, seem chilled by the recollection of their predecessors' sufferings, and from that day to this I have never had feet otherwise than cold. But here we are, Orleans, sir, and yonder, as I expected, stands my old Preville."

The train stopped as he concluded, and a fine looking veteran, with white hair, an empty sleeve, and a silken patch over one eye, peered inquisitively into the carriages. Like most Englishmen, I have a particular aversion to the Continental fashion of men kissing and hugging each other, but I confess I beheld with interest and sympathy the cordial embrace of those two old comrades, who then quickly separated, and, with hands grasped, looked joyously and affectionately to each other's faces, whilst a thousand recollections of old kindness and long comradeship were evidently swelling at their hearts. In his joy, my travelling companion did not forget the attentive listener, whose journey he had so agreeably shortened. Turning to me, he presented me to the general as an Englishman and a new acquaintance, and then cordially invited me to pass the rest of the day at his house. But the business that took me to Orleans was urgent, and my return to Paris must be speedy. And had it been otherwise, I think I still should have scrupled to restrain, by a stranger's presence, the first flow of intimate communion to which the two friends evidently looked forward with such warm and pleasurable feelings. So I gratefully declined, but pledged myself to take advantage of the doctor's hospitality upon my next visit to Orleans. When that occurs, I shall hope to glean another Russian Reminiscence. [Blackwood's Magazine.

FROM KEY WEST.—A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune furnishes the following:

The schr. G. C. Gibbs, Gibbs, of Derby, from Charleston S. C. with a cargo of 16,000 feet lumber, 100 sacks salt and 30 tierces rice bound to Attakapas, La., ran ashore on Key Sombrero, Florida, Florida Reef, the morning of the 26th inst. Capt. G. at once got out an anchor, and run-ning it into deep water, as the tide arose succeeded in getting his vessel off. He lost one anchor. The schooner pounded a good deal on the rocks. Capt. Roberts, of the Harallel, pilotted the Gibbs to this city where she safely arrived on the 27th. She will be taken out on the marine railway for repairs.

The bark Milton, of New York, Capt. Bradford, from Galveston, bound to Antwerp with 1,740 bales cotton and 479 hides, arrived on the 29th in distress. On the 26th, when near Sand Key at 10 o'clock, p. m., an attempt was made by a colored sailor named Abram Phillips to murder the Captain. Not succeeding in his design, he attacked the mate, N. T. Davis, who came up to the aid of Capt. Bradford, and succeeded in inflicting upon him two severe and dangerous wounds, both in the chest, one near the heart. The wounds were supposed to be mortal, and Capt. B., after placing the negro in irons and threatening the rest of the crew who were on the point of rescuing their fellow sailor, with death if they dared to interfere, turned his bark towards this port, and anchored her under the guns of the frigate Princeton. Dr. Barry of that ship went on board the Milton and dressed the wounds of Davis. He has been transferred to the Marine Hospital, and is recovering. The U. S. Marshal has taken charge of the sailor and placed him in the county jail for safe keeping. Judge Marvin, of the Marine Court, has ordered his trial for attempt to murder on the high seas, to be held at the Admiralty Rooms on the 12th of February.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The Liverpool (Nova Scotia) Transcript, of the 25th ult., states that the schooner Rambler, of Halifax, Patrick Gray, master from Fortune Bay, N. F., for Boston, with herrings, etc., in bulk, put in for a harbor 17th inst., and anchored below Fort Point. Her timber, cargo and materials were seen next morning strewed along the beach a short distance from the wreck of the ship Queen of the Seas. Every person on board perished. Next day the bodies of six of the crew were found, and buried with all proper ceremonies.

The British brig Ann, from Boston, for St. Johns, N. F., is reported by a Shagreph to have been totally lost 15th ult., at Garbarous on the east coast of Cape Breton. Capt. Murray and all on board are stated to have perished.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, as we learn from Mr. Nathan Carter, the up train on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which left Haverville at quarter before 2 o'clock, on passing Ward Hill crossing in Bradford, ran into a wagon, in which Mr. Moses Johnson was riding, by which he was fatally injured, and died in a short time after. The horse was killed, and the wagon smashed to pieces. Mr. Johnson was about sixty years of age—he lately been residing on a farm in Bradford, but on former years was known as an active business man.—[Newburyport Herald.

Col. Standiford, a distinguished officer of the United States army, died at Cambridge, Md., a few days ago.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

BY THE STEAMER EMPIRE CITY

Grant Excitement at Havana.

At the time the steamer sailed the inhabitants of Havana were in a state of much excitement, in consequence of reports of revolt and forced polities of the island, and the alarming intelligence officially communicated through the colonies of the disaffected. A formidable expedition was arming in this country and about to sail from different ports for the purpose of attacking the island. A great number of suspected individuals, chiefly of respectability and high standing, had been arrested, and the Captain General had issued proclamations, announcing that the severest measures will be adopted to prevent invasion from abroad and insurrection at home. He threatens any expedition that may effect a landing upon the shores of Cuba with immediate extermination, and holds up the terrors of the law to those of his own people who may be inclined to break the peace. The following is the official account of the expedition, published by order of Gen. Concha:

The advices received yesterday by the steamer from New Orleans of the 5th inst., in regard to the projected expedition against this island, are as follows:

The expedition is to be composed of from two thousand three hundred to two thousand six hundred men. The place of embarkation and the proportion of men from each colonel Ruloson, Texas, from six to seven hundred men in the steamship Pampero, and enough the same number on the Daniel Webster, at the Pass-a-Loutre, and the rest from New York on the Massachusetts, of which we shall speak further on, and a steamship which we cannot name.

In order to secure their departure from these ports without the interference with the Federal Government the rumor has been circulated that the destination of the expedition is Puerto Rico and it is the general opinion that the revolutions in the country will not also be one of the principal objects, what, in some measure of disagreements with the [illegible] completely separated himself from them.

The first [illegible] to New York has been the seizure of the steamship Massachusetts, on board of which have been found arms and ammunitions of war to a considerable amount, and perfectly concealed. On this point we shall receive further details by the steamship which ought to arrive to-day, but on the departure of the last steamer from New Orleans the Commercial *State Gazette* had received there, relating to the affair as one which had been consummated, that is, the seizure.

The Pampero, that was running between Pensacola Key West and New Orleans, left Key West on the last of January, not to return to New Orleans, but for some other unknown point, without doubt, in connection with the expedition.

"The force is to be commanded by Colonel Kinney as commander-in-chief, who was lately in Washington, but the true objects and directors are the same that managed the Lopez affair; that is Quitman and Slaughter, who reside with the directing commission of the entire enterprise, at Natchez, some eighty or one hundred leagues from New Orleans.

"Men are being continually recruited at all points in the United States, seven hundred miles of land being collected to each soldier, and in proportion to the officers.

"At the latest no men but it was confidently asserted in New Orleans in consequence of information that had been received, that the President of the United States would issue a proclamation against the expedition, as its military character had become manifest."

The following British vessel-of-war were in port when the Empire City sailed:

Rifle-steamer Esperanza, Commander Hancock; the 70-gun ship-of-the-line Hogue, Captain William H. Granville, Commander, with Rear Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K. B., in command of the North American and West India squadron, and 650 men; also, the screw propeller, ten horse power, Cossack, of 800 tons, and 150 complement, Commander R. S. Dobbie, com. Esq.

On the morning of the 8th inst. a negro man out of his master's premises, near the Plaza del Vapor, having chains on his legs for punishment, with an old razor in his hand, with which he killed three persons and wounded seriously more than twenty others.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

From Peru.

The Southern mail arrived at Panama on the 20th ult. by the steamship Santiago, bringing news of the final overthrow of the Government party in Peru, and the entrance of Castilla, the conqueror, into Lima. The Callao News, of the 7th, gives an account of the battle which brought about this result, and states that Generals Cel. Cavranza and several other officers of the Government forces were killed. Col. Montes, Col. Buenos, Major Granlas, and six other of the revolutionary officers were also reported among the slain. The News says:

President Echenique, with a small cavalry escort, succeeded in reaching Lima, and placed himself under the protection of Mr. Sullivan, the English Minister, where he still remains. Gen. Vivanco escaped to this city, and embarked on board the American steam frigate.

The Liberating army entered Lima about 10 o'clock, and as they defiled through the streets and entered the Plaza, an immense throng accompanied them and the most enthusiastic cheers rent the air. At 2 o'clock Gen. Castilla (el Libertador) arrived at the gates, and amid the roar of artillery, the clanging of a thousand bells, the discharges of fire-arms and general uproar, and the deafening shouts of the multitude, he entered triumphantly the "City of the Kings," from which he had so long been exiled. The people flocked around him and embraced him, and his path was literally strewn with flowers. After much difficulty he succeeded in reaching his own house.

Immediately after taking possession of Lima, the revolutionists marched upon Callao. The Castle of Callao, which had been heavily fortified, surrendered without firing a gun, and the troops then entered the city.

It is stated that a war brig at Arica, in the South of Peru, mutinied recently, killed the purser and another officer, distributed the vessel's armament among the people of the town, and with the latter, declared for Castilla. The mutineers afterwards shot their own leader. Castilla had decreed the abolition of slavery in Peru—and the planters were convoked to secure themselves against attacks from those thus let loose.

New Grenada.

The revolution in this country is probably at an end. Melo and Obando are prisoners, and although they have not yet been tried, it is said to be well known what disposition will be made of them. The former will be shot, and the latter banished. On the 25th in January, a portion of the prisoners (revolutionists, adherents of Melo,) taken by the Government, were sent from Carthagena for Panama, to serve as garrison at that place.

Bolivia.

Dates to December 27, inform us that Acha, (who, at the present accounts, was successfully pushing forward to La Paz) has been put down. The President has pardoned those engaged with Acha. He has also called an extraordinary session of Congress for the 1st of February; and has announced to the nation that one of the matters to be disposed of will be the acceptance of the resignation as President, and the provision of a successor.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FROM BALAKLAVA TO VARNA.—The new steamer Black Sea left Sunderland, England, January 11, with four hundred miles of iron telegraph cable, which is to be laid down in the Black Sea, between Varna and Balaklava, and also a company of gapper men, who are to assist in placing the wires and apparatus in order. They were to be joined at Malta by British engineer officers. The expedition consisted of sixty persons, who took with them their own carts and horses, to be used when employed on shore; for the wires will be taken up to the headquarters of the generals, and portable telegraphic apparatus, neatly fitted into boxes of the size of an ordinary medicine chest, and about the weight each of a knapsack, will, when coiled ready for use, which can be joined on the main line, will be taken out, so that in whatever direction the army moves in the Crimea, the headquarters of the Allies can keep up a communication with Europe. It was expected that the telegraph would be open from the Crimea to Paris and London about the 11th of this month.

THE BIRD'S ISLAND GUANO DIFFICULTY.—It is stated that orders have been sent by the Government to Aspinwall, requiring the United States ship Falmouth to proceed at once to Bird's Island, with a view of settling the difficulties there. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says:

"As is well known, Bird's Island is a little uninhabited rocky spot near the Dutch West Indies. About six months or a year ago a ship belonging to Philo C. Shelton, and other capitalists of Boston, touched on the deserted place, and while the captain and crew were loading her with guano, they were driven away with insult and damaged by a ship-of-war of Venezuela. Now, as no jurisdiction so far as can be ascertained, has been established over the island in question by any Government, it has been determined to vindicate the rights of our citizens in removing the guano from it by some decisive step, and to insist on reparation for the indignity to which the American flag was exposed while floating over the fragrant deposits which gave rise to the trouble."

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says that the work on the first forty miles of this road is going on with great energy. About seven hundred hands are employed, and more than half of the first division (of thirty miles) is completed. Besides a large portion of the next ten miles, together with seven-six miles next to Brownsville. The bridging and trestle work over Wolf and Loose Hatchie rivers are nearly complete. In a few days an efficient corps of engineers will start out to make final location of the road from Trenton to Paris; and so soon as that is done, the work on that division will be let out.

TWO DEATHS BY FREEZING.—We learn from the Rock Island (Ill.) Republican, that during the tremendous storm of Sunday, the 21st ult., the wife and child of Mr. Thos. Butler, who resides near the railroad bridge at Rock River, were frozen to death. Mrs. Butler and her child were alone, and during the terrible storm and wind on Sunday, started to go across the prairie to an acquaintance who lived about a mile distant from her house, and both mother and child perished on the way. When found, the little child had its hands clenched full of snow, and frozen fast. It is said the woman became frightened or lonesome, and started for the house of an acquaintance, to stay until Mr. Butler returned.

TAMED MOOSE.—A couple of well-grown tamed moose were sold in Bangor, Me., on the 1st inst. One of them is a male, three years old; the other, a female, two years old. They were taken on the Aroostock when very young. The male has been trained to work in harness. The purchasers, it is said, intend sending these animals to England, where they will be a great curiosity, and probably command a high price.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that two volumes of the Hon. Dr. Prime's Travels in Europe and the East will shortly be published by the Harpers.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

Resignation of the British Ministry.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—The royal mail steamship Asia arrived at this port this morning en route for Boston. She sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the 31st inst., being one hour later than those by the Atlantic at New York.

The British Ministry had resigned in a body, and the Earl of Derby, who had been summoned by the Queen to form a new one, failed in the attempt. Great anxiety prevailed in England in regard to the Arctic expedition, and the Government were all spoken of in connection therewith. The Government had received dispatches from the Crimea, and the army was all well. Palmerston was the Premier elect.

There had been a meeting of Protectionists in the Crimea, and the war was pronounced the condition of the allied army.

Russia had gained a triumph over Austria in preventing the mobilization of the Germanic army, which was carried against Austria in the Italian war.

The Sardinian Government had negotiated a loan from England of a million pounds sterling for war purposes.

The Turkish army was to be immediately placed upon a war footing.

England had refused to permit a French army of 80,000 men intended to guard the Austrian frontier, to pass through her territory.

The Greek affair had been arranged.

Mind Le Soule was reported incendiary.

The German Army.

Prussia had refused a triumphant over Austria in opposition to the motion of the former in the German Diet to prevent the mobilization of the German army having been carried in spite of the efforts of Austria to the contrary.

Liverpool Market.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote a decline of nearly ; penny per pound in cotton; also quote Mobile Middling at 5 pence per pound. The sales of Friday were 6000 bales, the market closing dull. The stock in Liverpool, exclusive of shipboard, was but 426,000 bales, of which only about 19,000 bales were American.

The market for wheat was quite dull, and prices were weaker, though not quotably lower.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote flour dull and a trifle lower.

The rice market was firm at 2¾ @ 3 for Carolina.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate to-day discussed the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House appropriated $125,000 for the erection of defences at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad.

The resolution to fulfil the 5th article treaty with Spain, giving a million, was tabled by a large majority.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—There has been nothing done in Cotton to-day. The publication of the Asia's advices having restricted purchases. Flour is a trifle easier; sales of Ohio brands at $8 50 to 12½ per bbl.

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The steamship Crescent City, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived here to-day.

DEATH OF A SLAVE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE.—The Rev. A. L. Green, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., communicates

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PROMETHEUS

News from Oregon, Sandwich Islands, China, etc.

The steamship Prometheus, Captain H. Churchill, arrived yesterday from San Juan, bringing San Francisco papers to the 26th ult., two weeks later than previous dates. The Prometheus experienced a heavy gale on her passage from this port to San Juan, which caused her to lay to ten hours. Her passage to and from San Juan was performed from a visit to the interior, and report the country in a state of great confusion.

We glean from the San Francisco papers the following items of general intelligence:

The Alta Californian, of the 24th, states that on the previous Monday a man named Wm. Whitman, recently from Baton Rouge, La., was drowned while crossing the bay in a small boat. He was observed by some sailors to suddenly throw down his oars, stand upon his feet and plunge overboard. He had been married but about eighteen days, was of industrious and regular habits, and it was not known at the time what induced the act.

Mr. Tober, who killed Joseph Mansfield, editor of the Sacramento Republican, has been sentenced to be hung on the 16th of March next.

Mr. Thomas Mowry, an old resident of San Francisco died on the 23d from the effects of a pistol shot wound received from one John Blake. The difficulty between them arose in regard to money matters.

On the night of the 18th ult., Mr. Joseph Heelere, acting Treasurer of Tuolumne county was murdered in his office by an Englishman named Griffith, who then robbed the safe of $18,000. He was captured that night, confessed his crime and was executed before daylight by process of Lynch law.

The San Francisco Evening Journal of the 24th, publishes the following:

The steamer Humboldt, which arrived this morning, brings the following news:

Reports came to Union on the 15th inst., that five white men were murdered by the Klamath Indians, near Orleans Bar, on the 13th inst. Col. Buchanan immediately sent a detachment of 25 U. S. troops, under the command of Lt. W. Judah, to the spot, and also a party of volunteers from Union. Considerable difficulty is apprehended, as the Indians have sent all the squaws and children into the mountains. The names of two of the men who were killed were Wheeler and O'Neil, who were both brothers.

The Humboldt Times states that a general outbreak among the Indians had been for some time expected, and that large numbers of the miners had deserted their claims on the Klamath and Salmon Rivers, and congregated at different points to prepare for the anticipated attack. It had been determined by the whites to take all fire-arms and ammunition from the Indians in that section, and at some points this had been done, but at others the Indians resisted, sent their women and children to the mountains, shot cattle and committed other outrages.

The Sacramento Union says:

The situation of the Indians in the northernmost counties of this State is truly deplorable. Not only do they stand in need of the ordinary necessaries of life, but they are on the very verge of starvation. The proceedings of a meeting held recently at Pittsburgh, Shasta county, will show the condition of their pitiable condition. The Secretary of the meeting states that the Rev. Rivel McCloud and other leaders of the Society are besieging the citizens, begging for food, and compelling the whites either to support them or witness cases of actual starvation.

A fire had taken place at Yreka, which destroyed several buildings, involving a loss of about $12,000.

A man named Lang, formerly of Ohio, was frozen to death recently in Placer county.

The Times and Transcript, of the 24th ult., contains the following mining intelligence:

Where the miners can obtain the water to wash their dirt, there appears to be little difference in the yield of the previous week. For our own part, we have never seen the gold since 1849, but that we have found plenty of dust, and many people who were impressed with the conviction that the mines were exhausted. This kind of people were extremely plenty in the fall of 1850. Any one who has traveled over this country, and takes pains to inform himself in the matter, would be of a different opinion. We have adopted a few items from the country papers giving accounts of the proceeds of the different diggings.

The miners in the neighborhood of Wyandot are, for the most part, prosecuting their claims. Many places are found to be rich, one panful of earth yielding $2 40 in grains of gold, weighing thirty-two and a half ounces, was taken out of the claim of Hiram L. Barton, a short time since.

In the region of Georgetown, the hill or coyote diggings are considered the best. At Jones' Hill, several men have struck the paying.

In the Tuolumne column the paying lead averages about, five feet in depth—in the shaft, two feet. The company have worked only about fifteen feet in this pay dirt, and from that the yield is constantly increasing, as they proceed into their claim. The pay dirt thus far will average one hundred dollars to the foot. Within the drift, they took out of a single crevice in the rock eighty pounds of pure gold.

The drift in the Union Tunnel paid all expenses from the beginning. In the commencement of the tunnel, and in the face of the hill, the pay dirt was about twenty-one feet in depth from the bed-rock. The main pay lead will average from eighteen inches to three feet in thickness, and will probably average half an ounce of gold per day to the hand. These claims are very extensive, and will require years of labor before they are worked out. In the bottom of the shaft on the top of the hill, the company have sunk $40,000 in the circumference of about six feet.

The Spring Hollow Company have drifted into the pay dirt about fifteen feet, although they are not yet into the main channel. The gravel already taken from twelve and a half to fifty cents to the pan.

The Summit Company's tunnel is six feet high and four feet wide. They have drifted in near one hundred feet in length and eighty feet in breadth. The pay dirt is from four to four feet deep, and has prospected $35 to the pan. This company has sunk a shaft since commencing it, but eighty feet from the tunnel, and has struck the pay dirt.

In addition to the miners still and rich diggings, there are a number of tunnels being worked here, which pay handsomely. A small pile of dirt laying in front of one of them, led us to find that the proprietors would not take $1000 for it, for yet it looks as if there were not a dozen cents to be in it. This is by no means an unusually rich claim.

In the claims of Dr. Bibard, situated near Woman's Hill, between Old Woman's and Rich Gulches, a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet from the [illegible] and about one hundred cubic yards of dirt per day.

Two men named Churchmen and Davidge, in a bar-room in Sacramento City, was struck in the face with a pistol shot aimed by Davidge at Churchman by the latter thought dangerous, and Davidge was fined in the sum of paying a fine of $250.

Mr. George Hain, the sheriff of San Jose, had been missing for two weeks and his wife and friends were greatly alarmed for his safety.

From Lower California.

By the steamer Arabia, dates had been received from Los Angeles to the 18th ult. A great excitement had been created at that place in consequence of the population being determined to hang Brown, who had been convicted of the murder of Pinckney Clifford, and whose sentence to be hung by the order from Judge Murray, of the 6th of December, was confirmed by the Supreme Court shortly after the meeting of the Legislature. The Star reports that immediately after the dismissal of the Supreme Court, a petition was circulated for the pardon of Brown, which was numerously signed, and presented to the Governor, who refused to grant the pardon. The prisoner was then removed from the jail and hung in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The Star also says that the Governor has issued a proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State to come forward.

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We have received some samples of [illegible] from the Colorado River, which is [illegible] and is pronounced by those who are [illegible] to be of superior quality. It is [illegible] to be found in large quantities.

The Southern Californian is informed that the Governor has received information from the Commandant of the Department of New Mexico, that the Indians, who, by the Gadsden Treaty, arrived at this place on the 1st of December. The Commission consisted of [illegible] and eighty-eight men.

The Governor, with the Commissioner, General Wool, and [illegible] will proceed to the Rancho [illegible] and there meet the Indians, and [illegible] will be requested to [illegible] by white men.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 4.
WHOLE NUMBER 212.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—26 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ITINERANT'S FIRST ROUND.

Mr. Editor—In the providence of God, I have this year been sent to a circuit which I have not traveled before, and I propose giving you a few items in reference to my first round.

First Appointment.—Day a little chilly and damp, but few out; preached the best I could; held class, and did not forget the colored people; closed and went home with the class leader. He had many complaints to utter. The preachers did not hold class meeting last year, and they did not visit the people, and they were not spiritual preachers; and closed by intimating that I had commenced right, and that I was the man; but he was fearful that their quarterage collections would be small, as a great many of their paying members had moved away, &c.

I learned that this complaining class leader has never held a class meeting since his appointment, and I fear he will have as many complaints against me at the end of the year as he did against my predecessor.

Second Appointment.—On my arrival, everything about the church-house was as silent as the grave. I went in and took a survey of the place. No shutters to the doors; seats tumbled topsy-turvy; backs broken off; floor very dirty; showed evidences of having been a sheep-stall. Some good sisters came in, after awhile, and set things to right, as best they could; and I preached to the few, and attended to the other duties of an itinerant, and closed.

Third Appointment.—Found everything neat; door-shutters and floor clean; well arranged seats; clean pulpit. They have held class meetings at this place ever since the preachers left for Conference. Heard no complaints against any one. I felt the prayers of the people while I preached, and I have no doubt but that I preached a better sermon at this place than at any of my previous appointments.

Fourth Appointment.—Cold wind and a right sun to-day. Found a goodly number standing, sitting and lounging about on the sunny side of the house, waiting for the appearance of the new preacher. After a genteel introduction, the following dialogue took place:

First Speaker—(a brother with a gold-headed cane, a fine cloth coat, who came to church in a $1,000 carriage, drawn by a span of beautiful match horses.)—"Brother, I wish you to stop my New Orleans *Advocate*; don't print it so fine that I cannot see to read it—my eyes are getting weak anyhow (giving them a rub.) I think I will take the *Crescent*, the print is so much better." And, to make it to myself, the $1 50 is so much smaller!

A sister, who sat near, took up the thread of the discourse: "Yes, I think you all had better stop your papers, and try and save your money to pay the preacher. They say cotton is all fell down, and ye can't git nothin for it, and the river aint riz yet; and Mr. S——, who lives on Curry Creek, everybody says is a mity knowin man, and says the river aint gwine to to riz this year. My old man gin a dollar last year, and the saye times are so hard this year he don't 'spect he can gin anything."

Itinerant.—"Well, sister, I hope old Mr. S—— is a false prophet, and that we shall have a river to take our produce to market yet; and as to the brethren stopping their papers, I much prefer they would not, as I have ascertained that those brethren who take the papers are always the most liberal."

Loan Sister—(sharply.)—"Well, my old man never tuck n payer in his life, 'cepting *Brother Jonathan*, and that only cost twenty-five cents a year, and I reckon he is good as some of the rest, that lives in fine houses," giving a leer at the brother of the bald-headed cane.

Finding the conversation assuming an unpleasant turn, we repaired into the interior of the building, and attended to the regular services. In the first part of our discourse we dwelt on Christian duties—rich man and sister looking very bland. And then on the joys of Heaven—rich man's eyes full of tears. Finally, upon the privilegee of classes; and when enlarging upon the social promises and privileges of the poor, a sister made the walls ring with her shouts.

Fifth Appointment.—Heard the class steward ask a brother for some quarterage, stating the preacher was poor, and no doubt would need money to buy his provisions. The brother's eyes began to enlarge, and he looked somewhat astonished. "What! don't the Discipline allow him three hundred dollars? and that's more than I can make. But has he done with that? I don't believe in making men rich because they preach a little. No, sir! you don't get my money that away."

The steward tried to explain that though the Discipline did say that married preachers should be allowed three hundred dollars, yet at the same time the Discipline did not pay it, but the members and friends of the church; and, as he was a member, it would be but just for him to pay a portion, according to his ability. But the brother could not be convinced that it was his duty to pay a preacher when he only preached ten or twelve times a month, and as I walked off I still heard him talking about "hard times—poor—other people might work," &c.

I am at home now, and whilst I am penning these lines the good wife is industriously engaged with her household duties, and by economy and cheerfulness is endeavoring to make home comfortable and happy. I am day by day looking into the law of the Lord, and preparing myself to bring forth things new and old to my people on my next round: and I doubt not that God will open their hearts, and I shall do them good, and be fed and clothed; and at the end of the Conference year I hope to number many on our class books that are now in nature's darkness. And I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will number many names from this circuit on your subscription list which have not been there before. So mote it be. Amen.

Itinerant.

SHE WINDS.

I have heard that full wind behind the ship drives her not so fast forward as a side wind, that seems almost as much against her as with her; and the reason, they say, is, because a full wind fills but some of her sails, which keep it from the rest, so that they are empty, when a side wind fills all her sails, and sets her speedily forward. Whichever way we go in this world, our affections are our sails, and, according as they are spread and filled, so pass on swifter or slower whither we are steering. Now, if the Lord should give us a full wind and continued gales of mercy, it would fill but some of our sails—some of our affections, joy, delight and the like. But when he comes with a side wind, a dispensation that seems almost as much against us as for us, then he fills our sails, takes up all our affections, making his works wide and broad enough to entertain them every one, then we are carried fully and freely towards the haven where we would be.

Owen.

Chinese in California.—The importance of missionary labors among the Chinese of California must soon arrest the attention of American Christians generally. In his late message to the Legislature, Gov. Bigler said that when he last addressed the body with reference to the Asiatic immigration, there were but 20,000 Chinese in California, now there were 60,000. The fact that they generally come without families, and with the design of returning, only enhances the importance of their receiving the gospel, that they may bear its blessings to their countrymen at home.

A Suggestive Remark.—At the North Carolina Conference, in speaking of the importance of circulating the periodicals of the Church among the members, Bishop Pierce said, in substance: "There were many Christians so ignorant of the religious condition of the world, that if they were to go to Heaven, and the blessed Redeemer were to ask them what the Church was doing for the conversion of the world, would not be able to answer him a word." Is not this true? Ought it so to be?—*N. C. Adv.*

Revivals.—The Watchman and Observer informs us that President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, states, in his valedictory address, that about one-half of all the graduates of this institution had entered the ministry or become missionaries. There had been ten marked revivals of religion during the life of the college, occurring with singular uniformity, about once in three years, thus extending their hallowed influences to every class.

Forbidden care not only doth no good, but it is sure to do us a great deal of harm. I may suffer in my own foreboding imagination many things that really I shall never suffer at all, for the events may never happen the forethoughts whereof do now afflict me. And what a foolish thing is it to be troubled beforehand at that which, for aught I know, will never be, and to make a certain evil of an uncertain! Matt. vi. 34.—*John Howe.*

Roman Catholics.—The Roman Catholic Church difficulties in the United States are getting frequent. In Chicago, four of the clergy at the Roman Catholic College have been removed. The congregation of the Church of the Holy Name, in that city, have held a meeting and protested against the removal of their clergyman, in whom they express the highest confidence. They have appointed a committee to appeal to Rome on the subject.

A Very Old Sermon.—Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Lynn, gave his people as an afternoon discourse, on Sunday, January 21, a sermon which was preached on the same day of the month in 1655, (just 200 years before,) before the same society, by Rev. Thomas Cobbett, who was then its pastor. The Lynn News says: "It is supposed that but few recognized the sermon from having heard it when it was first delivered."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TO THE METHODISTS OF EAST ALABAMA.

Dear Brethren—At the recent session of the Alabama Conference I was appointed agent of the Tuskegee Female College. The appointment was not ordered by the Conference without a due consideration of the interests involved. In their wisdom, the brethren considered the enterprise of sufficient importance to demand the active and constant services of one person. The correctness of their judgment will be admitted by all who properly consider the great subject of education as connected with the prosperity and advancement of our Church. It is evident that the opinions which are formed in the school room will follow and influence us in after-life, affecting, to a great extent, our happiness and usefulness. If they are erroneous, an unhappy and disastrous future will likely be the result, since it is very difficult to control and direct, much less eradicate early prejudices. Indeed, when we consider that the sentiments which are formed in youth will be developed in after-life either to the advantage or injury of society, the importance of keeping the heart and mind during that period constantly under proper influences, becomes apparent.

Our brethren in other sections of the country have acted on the suggestions of this great truth, and erected in their midst schools and colleges, from which annually go forth multitudes of pious, educated youth, of both sexes, to bless society with their godly walk, and to defend the doctrines and perpetuate the usages and prosperity of our beloved Church, which, of course, rejoices the heart of every true Methodist. These schools may with propriety be termed the nurseries of our Church; and the good they have done is so great and so apparent, that the propriety of establishing them in sufficient numbers to meet the educational wants of all our people is not now questioned. The problem of the propriety and benefits of denominational education is solved, for by all Christians it is now conceded that religious training ought to accompany mental culture; and every denomination rightly looks to its welfare endeavors, when it is possible, to direct the education of its children. The Methodist Church ought certainly to be active and determined in this particular, and this means of establishing and perpetuating our blessed faith ought to be assiduously and constantly used. The thousands—I might truly say the millions—whom God has committed to her keeping and training ought to be kept within her own bosom, and not coldly pushed off to others. This is the desire of our people, if I understand their sentiments: for we all feel that the hope of the Church, in a great measure, rests on its children. To accomplish this, however, we must not only be determined, but united. There must be harmony of feeling and concert of action. Individual preferences must yield to the general good. A divided house will fall, and differences and dissentions among ourselves will effectually defeat all our good purposes and determinations. But with harmony, liberality and a good measure of the zeal which characterizes us in some other things, we can, in a great degree, control not only the training of our own children, but the educational interests of the land; and with this lever we can move the world. Who among us would object to this? Does any one of our faith think it would be disadvantageous to the rising generation, or to the religious hopes and prospects of the earth? If so, why are you a Methodist? Every neighborhood should have its school, and we should, when it is possible, control it; but every one cannot be a high school or college. The patronage and funds are too limited for this.

There must, then, be certain points selected for the location of seminaries of a high grade, where all the facilities and advantages for acquiring a thorough and liberal education will be afforded to the sons and daughters of our Church. This matter ought to be well considered, and no point should be selected for such a school where, from the nature of the location, a failure or even partial success would likely be the result. The site should be an eligible one. In the term "eligible" are embraced accessibility, health, local patronage, morals and intelligence, local denominational sympathy and influence, and also centrality, where it can be had. When such a place is obtained, and the directing powers of the Church locate a college there, the united support and cordial sympathy of those of our brethren who, from their place of residence and circumstances are expected to be its patrons, will be required to prevent a disastrous and humiliating failure.

That Tuskegee combines, in an eminent degree, the qualifications enumerated above, no one who is fully acquainted with it will doubt. Its climate is salubrious, and in intelligence and moral worth its citizens will compare favorably with those of any community. Methodism, too, has a strong hold on the affections and sympathies of the people, so that any enterprise under its control would be cordially and liberally supported. In addition to this, the wants of the Church in this section of the State absolutely require a female college of the highest grade. Many young ladies from Methodist families in our midst now seek in other States and from other sects the instruction which they should find at home among their own people. Our brethren here see and feel this, and to prevent an excuse for its occurrence in future have commenced an enterprise on a large scale, which, when carried out according to design, will furnish, as many educational advantages and facilities for girls as can be found anywhere. We have commenced the erection of a very commodious building, which will combine, in an admirable degree, elegance of structure and convenience of [illegible] The plan was given us by one of the most celebrated architects in the United States, and it is conceded by excellent critics (judging from the model) that in beauty and adaptation to the purposes for which it is to be built it will perhaps be unsurpassed by any in the country. The estimated cost is between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. Five thousand more will be needed to purchase apparatus and furniture. Of this amount some twenty thousand dollars, in perfectly reliable notes and subscriptions, have been obtained. The remainder, say twelve thousand, is to be raised this year, or the work will be left incomplete, for it is the unalterable determination of the trustees to cease operations when the funds are expended. We are convinced that the worst hindrance an institution can have is a heavy debt. Many which apparently commenced prosperously have been wrecked on this shoal. It is possible some may object to the cost of the building, considering it extravagant. A glance at the situation of the college, and at what will probably be its patronage, will, we think, dissipate that objection. The wants of the school will evidently demand a commodious, and consequently, costly building. Its beauty and convenience will cost us nothing, as the same money will erect a tasteful structure that it takes to build a clumsy, disproportioned one of the same size. The discerning man will at once see the propriety and great advantage of this: for in education everything should be brought to bear on the unfolding intellect which purifies and elevates. The taste and finer feelings of the heart should be cultivated and expanded, by keeping constantly before the mind the beautiful and good. All must admit that the contemplation of the beautiful, whether seen in nature, art or morals, has a refining effect on the soul and mind. Now that which refines, purifies; and that which purifies, elevates and ennobles; and that which ennobles brings us nearer to God, and to all that is glorious and enduring. How unwise is it, then, to give our college edifices a dull, inelegant, prison-like appearance, the very sight of which fills the soul with dread, when, for the same, or even a greater cost, a thing of beauty might be presented to direct and elevate the thoughts and affections to God. Will any parent trouble for his child, whose mind is in constant communion with the pure and beautiful?

I have been thus explicit in regard to our enterprise to show that we intend having here a *Female College*; one that will meet all the educational wants of our people in Alabama, and one that our Conference, to which care and patronage it has been committed, will delight to own and foster. The whole will be on an elevated scale, suited to the demand of the times. The faculty will consist of the ablest teaching ability that can be obtained.

Well, brethren, the twelve thousand dollars alluded to above must be contributed by you before the enterprise will be completely successful. But, says one, "we have too many female colleges already; why not unite on those now in operation?" Where are they, brother? How many can you show me in all this section of the Conference, where Methodism is so influential, which command the patronage of our people? How many do we, as a Church, actually control? But another says, "It is impossible to meet all the calls that are made in behalf of our Methodist schools." Indeed! Have we too many enterprises on hand for our means? Demonstrate this by pointing them out in our midst. Furthermore, brother, do you not feel gratified at having assisted our educational enterprises by contributing of your means to their support? Doing good always makes us happy, even in this life. What will be its effects in the life to come, think you? But are there not some of our brethren who feel a little bad because they never have contributed a single dollar to old a Methodist school? Ponder this question till I see you.

Mark S. Andrews.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

In Tuscany, the Dominicans have protested against the edict of the Vatican, and their chief, it is said, has shared the fate of the Madiai, being committed to jail on the warrant of the Archbishop. Austria has forbidden the publication of the bull respecting the immaculate conception in Lombardy, and has even prohibited the priests from preaching upon it. A correspondent, of the London Tablet says: "I can vouch for the fact of the bells of one Protestant church in England having rung a merry peal on the promulgation of the glorious dogmatic decree."

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

This brief yet comprehensive prayer is the embodiment of Christianity, a compend of divinity. The spirit of the Lord's prayer is beautiful. that form of petition breathes a filial spirit—"Father."

A catholic spirit—"Our Father."

A reverential spirit—"Hallowed be thy name."

A missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom come."

An obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth."

A dependent spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

A forgiving spirit—"And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us."

A cautious spirit—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

A confidential and adoring spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WESLEYAN SOCIETY OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

1. At our Conferences there are always a number of young men who have nothing to do with the business of the Church. Their time is spent in social enjoyment, listening to the proceedings of the conference and too often in idleness. One of the secrets of our success is that Methodism is capable of organizations within organizations—"a wheel within a wheel," so that each member may form a cog somewhere, useful in its place. At the Conference of 1851, in Tuscaloosa, it was suggested we prolitinary members might form a society, which would enable us to spend our time more profitably than in curious looking over graceless conversation. There is no society among the preachers holding the place of class meetings among the laity, where notes of pilgrimage on the way to Heaven may be collected and mutual instruction imparted. It is to be deplored that we are so much disposed to look upon Conferences as grand carnivals, where unmanly wit is displayed, and the occasional inn of a unisonous year made efficient in peals of clerical laughter. The cheerfulness of the Church shows that those who hold their conversations in Heaven may be joyous on earth, but it should not contravene our mutual improvement in godliness. The framers of the Wesleyan Society felt the need of an association which would give a religious tone to our Conference thoughts and conversations, in which the recounted mercies of God and failings of ourselves would mutually humble and give confidence. From this felt desideratum resulted the religious element of our society. It rises not from observing the need of a milder religious organization among the members in full connection with the Conference, for they have their hands full; but from an humble desire to spend our own time more profitably and religiously. It is the duty of our President to institute a faithful examination into the religious experience of each member.

2. To be able to preach, presupposes an acquaintance with most of the studies recommended in our course, especially those of the first year. But even supposing an ignorance of these, a mind of ordinary intelligence and industry can prepare for the examinations in six months or less. It seems that the framers of this course, like a certain philosopher who would not presuppose his own existence, (cogito ergo sum,) were unwilling to presuppose anything but blank intelligence in the young preacher, and could not, therefore, presume upon his acquaintance with English grammar even. Again, there are late developments in the heretical world, a refutation of which the regular course does not embrace. But while infidelity has improved its mode of warfare, Christianity has strengthened her fortifications by late excavations in history and science. A society which would give direction to the voluntary studies of the preacher—I mean those not embraced in the regular course—and embrace within its system of culture the more recent refutations of old infidelity, as well as the concomitant replies to its late phases, and at the same time point the enterprising mind of our young ministry to the strengthened bulwarks of our holy religion, was certainly desirable. From this desire resulted the educational element of the Wesleyan Society. We have a course of study, recommended by older divines and submitted to the adoption of the society. A committee of examination is selected from our own body, whose duty it is to suggest for mutual discussion, rather than closely to investigate the attainments of each. To prove that the educational element of the Wesleyan Society supplies a desideratum in our Conference, I need only mention one fact. The pretensions claims of high church episcopacy, and its more recent boldness in persisting in declaring itself "The Church," in the face of historic truth and the charities of the Christian heart, more especially its surprising success in proselyting the half-informed and spiritually barren, demands the honest attention of every true Protestant. The watchmen of Zion, the signs of the times, point to ecclesiastical history as the field of a coming theological battle. Not the wisdom of our Church sticks to old Rutter, while later and more profound historians, who wrote with the enemy before them, the enemy whom we have to fight, are suffered to remain on the shelf. It is acknowledged by all that an increased attention to Church history is the demand of Methodism, and of all churches who wage war against hierarchy, in whatever form, Roman or Anglican. Our judicious committee for the selection of a course of study recommend on this subject Coleman's "Primitive Church." This is sufficient to show that our society will at least meet one great demand of the Church—increased attention to Church history.

A very slight misfortune amid the innumerable happy effects of our itinerant system, is the tendency of the ministry to eccentric manners. The foibles of our great men are more easily perceived than their greatness. In talking about them we are apt to select features odd and uncommon. We are all imitators; however unconsciously, yet imitators. The young man, in selecting a model, is apt to lay emphasis on its oddities. In the Wesleyan Society, everything odd and peculiar in dress and manners is censured. But the word "manners," in our constitution, embraces habits of study, devotional cultivation, &c., as well as attitude of social life.

The above is an account of the origin of the Wesleyan Society, and an exposition of the following article of the constitution:

"Art. 2.—The objects of this society are the advancement of its members in personal holiness, the improvement of their minds, and the refinement of their manners."

Walter C. Harris.

Newberne, Ala. February 8, 1855.

The Golden Coin; or, The Little Street Beggar.

A STORY OF CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR'S OR GRAND CANAL.

The following story is a jewel. We ask for it a careful perusal from all our young friends.

It was the morning of a New Year, that had just setin, bright, golden and beautiful. The sun glistened like jeweled diadem in the cloudless sky. The chiming of the silvery sounds of bells struck joyfully upon the listening ear, at every street. The air was cold, though not piercing; bracing, though not biting; just cold enough, in truth, to deliver life and elasticity to every one that moved.

There was a little girl—a child of poverty, on that New Year's morning—walking the streets with the gay crowd that swept past her. Her little feet had grown so numb, encased only in thin shoes, and those badly worn, that she could but with difficulty move one before the other; her cheeks shook at every step she took, and her lips looked truly purple. Alas! poor Elsie Gray! She was a little beggar!

Just like the old year was the new year to her. Just like the last year's wants, and last year's sufferings, were the wants and sufferings of this! The change of the year brought no change in her condition with it. She was poor: her mother was a widow and an invalid, and the child was a poor beggar!

In the old and cheerless room gleamed no bright fires of anniversary. No evergreens, no wreaths, no flowers, save a few old withered ones, decked her time-stained walls. There was no sound of merry voices within the door, to say to the Widow Gray: "A Happy New Year to you Mrs Gray."

Heaven seemed to have walled her and her child out from the happiness that was all the world's on that festive day of the year. It had provided, to all appearance, no compensation for laughter, no gifts, no flowers for them. Why? Were they outcasts? Had they outraged their claims on the wide world's charity? Had they voluntarily strut themselves out from the sunlight of the living creatures around them? God! Shame take the world that it must be so answered for them! Mrs Gray was poor!

Little Elsie stopped at times, and breathed her hot breath upon her blue and benumbed fingers, and stamped her tiny feet in their movements with all the force left in them, and then big tears stood trembling in her large blue eyes for a moment, and rolled slowly down her purple cheeks, as if they would freeze to them. She had left her mother in bed, sick, exhausted and famishing! What wonder that she cried, even though those hot tears only dripped on the cold pavement. They might as well fall there as elsewhere; the many human hearts that passed her were full as icy and hardened.

She would have turned back to go home had she not thought again of her poor mother; and she went on, though where to go she knew not. She was to become a street beggar. Where should street beggars go? What streets are laid out, and named and numbered for them? Surely, if not home, then where should they go? It was this thought that brought those crystal tears, that startled those deep and irrepressible sobs that checked her hasty utterance.

A young boy—a bright looking little fellow—chanced to pass her as she walked, and wept, and sobbed. He caught the glitter of those tears in the sunshine, and the sight smote his angel-heart. He knew not what want and suffering were. He had never known them himself—never once heard of them—knew not even what a real beggar was. He stopped suddenly before Elsie, and asked her the cause of those tears. She could make no reply—her heart was too full.

"Has any one hurt you?" asked the feeling little fellow.

She shook her head negatively.

"Have you lost your way?" he persisted.

"No," answered the child quite audibly.

"What is the matter, then?" he asked.

"Mother is poor and sick, and I am cold and hungry. We have nothing to eat. Our room is quite cold, and there is no wood for us. Oh! you do not know all."

"But I *will*," replied the manly boy. "Where do you live?"

"Will you go with me?" asked Elsie, her face brightening.

"Yes, let me go with you," said he, "show me the way."

Through street, lane and alley, she guided him. They reached the door of the hovel. The cold breath of the wind whistled in the cracks and crevices and keyholes before them, as if inviting them in. They entered. A sick woman feebly raised her head from the pillow, and gave her a sweet smile. "Elsie, have you come?" she faintly said.

"Yes, mother," answered the child, "and I have brought this boy with me. I do not know who he is, but he said he wanted to come and see where we live. Did I do wrong to bring him, mother?"

"No, my child," said the mother, "if he knows how to pity you from his little heart; but he can not pity me yet; he is not old enough."

The bright-faced, sunny-hearted boy gazed in astonishment upon the mother and child. The scene was new to him. He wondered if this was what they called "poverty." His eyes looked sadly upon the wasting mother, but they glittered with wonder when turned towards Elsie. Suddenly they filled with tears. The want and woe, the heironess, the desolation, were all too much for him. He shuddered at the cold, uncovered floor. He gazed mournfully into the fireplace. His eyes wandered wonderingly over the naked walls, looking so unlovingly and cheerless. Putting his hand into his pocket, he grasped the coin that his mother had that very morning given him, and drew it forth. "You may have that," said he, holding it out to the child.

"Oh, you are too good! You are too generous, I fear!" as if she ought not to take it from him.

"Mother will give me another if I want," said he, "Take it—take it—you shall take it!" and he was instantly gone.

It was a gold coin of the value of five dollars! Mother and child wept together. Then they talked of the good boy whose heart had opened for them on this New Year's Day. Then they let their fancies run and grow wild and revel as they choose. They looked at the glistening piece. There was bread, and fuel, and clothing, and every comfort in its depths. They continued to gaze upon it. Now they saw within its rim pictures of delight and joy; visions of long rooms, all wreathed and decorated with visions of evergreens and flowers; visions of smiling faces and happy children; sights of merry voices, and the chiming music of bells; the accent of innocent tongues, and the laugh of gladsome hearts.

Ah! what a philosopher-stone was that coin! How it turned every thing first into gold and then into happiness! How it grouped around kind good cheerful friends, and filled their ears with kind voices! How it garlanded all doors of that day with evergreens and full-blown roses! How it spread them a laden table, and crowded it with merry guests! and those guests fed, all satisfied and happy! Oh, what bright rays shone forth from that trifling coin of gold! Could it have been so bright in the child's or man's dark pocket? No; else it had before then burst its way through, and lent its radiance to others. Could it have shone with such visions in the rich man's hands? No; else his avarice would have vanished at once, and his heart have flowed with generosity. No, no; it was only to the widow and her child that it were such a sheen, and emitted such brilliant rays, and revealed such sweet and welcome visions! Only for such as they.

That night returned this angel-boy to the bleak house filled with happiness, and lighted with joy; but he was not alone—his mother was with him. Blessed boy! He passed the whole of New Year's Day in making others happy.

And how much happier was he himself! How his little heart warmed and glowed to see the child uncover the basket he had brought with him, and take out, one by one, the gifts which were stowed there; and how overjoyed was he to see his mother offer the sick woman work and a new home, and to see the sick woman suddenly strong and almost well, under the influence of kind offices. He wondered if their happiness could possibly be as deep as his own—if their New Year was as bright to them as his was to him. He knew not how any one could be happier than he was at that moment.

Years have rolled away into the silent past. That little girl, Elsie Gray—is a lady. Not a lady only to name, but one in very deed, in heart and conduct. She dwells in a suburban village, and her husband is only devoted to her. The husband is no other than the generous boy, who, on the New Year's festival, accosted her tenderly in the street, and went home with her. Her poor mother sleeps quietly in the churchyard: for she lived to know that God had provided for her child. She died resigned and happy.

Are there coins, either of gold or silver, that must be locked away from sight at the beginning of the New Year.

Holland and the United States.—A letter from Rotterdam, in the Daily News, says:

"The attacks lately made by a portion of the American press upon Holland (a digest of which I sent you in a recent communication) have produced their effect in the minds of the people of this country. While readily admitting that the state of their marine would not enable them to make any physical resistance to America, should she unwisely take us as well as back, they also regard the unworthy threats made by her for such an unworthy cause as a species of juvenile swagger becoming only a juvenile State. We have as yet no Minister of Marine to take the portfolio abandoned by Vice-Admiral Eneliè; but the public are urging upon Government the necessity of immediately placing the fleet in a state of efficiency. An immense sum is yearly voted for the maintenance of a standing army far too numerous for a country that has so little need for an army. And the question is now being asked whether it would not be more politic to reduce the army at least to half its numerical strength, in order to increase the efficiency of the marine. "The million so spent," says one indignant writer, "would be well spent, while the same now voted is far too small to render the marine efficient; and thus it may be considered as thrown away and wasted money. Would we again see Holland prosperous, let us give to the army what we now vote to the marine, and to the marine what we now vote to the army."

A Singed Cat.—The New York and Erie Railroad office, in this city, was yesterday the scene of an incident which is worthy of being recorded with the ayenis of the day; not only because it was a good joke, but because it bears on its face a moral.

An old man enters the office, in age apparently verging on three score; his clothes are of coarse texture, ventilated in some places, and rather dingy withal; his head, with its long gray locks, is covered with a tarred-worn hat; his face, the lower part of which is ornamented with a grizzly-gray beard, has an humble appearance, and his dull eyes have an imploring expression; he hands folded paper to his head, and, advancing to the desk of the first clerk, he extends it.

Clerk: "Go away, sir; I haven't anything for you."

Old Man: (Brightening up with a look of surprise) "But, sir—"

Clerk: "No *buts* about it, sir; I tell you I have nothing for you. Go out."

The old man, with a mingled look of surprise and indignation, passes on to the desk of another clerk and offers the paper.

Clerk: "Don't interrupt me, sir; get out of the office; I give nothing to beggars."

The truth began to reveal itself to the old man's understanding; that last word has rekindled the fires of his youth; his face glows; and his eyes flash with indignation; he is about to retort sharply upon the man who called him a "beggar," when a third party interferes, and directs him to the Cashier, to whom the old man hands the papers. The Cashier unfolds them, and finds, instead of begging certificates, New York and Erie Railroad Income Bonds to the amount of $10,000! Cashier looks surprised; the old man demands his money; Clerk No. 1 takes a seat on the cross bar of his desk, out of sight; Clerk No. 2 turns red, purple and white by turns; the old man receives his money and makes a hobby exit, mumbling something about counter-jumpers and broad-cloth. [New York Tribune.

Tipsy Ladies.—A ludicrous, but somewhat painful affair, took place a few evenings since, we understand, says the New York Day Book, in a select Female Academy up town, comprising somewhat the aristocracy of the establishment. Several of the female mothers had dropped in, and remained to take a dish of tea, and, being short of milk, an Irish girl was sent to a neighboring grocery to get some. The tea was handed round, and some surprise was felt that the milk did not color it, but nothing was said. The peculiar flavor, too, was remarked, but no one liked to speak; at length one lady ventured a hint, and the exclamations became general. The mistress of the academy colored very deeply, but, of course, could not account for it, and summoned the girl.

"Bridget," said the lady, "what was that you obtained at the grocery?"

"Shure, it was milk, ma'am," the girl replied.

"Milk!" exclaimed the lady, "why smell it," handing her the jug at the same time.

"It's gin, it is, or my nose deceives me," said the girl, "but shure it's milk I asked for, and don't I go there for the same kind of milk for you, ma'am?"

It is needless to say that the indignant parents quitted the house after a very formal leave-taking, and that several young ladies were hastily summoned home.

Satisfactory Explanation.—A few years ago a school-master was wanted for the village of Limekins, Scotland. A pompous little fellow, one of the applicants, being asked to give, in writing, a philosophical reason why cream was put amongst tea, replied; "Because the globular particles of the cream render the acute angle of the tea more obtuse."

Men and Brutes.—"Now, gentlemen," said a nobleman, to his guests as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other; are we to drink like men or like brutes?" The guests, somewhat indignant, exclaimed: "Like men, of course." "Then," replied he, "we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want."

Government Receipts and Expenditures.—During the quarter ending the 31st of December, there was received into the United States Treasury the sum of $14,278,8 2, of which $10,317,304 was from customs, and $3,73 029 from sales of public lands. The expenditures for the same period amounted to $17,477,478, of which $5,288,102 was on account of redemption of the stock of various loans, premium on stock redeemed, interest on public debt, etc.; $3,473,940 for the navy, $2,411,536 for the army and fortifications, and $6,893,900 for civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse.

Vanderbilt's Line of Steamers.—The new steamships Magnolia and the Ariel have now nearly ready for sea. They were built under the direction of Mr. Simonson, for Mr. Vanderbilt, to run by the New York and Liverpool line, should he be successful in securing the mail contract with Congress. These steamers are superior specimens of American naval architecture, and cost between $500,000 and $600,000. The Ariel is 2,500 tons burthen, has three decks, and is braced throughout diagonally. Her main deck is fitted for three class passengers and the between decks for freight. [N. Y. Sun.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1855.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To Hon. Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama, for a copy of his very able speech, delivered in Congress, 15th January, on the "American Party and its Mission."

This is a bold onslaught on political Popery, from a high quarter and by a strong arm. The champion of the Pope in the United States House of Representatives—Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania—is handled without gloves. Mr. Smith's speech presents a digest of information especially important at this time. He is the Colossus of Congress. It is one of the few Congress speeches we have read through and through, and has elicited our admiration.

STEAMERS TO HAVANA.—We are often inquired of concerning the departure of steamers, by our friends at a distance, who purpose a trip to California. We here insert the information, furnished us by the agents of respective lines. The present arrangement is: The mail line, touching at Havana and going by Aspinwall, leaves on the 5th and 20th of each month.

The Nicaragua line, going by the Isthmus, leaves on the 14th and 30th of each month.

Both of these lines have a direct connection with steamships on the Pacific side.

Passage—Isthmus transit included—for first cabin, $300; second, $250; steerage, $150.

The Pacific Conference.

Bishop Andrew sailed from this port, in the steamship Empire City, Tuesday, 20th, on his episcopal visitation to the Pacific Conference. Mrs. Andrew accompanies him. The Bishop's health, on leaving, was not in the best state; but we trust the soft breezes that blow in the Pacific will bring it up to that point. In same company were Rev. J. W. Ellis and family—formerly from Alabama, and Rev. T. W. Mock and family, formerly from North Carolina Conference. They go by Panama.

Bishop Andrew told us, emphatically, in relation to the fears of some, that he does not go out to California to wind up Southern Methodism there—not by any means. Notwithstanding hackings, the past has been the most prosperous year of our Church in that country.

Last week Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Missouri, sailed via Nicaragua. The Pacific Conference meets on 17th of April.

The School Interests.

Our friend Andrews reasons correctly, in his address to the Methodists of East Alabama, on the Tuskegee Female College.

The advertisement of the Mansfield (La.) Trustees ought to draw proposals. The specifications may be seen in our office.

A circular of the LaGrange Commissioners estimates the local patronage of the college at Florence at seventy students. A corresponding one from a distance would give a larger number of pupils than has been matriculated since 1836.

The commission to meet at Summerfield on the 4th of July, for locating a male college, as provided by the Alabama Conference, will have several to choose from. Auburn is in the field; also Marion and Greensboro. Others, doubtless, that we have not heard from.

LIVING EPISTLES.

Extract of a sermon by the Rev. John Berridge, a celebrated English minister of the last century—"Ye are our epistles."

"In this epistle there must be paper or parchment, and pen, ink, a writer, and somewhat to write. Now paper or parchment is the human heart, which people say is as clean as a sheet of paper; but if it be so, the sheet is as black within and wants it much as any other.

"The pen must be considered to the ministers of the gospel, and many of them are willing to acknowledge themselves very bad pens, scarcely fit to write with. They have been trying for many years to make good pens of the universities; but after all the knife which are used there, still God has to make them. Many pens want mending, and some are like an old one that has been used a long while, and is yet very good, but needs to be mended and made fit for use.

"Now the ink is the grace of Divine grace in the heart. Many pens you perceive the pen is unmended, and almost dry. Whenever any of you find us either at Tabernacle, St. Ann's or Tottenham Court Chapel, and are ready to say, 'Oh, what a poor creature this is! I could preach as well myself!' It may be true; but, instead of these sad complaints, lift up your hearts in prayer for the poor pen, and say, 'Lord, give him a little more ink!'

"He then observes that the writer of these epistles must be the Holy Spirit; and concludes with a short address to the people, to make large allowances for the infirmities of the pen, and to be somewhat acquainted with and pleased with the writer."

There Is No List of Successive Ordinations.

A pamphlet (pp. 152) is before us entitled:

"THE END OF THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION. *A Debate between Geo. R. Ferger, and W. C. Smedes, Esqs., Editors of the Church Herald, Vicksburg, Miss., and Rev. R. Abbey.*"

The articles which Mr. Abbey has gathered into this pamphlet and given to the world in a wider than newspaper circulation, bear on the "Apostolic Succession." Those written by the editors, and such of Mr. Abbey's as they would admit, appeared in the columns of the Herald the year past. When excluded from their columns, he betook himself to other mediums, and so kept his side of the argument along, yet at a distance; for the editors feeling confident, and having control of their paper, had the most of the say to themselves. This was not exactly fair to their single-handed opponent, but did not spoil his plan, which is thus indicated in the preface:

"He (Abbey) very confidently believed, however, that if by possibility his opponents could be induced to *keep to the question*, they would, by the bare assistance of a suggestion or an explanation from himself occasionally, soon work a work of destruction upon themselves."

These editors are able lawyers, well read, and the acknowledged champions of High Churchism. A victory, under such circumstances, is clearly one over the *cause*, and not its advocate. Their admissions and logical inferences are fatal to the Prelatic pretension. The fact of a succession of episcopal ordinations, from the Apostolic day to this, is plainly, flatly, and in terms given up. They have no list: none exists.

Mr. Abbey's manner of conducting a controversy reminds us of the Calvinistic negro's definition of perseverance: "It means to lay hold, hold on and never let go." Candidly, if we were to find him on our track, we should do as the coon is represented in Crockett's Almanac, when he found Capt. Scott after him, rifle in hand: "Is that Cap'n Scott? Well, needn't shoot. *I'll come down.*"

He is inexorable, if not unanswerable. It is in vain an opponent raises a dust, under cover of which to retreat. He sees through dust as an owl through the dark. He keeps him to the point, and will wear him out or worry him out.

More than once we wondered at his perseverance in sustaining this debate; and even how he could compromise with his feelings. The door rudely shut in his face, refused explanation when his veracity was questioned and taunted to reviling. More than once we saw a disposition in the editors to quit—to be done with the thing. But he stirred them up again, and every reply shortened their rope. Finally, having dealt with lawyers, he comes out with:

"We have—

"1. A judgment *by confession*, in open court.

"2. A judgment upon issue joined—argument and verdict.

"3. Judgment by default, after the engagement of counsel and the case being carefully and thoroughly examined."

Let it be borne in mind that Bishop Green and the editors of the Herald, with High Churchmen, hold that "there is an unbroken succession of ordinations from one ordained person to another, since the time of the Apostles," and that bishops alone ordained. Further, that their ordinations are in this succession. This is the vaunted "Apostolic Succession," with its mysteriously communicated grace, its tactual communion, &c., &c. Their boast is, that "a duly ordained minister, of this very day" (meaning, of course, one of theirs) can trace his commission up to the Apostles. Bishop Green's pedigree is in this wise: "He was ordained by Bishop Otey; Bishop Otey, by Bishop White; and Bishop White by John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury." John Moore is put down as the ninety-sixth Archbishop of Canterbury, and the one hundred and eighteenth Bishop from St. John.

This list is imposing; looks fine; is much paraded. But does each one, beginning at the first, stand with his consecrating hands upon the head of his successor on the list? Not at all. There lies the vital point. And that is the point surrendered, specifically. No. 100 is a successor in office to No. 99. His name stands next. Did No. 99 ordain No. 100? Cannot say. It is not likely, though, inasmuch as a bishop was allowed to be in his grave before his successor in the diocese was appointed. The presumption, as the Herald editors grant, is to the contrary. Who, then, ordained No. 100? Where was he ordained? How? His name stands there in historical order; but even if that be correct, (and often it could hardly be otherwise than apocryphal,) are the qualifications of the incumbent adequate? He may have bought the place with money, or usurped it. There is the fatal gap. The virtue leaks out there.

Call it a chain, and these the links. *The links do not join.*

This Apostolic chain is the more specious and delusive, because, at this end, a few of the links are joined in to each other. Mr. Abbey's zeal and perseverance were put to it to keep them off the real issue. They were ready to go off on side issues, and debate the canonicity of quotations from Jerome and Origen. But he takes up the opposition point intently and boldly:

"I now propose to you, that if you will produce a list of names, which you say is entitled to some reasonable historic credit, and which purports to show an unbroken succession of ordinations from one ordained person to another, since the time of the Apostles, I will give up the Argument, knock under and retire."

Again:

"I asked for a list of Bishops who were ordained—not by their immediate predecessors in the same diocese—but by *anybody*. I asked, and still ask, for a consecutive list of Bishops who were ordained at all, so as to show a succession of ordinations. Produce such a list from any thing you will say is history, and I am done. I beg that this point may not be evaded. Do not offer me a list of Bishops who *held office successively*, in lieu of a list who were *ordained successively*."

The extorted answer is, that there is no list of successive ordinations!! Here is the confession of these champions of Apostolic succession—*ipsissima verba*.

"No one who has written on this subject has, to our knowledge, intimated that such a list as Mr. Abbey demands exists. . . . He knew, we knew, every one familiar with the subject knew, *that no such list existed or could be produced*."

Then the bottom drops out of the whole scheme. While these admissions stand, there is an end of controversy.

We thank Mr. Abbey for having pursued the controversy to the end, under difficulties and secured these distinct avowals. We congratulate him on his complete victory.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1830 there were 9,837 ministers of the gospel in the United States, with 1,199,069 church members; and the census showed a population of 12,866,920. This was one minister for every 1,307 of the population, and one church member for a little less than eleven.

In 1840 there were 15,937 ministers, with 2,065,375 church members, and the population was 17,062,576. This was one minister for every 1,107, and one church member for a little over eight.

For the next period of ten years from 1840 to 1850, while the increase of the population was something above 30 per cent., the ministry increased 91 per cent, and the membership increased 42 per cent.

So, then, it is not in numbers that the Church of the United States is retrograding. Though not doing what she should, she is more than holding her own.

In 1850 there were 25,718 ministers, with 2,931,188 church members, the population being 23,263,488. This was one minister for every 904 of the population, and one church member for a little over eight.

We deduce from these that for the term of ten years, from 1830 to 1840, while the increase of the population was but 33 per cent., the increase of ministers was 62 per cent., and the increase of members was 61 per cent.

It seems scarcely needful to furnish the figures to prove that in pecuniary contributions to benevolent purposes there is no going backward. Let it be but remembered that the present century has given birth to every missionary, bible, tract and Sabbath school society in our land; let it be seen from the annual reports of all the large societies that year after year their receipts are swelling; let it be firstly considered that their urgent calls are founded upon enlarged operations, and arise not from diminished resources, and it must be conceded that in giving to the claims of benevolence the present generation is behind no preceding one.

TO THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Reverend and Dear Brethren—In view of the various and important interests of the Church under our general superintendence, I regard an annual meeting of all the Bishops, for consultation and forming plans of united and harmonious action in these great interests, as of no ordinary importance. The Church, in my judgment, has suffered in consequence of the failure of such a meeting. It can hardly be expected that a system of ecclesiastical government like ours, where all the Bishops are invested with equal administrative authority, without diocesan limits, should be uniformly and efficiently administered in all the annual Conferences, embracing every department of the work under our general superintendency, without an annual meeting, as above proposed. Our grand missionary enterprise especially requires such a meeting. The funds collected for this noble work are annually appropriated to the support of the missions within the bounds of the several annual Conferences, and on foreign fields. How can such appropriations be judiciously made, unless the Bishops meet and agree upon the amount which may be drawn for each annual Conference, and for the foreign work? In consideration of these important and increasing interests of the Church, and the responsibility involved in the episcopal oversight of them, I advise and invite a meeting of all the Bishops, in the city of Nashville, on the third Monday of April next. The Missionary Board will meet on that day; and it is of more than ordinary importance that the Bishops should be with the Board for consultation at their first meeting under the provision of the late General Conference.

I regret that Bishop Andrew cannot be present at this meeting, as the Pacific Conferences, which he attends, meets on the 18th of April. After the present year, I think this defect may be remedied, by holding the Pacific Conference in September or first of October.

Under this arrangement, the Bishop who goes to California can leave immediately after the episcopal meeting in April, and have three or four months before the session of the Conference to visit all the important points within its bounds. And no Bishop who visits that distant and most interesting field should spend less time than this in his visit, either before or after Conference.

I have proposed April as the time of the meeting, as I think it should be at least three months before the commencement of the sessions of the annual Conferences.

In conclusion, reverend and dear brethren, permit me to say, that in consideration of the interests of the Church, the unity of the great body of ministers and people, the support, efficiency and extension of our various institutions, especially our missionary work, and of our duty, obligation and responsibility as general superintendents, I should be favorable to a disciplinary provision by the General Conference for such a meeting of the Bishops.

Yours, with much affection and esteem,

JOSHUA SOULE.

Nashville Advocate.

The Churches.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The Missionary Board at Louisville is about transferring its work to Nashville. These brethren, who have devoted themselves so faithfully to the Church's service these years past, deserve its thanks. The new Treasurer will doubtless be a good one, but a better one cannot be had than H. T. Cobb. Suitable resolutions on the death of Bishop Capers were passed at the last monthly meeting. It was

"*Resolved*, That this Board will hold their last official meeting on the first Monday in April, and that the next anniversary of this society shall be held in the city of Nashville, on the third Monday in April next."

We learn that Rev. L. Rosser, of Norfolk, Va., is writing the life of the late Rev. Thos. Crowder. It is proposed to have it published in two or three months.

The Memphis Advocate says:

"We intend, in a week or so, to go over our subscription list and relieve it of the burden of all names of such persons who have been wont to take it gratis, and never do anything for it as agents. To make our friends aid in sustaining a paper for the benefit of others, who neither work for it nor pay for it, seems to us downright injustice. Such as, in pursuance of this arrangement, find their papers discontinued, can have them sent again by remitting $2 for themselves, or $10 collected from new or old subscribers. We are compelled to this measure, as our list of non-paying and non-working subscribers is too great for the welfare of our paper."

M. E. CHURCH.—Zion's Herald gives an account of the Missionary Anniversary held at Troy, N. Y. The one before, we believe, was held in Cincinnati.

The annual services were commenced on Sunday, February 4, by missionary sermons in the several Methodist Episcopal Churches in the city and vicinity. The preachers were Bishops Janes, Baker, Ames, and Revs. Durbin, Lore, Butler, Phillips, Carlton, Reid, and others. Several of them preached also in the evening.

On Monday, the 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., a missionary prayer meeting was held in the State street Church, under the direction of Bishop Ames.

The anniversary services proper were commenced in the evening, at North Second Street Church, Bishop Baker presiding. The Corresponding Secretary presented an abstract of the annual report, from which it appeared that they have, in all, 523 missions and 549 missionaries. The German missions in this country include 15 P. Elders' districts, 180 preachers, and 10,000 communicants; all secured in the brief space of seventeen years. The German members hold more church property, and contribute more for the spread of the gospel, than the average of American members.

Of the Swedes, Norwegians, &c., the centre is the city of New York, where that faithful laborer, Brother Hedstrom, is employed. For the Welsh in this country, but little is doing, and the same may be said of the French. Yet these have in Detroit a good Church edifice, where those of them who have renounced Romanism worship the true God. The Indian Missions are mostly within the Church South, but three missions in the State of New York are prosperous, and in the region of Lake Superior, 1,000 members.

The foreign missions are of recent origin; and so is our Church. It is but seventy years old last Christmas; and we had not the means, until very lately, to extend our work into foreign lands. The mission in Africa is the oldest and largest, including 4 districts, 23 circuit preachers, and 1,358 members. It embraces a coast extent of 400 miles, which includes 15,000 colonists and 140,00 natives, under the jurisdiction of the Republic. The best building in Monrovia, the capital, is the Methodist Academy, and a still better one is going up at Cape Palmas. There are 23 teachers employed by the Board, among whom is Mrs. Wilkins, a white lady, who has labored there for seventeen years.

The missions in Germany are prosperous, have a good house of worship in the city of Bremen, and the missionaries have extended their work into Wirtemberg, Hannover, &c. They have never had more than about 100 members there at any one time, for the reason that the Government is jealous of them, subjecting them to so much annoyance that they take certificates and remove to this country.

In China, they have been afflicted by sickness and death among laborers, but others are now on their way, and the mission will soon be strengthened.

The receipts for the last year have been $20,000 less than for the previous one, as the financial embarrassments have pressed very heavy upon the people. Still the Board is free from embarrassment.

At the conclusion of the abstract, the Bishop introduced Rev. D. D. Lore, late missionary to Buenos Ayres, South America, who said, that being announced as he had been, the people might expect that he would speak of South America. Each missionary will have resources gathered from his own field of labor. He was appointed to that field eight years ago, and was aware that the mission was under had a very strong hold on the sympathies of the Church. That mission is without romance; there are no Pagan temples to attract notice; no strange scenes to awaken interest. Yet he had experienced hair-breadth escapes; had been near to the city where 50,000 soldiers were engaged in mortal strife; had been shut in by siege and blockade, when supplies were cut off and life in jeopardy. But these were not because he was a missionary, but grew out of political revolutions, which placed others in as great peril as himself.

For seven years the church in that place has been self-supporting, and has given, also, as liberally as any church in the land. In that time it has given $1,200 for other missions, $600 for Sunday school purposes, and $100 for the Bible cause. It has averaged only about thirty members while thus largely contributing. Its influence is felt, and its mark is made upon the place and people.

Romanism has selected its means, looking to the State, the sword, the purse, the power, the offices; claiming not only all privileges, but monopolizing all. In South America it had a fair field; first there, alone there; and for 300 years there were none to oppose, while the State lent its aid in all things according to the desire of the Church. It built up its system as it pleased—its monks, its friars, its priests, its brotherhoods and its sisterhoods. What has it done for the natives? Has it civilized or christianized them? No! It did mould them to its will, and it fleeced them of their wealth. The Jesuits drew from them, to send home for the use of the church, £900,000 per annum!

In Buenos Ayres, the anti-Catholic party is now in power. The Romish doctrines tremble; its power wanes; its clergy are without respect. In some parts Rome is but a shadow, Holy Mother has lost her power, and State constitutions indicate public sentiment as being in favor of freedom in religion. The State is in advance of the Church. A German Protestant is at the head of the educational department; and there is a Methodist Academy, with 150 native boys, of Romish parentage. South America is the most liberal of all the Catholic States, and the masses feel the least hostility to Protestants. In some parts, Church and State are already divorced. Brazil has most Romish power, but not to be envied even there. Mexico must yield to "manifest destiny," and mystic Babylon must fall!

Bishop Ames was next introduced.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.—The excellent Baltimorn Organ utters a hearty sentiment. We record it with pleasure:

"It cannot be denied, and we mention the fact with great pleasure, that the prejudices which formerly were so palpable between the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant brethren have, to a great extent, subsided. Among our personal friends we number a great many of our old side brethren, both of the ministry and the laity, and their intercourse with us is uniformly fraternal, and in the highest degree courteous. Why should it not be so? Why should two churches perpetuate strife?"

EPISCOPAL.—During the year ending 1854, the amount received by the Episcopal General Domestic Committee from the churches in several States was $38,404 15, and for foreign missions, $59,582 23, making a total of $97,068 38, which is an increase of some $25,000 over the previous year. Of the receipts in 1854 Massachusetts contributes one twenty-fourth, and, in 1853, one-ninth.

CONGREGATIONAL.—A Boston correspondent of a New York paper says:

"In our Congregational churches we fear there is considerable indifference and neglect in reference to infant baptism. In one of our oldest churches in this State there had not been, a few years since, an instance of infant baptism for the seven preceding years. Last year there were seventy Congregational churches in New Hampshire that reported no infant baptisms. This year 96 churches, or about one-half in the State, reported none. If this indifference continues the ordinance will become extinct in the Congregational Church."

The Independent, urging their people to join in public service, not let it be done by proxy, makes this admission to those sitting in the amen corners:

"Yet even in regard to prayer, to a much greater extent than is customary at present in Presbyterian or Congregational churches, the practice of audible assent to and union in the prayer might, perhaps, be adopted without impropriety. There might be opportunity given in the worship for silent prayer, each one for himself, and for his friends, of all the congregation. Nor would there be any impropriety, in our view, in giving to the one inspired and inspiring prayer left to us by our Lord a permanent and prominent place in the public worship of every church, and inviting all to join in it, 'from the least unto the greatest.' And personally we have never been troubled or disturbed, in officiating occasionally for Methodist congregations, when some ardent brother has found it in his heart to respond amen, whenever the Spirit moved him to do it. If all the people should habitually respond 'with loud amen' at the close of the prayer offered by the minister, we are confident that their attention to the prayer would be increased, and their interest made deeper and more personal. Children especially would come to feel, more than they can do now, that it is a public act of divine service in which they have an interest, and in which they should habitually bear their proper part."

PRESBYTERIAN, O. S.—Austin College, Texas, is reported by Dr. Baker, President, as progressing favorably, and promises to be a light in Texas.

Our Presbyterian exchanges regard suspiciously the establishment of a late periodical in Baltimore, the Southern Presbyterian Review, by the Rev. Stuart Robinson, as indicating the determination, on the part of some persons, to renew agitation and controversy in that Church. Alluding to the Boards, this new Review holds this language:

"Changes must come; the more for the peace of the Church if they come through the natural channels. But come they must either peaceably or forcibly, through the Boards or over the Boards."

And again:

"There are radical differences amongst us as to the polity and measure of the Church; in fact, two distinct Presbyterianisms, becoming more and more clearly marked, and promising at some future day to present themselves for choice to every officer in the Church."

And the last Assembly, it is intimated, leaned towards the tenets of the party opposing the present order of things.

PRESBYTERIAN, N. S.—The Christian Observer, of the 10th inst., an organ of what is called the *constitutional* branch, has news of a N. S. planting in Mobile. Rev. J. M. McLean having been employed by the O. S. as city missionary, raised a church of some twenty members. The O. S. thought to work with a N. S. man; but the harvest has been put into a N. S. barn. At the last session of South Alabama Presbytery, the Church prayed for the erasure of its name. It sets up for itself, in connection with the Newton Presbytery, N. S. Mr. McLane writes:

"Let me add, encouraged by the promise of help, my little band have purchased the house built for them by the friends of Christ in the First Church, at its original cost, about $3,200, for the payment of which they are greatly encouraged and thankful to two friends in the State of Mississippi, who promise each $500. This will reduce our debt materially. Have you no readers whose hearts will be touched to lend us a helping hand? Of the importance of this field for constitutional enterprise, I can say nothing now. Mobile has probably but one superior market in the South. At the head of Mobile Bay, and, at the mouth of Alabama river, and being the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, all must see its growth is destined to be very great; and this is the first Constitutional Church here, and providentially thrown upon us. Have I not grounds for hope? Yes, I do confidently trust that, as the Lord has begun his work, so will he give it favor among those whom he has enabled to help us. It is said this poor church have lashed themselves to a sinking ship, and must go down unless they cut loose. I ask Constitutional Presbyterians if this is so?"

GENERAL ITEMS.—It is said that $70,000 have been raised for the establishment of a Universalist College, to be located at Salisbury, Ill. Thirty thousand dollars more are required before the charter will take effect, and this, it is believed, will be procured before June next. This, we believe, is the second college connected with the Universalist denomination in the United States, Tuft's College, at Sommerville, Mass, being the first.

The poor clergy of the Established Church are about to petition the Queen and two Houses of Parliament for a more equal distribution of ecclesiastical revenues. The facts on which the petitioners ground their case are, that while Bishops and great dignitaries receive enormous incomes, the yearly income of 10,000 parochial clergymen does not exceed $1000, the yearly incomes of 7800 are under $750, and of 600 under $250. The men who receive these pitiful salaries are the working clergy.

A Conference has recently been held at Manchester, between a committee of the Synod of the English Presbyterian Church and delegates from the five Presbyteries of the United Presbyterians of England, to deliberate on the subject of a union between the two bodies. There was a friendly and agreeable interchange of opinion, which showed the substantial unity between the respective bodies; and a strong hope seemed to be entertained that a formal consummation of union might soon be effected.

The religious census of England gives 229 Socinian congregations, with 29,612 hearers; about 120 each.

The Secretary of the "British Unitarian Association reports:—"Not only are there upward of thirty of our congregations of cems standing now in want of ministers, but the number of such vacancies is rapidly becoming greater, from the removal of some of our brethren by death, and the secession from the pastoral office of others, who seek in other professions and pursuits for employment more congenial with their tastes, or for the means of a decent livelihood, which their ministerial sphere seemed unable to yield to them."

Non-Fraternization—Mormons.

Some hard things are going about of the High Church Baptists. This is a small but growing party, who urge the tenet of close communion to its extreme, and refuse any Christian fellowship or pulpit exchange with Paedo-Baptists. For our part, we are slow to believe that the sound and intelligent body of Baptists can be brought over to such ultraism.

But Mr. Shuck's position, as hereinafter defined, before the latitudinarian legislators of California, will stand approved by Baptists and Paedo-Baptists. Mr. S. is a Baptist. The following is an account of this strange proceeding:

"The Assembly of 1854 had no chaplain. The Assembly passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to invite all the clergymen in Sacramento City to appear, on alternate mornings, at the opening of the House, and offer gratuitous prayers. Immediately after the passage of that resolution, a letter was received from a Mormon priest, and read. The following is the conclusion and pith of it:

"'Believing it to be inconsistent with the principles of the gospel, the practice of Jesus Christ and the economy of the government of God to sell prayers at the rate of $12 a piece, and not believing that a prayer which costs $12 will have any more influence with the Almighty than one which is offered freely, I propose, should it meet with the approbation of the honorable members of this House, that inasmuch as God bestows his blessings "without money and without price," to offer my services to ask those blessings freely as they are given, and thereby give a slight testimonial of my regard for the interests of the State and community. With great respect, I remain your obedient servant.

'M. D. MERRICK,
'An Elder of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints.'
'Sacramento City, January 9, 1855.'

"A motion was made and carried (38 to 14) that Mr. Merrick be considered one of the clergymen invited. The next day a couple of indignant letters were addressed to the House by evangelical clergymen stationed in Sacramento, declining the invitations."

The Rev. J. Lewis Shuck says:

"I am now precluded from accepting the invitation you have extended, from the fact of the Assembly having, by a large vote of yesterday, acknowledged the Christianity of that during imposture of systematized licentiousness, called Mormonism. And with it, or with its elders, I can have no religious sympathy, affinity, fraternity or intercourse. I claim for myself, individually, no superiority in righteousness over other men, but, as a Christian minister, I do claim for Christianity a superiority over every other religious system on the face of this whole earth; and as to Mormonism itself, I regard it as a dishonor to the one living and true God, a libel upon Christianity, a disgrace to the philosophy of human progress, and a bold insult to the intelligence of the nineteenth century."

THE TRACT CAUSE.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Tract Society, the following programme of principles was adopted for the government of the Society and its agents. To require that colportage should be self-sustaining, is believed to be the best policy for the Society at present. When the Society gets into full operation, it will not only greatly extend the circulation of Methodist literature, but will be a powerful auxiliary to the Book Establishment.

1. The Tract Society shall be made, in all its operations, an adjunct of the Book Establishment, and all transactions between them be subjects of negotiation between the Book Agents and the General Secretary, under the advice of the Board of Managers.

2. To carry out the designs of the organization, it is proposed to proceed as fast as practicable, with the aid of the Book Editor:

First—To revise and enlarge our present catalogue of denominational tracts, substituting new ones in the place of such as may be deemed inappropriate, and adding to the list from time to time, such as are thought to have an adaptation to the exigencies of the Church and the times.

Second—To issue a large list of those adapted to the promotion of experimental and practical piety.

Third—To issue select works in book form at the cheapest possible rates, to be distinguished from the general issues of the Publishing house as the volumes of the Tract Catalogue.

3. For the present, all moneys received by the Society shall be expended, after defraying the expenses of the organization, in purchasing a portion of the tracts and tract volumes issued for gratuitous distribution, and in cheapening the remainder by paying the Book Agents the difference between the cost of production and the wholesale price, so that all our agents may receive books and tracts at prime cost, and be able to sell them at wholesale prices; colporteurs being required to make their salaries from the proceeds of their sales.

4. To enable them to do this, they shall be furnished with the books of the general catalogue, as well as those of the tract list, but in no case shall these books be sold at any other than the established retail prices.

5. Colporteurs shall be allowed to distribute, gratuitously, tracts and tract volumes to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of their sales; these distributions are to be made to the destitute poor who are unable to purchase, but who will promise to read the works if presented to them.

6. Colporteurs shall in no case sell or distribute any book not authorized by the General Editor and the Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society.

7. As this Society will be by far the largest customer of the Publishing House, and its purchases attended by less risk than ordinary sales, and as its objects are purely benevolent, it is the opinion of this Board that agents should fill its orders at as liberal rate of discount from wholesale prices as the interests of the publishing House will admit.

Instructions to Colporteurs in the employ of the M. E. Church, South:

1. In entering the service of the Tract Society, colporteurs are to employ their time where the Conference agents designate in the sale and distribution of the books and tracts furnished them, and in procuring subscribers for the periodicals of the Church. All the publications furnished will have the price affixed, to which they are to adhere in all cases. In no case are they to sell or distribute books not duly authorized.

2. Colporteurs are allowed to distribute gratuitously books and tracts to the amount of one-fourth of their sales. These donations are to be made to the poor who are unable to purchase, and to those who will not purchase, but who give evidence that they would read the works if they had them. Discretion is to be used in selecting such books and tracts as are suited to the case of those to whom they are given.

3. Each colporteur shall be required to give an exact account of all books and tracts he may take from the Depository, and shall monthly report to the Conference agent the amount of time employed in the sale of the Society since his last report, the amount of books sold, the amount gratuitously distributed, the amount of money received for the Society, and of the number of subscribers obtained for our Church periodicals, according to the form furnished.

4. It is desired and expected that colporteurs will visit every family in the neighborhoods of the territory assigned them, especially the poor. And it is our object to disseminate the largest possible amount of religious publications, and as we are informed, desirous to encourage all to engage in the work of distribution, wherever our itinerant ministers will do so, colporteurs are directed to confer with them, and arrange their work in reference to that fact.

5. That there may be harmony of action and the least possible expense, it is recommended, on visiting a town or circuit, the preacher in charge be seen at the earliest hour, and consulted with in relation to the work; and thus ascertain what portion of the community, if any, he will supply, and what portion the colporteur; and also that the preacher may furnish him a home among the people during his stay in the neighborhood.

6. Colporteurs are expected to encourage religious conversation and prayer in the families with the distribution of books, when it is practicable. And to enable them to do their work successfully, they should, in their leisure hours, read the works they circulate, that they may be qualified to recommend them understandingly and confidently. They should also furnish themselves with information bearing upon and illustrative of their calling.

7. On all proper occasions donations are to be solicited to aid the operations of the Society.—*N. C. Advocate.*

EVIDENCE OF REACHING HEAVEN.—The best evidence that we shall reach Heaven is that we love Heaven; and the best evidence that we love Heaven is, that we love to look below, and love to sit in heavenly places with Christ.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 15, inclusive.

A.

H Anderson	$2 00
A A Allen	2 00
Mrs. E Ashley	4 00

B.

W Brock	2 00
H C Bartlett	2 00
H Bartlett	2 00
J Bartlett	2 00
J P Burrows	2 00
Mrs Burtin	2 00
W A Baillie	3 00
J Bond	2 00

C.

Mrs M Cannon	2 00
Mrs E Clark	2 00
C H Connerly	2 00
L Connerly	2 00
C H Connerly	2 00
J J Craig	2 00
J Corprew	2 00
A A Craven	2 00
W Cox	2 00
A H Cross	2 00
S Cleveland	2 00
S Crowson	5 00
W Clark	2 00

E.

Mrs M Elam	2 00
Mrs Eguin	2 00
D G W Ellis	2 00
Mrs t Ellis	2 00

F.

Mrs H Faith	1 00
J Franklin	2 40
J Fennimore	2 00

G.

R Godwin	2 00
F A Grosberg	2 00
S Good	2 00
J O Gordy	2 00

H.

B Holt	2 00
J Hood	2 00
D Haden	2 00
R O Hynson	2 00

I.—J.

S Ivy	2 00
T H Jackson	2 00
Mrs O A Johnston	2 00

K.

T Kinney	$2 00
J P Koffskey	2 00
D D Kern	2 00
I S Kennedy	2 00
H Kearne	2 00
A P King	3 00

L.

R H Leonard	2 00

M.

J W Mills	1 00
E McManus	2 00
E H Mosley	2 00
W Mayfield	2 00
A McBryde	6 00
I Morrison	2 00

N.—O.

Mrs Norton	2 00
W A O'Neal	1 50

P.

J M Perkins	3 00
Mrs S A Phillips	4 00
Mrs E Patrick	1 50

R.

W D Richardson	2 50
Mrs E A Russell	2 00

S.

G W Sledge	2 00
S Stewart	2 00
W L Selman	2 00
W M Shockley	2 00
Mrs E Spear	2 00
Mrs E Sharp	2 00

T.

Mrs A L Tucker	1 00
G W Tucker	0 00
J Taylor	2 00
L L Taylor	2 00

V.—W.

S Vick	2 00
H C Wilson	2 00
H H Watson	2 00
B J Woodward	7 00
W H Watson	2 00
H Williamson	2 00
C Williams	2 00
W H Wood	2 00
J D Worrell	1 50
J D Wample	2 00
Mrs Wright	2 00

Notices---Advertisements---Terms.

SEND NOTICE.—"I have not yet received a paper," writes a worthy member of A—— Conference. Looking at the books, we find him in the northern part of the Conference, and his paper still going to last year's post office, in the southern. This is the first notice to change. We desire (it is our interest, as well as theirs) that every member of the patronizing Conferences be in receipt of the popor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—In regard to advertising, the New York *Independent* says:

"We must give some space to advertisements. Many readers wieh the information these convey; and since every subscriber gets his paper at less than cost, we must make up the deficiency from our advertising columns."

The *Independent* is one of the leading papers at the North. The same policy obtains in other cotemporaries of high standing. Besides the pecuniary necessity thus served, judicious advertisements (we decline other sorts, at any price) serve those visiting the city as a business directory. Once one inquire where to buy a family carriage, or family groceries, or clothing, or dry goods, or books and stationery, or carpeting and oil cloths, casting his eye along the advertising columns he will see. Does he want professional services, or to be directed to a cotton factor and commission merchant, there he can find them. More than all, are parents in search of educational institutions, we are always happy to afford them a skeleton from the best.

About these school advertisements. They cost us much as others, and by the large circulation of the *Advocate* greatly forward the interests of advertisers, and must, therefore, be governed by business terms. To them is given preference, and in large ones a liberal deduction is made. But they must be paid for in advance. Old advertising accounts are the deadest of assets.

TERMS.—In making them emphatic, last week, the clerk reminds us of an error. Here they are, correct: *Two* dollars in advance; if not paid within six months, *two* dollars and a *half*; if payment be delayed a year, *three* dollars. Our publication, though not exactly according to rule, had the effect of bringing some to a prompt settlement. Give subscribers their full rights. Advance practice, however, suits us best; and they will find their account in it also. The favorite one idea prevailed over us, in keeping with character, if the following be true, which we clip from an exchange:

"An editor became martial, and was created a captain. On parade, instead of 'two paces in front—advance,' he unconsciously exclaimed, 'Cash—two dollars a year in advance.' He was court-martialed."

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—On the 14th of February, by Rev. C. C. Callaway, Rev. JAMES M. PATTON, of Ala. Conference, to Miss MINERVA E. FALCONER, of Eutaw.

DEATHS.

Mrs. LOUISA D. RATCLIFF, wife of Benjamin Ratcliff, and daughter of John W. and Fany Lindsey, was born in Nash county, N. C., 9th of April, 1828. In Leak county, Miss., in 1842, she was truly born a second time, and immediately joined the M. E. Church, of which she never became ashamed. She died January 19, 1855, leaving behind her a husband and five little ones, to go and join two who had gone to Heaven before. As a Christian she was ever faithful, and at her post. When she came to the brink of the dark, and so much dreaded, stream of Jordan, she could with perfect composure say to Bro. R., her old sainted mother, and other numerous relatives and friends who stood by: "I am ready; I am not scared; I am going to Heaven!" We have had many sweet meetings here; but, if you are faithful, our meeting there (in Heaven) will be much sweeter!"

She rejoiced in view of meeting her two babes and father, who had gone before. She called to her bedside an unconverted brother, and begged him to promise to meet her in Heaven. Obtaining this promise of him, she took her husband by the hand, and said: "My dear, don't weep for me; I am done suffering; love God, and teach our children to love Him, and meet me in Heaven." Then, in her perfect senses, bid them all adieu, and at once ceased to work, and began to live.

LEWIS A. SIMS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Anniversaries commemorating the occurrence of important events are common to all lands. From time immemorial the births of great and renowned men, the anniversaries of distinguished battles, and the observance of interesting events have had their due honors. There were these observances in olden and in medieval, as well as in modern times. All countries and all ages have paid them respect.

It is fitting, therefore, that we, who in so many matters of importance and custom follow the example of our predecessors, should regard this law of reverence, and pay to the memory of the Father of his Country a worthy tribute. The war that freed us from servility and gave us a national character depended, for its success, upon nothing more than his intellect and courage. Ever after the wisdom of Adams and the National Legislature—which could not then be called a Congress—had made him Commander-in-Chief, Washington was the controlling spirit of the United States—its ruler and dictator. His opinions, in fact, were law; his wishes outweighed the decisions of all others. From Cambridge to Yorktown, from Trenton to Valley Forge, the war was waged under his direction. He knew every thing, saw every thing, provided for every thing. He fought our battles and provided the means for fighting them. It may well be said, as it has been, that without Washington America would not for ages have had a national existence, and that, therefore, America should pay him the respect due to its creator. In every important sense he made the Union. All the declarations, all the devotion of our forefathers would have been ineffectual if they had not been directed by the controlling influence of his mind, and consummated by the strength of his genius. In fact, Washington was the nucleus and ganglion of our present solemcy. If he did not conceive it he took hold of the conception and rendered it real. He fought for it, he made it practicable; he advised it, he fostered it. There is no one thing to which the present Republic is so greatly indebted as the influence of Washington—no one man to whom it owes so much, either in war or diplomacy.

It is not necessary or important, however, for us, in referring to the anniversary of Washington's birthday, to write out a history of our revolution or a biography of its great hero. Both have been written and both are known over the world—in fact, the two are almost analagous. The fame of Washington is as world-wide as the history of American nationality, and wherever it has gone, it has won applause. The praise of Brougham and Byron, the applause of Guizot, elaborate and eloquent as they were, have failed to embody the popular opinion, and award due honor to the greatest, the noblest, the firmest, the most disinterested man that ever lived. The hearts of the people run far ahead of the pens of the writers, and the feelings of mankind are too warm towards the world's great patriot, to find expression. Moses had his honors for leading the Children of Israel out of captivity; Cincinnatus for defending his own land, without ambition beyond its defence; Archimedes for contributing to the safety of Syracuse; Van Trompter driving the enemy from the shores of Holland; Pym and Cromwell for preserving the liberties of England; Bruce and Wallace for maintaining those of Scotland; Tell for saving those of Switzerland; Tancred and Bayard for upholding those of France. These men were honored, either for foresight, for courage, for honor, for perseverance, for disinterestedness, or for wisdom; but of all the list, no one had the merit or the quality of uniting them all in as high a degree as Washington. He stands in the very foremost ranks of fame, by consent of all. Should America give nothing else to the world, than the fame and the example of Washington, she will have repaid her indebtedness with a vast interest.

May the day of Washington's birth be remembered and observed forever.

NUNNERIES AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. The Massachusetts House of Representatives has instructed its Committee on the Judiciary to consider the expediency of reporting a bill making convents and nunneries and Roman Catholic schools as open and free to public visitation and inspection as Protestant institutions.

And why should they not be? In this country there should be no secret dungeons, no place where the authorities of the State or nation are not allowed to visit. No dark, secret dens, beyond the reach of law. No! never. Let every place be subject to the inspection of the authorities. Let underground rooms be inspected among one sect as well as among others.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 20.—The mails per steamship Asia have arrived here, and the foreign papers contain a variety of interesting items not contained in the telegraphic accounts:

The tone of opinion in political circles in Russia continues warlike, and the pacific delusions of the Western powers are ridiculed. The Turkish Minister at Vienna had received power to treat for peace.

It was feared that since the recent difference between Austria and Prussia, the former cannot act up to her position as an European power, without dissolving the German Confederation.

It is stated that the Russians continue to send large reinforcements to their army in the Crimea, and that they are also concentrating large forces in Bessarabia.

The mortality among the Allied troops in the Crimea had been immense. The Sixty-Third British Regiment had become extinct, and many others were nearly so.

The whole British force was, at the latest dates from the Crimea, only 11,000 bayonets.

The total Russian loss during last year was 111,000 men.

BUSINESS.—A general depression prevailed Tuesday in almost every department of outdoor business. The reduced stocks of Western produce is one cause; the absence of demand in other staples, with a temporary pressure in some circles for money, had their influences on the general trade. In exchange there was nothing done, excepting small sales at the counters of the several banks.

We are happy to say, if telegraphic advices are to be confided in, this state of things will not be of any duration. Being Shrove Tuesday, our streets had the appearance of liveliness and briskness after the close of business, to indicate that we are a joyous community.

A mule child, only a day or two old, was discovered one cold morning a few days ago, in Ninth street, New York, lying in the snow with no covering to shield its tender frame from the frosty air, save a newspaper wrapped about it. The little outcast was sent to the Alms-House, and, notwithstanding its exposure to the severe weather, was likely to do well.

Mrs. Alonzo Davenport, and one hundred and forty-two other ladies of New Bedford, have presented a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of a Female Medical College. They say that, as the men of Massachusetts all confess that they are "Know-Nothings," it is time that the woman should endeavor to know something, and especially such knowledge as concerns their own sex.

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

The English Ministry has been again changed, and Lord Aberdeen has gone out of office quite as ingloriously as the Earl of Derby, although Lord Palmerston does not come in with many of the advantages of either. The event was not unlooked for in England nor this country. Lord Aberdeen did not form a popular cabinet, did not pursue a popular policy, and when the war commenced with such high expectations, was found to be a failure in every respect; when Napier sailed out from the Baltic with no laurels and no prizes; when Dundas returned from the Black Sea and his career of masterly inactivity; when the army at Sebastopol was pronounced a mob; when Lord Raglan was denounced as a humbug; when the Times told the truth and published the real state of affairs, the downfall of Aberdeen became a certainty. The English nation expected an early and an easy victory over the Czar. It might be owing to the weakness or the want of foresight in the Cabinet that no victory was gained, whilst a hundred million of pounds were expended. Whatever the cause was the commonality felt that the government was inefficient and lost confidence in it. That moment its downfall became certain.

We have no opinions to express concerning the acts of the late Cabinet. The reviews of it by the English press, particularly the Times, that have ap eared in our columns from time to time, are sufficient to convey a proper idea of the manner it was judged at home. We may, nevertheless, speak of the new Cabinet and the men that compose it. Most prominent of all is the Viscount Lord Henry Temple Palmerston, Secretary-at-War for nineteen continuous years under the administrations of Perceval, Castlereagh, Liverpool, Canning and Goderich, from 1809 to 1828; foreign Secretary from 1830 to 1834, and then from 1835 to 1851; always a member of parliament, and one of the most prominent English statesmen of the present day. His political character has been somewhat changeable. Under the administrations of Pitt and Portland he was a supporter of the ministry: under those in which he held the Secretaryship of War—as widely different as the poles in their principles—he managed to be on friendly terms with each and was generally pronounced a "trimmer." He has been a tory and a whig, a conservative, and a liberalist.

At the present time, when party organization is broken up in England, almost as much as it is in this country, Lord Palmerston is believed to be in favor of the progressive and liberal doctrines of the day. He strongly supported the first reform bill in the House of Commons, in 1831, and aided the Peel and Wellington cabinet in the removal of the Catholic disabilities. There is very little conservatism in Lord Palmerston. He is for progress, for go-aheadativeness, for the nineteenth century. He is for intermeddling with the affairs of all other nations, and having Great Britain as sovereign over the world, as she was under Cromwell. Though an old man—being born in 1784—he is as active as a boy, and runs up-stairs with all the agility of youth. He is learned in political economy and the routine of State business, and has a far greater experience than Russell or Aberdeen, or any other living Englishman. He is in favor of prosecuting the present war with all the force of the nation, and it is probably this which enabled him to form a cabinet when Derby and Lord John Russell failed.

Lord Panmure, formerly Fox Maule, is not so well known, on this side of the water, as any of the other leading members of the new Cabinet. He is fifty-four years of age. He entered the army in 1818 as an ensign, and served in Canada up to 1831, when he resigned, with the rank of captain. He commenced his political life in the Scotch county of Perth, in 1832, and in 1835 was elected to Parliament. He was Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; under the Melbourne administration, and in 1841 accepted the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade. The chief event of his political career has been his strong and hearty defence of the religious establishment of Scotland, when its interests were at stake; and the ardor with which he enlisted in the cause of the Free Church after a secession became necessary. He was a warm friend of Chalmers, and one of his right hand men in the erection, support and defence of the Free Church system.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.—The one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of George Washington occurred yesterday, and was more generally and extensively observed in this city than any other great celebration of the year past. The day was ushered in with a salute of thirty-one guns on Lafayette and Congo Squares, flags were hung out by the shipping, the theatres, hotels, printing-offices and cabarets. At an early hour of the morning the military met in Lafayette Square and proceeded through the principal streets with full ranks and with a most military presence. All the banks and insurance offices, together with many stores and private establishments, were closed in the afternoon.

The early part of the day, yesterday, was very pleasant and sunny, and the pavements were thronged with great numbers of people, particularly ladies and children. Every one seemingly turned out to celebrate the occasion and observe the military. In the afternoon the people had returned to their homes fatigued, the military had disbanded, the stores closed, and a general quiet succeeded the previous tumult.

Long may it be that the memory of Washington shall secure to him these deserved honors and that the American people, appreciating his character and the measureless benefits conferred by him upon succeeding generations, shall make of his Birth-day an anniversary and jubilee.

DR. CLEFT'S NEW CHURCH.—We perceive that this magnificent edifice, at the corner of St. Charles and John streets, is rapidly approaching completion. It has not been found expedient to carry out fully at present the details of the original design, and although thus shorn in some essential particulars of its completeness, the building as it stands presents a most imposing appearance, and is a fine specimen of architecture, and of the skill of the builder.

The original plan embraced a third octagon rising from the second, and from that an open spire of tracery-work more than a hundred and fifty feet in height, each octagon connected from base to spire by flying buttresses, also filled in with elaborate tracery. Had this design been carried out, it would have produced an edifice unrivaled in its proportions and details. We may at some future day see it completed.

Mr. John Harnett is the architect of the building.

A CENTENARIAN.—The Barre (Mass.) Patriot of the 9th inst., states that Mrs. Mary Farrar of Petersham, recently celebrated her one hundredth birthday by attending meeting at the Unitarian Church. She appeared in good health—rose and stood unsupported during the singing, and after the congregation was dismissed, remained to join in the communion service. The thermometer stood in the morning only two degrees above zero, and a strong wind blew from the north-west through the day.

THE KANE EXPEDITION.—The President has signed a resolution directing vessels to be sent to the relief of Dr. Kane.—Steps are to be immediately taken for the departure of the expedition.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR

Great Excitement Throughout the Island.

The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, T. D. Bullmer, Commander, left Havana on the evening of the 15th inst., and arrived at her wharf on the 18th inst.

The whole Island was in a state of the greatest excitement in regard to the rumored expedition of the Gen. Now, companies of militia were being formed, and the troops were daily reviewed, and harangued by the Captain General, who declares that the arrival of the hostile expedition may be soon expected. According to the Havana papers, all profess to be zealous of the honor of defending the safety and honor of the Government, even at the price of their own lives and estates. The authorities, however, seem confident in their own resources and power to crush at once any invading force that may effect a landing, and it is formally announced that the terrible and irreconcilable doom of the filibusters is inevitable, and but awaits their coming. In the meantime, the theaters, balls, and other places of amusement, are generally well attended.

The English frigate Vestal was in port. Her Brittanic Majesty's ship-of-war Medea had arranged to convey a cargo of Spanish troops to the Fuerta de Abajo, and the circumstance had caused some rejoicing among the Spaniards, who deemed it a manifestation of good will from England, valuable from its moral influence.

Col. Garcia de Mauriz has been appointed Governor of Havana in place of Echavarria, who had been sent with troops to Trinidad. His nomination to so high a post was due, it is said, to his staunch patriotism, valor and military usefulness, *particularly shown in the campaign of 1851*, which rendered him extremely popular on the Island.

The *Diario de la Marina*, from which we extract the principal portion of our news, has not a word in regard to the recent arrests. If any have been made since the departure of the previous steamer, which is altogether probable, they are from some cause not mentioned. The Island has been placed under martial law and all the seaports are in a state of blockade, but the civil courts are in force. The *Diario de la Marina* contains a decree to this effect, and nobody will be permitted to land on the Island while it is in force, even though their papers should be found correct. Persons found without passports or in possession of weapons, will be arrested and treated as pirates. The sale of arms of any sort is strictly prohibited. Volunteer forces are being raised, and fresh defences are to be built around the city of Havana.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1855.—The Cunard steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock has arrived at this port with one week's later intelligence from Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, the 10th inst., and those from London and the continent correspondingly late. Beyond the formation of a new ministry in England, with Lord Palmerston as Premier, and a reported Turkish victory on the Danube, there is no news of striking importance.

Sir Charles Napier had made a savage speech against the vacillating policy of the British Government.

New British Ministry.

A new British ministry had been formed, composed of the following elements:

President, Lord Palmerston.

Minister of War, Lord Panmure—formerly "Fox Maule."

Foreign Secretary, Earl Clarendon.

Home Secretary, Mr Sidney Herbert.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham.

Chancellor, Lord Granworth.

President of the Council, Earl Granville.

Privy Seal, the Duke of Argyle.

President of the Board of Public Works, Sir William Molesworth.

President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood.

Postmaster General, Lord Canning, without a seat in the Cabinet.

The above form the new Cabinet. The Earl of Aberdeen, Duke of Newcastle and Lord John Russell retire from office. Lord Panmure is a new member, and the balance are the same as in the late ministry.

There is very little other news of interest by the Baltic.

France.

M. Magne has been appointed French Minister of Finance, and M. Rouher, Minister of Agriculture.

The Peace Conference.

The peace conferences at Vienna had not yet been opened.

The Crimea.

Affairs in the Crimea present no feature of importance. The Russians continued to make sorties, in one of which, made on the 24th ult., the French sustained great loss.

Supplies were reaching the British Camp in abundance. The siege works were advancing. The army was still sickly. The nights were frosty, but the days fine and mild.

The latest despatches received from Lord Raglan, bearing date of the 23d and 24th January, speak cheeringly of the future prospects of the Allied Army.

The Earl of Lucan has been recalled from the command of the British Cavalry in the Crimea.

It was rumored that a retreat from the Crimea was contemplated on the part of the Allies, but the report is doubtless incorrect.

An apology had been made to Omar Pasha by the Sultan, and he had withdrawn his resignation of the offices of Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces.

Turkish Victory on the Danube.

It was reported that a battle had occurred between the Russians and Turks, on the Danube, and that the Turks were victorious.

Mutiny of Troops.

A mutiny of Zouaves is reported to have taken place in the Crimea, and four hundred of the mutineers sent prisoners to Constantinople.

Prussia.

France has signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia, provided she will bind herself to the same obligations to which Eng and, Austria and France are subject by the treaty of December 24.

Turkey.

The feeling at Constantinople was strongly in favor of peace.

The Sultan intends to raise a voluntary national loan.

Holland and Denmark.

These powers are seeking to join the Western alliance.

Austria.

Eight Austrian merchant ships in port at Galatz had been fired into by the Russians. Austria has demanded an explanation of the affair.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Hemphrey, in their circular of the 10th inst., report the sales of the week at 35,000 bales, at prices showing no change since the departure of the Asia on the 31 inst.

The closing quotations were 5⅝ pence for Fair Orleans, 5¼ pence for Middling Orleans, 5⅛ pence for Fair Uplands, and 5 pence for Middling Uplands. The demand closed moderate.

Of the sales of the week, 1000 bales were to speculators and 2000 bales for export. The imports of the week were 11,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.

The speculative demand for Breadstuffs in the Liverpool market had ceased, and prices were tending downward. The closing quotations were, for Western Canal, ——; and Ohio, hands 35 6d. Yellow Corn 44 and White 44, establishing a slight decline in all descriptions. For Wheat nothing there was but a moderate demand, at prices rather in favor of buyers.

State of Trade.

The reports of the Manchester market indicate a slight decline in all descriptions of manufactured goods.

Provisions.

For Lard, in the Liverpool market, prices were fair and holders were firm with moderate sales to the trade. Provisions generally were unchanged in prices, and dull.

SHIP BUILDING AT OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.—We learn from the Ocean Springs Gazette, that a fine schooner the Oceana owned and built by Mr John Rodrigues, was launched at that place on Tuesday last. The Gazette says the Ocean Springs possesses many advantages for ship-building. Timber is abundant in the vicinity.

We learn from the Mobile papers of Sunday that the Alabama river had commenced rising, and the larger class of boats had began their trips.

General Intelligence.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending at 5 o'clock Saturday evening:

Number in Hospital last week	176
Admitted	19
Discharged	17
Died	1

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, *Judge Cotton*.—Monday the trial of the following cases was taken up:

I proceed upon a statement prepared by the heirs, and an attempt on their behalf on the 1st to dispose of the important cause appealing to the best of my judgment and without prejudice, a sterling to the law in the case. I regret to say it is my conviction that the law applicable in this case will not permit me to adjudge for the right. This unfortunately is a question of principle and entirely free from principles of abstract justice which I will endeavor to apply in the fairest manner possible. I am bound to say that the law is in favor of the defendant. Yet there is a principle involved in the case

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Details of Foreign News.

BY THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

Almost the only intelligence of interest brought by this arrival is to be found in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the conduct of the war has been discussed in a spirit very much the reverse of favorable to the Government.

Most of the nations of Europe are placing their armies on a war footing. Opinion changes several times a day as to the prospect of an early peace.

As hopes of a speedy settlement recede, fears of an extension of the area of hostilities increase, and in Paris it is no uncommon to remark that spring will see a French army marching on the Rhine.

Messrs. B. Thompson, of Liverpool, have suspended payment in £60,000, chiefly owing to losses in the Australian trade.

Various minister rumors were in circulation on Liverpool change, to the effect that a number of other heavy failures are imminent.

Hope, Sugar & Co., London, have suspended in £100,000.

Turtle & Sharp, iron dealers, New Cumnock, Scotland, have also suspended for a large amount.

Siege of Sebastopol.

In the night, between the 11th and 12th, 150 Russians made a sortie, but were driven back, after a hand-to-hand fight of some minutes. They left in our works 7 killed and 2 prisoners wounded. Of ours was 5 wounded.

JANUARY 12.—Considerable reinforcements reached the Allies. Liprandi has again advanced his outposts to the Tchernaya. 40,000 Russians, with eighty guns, were said to be at Perekop.

Letters of 12th January state that the Flagstaff Battery had been mined by the French, who only waited a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

Sickness was on the increase in the camps. Menschikoff is reported to have said, "Our troops may rest. Generals January, February and March will fight our battles far better than we can."

A letter from Odessa of the 9th in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says that the Russians have taken all the necessary measures for assuming the offensive in the Crimea.

It was positively asserted that Omar Pacha's force would begin operations on the 18th January, by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast towards the Alma and the Belbek.

A despatch from Admiral Brust, of date January 13th, thus reports progress: "The cold has been pretty sharp the past few days. Since yesterday the weather is milder, and the snow has thawed, though the wind is still from the north."

Another despatch which arrived at Marseilles, January 23d, stated that the Allies had not undertaken anything new in the Crimea, as they were waiting until the Turkish Army had all arrived at Eupatoria. No battle had been fought, as was reported. The besieged had repaired and re-occupied the quarantine fort. General Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, of the 20th says, that the exertions made to send large bodies of troops to the Crimea from the Danube are incessant. General Gortschakoff, on the 5th, ordered General Luders to make a diversion into Dobrudscha in order to prevent, if possible, the Turks from leaving Varna for the Crimea. This order led to the movement of General Paulof, on the 8th and 9th. Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate themselves at Perekop, so as to be towards advance on Eupatoria and attack the place by assault if necessary.

A letter from Kamiesch, of January 5th, says: "The batteries of mortars of the French army cause considerable annoyance to the Russians, who have retreated in great numbers toward Simpheropol."

Menschikoff's Latest.

JANUARY 17.—The following dispatch is published from St. Petersburgh, 25th January, [illegible] received from Prince Menschikoff under date January 17:

"The siege operations do not advance. Two successful night sorties were made on the 15th and 16th January. We took 14 English and 9 French prisoners. The Allies lost a considerable number in killed. Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by the Allies, who employ them to carry provisions, provisions, and other loads from Balaklava."

Position of Prussia.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes news from Berlin, but without guaranteeing its authenticity, that the Allies have decided not to allow Prussia to participate in the Vienna Conference, except on the following conditions:

1. That Prussia accede to the treaty of December 2.

2. That she does not oppose the demand made by Austria for the mobilization of the federal contingents.

3. That she herself shall mobilise a force of 200,000.

On the other hand Prussia claims a right to participate in these conferences, in her capacity as a great European power, and because she was a contracting party to the treaties which are under revision. Prussia has therefore sent a despatch to the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London, against the validity of any resolutions that are passed without her participation in the conference.

Great Britain.

Both Houses of Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday evening, the 23d, after the adjournment.

In the House of Lords the sitting was occupied with discussions on the subject of issuing warrants to the army in the Crimea. The points at issue were chiefly as to the shortfall to be issued to the whole army, or only to those who have distinguished themselves under fire.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice that on Friday, the 2d of February, he will move the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of the House the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by her Majesty's Government with very inadequate means, and without due caution or sufficient inquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the enterprise have led to the most disastrous result."

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard questioned Mr. Vernon Smith, President of the Council "whether he would lay on the table the correspondence that had taken place with the Powers, with reference to the treaty of the 2d of December, 1854, and especially any document communicated to the Government concerning the interpretation put by the British and French Governments on the four points—not for negotiation, but for acceptance?"

Lord John Russell could not say whether or not the correspondence could be laid on the table. He would, however, state generally what had occurred with respect to the four points. In this state the question stands at present. At the end of November, the Austrian Government, through their Minister at Vienna, declared their acceptance of what are called the four points. On the 2d of December, a treaty was signed by France, England and Austria, and on the 15th of December, a meeting was held by the Ministers of France, England and Austria, at Vienna, with Baron Meusebach, the Minister of Bavaria. At that meeting the French Minister read, on the part of his Government, and of the Governments of England and Austria, the interpretation which those powers put on the four points, and which should be considered as the basis of negotiation.

I will mention only (said Lord John Russell) that, with respect to the third point, it was proposed that the interpretation to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Prince Gortschakoff stated that he would not agree to the proposed interpretation of the Four Points, but that he [illegible] Russian Government would [illegible] Count Buol that he had [illegible] and on the 7th or 8th of January the meeting was held at which Prince Gortschakoff [illegible] Minister for Foreign Affairs, [illegible] which he said he had received the views of his [illegible]

France.

The *Moniteur* has several congratulatory articles on the remarkable success of the loan. Not less than 1,700,000,000 francs—if we may believe the statements—have been placed at the disposal of the Government, which asked no more than 5,000,000, and the number of subscribers is 177,000, a large proportion of whom are for sums under or not much over 500 francs.

Generals Pelissier, Rivet and Devilliers have left for the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* publishes the bill adopted by the Legislative Corps calling out 140,000 men of the class of 1854.

Symbolical of the good understanding that at present exists between France and Austria, Count Buol has received the grand cross of legion of honor; and M. Drouyn de L'Huys has been decorated with the grand cross of the order of St. Stephen of Austria.

Spain.

Accounts from various parts of Spain give indications of an approaching Carlist insurrection.

Reports are spread that Cabrera has entered Spain, but they are, as yet, doubtful.

Senor Sovillano, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and is succeeded by M. Mailos.

On the 19th of January a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was brought forward in the Cortes, and, after some discussion, was rejected by 186 votes against 68.

Austria.

Activity continues exhibited in the War Department.

Baron Bruckgartner has resigned the Ministry of Finance and Commerce. He will be succeeded by Baron Bruck, who, in turn, will be succeeded as Minister at Constantinople by Baron Koller.

China.

Telegraphic accounts from China, of date December 12, mention a slight rise in the rate of exchange, tending to increase the shipments of silver from Britain. The export of tea to date was 44,000,000 pounds, and as the total, which lately showed a deficiency, has thus reached an amount exactly equal to the export up to the corresponding period of last year, and no supplies are coming from Canton, the shipments from Foochow and Shanghai must have been unexpectedly active. Of silk the export was 26,000 bales, against 28,000 last year, and the stock at Shanghai was only 1000 bales, of inferior quality.

Political affairs in the South were in a position more critical than ever, and the Canton authorities had applied officially for assistance to the American and English Consuls, with what result is not stated, although it is to be presumed all interference will be avoided. No province had arrived from the interior, and the trade of the port was completely suspended. The long-vexed question as to the payment of the arrears of export duties on tea, at Shanghai, claimed by the Imperial Government, in the absence of all power to collect them, is stated to have been settled, as far as the Americans are concerned, by an agreement to pay up one-third.

From Buenos Ayres.

By the arrival at New York of dates have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 24th December. The news in regard to the progress of the civil war in the Argentine Confederation is interesting. A battle had taken place of late between the Buenos Ayrean forces under Gen. Hornos, and the troops of Urquiza, in which the latter were defeated and put to flight. We make the following extract from the bulletin of the victorious General:

In this defeat, Mr. Minister, the enemy have been completely demoralized, leaving on the field of battle about twenty killed, including two chiefs and eight officers, along with them a considerable number of wounded, to whom several hats have been left in the adjacent villages. All their baggage, two pieces of artillery, and about one hundred new lances, upwards of 200 muskets, a number of swords, the regimental colors, several tents, all their papers and correspondence, etc., etc.

On our side we have the deplored loss of ten cavalry and two infantry soldiers killed, and 19 soldiers and officers wounded, with several individuals missing, dispersed among the thickets during the charges and interminable pursuits.

The papers of Buenos Ayres appear to despair of an immediate peace with Urquiza, who has been crowned and installed, just as he is acknowledged the legal President of the Confederation by all the provinces except Buenos Ayres, this is not likely soon to take place.

Trade with all ports still with heavy arrivals from the United States and several cargoes had been shipped to the Pacific, rather than submit to the ruling low prices, or wait for a favorable change.

A DELEGATION OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS ON THEIR WAY TO WASHINGTON.—We were this morning honored by a visit from the celebrated Grand Sachem of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, Pah-to-way-gee-shik; or, rendered into English, "Hole-in-the-day." He was accompanied by Edward Ashquam, a blood cousin, and a most intelligent and accomplished half-breed, who acted as interpreter. This is the first time for so great a distance he has made an excursion into pale faces, and, of course, he was much that is strange to him. Hole-in-the-day is the son of a distinguished chief of the same name, who died about eighteen years ago. His age is about twenty-five years. His height five feet ten inches, weight about one hundred and sixty pounds, and certainly as fine a looking specimen of the aboriginal as we ever saw. He is represented by the interpreter to be very wise, of great weight in council, and an orator remarkable in the line of his people.

He has had many bloody fights with the Sioux, and he arrived at St. Paul's with a band of about 200 warriors. A very considerable number of the braves of this tribe armed, congregated in front of the hotel where Hole-in-the-day was stopping, and he sent out to have inquiry made what they desired in thus congregating. The answer was, that they wished to look upon the renowned chief of the Chippewas. He said if that were all, they should be gratified, and accordingly, he went to the balcony, where his savage enemies gazed long and earnestly upon him. He then sent word, that if there were any chiefs or braves wished to see him he should be happy to receive them in his room. Five came forward, left their arms in the hall of the hotel, and paid a visit to him. Though they could not converse they smoked the pipe of peace, and after a brief visit took their departure. Governor Sherman, anticipating disturbance, had the Sioux removed eight miles from the city.

Accompanied by this great chief, there are five other chiefs, who will go with him to Washington, where they will treat for the disposal of their lands. The United States interpreter, Truman Warren, accompanies the delegation. The names of these distinguished sons of the forest are as follows:

Pah-go-way-gha ahif; or, "Hole-in-the-day."
Ah-yuh-jah-we-ghe; or, "Crossing Sky."
Qua we-ban-dosh; or, "Bad Boy."
Ka-gwa-dosh; or, "Swift Sailor."
Kah-kish-ke-we-gwim; or, "Crow Feather."
Mah-squa-way-ganing; br, "Dying Echo."

It will be remembered that this tribe of Indians treated with their White Father last summer, and disposed of a large body of land on the North-western shores of Lake Superior. Hole-in-the-day thought that the terms of the treaty were not advantageous, yet signed it. He now goes to Washington, by invitation, to confer with this Government in regard to disposing of a large body of land which immediately surrounds the head-waters of the Mississippi river. The head-quarters of the tribe are about six miles north of Crow-Wing, and one hundred and fifty north of St. Paul's. (Cleveland Plaindealer, Feb 8.

FEARFUL DEATH.—A French paper says that a workman engaged in digging a well near Bayeux, was recently buried by the fall of a large body of earth. A shaft was immediately sunk through the fallen material to the depth at which the man was supposed to be, and excavations were made in every direction from the bottom, in the hope of rescuing him from death. Soon his voice was heard calling to them, and although they could not tell from what direction it came, they continued their labors, until he was found imbedded in a quantity of wood-work a few feet above the place where they had commenced their search. The upper part of his body was free, but the lower portion was so fast jammed that all efforts to extricate him were ineffectual. Every effort would cause a fall of sand which endangered the lives of the workmen. The work was finally given over in despair; but after an interval of several hours, five gallant men volunteered to make a last attempt to rescue their unfortunate fellow laborer.

They descended and set to work with renewed energy. They excavated enormous quantities of sand, and passing in the end-over to pull him out. Their united efforts did not move him an inch, and at length finding themselves useless to continue their efforts and unable to do more, they left the pit. The man was then without hope, resigned to his fate which awaited him. The suspension of work was then formally ordered by the priest, the hope which had lingered in the hearts of the bystanders was abandoned, and the engineers proceeded to take measures for preserving the adjacent houses from damage in case the earth near the shaft should give way. Nothing more was seen or heard of the doomed one—nothing was known of the secret of his last agonies as he waited the approach of death to that lonely pit.

The number of musical instruments manufactured in Saxony is truly enormous. Two small villages (Seorichen and Klingenthal) alone send off yearly about 10 000 pianos, at 5 to 10 thalers; 200 dozen at 1200 thalers; 1 dozen at 4 000 thalers; 300 dozen at 1200 thalers; 10 dozen at 600 thalers; altogether 12 810 dozen realize at 44 400 thalers. They also export 2 643 dozen guitars at 22 800 thalers; 6 000 double basses at 4 000 thalers; 2 000 violoncellos at 5 000 thalers, and strings to the amount of 60 000 thalers. The finest part are sent out of Germany, but where in all the world 31 500 guitars, manufactured anonally, go to, we are at a loss to find out.

An interesting archæological discovery has just been made at Conligny, near Beaumont, of a Roman tomb containing a large earthen vase, in which was another of glass of a square form. The contents of this consisted of bones, ashes two rings, and four Roman coins—one of Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius, and the other three of Lucilla the sister of Commodus. Between these lay a lozenge ring with the inscription, Vita Amor, and on the agoden ring, set with a ruby, and a clasp set with jewels. These trinkets denoted the tomb to be that of a woman. All these objects have been bought by the Cantonal Museum of Lausanne.

A despatch of the 12th from Cleveland, Ohio, stated that an engine and six freight cars were thrown off the track and down an embankment at Conneaut, and two men severely injured.

The Mormon Temple, begun at Salt Lake City, will be much larger than the temple built by the Mormons at Nauvoo. It will require ten years to complete it, and will cost several to millions of dollars.

AMERICANS IN PERU.—It is stated that fifty Americans (disappointed gold hunters) participated in the late revolution in Peru. Gen Castilla, the successful hero, in his dispatches, is represented to have stated that the Americans did nearly all the fighting.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MARBLE.—Dr. Benjamin Workman, in a lecture before the Natural History society of Montreal, mentioned that a process has recently been discovered, by which slate may be rendered white in color and made to take a polish like alabaster or Carrara marble; this transformation is produced by the use of certain chemicals and the application of friction, and while adding greatly to the value of the slate, is unattended by any heavy outlay. The process was first made public at the London exhibition, and has been patented.

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The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE respectfully announce that the present number contains the conclusion of the "Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte," which have so long formed an important portion of the Magazine. They have made arrangements to supply its place with articles which they hope will prove equally attractive. Among these already in course of preparation are the following:

I. DOMESTICITIES OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS, illustrated from original drawings by our most eminent artists. The biography of Andrew Jackson, to be the number for January, is the first of the series, which will include the principal heroes of our two wars with Great Britain. Among the articles already prepared are Biographies of Putnam and Marion.

II. ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN SCENERY, LIFE, AND MANNERS. The article, "Virginia Illustrated," in the present number, will give an idea of the scope and design of this series. Papers and illustrations have been engaged from our most accomplished authors and artists. They will present in succession delineations of the scenery and social peculiarities of every section of our country.

III. THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—This series will be prepared by the author of the papers already published upon "Sugar" and "Cotton." The illustrations will comprise the most interesting features in the cultivation and preparation of our principal agricultural staples.

IV. NARRATIVES OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPEDITIONS.—The series will embrace accounts of the principal exploring expeditions sent out from this country. They will, in all cases be prepared from papers, and illustrated by drawings furnished by those who have taken part in the enterprises. The first article of this series, which will appear in the number for March, will contain the commencement of the "Narrative of the Dutien Expedition," under command of Lieut. Strain.

V. VOYAGES, TRAVELS AND SKETCHES in various parts of the world. To this department papers have been engaged, and are now prepared, and in course of preparation by different authors, relating to China, Madras, Java, the Malay countries, Russia and Brasil. No expense will be spared to produce for the articles a series of superb illustrations, in most cases after drawings by the authors themselves.

VI. SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS SKETCHES IN EUROPE by the accomplished and spirited author of "Sights and Principles Abroad." These will be accompanied by numerous characteristic illustrations. The opening article of this series appears in the present number, and presents a graphic view of life and morals in Italy, showing the effects of Romanism on society.

VII. THE HOLY LAND AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES.—This series of elaborately illustrated articles, by Jacob Abbott, will be still further continued.

VIII. ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The article upon Alligators, in the December number, is a specimen of the style and manner of illustration in which a large number of subjects belonging to this department will be treated.

IX. CONSULAR EXPERIENCES.—A series of papers by our Consuls abroad. The first of these sketches, by Donald G. Mitchell, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," giving an account of his consulship at Venice, will appear in an early number.

X. MEMOIRS OF THE REIGNING DYNASTIES OF EUROPE.—The brilliant paper in the number for January, upon the "House of Romanoff," will be followed by others upon the various European dynasties. The next paper of this series will give the "Memoirs of the Spanish Bourbons." These memoirs present a vivid picture of the characters of those monarchs who claim to reign by "Divine Right."

XI. In addition to the different series of illustrations enumerated above, the Publishers have made ample arrangements for papers upon subjects of general and current interest. Illustrations will be profusely furnished wherever the value of the paper will be at all enhanced by them. Besides the foregoing series of articles, the pages of the Magazine will be filled with [illegible] and miscellaneous matter, furnished by American writers, or selected from the whole field of Foreign literature. The Editorial Department will preserve the same distinguished features that Oasy Chair has so long characterized it. The Publishers are confident that this programme of a portion of their arrangements for the present year will be accepted by the public as evidence of their determination and ability to make their Magazine the most interesting and valuable, as well as the most widely circulated periodical in the world.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents per number. Nine Volumes are now ready.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

fe3-3t

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to the 15th of March next, directed to them at Mansfield, for building the Mansfield Female College. A description and full specifications of the house can be seen in the office of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, in the office of the Caddo *Gazette*, in Shreveport, and in the office of the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Satisfactory guarantees will be required of the contracting party.

GEORGE C. BURNS,
LEWIS PHILLIPS,
W. W. BELL,
Mansfield DeSoto Parish, La. Jan. 27, 1855. fl0-4t

Alabama Centenary Institute.

THE EXERCISES of this long established and popular Institution will commence on

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

FACULTY.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Rev. A. H. Marshall, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. B. F. Lashlett, Professor of Mathematics and Belles Lettres.
M. A. Stanis, Professor of the Natural Sciences.
Mons. Jules Beaby, Member of the Royal Academy of Paris, Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. Louisa Ferguson, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss Ellen E. Lashlett, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, A. M., Principal.
John W. Dunklin, A. M., Associate.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Thos. G. Brand, A. M., Principal.
Assistant.

This institution is situated in Summerfield, Alabama—as healthy a location, we believe, as there is in all the South. It is under the guidance and instruction of an able and experienced Faculty. No one of the Professors or Teachers, whose names appear above, needs the support of a recommendation.

Heretofore all the departments have been under the superintendence of Dr Mitchell; but it has been thought best by the Trustees and Faculty to place each department under a separate jurisdiction. Accordingly, Dr. Mitchell will hereafter devote his whole time and his distinguished talents to the Female College. With him will be associated three experienced Professors, and as many Ladies as the circumstances may require.

One of the Professorships is now vacant, but it is certain to be filled before the beginning of the ensuing session, by some gentleman of established reputation.

The Trustees most confidently invite a comparison of the advantages thus presented to parents for the education of their daughters, with those afforded by any female College in the South.

The Male Academy, under the direction of Professor PRO, aided by Professor Dunklin, (and others if necessary) cannot fail to secure and retain a large share of the public patronage.

The Preparatory School has been placed under the charge of Professor Bragg, in order that the children may be properly trained and prepared to enter the higher departments of the Institute. A new building for it is already under contract. The buildings of the Female College are also being greatly enlarged and improved. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars will be expended in purchasing and furnishing them.

The Trustees and friends of the Institute have resolved to leave nothing undone to place it above every similar institution in the country.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary of the Board.

N. B.—The Trustees have thought proper, from motives of economy, to require the young ladies to dress in uniform, except in the school-room, and strictly forbid the wearing of any jewelry except a plain breastpin.

The uniform for winter is green worsted; for summer, white muslin. aug1—tm26

Mrs. M. W. Reid's Seminary,

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is still open for the reception of pupils wishing to pursue a regular and efficient course of study.

MUSIC, DRAWING, and other elegant accomplishments receive their due share of attention. ja6 tf

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Ross's Southern School Reader,

FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, CONTAINS 552 pages. It passed through its first edition in less than one month from its issue, and its THIRD THOUSAND in less than one year.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Published by J. B. STEEL, 60 Canal Street—Natchez, Miss. J. Warner—Vicksburg, Miss. M. Emanuel—Mobile, Ala. J. K. Randall & Co—Montgomery, Ala.

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au11

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We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and mote well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be.

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W. A. Broadwell & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city.

feb10tf

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS to A. J. WRIGHT & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

Having commenced a COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. WRIGHT & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which notice will be given, and subsequently our business arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as [illegible]

We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. H. BROADWELL, W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

A. J. WRIGHT.

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For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to

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dec9 1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE,

ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conference have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which, we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of Superb Apparatus.

The Dormitory System has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We take pleasure in announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Gilan F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. F. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. Haich, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School, under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by Mr. N. F. Bemis.

Tuition in College per session.....$25 00.
Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once.).....$5 00.

S. C. POSEY, Chairman.
W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS.
W. T. HAWKINS.
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. D. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan 13, 1855. ja17

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

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JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO have in store and are receiving regularly from the European and American markets their usual supplies of cassimmbe Goods, viz:

PRINTED GOODS, comprising Calicoes of various styles and qualities; Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Barages, &c.

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jul NEW ORLEANS.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—Madison County, Mississippi.—Mississippi Conference.

FACULTY.

Rev. J. W. Sullivan, A. M., President and Professor of Moral and Natural Science and Mathematics.
Charles J. Mims, A. M., Professor of Modern and French.
Mrs. M. A. Sullivan, Instructress in English Literature and Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Caroline H. Edwards, Instructress in Grammar and History.
Miss M. A. Dove, Teacher in Preparatory Department.

The Spring Session will open on Wednesday, the 28th of February. feb 8—tf

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the citizens of Mansfield a Committee to devise arrangements for the establishment of a Female Collegiate Institute of a high character, take great pleasure in communicating to the public throughout our own and the adjoining States, the adoption of a plan, which we trust will satisfy the desires of the most sanguine friends of education.

Dr. H. C. Thweatt, (well-known throughout the state as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South) has been engaged as President of the Institution. The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweatt is a member, a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield having subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, a very spacious building adapted to all the wants of the institution, will very soon be put in process of erection, at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. In the meantime, the Female Academy, already completed, will be used for the purposes of the school. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages essential to the acquirement of a polished education, may rest assured, that no school can be found in the South-West better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweatt to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of learning as may be found necessary. To

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 5.
WHOLE NUMBER 213.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1855.

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OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

OLD HYMNS.

The favorito hymn, "Jerusalem, my happy homo," has been ascribed to the 17th century. A writer in "Excelsior," however, traces it back, through various South, English and French publications, to Augustino's "Meditations." Somo of the changes aro as follows:

(A. D. 1700.)

O, mother dear, Jerusalem,
When shall I come to thee?
When shall my sorrows have an end?
Thy joys when shall I see?

(1650.)

Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
Would God I were in thee!
O, that my sorrows had an end,
Thy joys that I might see!

(1601.)

Hierusalem, thy joys divine,
Noe joys may be compared to them;
Noe people blessed noe as thine,
Noe cittie like Hierusalem!

This old hymn has, in somo versions, eight, nineteen, twenty, twenty-six and sixty stanzas.—*Norton's Gazette.*

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE REVEREND DOCTOR BEAUMONT.

Many of your readers will be aware of the sudden death of this distinguished and popular minister. Though belonging to the English Wesleyan denomination, he was so generally known that we are convinced a few observations on his life and character will not be considered inappropriate.

We believe the late Dr. Beaumont was himself the son of a Wesleyan minister, who will be mainly remembered as the composer of some very beautiful melodies. In common with the sons of many Wesleyan ministers, the Doctor received the rudiments of his education at the well known Kingswood School, founded by Mr. Wesley, and on leaving that institution was apprenticed, if we mistake not, to a druggist. On completing the term of his servitude, having been the subject of deep religious impressions during its course, he offered himself as a candidate for the Christian ministry among the Wesleyans, and received his first appointment from the Conference of that body in 1813. Two several years he occupied comparatively unimportant stations, though even then his preaching was rich in promise; but the effect was, unfortunately, marred by an unconquerable impediment, amounting to a confirmed stutter in his enunciation, and which was supposed to be occasioned by some natural defect in the construction of the palate. Indeed, so painful was this impediment, that many who have heard his early public efforts have been astonished in listening to his later eloquence, and have not been slow to express their wonder at the almost entire victory persevering use, aided by some scientific appliance, had enabled him to obtain over it. In 1819 he was stationed in Scotland, and soon after entered himself as a student in one of the universities, pursuing the "humanity course" in conjunction with his ministerial duties, and in due time took the degree as Master of Arts. During a subsequent residence in Edinburgh, having directed his attention to physic, he received the diploma as Doctor of Medicine. It was, we learn, while stationed in Scotland that his pulpit talents became generally appreciated, and that he began to be looked upon as one of the rising stars in the Wesleyan connexion. On his return to England, in 1824, his fame as a preacher speedily grew, and it continued steadily to advance, till at length it rivalled that of his most able contemporaries, and rendered him latterly the most popular orator of his own denomination; and it is while in the meridian of that popularity that his sun has suddenly gone down. On Sunday morning, the 21st of January, 1855, in the midst of a crowded congregation at Hull, while conducting with his accustomed energy those sacred services in which he delighted, he fell into the arms of death, leaving behind him a name which will be embalmed in the memory of thousands, which will live long in Methodistic tradition, and which will be honorably mentioned in the archives of the religious body to which he belonged. To die on the floor of the House of Lords was the startling but appropriate end of a Chatham, and to expire in the pulpit was the no less fitting termination of the earthly career of a Beaumont.

We feel that to do justice, and nothing but justice to his character as a public speaker, is both a delicate and difficult task. We will, however, endeavor to form as accurate an estimate on the subject as our critical abilities, such as they are, will allow. As a preacher, the matter or *substratum* of his discourse was both eminently evangelical and solid, not failing to exhibit prominently the doctrinal peculiarities of Methodism. These peculiarities, however, in his hand were divested of that technical phraseology which is usually associated with them, and frequently bore to very many minds an appearance of novelty, or at least of freshness. His discourses were not distinguished by any remarkable profundity of thought, and yet he often displayed a power of generalization which bespoke no inconsiderable intellectual depth. No extraordinary logical acumen was visible in him, nor did he usually deal in nice metaphysical distinctions; and yet he had sufficient reasoning power to render the arguments he advanced clear, sound, and often effective. But one thing which rendered him so captivating was the astonishing brilliancy of his imagination, and the magnificent affluence and splendor of his imagery. In these respects he almost equaled Jeremy Taylor, reveling himself and making his hearers revel in a crowd of bold and beautiful figures. The fertility and felicity of his illustrations, too, were beyond those of most other orators. They were derived in abundance from nature, science, art and theology. Perhaps he manifested some preference for illustrations suggested by his studies in particular branches of natural philosophy, but generally speaking the whole world of matter and of mind seemed ready for his use. And then his vocabulary was probably as extensive as that of any living man; indeed, there was occasionally a redundancy in his language which was favorable neither to precision nor effect. Add to this that he was of an ardent temperament, and considerable physical energy, which, combined, produced frequently a violence in his manner of delivery which, though aiding his popularity with the multitude, was nevertheless sometimes so excessive as to constitute in the eyes of men of taste a decided blemish on his oratory. But, beyond all these, he unquestionably possessed the undefinable and unacquirable faculty of genius. This was his most distinguishing characteristic, and its sudden flashes threw a new light on time-worn topics; startling, amazing, fascinating and instructing his hearers. And thus gifted he was a great man; and well he used his powers. There was no indolence about him, as there is about many men of genius; for in journeys and labors he was probably more abundant than, with one exception, any minister of the very itinerant connection with which he was identified. Whether, too, in the pulpit, or on the platform, or in the lecture room, you could perceive both the sweat of his brain and the sweat of his brow. And, to crown the whole, he labored both physically and intellectually, not for himself but for others. Though possessing powers which, in their positions both in the establishment and in the world would have probably procured for him an ample income, he contented himself with the comparatively scanty provision afforded by his denomination, even to their greatest men, and expended his energies and his life in endeavoring to do good. He adhered faithfully to the church of his first choice in spite of temptation to leave her, and through both good and evil report. Such a man was worthy of at least as great honor as he ever received from his own people, and his death ought to throw thousands into mourning. The words of David in reference to Abner are applicable to the occasion: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen in Israel?"

Dr. Beaumont is reported to have been a liberal in Methodist politics, and to have held a position in its Conference analogous to that of the leader of the Opposition in Parliament. He is represented as being bold and skillful in debate, if not occasionally even fierce. He never stooped to low game; fearlessly and honorably spoke out his mind before the face of his antagonists; almost invariably commanded attention; sometimes delighted his auditory by his wit, sometimes scorched by his sarcasm, sometimes confounded by his argument, and sometimes dazzled and overwhelmed by his impetuous eloquence, not unfrequently creating a storm of applause or disapprobation unusual in such an assembly. Whatever opinion may be entertained by different parties as to the quality of his ecclesiastical views, all will admit that he was a manly opponent, never skulking into holes and corners to pour out his complaints, receiving a hard blow with as good a grace as he dealt one, and all the generous hearted among his ministerial brethren will regret that his plume will no longer wave in the thick of their intellectual conflicts. Faults he doubtless had, for he was human; but take him all in all, we shall rarely "look upon his like again."

Our readers will have perceived that we do not consider his oratory to have been without its blemishes. The intonations of his voice were sometimes far from agreeable; his distribution of emphasis was somewhat too liberal, and his vehemence was often unnecessarily great. But his eloquence was his own, and possessed beauties which more than counter balanced its defects. It often rushed on like a mountain torrent, flashing and sparkling in its headlong course, and carrying away on its foaming tide all who came within its reach. Sometimes it produced an electric effect, and one might see the vibration of its shock run through a vast congregation. Occasionally, too, it was soft, tender and pathetic, but in its very gentleness it often had a power like the rod of Moses, and so smote the rock of many hardened hearts that they gushed forth in tears. Rich and poor, learned and illiterate, alike felt its magic. Its fame brought a Bishop of the established church within the walls of a Wesleyan Chapel, and the late Sir Robert Peel listened to it with marked attention and approbation. Often it compelled multitudes to bow before it like the trees of the forest to a mighty rushing wind, and on one occasion it made them so far forget themselves as to cry out, "Go on," at the apparent termination of a magnificent discourse. But that eloquent tongue is now motionless, and that "pleasant voice which was as a very lovely song" is hushed forever!

We understand that a movement is in progress among the friends of the deceased for making a better provision for the helpless members of his bereaved family than he was able to make. We wish it success.

England, Feb. 1, 1855. X. Y. Z.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

UNIFORMITY OF WORSHIP.

"*Question* 1. What direction shall be given for the establishment of uniformity in public worship among us on the Lord's Day?

"*Answer* 1. Let the morning service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of a chapter out of the Old Testament, and another out of the new, and preaching.

"2. Let the afternoon service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of one or two chapters out of the Bible, and preaching.

"3. Let the evening service consist of singing, prayer and preaching.

"4. * * * Let the Lord's prayer also be used on all occasions of public worship, including the first prayer and the apostolic benediction, 2 Cor., xiii., 14, in dismissing the congregation."—See Discipline, chap. iii., Sec. vi., pp. 104, 105, new edition.

By the above extract it will be seen that our Church has made provision for uniformity in public worship on the Lord's Day throughout our wide-spread connection in this country. It is needless to say that such a provision is an essential element in church organization, and an important and distinctive feature in ecclesiastical economy. This is known and admitted by every one. The conduct of public worship is the great business of the Church, and it therefore becomes a part of the organization, as well as the duty of every ecclesiastical body, to prescribe the manner and order of worship to be observed among them. On this principle the Methodist Church has acted in the adoption of the above rule, and that it should be uniformly observed is manifest to all.

Methodism, in all its important and distinctive features, is a unit—everywhere the same. Its itinerancy, doctrines, general rules, class meetings and love feasts are the same in every part of this country, and Europe also; the Calvinistic fragment in Great Britain is, perhaps, the only exception.

According to the design of Mr. Wesley, as set forth in the original form given to the Church in the United States, and from the provisions of the Discipline at the head of this article, we see that uniformity of worship has been designed and provided for. But what is our practice, and how near do we come to it, is a question worth looking into. Whatever may be our boasted unity in other things, in this there is none. From the bishops down our variance from the course prescribed is more common than the observance of it; insomuch that the observance has become the exception, and the breach of it the common custom.

It was the good fortune of the writer of this article to be present at the late General Conference, held in Columbus, Ga., and to hear several of the bishops and some of the most prominent ministers composing that body preach during the session; and even there the same disregard to the rule was common. It is true I did not hear them all, nor could any one well do so, for almost every pulpit in the city was occupied by our ministers, and often at the same time. But as far as my observation extended, the neglect of the course prescribed by the Discipline was common. Indeed, no one who did not know of the existence of such a rule would ever have supposed, from the course pursued, that such a rule existed. In some instances one of the lessons was omitted, in others both; so that a morning's service on the Lord's Day would pass away, and not a portion of the Word of God be read, except the text; and this occurred on one occasion when a bishop ministered! And, with two or three exceptions, the Lord's prayer was omitted in every service I attended. How can we expect our ministers generally, and especially the younger part of our ministry, to have respect for this rule, or any other pertaining to the order of the Church, when such a custom becomes common among us? If the example of our distinguished and venerable men is against the rule, our veneration inclines us to respect the example more than the rule, and thus it is many are misled. With all due regard for our elder brethren, and "those who have the rule over us," we feel that this is an evil, and ought to be corrected. Our laymen have observed it and complained.

In these days, when so many are claiming to be independent of old landmarks, and boasting of their freedom from conventional usages, are we not liable, by such a course, to foster and strengthen that disposition? And may not those so inclined plead the examples here referred to, and argue the right to persist in their own course, making their cases a precedent, from which discord, if not disaster, may flow?

It is not our province nor our purpose, in this article, to discuss the propriety of the rule regulating public worship on the Lord's Day among us; but we may add just here that any one acquainted with the history of Church, or the custom of the early preachers of Christianity, including the great Teacher himself, can at a single glance discover the propriety of the course recommended by our Discipline, and that the usage has both antecedent and Scripture to sustain it. But from the latitude we have allowed ourselves, we have fallen into a habit that in many instances public worship is conducted, even on the Sabbath, without the least regard to this rule, and that, too, in some of our most populous cities. But seldom is the Lord's prayer heard in some of our pulpits, and to hear the benediction in the simple apostolic form, as in 2 Cor., xiii., 14, is truly refreshing.

In connection with this subject, and by way of illustration, I will relate an incident that occurred in one of our Southern Conferences a few years ago. Shortly after the General Conference adopted the regulation in reference to receiving probationers into full membership, (Chap. iii., Sec. I, Ans. 3d, pp. 96, 97,) a preacher was complained of by his P. E. for the course he pursued in carrying out that regulation. That he previously notified the members of his charge that on a certain day he would administer the "ecclesiastical oath and swear them into membership." Of course such a notice excited no little degree of curiosity among the good people round about that region. Accordingly, when the day arrived, he called them up, (some of whom had been in the church long previous to any rule requiring formal notion on that subject,) and proceeded, as he told them, to administer the "ecclesiastical oath, and to swear them in." It afforded no little amusement at his expense, while it proved a source of mortification to many of the body, as well as to the members of that charge, who had been made unwilling actors in such a farce.

Another case not long since occurred in reference to the same thing, which if not as absurd, was equally foreign from the design and custom of our Church. A minister of high repute, in charge of a very important station, advertised that on a certain day the "confirmation of the members on probation would take place." And, accordingly, at the appointed hour, and in the presence of the whole congregation, and under that term, and as near as possible to the rite, without the laying on of hands, the thing took place; and some of the members speak of it as the time when they were confirmed.

Now the only difference between the two, in our opinion, was a matter of taste. One preferred the forensic style or form, while the other preferred the prelatic style and form of procedure, but each was equally foreign from the design of the Discipline.

These and similar occurrences grow out of a want of uniformity of action among the conductors of public worship. If our rule on that subject is to become obsolete, let it be left out of the book, as unfit for our independent and "progressive age." Let it go, as did the clause on "high heads and enormous bonnets," with some other rubbish that savored too much of the fashion of the age when they were adopted. But if the rule is right, founded on the ancient usage of the people of God, and supported by fair Scriptural inference, let it stand, let it be recognized as binding, and give it the influence of the example of our bishops and distinguished ministers, and we shall soon secure what we so much desire—uniformity in public worship."

OBSERVER.

ELOQUENCE.

Eloquence is not only the art of addressing men in public, it is the gift of strong feeling, accurate thought, extensive knowledge, splendor of imagination, force of expression, and the power of communicating, in written or spoken language, to other men, the idea, the feeling, the conviction of truth, the admiration for the beautiful, the disposition to uprightness, the enthusiasm for virtue, the devotion to duty, the heroic love of country, and the faith in immortality which make men honorable—the feeling heart, the clear head, the sound judgment, the popular knowledge, the artistic imagination, the ardent patriotism, the manly courage, the attachment to liberty, the pious philosophy, and, lastly, the religion consonant with the most exalted idea of the Divinity, which render the individual good, the people great, and the human race sacred.—It supposes in us the possession and exercise of all the intellectual and moral faculties that are involved in speech—the power of the human word.—*Lamartine.*

PROFITABLE AUTHORSHIP.—It is stated that Fanny Fern's portion of the profits on the sale of "Ruth Hall" already amount to about $15,000, and the profits of the publishers to nearly an equal sum. She has published a letter stating that she knows nothing about the life of herself which has been announced, and believes it to be a catch-penny.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This institution has an annual income of £120,000, or about half a million of dollars. Its mission agents now include above 200 Europeans, exclusive of their wives, spread over its stations throughout the heathen world; its native born catechists amount to 1,600; its communicants number near 16,000.

Pontius Pilate at Vienne.

An abridged Translation from the "Courrier des Etats Unis," for the Louisville Journal.

Vienne in Dauphiny, a province of France, the ancient capital of transalpine Gaul under the Romans, is situated on the river Rhone There, on the left bank of that beautiful stream, is seen a tomb of ancient architecture, which, according to tradition, is the tomb of Pontius Pilate—Pilate, under whose government Jesus Christ suffered. *Passus est sub Pontio Pilato.* It was in Vienne also that the Wandering Jew revealed himself in 1774—a most remarkable occurrence, the spot that contained the ashes of the judge of the Righteous, was to be trodden upon by a descendant of his accuser.

The following chronicle was extracted from an old latin manuscript found in a monastery near Vienne.

It was under the reign of Caligula, when C. Marcius was prætor at Vienne, that an old man, bent with age, yet of a tall stature, was seen to descend from his litter and enter a house of modest appearance near the temple of Mars Over the door of this house was written, in red letters, the name of P. Albinus. He was an old acquaintance of Pilate's. After mutual salutations, Albinus observed to him, that many years had elapsed since their separation. "Yes," replied Pilate, "many years—years of misfortune and affliction. Accursed be the day on which I succeeded Valerius Gratus in the government of Judea! My name is ominous; it has been fatal to whomsoever has borne it. One of my successors imprinted an indelible mark of infamy on the fair front of Imperial Rome, when the Romans passed under the *Caudine Furculæ* in the Samnite war. Another perished by the hands of the Parthians in the war against Armenius. And I—miserable me!—

"You miserable?" asked Albinus; "what have you done to entail misery on you?—True, his injustice of Caligula has exiled you to Vienne, but for what crime. I have examined your affair at the *Tabularium.* You are denounced by Vitellius, prefect of Syria, your enemy, for having chastised the rebellious Hebrews, who had slain the most noble of the Samaritans, and who afterwards withdrew themselves on Mount Garizim. You are also accused of noting thus out of hatred to the Jews."

"No!" replied Pilate, "No! by all the gods, Albinus, it is not the injustice of Cæsar that afflicts me."

"What, then, is the cause of your affliction?" continued Albinus. "Long have I known you, sensible, just, humane. I see it—you are the victim of Vitellius."

"Say not so, Albinus. Say not that I am the victim of Vitellius. No; I am the victim of a Higher Power! The Romans regard me as an object of Cæsar's disgrace; the Jews, as the severe Procurator; the Christians, as the executioner of their God!"

"Of their God, did you say, Pilate? Impious wretches! Adore a God born in a manger, and put to death on the cross!"

"Beware, Albinus, beware!" continued Pilate. "If the Christ had been born under the purple, he would not have been adored. Listen. To your friendship I will submit the events of my life; you will afterwards judge whether I am worthy of your hospitality."

On my arrival at Jerusalem, I took possession of the Pretorium, and ordered a splendid feast to be prepared, to which I invited the Tetrarch of Judea, with the High Priest and his officers. At the appointed hour, no guest appeared. This was an insult offered to my dignity. A few days afterwards the Tetrarch deigned to pay me a visit. His deportment was grave and deceitful. He pretended that his religion forbade him and his attendants to sit down at the table of the Gentiles, and to offer up libations with them. I thought it expedient to accept his excuse; but from that moment I was convinced that the conquered had declared themselves the enemies of the conquerors.

At that time Jerusalem was, of all conquered cities, the most difficult to govern. So turbulent were the people that I lived in momentary dread of an insurrection. To repress it, I had but a single centurion and a handfull of soldiers. I requested a reinforcement from the Prefect of Syria, who informed me that he had scarcely troops sufficient to defend his own province. Insatiate thirst of empire—to extend our conquests beyond the means of defending them!

Among the various rumors which came to my ears, there was one that attracted my attention A young man, it was said, had appeared in Galilee, preaching, with a noble unction, a new law in the name of the God who had sent him. At first, I was apprehensive that his design was to stir up the people against the Romans; but soon were my fears dispelled. Jesus of Nazareth spoke rather as a friend of the Romans than of the Jews.

One day, in passing by the place of Silos, where there was a great concourse of people, I observed, in the midst of the group, a young man leaning against a tree, who was calmly addressing the multitude. I was told that it was Jesus. This I could easily have suspected, so great was the difference between him and those who were listening to him. He appeared to be about thirty years of age. His golden colored hair and beard gave to his appearance a celestial aspect. Never have I seen a sweeter or more serene countenance. What a contrast between him and his hearers, with their black beards and tawny complexions! Unwilling to interrupt him by my presence, I continued my walk, but signified to my Secretary to join the group and listen.

My Secretary's name was Manlius. He was the grandson of the chief of the conspirators, who encamped in Etrusia, waiting for Catalina. Manlius was an ancient inhabitant of Judea, and well acquainted with the Hebrew language. He was devoted to me, and was worthy of my confidence.

On returning to the Pretorium, I found Manlius, who related to me the words that Jesus had pronounced at Silos. Never have I heard in the Portico, or read in the works of the philosophers, any thing that can be compared to the the maxims of Jesus. One of the rebellious Jews, so numerous in Jerusalem, having asked him if it was lawful to give tribute to Cæsar or not, Jesus replied: *Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's.*

It was on account of the wisdom of his sayings that I granted so much liberty to the Nazarene; for it was in my power to have had him arrested and exiled to Poutus; but this would have been contrary to that Justice which has always characterized the Romans. This man was neither seditious nor rebellious. I extended to him my protection, unknown perhaps to himself. He was at liberty to act; to speak, to assemble and address the people, to choose disciples, unrestrained by any pretorian mandate.

Should it ever happen—may the Gods avert the omen!—should it ever happen, I say, that the religion of our forefathers should be supplanted by the religion of Jesus, it will be to his noble toleration that Rome shall owe her premature obsequies—whilst I, miserable wretch—I, shall have been the instrument of what the Christians call Providence, and we—Destiny.

But this unlimited freedom granted to Jesus, revolted the Jews—not the poor, but the rich and powerful. It is true, Jesus was severe on the latter; and this was a political reason, in my opinion, not to control the liberty of the Nazarene. "Scribes and Pharisees!" he would say to them, "you are a race of vipers!—you resemble painted sepulchres!" At other times he would rear at the proud alms of the Publican, telling him that the mite of the widow was more precious in the sight of God.

New complaints were daily made at the Pretorium against the insolence of Jesus. I was even informed that some misfortune would befall him; that it would not be the first time that Jerusalem had stoned those who called themselves prophets; and that, if the Pretorium refused justice, an appeal would be made to Cæsar.

This I had prevented, by informing Cæsar of all that happened. My conduct was approved of by the Senate, and I was promised a reinforcement of troops after the termination of the Parthian war.

Being too weak to suppress a sedition, I resolved upon adopting a measure that promised to re establish tranquility in the city, without subjecting the Pretorium to humiliating concessions. I wrote to Jesus, requesting an interview with him at the Pretorium. He came.

Oh, Albinus! now that my blood runs cold in my veins, and that my body is bent down under the load of years, it is not surprising that Pilate should sometimes tremble; but then I was young; in my veins flowed the Spanish mixed with the Roman blood, as incapable of fear as it was of puerile emotions.

When the Nazarene made his appearance, I was walking in my basilick, and my feet seemed fastened with an iron hand to the marble pavement. He was calm, the Nazarene; calm as innocence. When he came up to me, he stopped, and, by a simple gesture, seemed to say to me: here I am.

For some time I contemplated, with admiration and awe, this extraordinary type of a man; a type unknown to our numerous sculptors; who have given form and figure to all the gods and all the heroes.

"Jesus," said I to him at last, and my tongue faltered; "Jesus of Nazareth, I have granted you, for the last three years, ample freedom of speech; nor do I regret it. Your words are those of a sage. I know not whether you have read Socrates and Plato; but this I know, that there is in your discourses a majestic simplicity that elevates you far above these great philosophers. The Emperor is informed of it, and I, his humble representative in this country, am glad of having allowed you that liberty of which you are so worthy. However, I must not conceal from you that your discourses have raised up against you powerful and inveterate enemies. Neither is this surprising. Socrates had his enemies, and he fell a victim to their hatred. Yours are doubly incensed against you, on account of your sayings; against me, on account of the liberty extended towards you. They even accuse me indirectly of being leagued with you, for the purpose of depriving the Hebrews of the little civil power which Rome has left to them. My request—I do not say my orders—is that you be more circumspect for the future, and more tender in running the pride of your enemies, lest they raise up against you the stupid populace, and compel me to employ the instruments of justice.

The Nazarene calmly replied,

"Prince of the earth, your words proceed not from true wisdom. Say to the torrent to stop in the midst of the mountain because it will uproot the trees of the valley; the torrent will answer you, that it obeys the laws of the Creator. God alone knows whither flow the waters of the torrent. Verily, I say unto you, before the rose of Sharon blossome, the blood of this just will be spilt."

"Your blood shall not be spilt," replied I, with emotion. "You are more precious in my estimation, on account of your wisdom, than all these turbulent and proud Pharisees, who abuse the freedom granted them by the Romans, conspire against Cæsar, and construe our bounty into fear. Insolent wretches! They are not aware that the wolf of the Tiber sometimes clothes himself with the skin of the sheep. I will protect you against them. My Pretorium is open to you as a place of refuge; it is a sacred asylum."

Jesus carelessly shook his head and said with a graceful and divine smile:

"When the day shall have come, there will be no asylum for the Son of Man, neither on earth nor under the earth. The asylum of the just is there, (pointing to the heavens.) That which is written in the books of the prophets must be accomplished."

"Young man," answered I, mildly, "you oblige me to convert my request into an order. The safety of the province, which has been confided to my care, requires it. You must observe more moderation in your discourses. Do not infringe my orders; you know them. May happiness attend you. Farewell."

"Prince of the earth," replied Jesus, "I come not to bring war into the world, but peace, love and charity. I was born the same day on which Cæsar Augustus gave peace to the Roman world. Persecution proceeds not from me. I expect it from others, and will meet it in obedience to the will of my Father, who has shown me the way. Restrain, therefore, your worldly prudence. It is not in your power to arrest the victim at the foot of the tabernacle of expiation.

So saying, he disappeared like a bright shadow behind the centaine of the basilick.

Herod, the Tetrarch, who then reigned in Judea, and who died devoured by vermine, was a wonk and wicked man, chosen by the chiefs of the law to be the instrument of their hatred. To him the enemies of Jesus addressed themselves, to wreak their vengeance on the Nazarene. Had Herod consulted his own inclination, he would have ordered Jesus immediately to be put to death; but though proud of his regal dignity, yet he was afraid of committing an act that might diminish his influence with Cæsar.

Herod called on me one day at the Pretorium, and on rising to take leave, after some insignificant conversation, he asked me what was my opinion concerning the Nazarene.

I replied that Jesus appeared to me to be one of those grave philosophers that great nations sometimes produce; that his doctrine was by no means dangerous; and that the intention of Rome was, to leave him that freedom of speech which was justified by his actions. Herod smiled maliciously, and saluting me with ironical respect, he departed.

The great feast of the Jews was approaching; and their intention was to avail themselves of the popular exultation, which always manifests itself at the solemnities of the passover. The city was overflowing with a tumultuous populace, clamoring for the death of the Nazarene. My emissaries informed me that the treasure of the temple had been employed in bribing the people. The danger was pressing. A Roman centurian had been insulted.

I wrote to the prefect of Syria, requesting a hundred foot soldiers and the same number of cavalry. He declined. I saw myself alone with a handful of veterans in the midst of a rebellious city, too weak to suppress disorder, and having no other choice left than to tolerate it.

They had seized upon Jesus; and the seditious rabble, although they knew they had nothing to fear from the Pretorium, believing, on the faith of their leaders, that I winked at their sedition, continued vociferating, "Crucify him, crucify him!"

Three powerful parties at that time had combined together against Jesus. First, the Herodians and Sadducees, whose sedition, doubtless appeared to have proceeded from a double motive; they hated the Nazarene, and were impatient of the Roman yoke. They could never forgive me for having entered their holy city with banners that bore the image of the Roman Emperor; and although, in this instance, I had committed a fatal error, yet the sacrilege did not appear less heinous in their eyes. Another grievance also rankled in their bosoms. I had proposed to employ a part of the treasure of the Temple in erecting edifices of public utility. My proposal was scouted at. The Pharisees were the avowed enemies of Jesus. They cared not for the Governor; but they bore with bitterness the severe reprimands which the Nazarene had, during three years, been continually throwing out against them wherever he went. Too weak and too pusillanimous to act by themselves, they had eagerly embraced the quarrel of the Herodians and Sadducees. Besides these three parties, I had to contend against the reckless and profligate populace, always ready to join in a sedition, and to profit by the disorder and confusion that result therefrom.

Jesus was dragged before the Council of the Priests and condemned to death. It was then that the High Priest, Caiaphas, performed a solemn act of submission. He sent his prisoner to me to pronounce his condemnation and secure his execution. I answered him that, as Jesus was a Galilean, the affair came within Herod's jurisdiction, and ordered Jesus to be sent thither. The wily Tetrarch professed humility, and protracting his defence to the lieutenant of Cæsar, he committed the fate of the man to my hands.

Soon my palace assumed the aspect of a besieged citadel; every moment increased the number of the seditious. Jerusalem was inundated with crowds from the mountains of Nazareth, the towns of Galilee, and the plains of Esdreloth. All Judea appeared to be pouring into that devoted city.

I had taken to wife a girl from among the Gauls, who pretended to see into future. Weeping and throwing herself at my feet, "Beware," said she to me, "beware, and touch not that man, for he is holy. Last night, I saw him in a vision. He was walking on the water—he was flying on the wings of the wind. He spoke to the tempests, to the palm trees, to the fishes of the lake, all were obedient to him. Behold! the torrent of Mount Cedron flows with blood, the statues of Cæsar are sold with the filth of the gemonies; the columns of the Pretorium have given way, and the sun is veiled in mourning like a vestal in the tomb! O, Pilate! evil awaits thee. If thou wilt not listen to the words of thy wife, dread the curses of a Roman Senate, dread the frowns of Cæsar!"

By this time my marble stairs groaned under the weight of the multitude. The Nazarene was brought back to me. I proceeded to the Hall of Justice, followed by my guards, and asked the people in a severe tone, what they demanded? "The death of the Nazarene," was their reply. For what crime? "He has blasphemed; he has prophesied the ruin of the Temple; he calls himself the Son of God, the Messiah, the King of the Jews." Roman justice, said I, punisheth not such offences with death. "Crucify him, crucify him!" shouted forth the relentless rabble.

The vociferations of the infuriate multitude shook the palace to its foundation. One man alone appeared calm in the midst of the tumult. He was like unto the Statue of Innocence placed in the temples of the Eumenides. It was the Nazarene.

After many fruitless attempts to protect him from the fury of his merciless persecutors, I had the baseness to adopt a measure which, at the moment, appeared to me to be the only one that could save his life. I ordered him to be scourged, then, calling for a ewer, I washed my hands in presence of the clamorous multitude, thereby signifying to them my disapprobation of the deed.

But in vain. It was his life that these wretches thirsted after. Often, in our civil commotions, have I witnessed the furious animosity of the multitude; but nothing could ever be compared to what I beheld in the present instance. It might have been truly said that, on this occasion, all the phantoms of the infernal regions had assembled together at Jerusalem. The crowd appeared not to walk; they were borne off and whirled as a vortex, rolling along like living waves, from the portal of the pretorium even unto Mount Zion, with howlings, screams, shrieks and vociferations, such as were never heard either in the seditions of Panonia, or in the tumults of the Forum.

By degrees the day darkened like a winter twilight, such as had been seen at the death of the great Julius Cæsar. It was likewise towards the idee of March. I, the condemned Governor of a rebellious province, was leaning against a column of my basilick, contemplating athwart the dreary gloom, this Theory of Tartarus dragging to execution the innocent Nazarene. All around me was a desert. Jerusalem had vomited forth her indwellers through the funeral gates that lead to the Germonies. An air of desolation and sadness enveloped me. My guard had joined the cavalry, and the Centurion, to display a shadow of power, was endeavoring to maintain order. I was left alone, and my breaking heart admonished me, that what was passing at that moment appertained rather to the history of the gods than to that of man. Loud clamors were heard proceeding from Golgotha, which borne on the winds appeared to announce an agony such as never had been heard by mortal ear. Dark clouds lowered over the pinnacle of the Temple, and their large ruptures settled over the city and covered it as with a veil. So dreadful were the signs that were manifested both in the heavens and on the earth, that Dionysius, the Areopagite, is reported to have exclaimed: "Either the Author of Nature is suffering, or the Universe is falling apart."

Towards the first hour of the night, I threw my mantle around me, and went down into the city towards the gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice had been consummated. The crowd were returning home; still agitated, it is true, but gloomy, sad, taciturn and desperate. What they had witnessed had struck them with terror and remorse. I also saw my little Roman cohort pass by mournfully, the standard bearer having veiled his eagle in token of grief, and I overheard some of the soldiers murmuring strange words which I did not comprehend. Others were recounting prodigies almost similar to those which had so often smote the Romans with dismay by the will of the gods. Sometimes groups of men and women would halt; then, looking back towards Mount Calvary, would remain motionless, in the expectation of witnessing some new prodigy.

I returned to the Pretorium, sad and pensive. On ascending the stair, the steps of which were still stained with the blood of the Nazarene, I perceived an old man in a suppliant posture, and behind him, several women in tears. He threw himself at my feet and wept bitterly. It is painful to see an old man weep. "Father," said I to him mildly, "who are you, and what is your request?" "I am Joseph, of Arimathea," replied he, "and I am come to beg of you, on my knees, the permission to bury Jesus of Nazareth." "Your prayer is granted," said I to him; and, at the same time, ordered Manlius to take some soldiers with him, to superintend the interment, lest it might be profaned. A few days afterwards the sepulchre was found empty. The disciples of Jesus published all over the country that he had risen from the dead, as he had foretold.

A last duty remained for me to perform, it was to communicate to Cæsar the details of this deplorable event. I did it the same night that followed the fatal catastrophe, and had just finished the communication when the day began to dawn.

At that moment, the sound of clarion playing the air of Diana, struck my ear. Casting my eye towards the Cesarean gate, I beheld a troop of soldiers, and heard at a distance, other trumpets sounding Cæsar's march. It was the reinforcement that had been promised me—two thousand chosen men, who, to hasten their arrival had marched all night. "It has then been decreed by the Fates," cried I, wringing my hands, "that the great iniquity should be accomplished—that, for the purpose of averting the deeds of yesterday, troops should arrive today! Cruel destiny, how thou sportest with the affairs of mortals! Alas! it was but too true, what the Nazarene exclaimed when writhing on the cross: *All is consummated!*"

The Western telegraph companies held a meeting on the 13th inst., although each director remained at his home in Wheeling, Zanesville, Cincinnati, Madison and Louisville. The President, at Pittsburg, took the chair and called the meeting to order, while the Secretary, at Dayton, recorded the proceedings. Motions were made and seconded, and speeches delivered, over the wires, with wonderful pith and point. There were no flowers of rhetoric and no talking for buncombe. Facts and figures were put into very small but compact nut-shells.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Hon. J. Perkins, of Louisiana, for his able speech on the "Consular System of the United States." We are glad to see, by dispatches, that it is allowed. Mr. Perkins' efforts have been judicious and successful, and he has done the country service therein.

MINUTES OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE are before us. The Publishing Committee have sent by mail to each subscriber of the *Advocate*, within bounds of the Conference, a copy.

A CORRECTION.

COLLEGE HILL, Feb. 20, 1855.

Mr. Editor: In my recent communication there were two errors. Bishop Capers was born at Cain Hoy, St. Thomas Parish, South Carolina, and not in Sumpter, as I stated. Also, his brother John was sixteen years a preacher, though not an Itinerant during the whole time, as he located several years before his death.

Yours, truly. TUSCULUM.

New Orleans District.

FIRST QUARTER, 1855.

German Missions, 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Quarterly Conf. March 2, Dryades street. Sacrament and Love Feast at Sarapora street, March 4.

New Orleans Circuit—Quarterly Conf., at Algiers, March 10, 5 P. M.; Sacrament, 11th.

Baton Rouge—March 17 and 18.

Plaquemine—March 24 and 25.

Carondelet street—April 1; Love Feast, 2; Quarterly Conf., 3.

Felicity street—April 8; Love Feast, 9; Quarterly Conf., 10.

Morgan street—April 15; Love Feast, 16; *Thibodaux and Napoleonville*—At Thibodaux, April 21 and 22.

Donaldsonville and Bayou Black Circuit—At Donaldsonville, April 28 and 29.

Wesley, Scull and Wesens Chapels—Quarter Conf., April 6.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

BE A WHOLE MAN.

The late John Joseph Gurney, whose memory is still fragrant among all good people, in writing a short letter of counsel to his sons at school, gave them this sententious injunction: "Be a whole man to every thing. At Latin, be a whole man to Latin; at geometry or history, be a whole man to geometry or history; at play, be a whole man to play; at washing and dressing, be a whole man to washing and dressing; above all, at meeting [i. e., church] be a whole man to worship." Nearly all the differences among men, as to force and influence of character, are to be attributed to the observance or neglect of the spirit of this maxim. A man may have only a thimble full of brains, yet he if he will put them all at the object he has at hand, and only at that, it is wonderful what he will effect. Momentum in physics, properly directed, will drive a tallow candle through an inch board: just so will concentration—being a whole man at whatever one undertakes—cause even a poor washing to leave his mark upon his age. [Christian Intelligencer.

Firemen's Celebration on the Sabbath.

Can it be that this is to come off on next Sabbath? The long and gorgeous procession, with banners and horses, engines and music, to wind through our streets; just at the time, too, when the churches of God should be in worship: all to bring up at the St. Charles Theater, where the orator of the day, M. Foote, is to deliver the address!

The fireman is a nobleman at the beat of the alarm bell. We love to honor him. But is not this community far enough advanced in morals to rebuke such profanity.

Places for the Mayor and Judges of our Courts are provided in the procession!

In these companies are sons of pious parents and those who are or ought to be members of the church. By such parades, the moral are ruled out. This is not the way to improve them.

A poor compromise is offered to the churches, and that sentiment (we hoped it was growing) which builds and fills them, in the item of the advertised programme:

"The bells on the hose carriages of tenders and those attached to engines, shall be muffled while passing any church in which service is going on.

"The aids to the grand marshal and the marshals of the respective companies, are specially directed to require that no band of music be heard within three hundred feet of any church, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M."

First on the programme is the "Davy Crockett Fire Company No. 1." We knew John W. Crockett, son of Davy. He was a popular orator. In 1849 he was elected to deliver this annual address. He accepted; but finding afterwards that the celebration was arranged for Sabbath, he *declined*. We wish this fact could be posted, for shame, on the engine that is to be hauled through our streets next Sabbath at the head of the impious procession.

A TEMPERANCE SOLDIER.—"I have not slept one night in bed," says a soldier, smiling from the [illegible], "but mostly on the ground, and the deck of a ship; still I am well as ever. I owe it to not drinking. Those who drink are most subject to illness, and those who died were hard drinkers. Water is the best plan here."

Know-Nothingism and Methodism.

Under this head, the Courier, of February 25th, (the official Journal of Louisiana,) makes the following editorial remarks:

"We were as much pained as surprised to hear, through undoubted authority, that at the late session of a Methodist Conference, held at Jackson, in this State, two entire days, out of a session of four, were taken up in initiating circuit riders into the new order. And we have also been informed, on most respectable authority, that, on the occasion of an election for District Judge, the most active partisans on the day of election, and those who were the most conspicuous in the distribution of tickets for the so called American candidate, were the professors and president of the Centenary College, an institution under the direction of the Methodist Church.

"From various other parts of Louisiana and the South we have learned, also, that many Methodist preachers are conspicuous for their zeal in behalf of the new order."

The Courier's "undoubted authority" should have been doubted. It is more than doubtful: it is palpably incorrect. The Mississippi Conference met in Jackson, La., November 8, and adjourned on the 15th. A session of *eight* days, instead of *four*!

The very respectful style in which the Methodist ministers of Mississippi are alluded to hardly disguises the sympathies of the Courier towards that large and respectable body of Protestant Christians. "Two entire days, out of a session of four, were taken up in initiating *circuit riders*!" We were there. Not one day, nor one hour, nor one minute was so "taken up." It is a sheer fabrication.

A few meetings of the "Social Circle," a temperance promoting organization, were held at intervals of the Conference sessions. Some of the ministers may have been initiated into that order.

Touching the judgeship, the "respectable authority" of the Courier will turn out, on scrutiny, to be on a par with its "undoubted authority." Either of the candidates was worthy of the office, and would have been an honor to it. Both could not be elected. The defeated gentleman was a worthy Methodist, a trustee of Centenary College, and one of its executive committee. The college, at the time, was without a president. He could not, therefore, have been "conspicuous in the distribution of tickets for the so called American candidate."

What the professors did, we do not know. As they are gentlemen, and have character for judicious conduct, we presume they did not forfeit it; and as they are free men and citizens, they doubtless cast their votes, and feel under no obligations to render to the public an account of the same.

An esteemed professor in the college (we do not know whether he is now connected with it) is a foreigner by birth. The address of last commencement was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Roselius, who, we believe, was not born to this manor, though an honor to it.

Do not these facts present the college in a different light from that in which the Courier seeks to place it? Is there a *motive* in this studied and outrageous misrepresentation?

We call upon the Courier to correct its statements and withdraw the charges based upon them.

If what the Courier has learned from "various other parts of Louisiana and the South" be on the same authority quoted, it needs no answer.

We are not a Know Nothing—have never been. But ministers and members of the Methodist Church and professors of colleges have a right to do as they please in such matters. And it is neither right or legitimate for the Church, as such, and its institutions, to be placed in a false position for what individuals do in their citizen capacity. The Methodist Church is neither Whig or Democratic—though its ministers and members are both. It is neither native or American. It is not Know-Nothing, save in the sense of *knowing nothing but Christ, and him crucified*. And this it is determined to do.

I WILL THROW IN MY MITE.

And down falls into the plate a half-dime, a venturesome quarter, or perhaps this new "church money," with its star, reminding us of the wise men. This mite excuse is a very common one, because supposedly fortified by Scripture; but such is not the case, for the poor widow threw in "two mites." So, Mr. Smith, we shall expect hereafter double your usual offering. But, to carry out this mite principle, we must further remember she gave of her penury, if not the whole, at least a part of her means of livelihood, while the much larger gifts of the rich men, being merely from their abundance, were actually less, according to ability, than hers. Now, Mr. Smith, suppose you imitate the widow, not only in the two mites, but in the giving from your penury, or even from moderate self-denial; why, the silver mites would blush into gold. Oh, how little this is understood! How few dispense occasionally with desert that the church may have bread! And there is no immediate prospect of this mite system being shamed away, unless, indeed, the information reach us that one of our clergy came to his death through insufficient food or clothing. Such an event, read of at our breakfast tables, would rouse our members "to take some means whereby they that preach the Gospel should not starve of the Gospel."—*W. C. Advocate*.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The Treasurer's report, just issued, shows that the receipts exceed the expenses, and that nearly a million of dollars is accumulated in the treasury of this venerable university.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR—We are not yet afloat at the Publishing House—that is to say, our presses are not yet at work, for the best of all reasons, they have not reached us yet. This is not because of the low stage of water in the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, but because of some detention between New York and Savannah and Savannah and Nashville.

We are getting ready, slowly but surely, for extensive operations. The late amicable adjustment of the property question in Cincinnati gives us some reviving; it is peculiarly refreshing to the agents, who will be able to meet some heavy liabilities in Louisville, Cincinnati, and further east. The $80,000 which we are to receive from this settlement is indeed only available in part at the present time, in consequence of the "tightness" of the money market; but our agents have made arrangements for the supply of our house with all those works of the New York and Cincinnati catalogues which we may need, and which, in the nature of the case, we shall not be able to manufacture ourselves for some time to come.

Dr. Green returned on yesterday from Cincinnati, and reports to us the proceedings of the Northern and Southern commissioners and agents in the settlement of the vexed question. It is a matter of great gratification and cause of profound gratitude to be able to state that the spirit which prevailed in the New York case prevailed also in the Cincinnati settlement.

Your readers have been already advised of the meeting of the Bishops and Board of Managers of the Missionary Society to be held in this city, April 16. We anticipate a jubilee meeting, and hope that none of the Bishops, Assistant Treasurers, &c., will be absent.

We held a meeting at the Publishing House on Monday last, on the occasion of the death of our excellent Bishop, Dr. Capers. Suitable resolutions were adopted, and among them one requesting Bishop Soule to preach a sermon commemorative of his deceased colleague, on the Sunday before the meeting of the Missionary Board, viz., on April 15.

On yesterday the editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate and your correspondent waited on Bishop Soule, who resides seven miles from Nashville, to communicate to him the wishes of his brethren in regard to the appointment. We found the venerable man in pretty good health and fine spirits. He told us he preached on Sunday last in a small chapel near his residence, but felt himself unable to assume the responsibility of preaching the funeral sermon of Bishop Capers. He selected as his substitute the very man that everybody else would have selected, Bishop Pierce, who we doubt not will give us a discourse worthy of the occasion.

The cold weather in Nashville has almost made me wish the Publishing House were located in New Orleans or Texas, but the General Conference voted to have a book concern proper, and to have it in Nashville, and we pledged ourselves not to breathe a breath against it after its location. So, as I am on my good behavior, bound over to keep the peace, I must not say a word about cold weather, low water, or anything else, but do all in my power to make the publishing House at Nashville what the wants of the connection and the country demand.

By the way, Dr. Hamilton is initiating the tract cause in a way which argues well for its prosperous development. What a mighty machinery is thus set in motion. I wish you would tell our wealthy members that in this organization they may find safe investment for those funds of which a strict account will be given when every man's stewardship will pass in review before the great Proprietor—the mighty Lord of all.

THOMAS O. SUMMERS.

Nashville, February 21, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The tenth anniversary meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, will be held in the city of Nashville, on the third Monday of April next.

On the Sabbath preceding the anniversary missionary sermons will be preached in all the Methodist churches of the city, morning and night.

On Monday, at 3 P. M., a public missionary prayer meeting will be held in one of the churches.

At 7 P. M. the anniversary meeting will be held in McKendree's chapel. After which the annual election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

It is confidently looked to and expected to be a season of great interest, from the fact that it will be the organization of the Society in Nashville, and the Bishops of the Church, with all the officers of the Society, and many ministers from abroad and resident in the city are expected to be in attendance.

Each of the Assistant Treasurers, Rev. D. R. McAnally, of St. Louis; Rev. H. N. McTyeire, of New Orleans; and Rev. E. H. Myers, of Charleston; and Rev. Dr. Charles Taylor, Missionary to China, are expected, and are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested to be present.

Let the prayers of the whole Church go up to the God of missions for his blessing to rest upon us at our proposed meeting.

E. W. SEHON, Miss. Sec'y.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 19, 1855.

The Churches.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The three commissioners on the part of the M. E. Church, South, were lately in Cincinnati, on business connected with the transfer of their portion of the book concern and funds allowed them under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last year.

The Texas Annual Conference, at its recent session, at Chappell Hill, determined to take immediate steps towards the establishment of an institution of learning of high grade, one that will rank with the best colleges in the land, and appointed a committee to select a site for said institution on the 1st of April next. The committee will meet in the city of Galveston, at the time designated, up to which period proposals will be received from the citizens of places asking for the location of such an institution in their midst.

The Texas Advocate well remarks that this is one of the most important enterprises in hand. We trust they have not too much else on hand to prevent its being carried through. There are advantages in Texas in establishing such an institution not possessed by other sections of the Church in the commencement of similar institutions. They waited until the youth of the country had passed away, and land and everything else had become expensive. Be, friends, be wise through the mistakes of others. Precedents are not the least of your advantages. Don't attempt to escape the evil in the world by getting out of it. Health, and the absence of dram-shops are well enough. But these do not determine eligibility. Get on a thoroughfare—even the most traveled. A college on a hill may be hid. Be sure of your money, and enough of it; but a bad, out-of-the-way location is dear at any price. A railroad, or navigable stream, or turnpike, is half an endowment.

The Rev. John F. Rives has resigned the Presidency of the Wesleyan Female Institute, at Jackson, Miss.

Lagrange College, Florence, Ala., opened Feb. 21st, with ninety-five students—the largest number since the foundation of the old College: nearly all the former students and every senior but one adhered. The trustees of Lagrange, on the mountain, do not concur in the removal, and have elected a Cumberland Presbyterian President, and other faculty.

M. E. CHURCH.—At a late meeting of the Bishops, in Baltimore, the question of the episcopal supervision of missions was brought to their notice and was carefully considered. It was unanimously judged best to distribute the supervision of the missions among the bishops generally, committing each mission or class of missions to one bishop, that he might give his whole attention, in this respect, to the particular missionary interest committed to him. This distribution of the episcopal supervision of missions is very advantageous, as it will concentrate the knowledge and correspondence of each particular mission, as far as its episcopal supervision is concerned, in the hands of the bishop who has charge of it.

The distribution is as follows, namely:

1. China, Bishop Waugh.
2. Africa, Bishop Scott.
3. Western Europe, Bishop Morris.
4. Pacific Coast and Islands, Bishop Baker.
5. India and Turkey, Bishop Simpson.
6. Spanish Missions, Bishop Ames.
7. Indian Missions, Bishop Janes.

A premium of $600 is offered for the best tract on systematic beneficence, with particular reference to the peculiarities of the M. E. Church, to be given, at the discretion of the adjudicators, in one sum, or, should three essays be selected, in sums of $300, $200, and $100, respectively. All manuscripts to be directed, post paid, to "the Committee on the Prize Tract Essay, No. 200 Mulberry street, New York city," each accompanied by a sealed envelop, containing the name and address of the writer, which shall be opened in no case except where the prize may be awarded.

The Western Advocate says of missionary contributions:

On comparing the contributions of the year 1820 with the year 1854, we find quite an advance. In 1820 the proportion was three-tenths of a cent; in 1854 it was twenty-nine and two-tenths average per member: or, in other words, the contributions of 1854, per member, were ninety-seven times as much as those in 1820; for in the year 1820 the whole sum contributed was $823, with a membership of 250,881; in 1854 the contributions were $229,049, with a membership of 783,358.

Bringing Up the Rear.

THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

The Papal policy is to fight against the instruments of popular progress and enlightenment. If it cannot put down, then it uses them. So of education, so of the press, and so of public discussion.

It is amusing to those who think, and wonderful to those who look on without thinking, to see them bringing up the rear in every great movement, riding on horses they have before lamed.

Where Romanists have sway, the masses are kept in ignorance. In America, overrun by the noble public school system, who so zealous for education as they?

The press is muzzled; the censorship of newspapers amounts to prohibition, where they can do it. But Adams's patent press and Hoe's cylinder wait not for Romish baptism. They fling off sheets of intelligence by thousands in the hour! Every denomination has its organ, every village its medium. Now the "faithful" begin to be indulged, here and there, with a thumb-paper, in which "nothing is published that is not first submitted to the Bishop."

The Southern Journal, the organ of Romanism in these parts, has a thousand subscribers. It is published every Sunday! The last number says:

"The question whether a Catholic paper could be started in New Orleans after the failure of the Messenger having been affirmed by the year's existence of the Journal, another query remains to be [illegible] to the Catholics of New Orleans and the South-Western States: Will it be possible to continue the paper, which has been started? In other words, are the Catholics of this section prepared and resolved to support a journal among them having in view the advancement of Catholic principles?"

Now for the moral hustings. They have come before the people at last. Lectures have come to be considered "a power." After long and sullen silence, ignoring the platform and anathematizing its heretical mouthpieces, they are on the boards. The "Catholic Instituto" holds its meetings in Armory Hall on Sunday nights; price of admission, 50 cents. We take this advertisement from the Southern Journal of last Sunday morning. We give it one insertion gratis:

"The Third lecture of the season will be delivered before the Institute at Armory Hall this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, by T. J. Semmes, Esq. Subject—'The Harmony between the Spiritual and the Civil Obligations of Catholics.'

"Tickets 50 cents, to admit a gentleman and two ladies. Members free. Members are requested to call for their tickets on

G. W. BYRNE, Treasurer,
corner Poydras and Commerce streets."

The first lecture was by Father Perche, on the moral and social benefits of the last article of the Creed, the immaculate conception of Mary. A friend, whose curiosity overcame his Sabbath scruples, attended, and gave us, on the Monday following, a queer account. The main idea of the lecturer was, that the Catholic world needed a new stimulus—something to wake up the faithful; and this would do it.

Mr. Semmes is a young lawyer of promise and position in this city. His talents, legal tact and educational familiarity with his subject were all needed for the "Harmony." We have not heard whether he succeeded in establishing it.

Explanation of the Former Book Agent.

We feel it due to the former Book Agent to make the following letter we have received from him as public as the semi-official document it refers to. *Audi alteram partem.*

LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 15, 1855.

My Dear Brother—Don't be alarmed for the Book Agent of 1846-'54, though the Agents and Book Committee have thrown our friends, Dr. Hamilton and Rev. J. E. Evans, of Georgia, between them and the discontents at New Orleans, Galveston, &c.

The Book Committee had my report and balance sheet before them for twenty-six days of the General Conference; never asked for an explanation, and reported my accounts correct.

Now the Board, as they call the Agents and Book Committee, meet and make an *expose* that implicates me, giving me no notice, from *exparte* representations, and, I think, even in the absence of my books, which would have explained everything.

They tell the world that I reported $70,000 and $17,051 once, and then merged both sums again. Whereas I reported $70,000 in the general report, which, instead of making my assets as they would have been without on the 20th March, 1855, $48,000 and odd, $118,000 and odd.

The $17,051 was reported in a separate item, named in April as on hand, separated from all other funds, and as such were paid over to the Agents. I also paid the $30,197 in bills, notes, &c., as well as the $17,051 in money or drafts due in a few days; leaving all the funds due at Richmond, Louisville and Charleston in their hands. This shall all be explained, and that as wide as these uncalled for imputations.

Heaven bless you and yours.

Yours, truly, JOHN EARLY.

To Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.

Conference Vindication.

"The Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Church, to whom we looked with some interest to take a decided and efficient course of action relative to the curse of intemperance in our State, have again slurred over this important measure, and have done nothing that will aid and give success to the temperance work."

[Southern Organ, Feb. 19.

So charges our cotemporary of this city. In his zeal for a good cause he says hard things of a body of good men. "Again slurred"—"done nothing!"

The Conference may not take hold of the subject by the same handle with the Organ. It has its own way; but ought not for that to be published after this sort to the world. Methodist Conferences have always been for temperance, and sometimes teetotalism. We send our excellent friend a copy of the minutes of the Louisiana Conference. He will correct his statement on reading this:

"*Resolved*, That we endorse the rules and sentiments of our Discipline on the subject of temperance, and our preachers be requested to preach once during the year upon the subject, presenting it as set forth in the Methodist Discipline and in the Holy Scriptures."

Reinforcements.

Rev. Oscar F. Fitzgerald and wife, of Georgia, and Rev. J. C. Stuart of Alabama Conference, sailed in steamship Prometheus, Wednesday morning, 1st inst., for California. They will be an accession of strength to the Pacific Conference.

W. S. Monat, Esq., returned by the Webster, Wednesday night. He brings good tidings of the Southern Church. It is needed in California, and will live and go on to increase. We rely on his judgment, and its altogether favorable.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A NEW PLAN OF GETTING RECRUITS.

What is that? Well, it is not by preaching Christ, nor is it by warning sinners to flee the wrath to come; neither is it by the promise of a life of heavenly felicity, as the reward of the faithful. No, these are old fashioned methods, used by the Apostles; but their successors(!) have found a new plan, and they are so well pleased with it that they have well nigh abandoned the old.

What is this new plan? I will tell you, and leave you to judge of its excellencies.

It is simply this: The preacher is to visit in those families where he has most reason to hope for success on this plan, and in doing so he must not refuse to drink a little wine, and to add his testimony in favor of its use; and, moreover, he must take care to let it be known that he thinks there is no harm in dancing—no, it is a very genteel and innocent amusement!

After this his members can make similar visits, and talk and act in the same manner, only with a little more freedom, and keep a sharp look out, and whenever they find a poor backslidden, prayerless church member, who has been dancing, or is inclined to dance, but hesitates to do so because it is against the rules of his church, they must tell him "there is no harm in dancing; it is far better than the talk indulged at conversational parties; and besides, if you wish to dance, come and join our church, and you can dance as much as you please."

To this there must be added something about "Puritanism" and "Methodist fanaticism," and a word about the intolerable annoyance of "class meetings, and the superior freedom that is to be enjoyed in our Church."

And, lastly, it is well to dwell at large upon the pleasures and enjoyments of a fashionable life, and to declare plainly that there is nothing in rational piety which is in the least degree opposed to those pleasures. This is the plan; and, if properly followed out, success is certain, if those who try it are careful only to select the prayerless, backslidden, graceless, vain and worldly-minded as their subjects.

But it may be objected to this new plan that it is not scriptural and apostolic. True; but the plan works well. Again, it may be objected that those whom you catch on this plan are not worth gaining—at least they will only be such as the Apostle alludes to in Timothy, 2:6, and that all such will take far more pleasure in dancing, and dram-drinking, and theatre-going than they will in the worship of God. And, moreover, such are not the right people to build up a spiritual church, and bless it by their pure and godly lives, and make it efficient in saving sinners from the wrath to come. They are not the people who will go often to the throne of grace, and by their earnest and whole-hearted pleadings bring down the blessing of God upon his Church. And besides all this, the objector may say, "I don't like to make our Church the lowest platform on which a man can fall; or, in other words, I don't like to make it a place of refuge, the 'Botany Bay' to which the unfaithful and graceless shall flee as to a fitting home."

This may all be true. But the necessities of the Church are great; she needs members, she needs them badly, and we are not at liberty to be over-scrupulous in the means which we use to build up *the* Church. Remember the old proverb, "beggars cannot be choosers."

Your readers now have the new plan of recruiting church members, and I leave them to decide whether the excuses urged for its adoption are satisfactory. I will only add, I honestly believe the plan has been in some degree successful in some localities. J.

SUCCESSOR OF LONGFELLOW.—James Russell Lowell, the poet, has been elected to succeed Prof. Longfellow in Harvard University, as Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres. There were five applicants for the place, but Lowell was not one of them, and his nomination was made without his knowledge. He will accept the appointment, but, before entering upon its duties, he will spend a year abroad, in Germany and Spain.

NAMES.—Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline, noble-minded; George, from the Greek, a farmer; Martha, from Hebrew, bitterness; the beautiful and common Mary is Hebrew, and means a drop of salt water, a tear; Sophia, from Greek, wisdom; Susan, from Hebrew, a lily; Thomas, from Hebrew, a twin; Robert, from the German, famous in council.

WHAT IT COSTS TO DRESS AN AMERICAN LADY.—A female writer in the Home Journal, in reply to the question, "What does it cost to dress a lady?" says that $1,000 a year spent very carefully by a person who goes out much would prove insufficient; that $2,000 is nearer the average, without including the furs and jewelry, and that $3,000 or $4,000 could be spent very easily when Russian sables and diamonds were brought into question. Another correspondent of the same paper says she knows a lady, moving in the best society, who dresses for $75 a year.

GERMANY ON SMOKING.—The question of tobacco smoking having come before the conference of Baptist churches at Hamburg, Germany, it was unanimously resolved "that this assembly declare the use of tobacco to be one of the things specified by the Apostle (Rom. xiv.) as belonging to Christian liberty." What do they say about puffing the smoke of villainous cigars in people's faces who do not smoke? That is something else than Christian liberty.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SKYLARKING. NO. 2.

We have always had a wholesome horror of high places; and although one may every now and then behold the spectacle of a dizzy height, occupied upon a most insecure footing, yet (we fain hope) become so accustomed to it as not to regard it among the most fearful of predicaments, physically or otherwise.

Stimulated, however, by more than one illustrious example, and relying implicitly upon the skill and experience of M. Eugene Godard, whose skill which has already acquired a world-wide celebrity, we, on the afternoon of Tuesday last, embarked with that famous gentleman on his 230th voyage towards the celestial regions.

Most persons will readily understand that looking at a balloon from the earth is a matter somewhat different from looking at the earth from a balloon. In the latter case, one experiences the reality of a translation to another sphere, and finds himself suddenly out of the world, enjoying another and much higher state of existence. This occurs too, so suddenly that one has hardly time to understand his own sensations, much less to analyze or define them. We did not, as we rose into the air, experience the sensation of ascending, but felt precisely as while leaving the earth, as if that useful globe were sinking away from us—down, down, down, "some infernal centre." It appeared to be very much as if the earth had hitherto derived its support from our balloon, and now that connection, or co-partnership, was dissolved, was sliding helplessly away into fathomless space. We were consoled, however, by the assurance, derived from reasons of natural philosophy, that, should anything serious happen to our balloon, in they way of a collapse or explosion, the friendly planet with which we had been so long acquainted, would return immediately to our assistance with all proper speed.

Although the wind had risen at the time of our departure, (5 o'clock,) we found the calm a few hundred feet above, and for some time we ascended almost vertically. Square below us, with its throngs of men, women, became reduced in appearance to the dimensions of some of our blanket-sheet changes, say the St. Louis Republican or New York Courier and Enquirer; the lofty steeple of the Cathedral dwindled to an indistinguishable point, and Jackson Square, in front of it, looked like a Liliputian play-ground attached to a Liliputian mansion. The whole city, as if by a sudden stroke of magic, seemed to spread out beneath us. Its public buildings, public squares, its broadest streets and its scurest alleys, its basins, canals, swamp improvements, etc., all could be comprehended with a single glance of the eye, and all appeared to have been reduced to exceedingly narrow limits. When we had arrived at a point directly above the head of the New Basin, we arose above the current of air which bore us hither and remained stationary for a short time. Looking down here upon the space between Julia and St. Joseph streets, it appeared no broader than a man's hand, and the canal seemed only calculated to float the boats of very small children.

Towards the northwest the eye could trace the Mississippi river through all its windings, a distance almost incredible for human vision on the north appeared the waters of Lake Pontchartrain, and far away in the southwest [illegible] ed up the Gulf of Mexico, covered with clouds and mist. In that direction lies Cuba, but we couldn't see it, although we looked anxiously, as requested by a filibustering friend, who had lately been troubled with apprehensions for its safety. Sitting at our ease in the cushioned car, we gazed upwards at the frail globe of silk which held us suspended thousands of feet in the air, and then down upon the paved streets and the inhospitable roofs of slate—and, we must confess that uncomfortable speculations upon the consequences of a fall so tremendous, should occur, *would* intrude upon our meditations. The parting of a seam, the breaking of a thread of the fairy like net-work, might afford a practical illustration of our most horrible dreams of tumbling from high places.

Discharging a bag of ballast, we bore rapidly to the height of about six thousand feet, and sailed away towards Carrollton; clouds began to gather around us, and the air became [illegible] with snow, but we remarked that the temperature of the atmosphere was not uncomfortably low. Our flight in this direction would soon have taken us across the Mississippi and into the interminable swamps beyond. Not caring to repeat his former experience of this sort, Godard pulled the valve string, and in a few moments we landed easily and safely in an open common, just above Bouligny. A crowd of all sorts of people assisted in holding us down when we reached the earth, and after discharging our gas and packing up our balloon, we accompanied Mr. Charles Chapotin and M. Julsa Buiseon to the dwelling of the former where we were entertained in the most kind and hospitable manner.

For compassions upon this most interesting excursion we had, besides M. Godard, Mr. Hopkins, of the Delta, and Mr. John McFarland, Deputy Street Commissioner, who were pressed up mainly for the purpose of improving his acquaintance with the geography of New Orleans. [Crescent.

Louisiana Legislature.

We clip from the reported proceedings of various dates the following items, educational and ecclesiastical:

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the Senate took up the House bill to incorporate the College of Jefferson, which underwent its second readings and passed.

Mr. Roberts, of New Orleans, introduced a resolution in the House to increase the committee appointed to proceed to Alexandria to examine into the condition of the State Seminary of Learning, from three to five. Laid on the table.

An act to incorporate the Homer College, in the parish of Claiborne, was taken up and passed.

An act to incorporate the charter of the Church of St. Louis, New Orleans, was taken up and passed.

An act to incorporate Attakapas College. Passed.

Mr. Wemple called up the act to incorporate the Mansfield Female College. Passed.

An act granting to Poydras College, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, the power to confer literary honors. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana College, in the parish of St. James. Passed.

PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.—Prescott, the historian, has been occupied some years in preparing a history of the reign of Philip II. The Boston Telegraph says he has completed two of the six volumes. They are soon to be issued.

SILESIAN WARE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Hart. He sells very fine suits of communion service for $10 or $12.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, AT NEW ORLEANS, OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M E CHURCH, SOUTH, ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

March 1, 1855—From Rev. O. R. Blue, Treasurer of the Missionary Society of Alabama Conference.....$150

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—In McKinley, Ala., on the 14th of February, by Rev. Joshua T. Heard, Mr. MARTIS H. SMITH to Miss DIALTHIA LEE, all of said place.

MARRIED—On the 21st of February, by Rev. P. P. Neely, Mr. BURGESS GARNER, of Gainesville, Ala., to Miss MARY JOSEPHINE SANDERS, of Mobile.

MARRIED—On Monday, Feb. 19, by Rev. P. P. Neety, Mr. CHARLES W. GASCOIGNE and Miss ANTOINETTE E. CHAPMAN, all of Mobile.

MARRIED—On Feb. 22, by Rev. Mr. Dorman, at the residence of Dr. Watkins, Mr. SAMPSON STEWART to Miss SELAH WATKINS, all of Mobile.

MARRIED—On Feb. 20, in Tallapoosa county, Ala.., by Rev. Charles S. Burks, Mr. W. F. PETERSON to Miss SARAH M, LOVELADY.

MARRIED—On Dec. 21, at the residence of her father in Russell county, Alabama, by Rev. Dr. Lynch, Mr. M. DUNSTON BANKS, of Enou, Ala., to Miss CORDELIA, daughter of John W. Allen, Esq.

MARRIED—In Wynnton, Jan. 31, by Rev. Dr. L. Pierce, THOS. E. YOUNG, of Columbus, Miss., to Miss GEORGIA P. BUTT, of the former place.

MARRIED—Feb. 16, by Rev. George Stewart, Rev. O. P. FITZGERALD, of the Georgia Conf., to Miss SARAH E. BANKS, of Macon county, Ala.

DEATHS.

DIED.—At her residence in the city of Mobile, after a short and painful illness, MRS ANN QUARLES, consort of Dr. Quarles, in the fifty-third year of her age.

The deceased was a native of England, but for many years a resident of this city, where she was well and favorably known. She was married to Dr. Quarles in 1848, having been widow for several years, and up to that time a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Immediately after her marriage she united herself with the Franklin Street Methodist Church, of which her husband became a member; and in each of these relations exhibited a department perfectly consistent with her professions of piety. She was remarkable for her regular and constant attendance at the sanctuary; the prayer and class meetings shared alike with the public worship on the Sabbath in her devotions, and her demeanor while there was singularly devout. Although educated and accustomed to the usages of a denominntion differing widely from our simple and unostentatious services, and often opposed to the social and spiritual exercises of some of our assemblies, yet Sister Quarles embraced these means of grace with a degree of ardor and devotion that showed most clearly that her religion was one of experience, and her piety deep and genuine.

She sickened and died during the late session of the Alabama Conference, when her pastor was necessarily absent. He would have esteemed it a privilege, as well as a duty, to have been frequently by her bedside, but this was denied him. He well recollects the warm and unaffected welcome, the cheerful gratitude and piety that always met him whenever he crossed the threshold, and the faithfulness she always evinced for his return. And notwithstanding her high estimate of such attentions, she was never heard to complain of neglect, but often to apologize if the time between his calls was longer than usual. In a word, she was a woman with whom deep piety and a sound practical knowledge of life and its duties were singularly combined. Such an one, of course, would live right, and such an one would also he expected to die right. And thus died our much lamented sister. She died in the Lord! She has left behind her a small family, her husband and daughter: the latter has since followed, and now no doubt rests with the mother in the bosom of God, while the husband, lingering, waite upon the margin, and we must cross the stream that separates us from them.

T. W. D.

Mobile, February, 1855.

DIED.—In the city of New Orleans, January 26, MRS. NANCY M. BARTLETT, consort of H. C. Bartlett, of Ouachita parish, Louisiana. She was born in this parish, May, 1805, professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in her thirteenth year, was united in marriage to H. C. Bartlett in 1826, with whom she lived in affectionate bonds till death severed them.

Her religion was intelligent, consistent, of the heart and of the life. She fully understood the way of life, the method of a sinner's acceptance with God. She built upon the rock of Christ, and felt the force of that Scripture which says, "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Her loss is deeply and keenly felt by every member of society with which she was connected. Sister B. was ever ready to perform office of kindness among neighbors. She was a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, and a devoted Christian. Indeed, it is not saying much when we say that she was eminent in all of these.

She weary itinerant was ever welcome to her fireside, and cheered by her hospitalities. Even in her house were they called to preach the Word, and mingle their voices in prayer and praise. Her fond tenderness and cheerful humor rendered her the delight of the household. Kind, gentle and attentive to the duties of her family, her house was the house of peace.

She seemed to feel herself most identified with those bearing the cross for Christ's sake, and laboring for the conversion of precious souls, and she delighted to hear from them of their triple and success. She loved the Methodist Church and its doctrines, and she died as she had lived, in unshaken confidence in her Saviour, and in full hope of a blissful immortality.

A few hours prior to her departure she asked "if her confidence in God was unshaken?" "Yes," she replied, with great emphasis, "unshaken;" and after a little exclaimed, in the language of the immortal Wesley, "The best of all is, God is with me." "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless and praise his holy name!" To her death had no terrors, and was accompanied with no agonies, no violent struggles. Her mind was clear and unimpaired to the last. Conscious of everything passing around and within her, and sensible she was sinking into the embrace of death, she awaited her change with calm composure and unfaltering faith in the Saviour. She gently fell asleep in Jesus, as the weary traveler sinks to rest when his journey's done. The sun of life went down undimmed even by a passing cloud, reflecting as it descended the golden light of religious hope. And now—

"Her toils are past, her work is done,
And she is fully blest;
She fought the fight, the victory won,
And entered into rest."

Her remains were interred in the family grave yard, in presence of a large assembly of weeping relations and friends.

REYNOLDS TRIPPETT.

Ouachita parish, La., February 6, 1855.

The Ouachita Register will please copy.

REBECCA J. NONWOOD, the subject of this brief notice, was born March 3, 1838, and died February 2, 1855, living in her seventeenth year.

The circumstances of her death were most melancholy. She was a student of the Centennry Institute, a member of the junior class, and being a pupil in French went up with her class to recite, and the Professor having stepped out a moment, she went to the fire and was standing with her back to it, when suddenly her clothes were all in a light blaze. She became alarmed, tore away from her companions, who were trying to extinguish it, and rushed down stairs, falling at the foot of the staircase. Several of the young ladies and one or two of the professors gathered around her, and by means of their shawls, a bucket of water, &c., the fire was soon extinguished: but the fright, the fall and the burn were too much for her; the system never could be got to react. After lingering about three days, she was released from her sufferings, and went to her long, long home.

Rebecca was a lovely girl. She was remarkable for her cheerfulness and animation, a general favorite among her companions, and beloved by all who knew her. She was a good student, and endeared herself greatly to her teachers. She had been religiously brought up, but had never attached herself to the Church; frequently spoke of it, however, and no doubt fully intended to die a member of the same. After her injury, but little was said to her, for she was not in a situation to receive it. Every effort was made that skill and kindness could suggest to prolong her stay; but death had marked her for his victim, and young, gay and hopeful as she was, she is gone to the grave and the retributions of eternity. "Oh, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out." With what tremendous force does this call fall upon our ears: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

A. H. MITCHELL.

DIED.—Of erysipelas, on the 13th of December last, in the parish of Claiborne, La., MARY ANN KIDD, wife of Ihrey Willis Kidd, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. She was born and reared in Edgfield District, S. C. After marriage she resided in Shelby county, Ala., near thirty years since, and had but recently removed to Louisiana at the time of her death. Her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Key, were Methodists, and early in life she imbibed the doctrines of that Church, by which, in her spiritual exercises, she was guided through life.

In all the relations of life her walk was of the most exemplary character, and conferred honor upon our common humanity, while her death is mourned, on account of the loss to them, by a wide circle of relntives and friends.

H.

Claiborne parish, La., February 1, 1855.

Nashville and Charleston Advocates please copy.

DIED.—In Clarke county, Ala., Novemher 22d, 1854, ROBERT B. DAVIS. He was born October 8, 1809, in Marion District, S. C. He emigrated with his parents to Alabama at fourteen, and settled in Baldwin county. He embraced religion when quite young, and joined the M. E. Church, but hy moving, &c., he got out of the Church, and lost the enjoyment of God's love. He was reclaimed and rejoined the Church in 1848, and in her communion lived until God removed him to the church above. He was one of the best men I ever knew. He was an efficient steward, and did much for the temporal interests of the Church. He had a warm and benevolent soul; his house was the home of the wayworn pilgrim; he was an affectionate and tender husband, a kind and loving father, a merciful master, a quiet and good citizen, a gentleman and a Christian.

T. Y. ARMSTRONG.

DIED.—January 26th, in Fort Gaines, Ga., MAJOR JAS. P. HOLMES, aged fifty-nine years. For more than thirty years he was a member of the Church. In all the relations of life it was the first great principle of his heart to live a Christian; and his inspiring hope was to die a witness for the truth of the gospel of Jesus. In the latter he was not disappointed.

DIED.—In New Iberia, on the 13th of February, MAJOR S. W. WADE, aged about fifty-one years.

DIED,—On the 21st February, on the passage from Galveston to this city, HENRY C. TRUMBULL, Esq, aged thirty-five years. Mr. Trumbull was a native of Hartford, Ct., and son of ex-Governor Trumbull, of that State, and grandson of the great patriot and painter of that name, of Revolutionary memory.

DIED.—At the residence of R. H. Powell, Chinnenuggee, Ala., on the morning of the 3d February, in the 33d year of his age, COL. JAMES BLACKMAN. Col. Blackman was born at Monroe, Walton county, Ga., on the 21st of November, 1822. He met death with great composure, confidently relying upon the merits of his blessed Redeemer, and left to his friends the pleasing reflection that "their loss was his eternal gain."

DIED—In Montgomery county, Ala., ANNIS MCGEHEE, on the 18th of February, an old and influential citizen. Few men have been so long and well known in that community.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived on Monday morning from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that place to the 22d and from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst. Her lists of passengers and consignees will be found in another column.

El Heraldo of the 11th inst. contains the message of His Serene Highness, Santa Anna, upon the occasion of his re-election to the Presidency of the Republic. It is, we doubt not, eloquent as need be. We have only taken a glance at the first column, the substance of which is that he has been again, and for the third time, elected Chief of the Mexican people, and that he accepts the office merely from gratitude, deliccy and patriotism, that these are not vain words, etc., etc. In the meantime they celebrate the event by firing cannons and rockets, ringing and chiming the bells, and all those who are allowed to speak, sing Illeluiahs to His Serene Highness. Notwithstanding there appears to be no lack of those who think that His Sersne Highness is not the best possible head for the Mexican nation, and while they call themselves liberators and patriots, the Government and the army hunt them like bandits. They are particularly plenty in the South, and it would seem rather difficult to reduce them effectually; for, though the papers are full of victories gained over them by the troops, who are said to have routed and almost annihilated them, yet the next are sure to reproduce these same incarnate fellows, alive and sound in a new quarter, to be again beaten, routed, dispersed, etc., etc.

Gen. Woll has been called by his Highness to the City of Mexico to be entrusted with an important and secret mission. He left his command on the northern frontier to Gen. Diaz de la Vega. It consists of 8000 men, besides the Army of Observation to be stationed in Queretaro and San Luis Potosi.

Baron Humboldt has lately received the cross of Guadalupe from his Serene Highness, as a token of Mexican gratitude and indebtedness to him. (?) The Baron is too fond of stare to refuse any, though they should be but catellites. So he took it with thanks.

The insurgente muet be rather strong in Zacatecas, and troops missing, as appears from a late Vera Cruz paper. The Governor of that State has told those who have anything worth keeping—Mexicans and foreigners—to defend them as they best could.

WAS TO THE KNIFE!—An order has just been issued from the Prefecture of Puebla requesting everybody to arm for the utter destruction of the locusts or lobsters (all the same in Mexican parlance) that ravage the country.

This le all in the way of news we have been able to obtain from our files, which teem with orders, reports, laws, etc. etc., from the various departments of the government, utterly void of interest to American readers.

Later from Texas.

BY THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Talbot, arrived from Galveston, bringing dates to the 22d inst.

We learn from the Galveston News that the schooner Major Barbone had struck on Aransas Bar, and only escaped destruction by throwing overboard a portion of her cargo. The schooner Martha Jane from this city, went ashore three miles above the same place and was totally lost.

A letter from Fredericksburg, dated February 7, in the San Antonio Texan, states that the Indians in that section have recently committed the most diarlag outreges, stealing horses, wantonly killing cattle, and finally shedding human blood. On Saturday, the 3d inst., a German named Ferch, working in the woods, was murdered by Indians. They concealed his body in a thicket, where it was found, stripped and literally filled with arrows. On the 5th, an old man named Thos. Noel, the father of a large family, while on his way home from Fredericksburg, was attacked and killed by a band of Indians, who took his horse and clothes and left him lying near the road. A company of men had started in pursuit of the marauders.

The Matagorda Chronicle of the Times gives an account of the brutal and obscene mutilation of a negro belonging to Capt. W. S. Baker, of Matagorda county. The perpetrator of the inhuman deed was unknown.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship Crescent City, Capt John McGowan commanding, arrived at her wharf Tuesday afternoon bringing seven days latar intelligence from San Francisco, nine days later from Havana, and a fortnight later from China.

The Crescent City left New York at 2 P. M., of the 17th, for New Orleans via Havana, at which port she arrived at anoring of the 23d inst., and sailed for this port at noon of the 24th.

United States mail steamship El Dorado arrived at Havana at sunrise of the 24th, bringing the mails and passengers which left San Francisco per John L. Stephens on the 1st inst., and would sail from Havana for Aspinwall on the 26th.

The United States mail steamer Empire City sailed for New York at 10 a. m., of the 24th.

The Crescent City brings 135 passengers and a full cargo for New Orleans.

In Havana the weather was delightfully mild and agreeable.

Since leaving Havana the Crescent City has experienced strong head winds and head seas.

We are unable to find any matters of special interest or importance in our Havana exchanges. The Government continues to organize new troops throughout the island for its defense against the lawless efforts of the filibusters. The Diario remarks that the enthusiasm for enlistment was particularly great, especially at Cardenas.

All the places on the shore where any possible landing could be effected are carefully watched by volunteer troops.

Gen. Concha has appointed Count Fernandino to the Ordenslay of a regiment of volunteers raised in Havana.

A great many persons of rank, wealth and influence have offered their services to the Government, asking to be enlisted, and to be allowed to enlist and equip others at their expense. The pressing want is cavalry, but none of the Dons seem desirous to occupy that department. About 80 had been, with difficulty, gathered together, with horses of the most sorry description.

M. Doudrlas, the great horizontal aeronaut of this city and Mobile, had arrived in Havana, where he intends to make a number of ascensions.

The Havana papers are full of accounts of filibuster proceedings in this country—giving the number of men enlisted, names of officers, style of societies and projects on foot. The topic of the day is the threatened invasion and the raising of forces to repel it.

COMMODORE PERRY.—The Rhode Island House of Representatives has adopted a resolution, authorizing the Governor to present to Commodore Perry a service of plate, suitably inscribed, as a testimonial of the high appreciation by his native State of the great and important services he has rendered to the cause of civilization and commerce, in the opening of the ports of Japan.

General Intelligence.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER PEARL.

Fearful Loss of Life—List of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

We take the following account of the explosion of the Pearl from a variety of California papers.

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 27th, as the steamer Pearl, of the Combination line, which had been racing with the Enterprise, of the Citizen's line, from Marysville to Sacramento, was nearing the latter city, her boiler exploded, very nearly destroying the boat and inflicting a large number of human beings into eternity. There were thirty-three passengers on board, of whom thirty-five were Chinamen. Of these the boilers of twenty to which were killed have been recovered. Three or four more died at the hospital on Saturday, who were terribly scalded, so that the sufferers had their arms and legs broken entirely off. The boat is a total wreck. A rope was procured and the wreck hauled to the river side, about 4 of the gas works. The cargo rabbs and the cabin floor of the boat. Before the could be got on shore, however, a dead man fell on top of him. He is supposed to be the engineer, who was seen to jump overboard at the moment of the explosion and swim ashore.

The engineer was seen to jump overboard at the moment of the explosion and swim ashore.

Four men were at the table playing cards when the whole front of the boat flew away, and they were left unhurt. Col. Anderson, who had been watching the game, had scarcely quitted them and walked forward, when the explosion took place and he was killed.

Boyden, the deceased, leaves, we understand, a wife and two children, resident at Greenfield, Mass. He died possessed of considerable property.

To illustrate the sudden and unexpected nature of the explosion, it may be mentioned that when the body of Kenton was found, both hands were clinched in the pockets of the overcoat, as though he had been standing perfectly unconcerned.

The death of Capt. Davis was probably instantaneous—both ankles and the elbow of his right arm were found to be dislocated, and a severe scalp lacerature above the eye, penetrating to the brain. It will be remembered that the deceased stood on the hurricane deck, almost immediately over the boiler, at the time of the explosion, and was probably grasping the railing stationary with his right hand. His watch, a valuable article, was recovered with the body, and was still moving at 10 o'clock last evening.

On the body of one of the deceased—apparently an Italian—was found a memorandum book containing the names of Burand Lagrange, Jean Baptiste, Michael Rivard, and account current with Wm Patton.

On another was found a letter from A. Eastman, dated Micanopy, East Florida, in which the person to whom it was written is familiarly addressed as "Tobey."

It cannot be doubted that the discovery of many additional bodies will result.

In a letter addressed up on the river, written by Anna S Annable of Augusta, Me., to her husband, was found a bill of exchange for $60, drawn in her favor.

The report that no woman was lost by the explosion is erroneous. The body of a female was raised in the river yesterday, but unfortunately was lost again by the rending of her garments.

Valuable papers were found on the person of G. H. Wellington, and letters denoting that he leaves a widow resident at New Orleans.

Active efforts are in progress to raise the wreck of the Pearl, and will soon prove successful.

M. Marie Mercier, at the time of the explosion, and badly scalded, had sustained a contusion of the eye and a sprained ankle. He is doing well, under the care of Dr. Logan.

The aggregate of treasure found on the bodies will amount to about $8,000. While various amounts ranging as high as several thousand dollars, were found upon some, nothing was found upon many. The effects so found were sealed by the Coroner in the presence of the Mayor and a number of our most prominent citizens, and deposited in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Andrew Wellagh, the engineer of the Pearl, was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Fry, but released at 12½ o'clock on $10,000 bail.

Immediately after the explosion, the vessel filled with water, and sank to the cabin floors. In this condition a rope was made fast to her and towed ashore, by means of which she was dragged a short distance from the mouth of the American River, where she now lies.

Some of the bodies were thrown as far as seventy and eighty feet from the wreck. From the nearly and terrible nature of the wounds inflicted, the bodies must have been scattered to fragments. As yet no clue has been discovered as to their whereabouts. Of the whole number of passengers aboard, about thirty were Chinamen, the largest portion of whom were killed. William A. Sherman, the clerk, was writing in his room at the time of the explosion. He was thrown into the air, and fell on the cabin floor of the boat. Before he could recover an upright position, a dead man fell on top of him. He says that he saw a great number of arms, legs and shreds of bodies flying in every direction around him. Capt. Davis was standing near the wheel-house at the time of the catastrophe. His body was recovered this morning. A ghastly wound at the outer of the right eye, shows that he must have been killed instantly. Mr. Kendall, the mate, was saved, with both legs and one arm broken.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Col Alex Anderson attorney at law, of Nevada; Boggar Rissino, fruiterer, of San Francisco; Wm Mallride and T H Monal, messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co; Capt E T Davis, Capt Randall, mate; E A Shultz, of Marysville; Maria Mereux; John Hayden, of Marysville; Francis Flucker, Long Island, N Y; Mr Williams, formerly in employ of Brown & Co., Sacramento; John Stader, miner, of Pennsylvania; Geo A Clouse, miner, of Indiana; Charles Orell, Germau; James Smith, sabin boy; six unknown white men recovered; five Chinamen recovered.

The Placer Times and Transcript, of the 1st, gives the following description of the funeral of the victims of the disaster on the Pearl. It took place at Sacramento:

Business was suspended, the stores closed, and many of the buildings were draped in mourning. The flags of the city and shipping were at half mast. An immense multitude assembled to join in the sad procession. No less than twenty-nine dead bodies were placed in the hearses and wagons that had been provided to convey them to their last resting place, and many thousands of people among which were women and children, had collected to witness their departure; very many who did not join in the procession. Among the booming of minute guns and the tolling of bells, the procession formed on Front street. It consisted of all the associations of the city, the entire fire department in uniform, the Governor and Legislature, citizens, etc., and numbered over three thousand persons. It was preceded by a band playing solemn music. In the rear were the Chinese, with their head and with muslc, etc. Arrived at the ground, the coffins containing the bodies were deposited by the respective graves, and the services commenced by reading selections from Scripture, by the Rev. Mr Shinck. The choir of the Baptist Church then chanted a dirge, after which Rev Mr Cronch addressed the Throng. Dirges in a foreign manner Rev. Mr. Wheeler then made a few brief remarks appropriate to the occasion, which was followed by a hymn from the choir, and the American portion of the assemblage were dismissed with a benediction.

The Chinese ceremonies were more interesting to those who had never witnessed their funeral rites. Their coffins, as were the others, were deposited alongside the graves, and large quantities of food, provided for the occasion beside them. Among other articles was a good sized shoat, cooked whole, and another which was headless—every portion restituted to fragments. As yet no clue has been discovered as to their whereabouts. Of the whole number of passengers aboard, about thirty were Chinamen, the largest portion of whom were killed. William A. Sherman, the clerk, was writing in his room at the time of the explosion. He was thrown into the air, and fell on the cabin floor of the boat. Before he could recover an upright position, a dead man fell on top of him. He says that he saw a great number of arms, legs and shreds of bodies flying in every direction around him. Capt. Davis was standing near the wheel-house at the time of the catastrophe. His body was recovered this morning. A ghastly wound at the outer of the right eye, shows that he must have been killed instantly. Mr. Kendall, the mate, was saved, with both legs and one arm broken.

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The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Crimea.

Sufferings of the British—Extracts from Various Correspondences.

FROM COL. T——, OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Jan. 12.—I can scarcely write, so cold is it. The ground is covered with snow, and the most bitter of winds is raging through the tent. It is snowing with a vengeance. No chance of huts for being got up, and no warm clothing as yet. We have one man in hospital who must lose both feet from being frost-bitten, and crowds will lose toes, too. I understand that it had been calculated, with the means at present at disposal, that it would take five months to bring up huts for all our army from Balaklava, as they are not of much use.

FROM AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

Jan. 8.—Twenty men, I am told, died last night in the trenches. The line are on duty every alternate twenty-four hours, and are without clothes. We are all on short allowance of food. It is impossible to keep anything dry in such weather as this; that is the worst of it. By taking violent exercise you get warm, but you also get moist, and, instead of drying your clothes, simply freeze them, and get wet whenever you take them in from the air. I am told by the chaplains and doctors (the best authority on the subject,) that the state of the hospital is dreadful. A sick man has nothing to lie upon but his regimental blanket; of course, a mere rag in most instances now. They have no lights for the hospitals unless the surgeon himself provides them. They have few medicines, and fewer still of the commonest requisites of sick diet.

Jan. 6.—The weather is still very cold; snow and frost during the day are not at all agreeable, but it is comparate work at night under canvas. We have no means of transporting provisions hereon, and the chance of getting them up before the summer, is as far off as the summer itself. I was informed yesterday, by two officers who had seen them, that there are loads of sheepskin coats, to the number of 7000 or 8000, on board the Golden Fleece, at Belleave, sent from Trieste as a present to the officers of the army. The commander of the ship tells us that he is exceedingly anxious to get rid of them. But the Quartermaster-General's Department have received no official letter about them, and will not receive them.

FROM A CORPORAL.

Jan. 7.—I hardly know how to begin to give you an idea of our present sufferings, for suffer we do daily from the effect of the cold. Even now, while I am writing, I am perishing with cold, owing to the cold tent. God knows what will be the fate of the Almighty deserters now in the trying time. We are up to our knees in snow, and you may depend we feel it going into the trenches for twelve or fourteen hours; and, if it is your turn for the advanced trenches, you have not a chance of jumping about to keep yourself warm, for fear of a 32-pounder, or a rifle ball, from the skirmishers in their holes making for the batteries, running after you with a view to make you to halt. I don't like grumbling; but this work is enough to try my patience. It would cut you to the heart to see the remains of our once fine regiment. We have not been about one thousand strong, and we can hardly muster one hundred men for duty. The men try to knock along, but their strength fails them. The other night it snowed terribly, and we found every man we could muster at 8 in the evening, our usual time of turning in in the trenches, and they hardly could get before news came that half of the party had fallen down quite helpless with pain. We had the sick at home were compelled to turn out and carry our poor comrades to camp.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON HERALD.

Jan. 20.—Since the last post, and until the 20th, there had been an intense frost, which, while it lasted, surpassed for its severity anything we have yet felt. During the day the thermometer seldom rose above 18 degrees, but with the night a keen wind swept over the enemy's works, which from the very blood of those exposed to it. No arms I can use, were I to write forever, would give your readers even a faint idea of what the sufferings of our troops have been and still are. Hundreds are frost bitten in the hands, feet and face; the cholera is still among them, and scurvy and dysentery spread more and more each day. The men have not fires, the miserable stock of roots and shrubs, which used to enable them to get a warm meal, are now quite exhausted, and no material of any kind are to be found in camp. I am informed that for two whole days throughout the great mass of our lines, not a fire was lit, though the mercury then stood at nearly 30 deg. below freezing point. On each of those days, as if in mockery of their sufferings, the raw coffee beans were served out to the men as usual.

Major Macdonald, of the 39th, I am informed, was frozen to death in the trenches on the night of the 16th, and another gallant officer, who fell into a deep snow drift, most narrowly escaped the same fate. Both in the nights of the 16th, 17th, and 18th, many of the men on sentry and on fatigue parties were numbed by the cold in such a manner as to expire in a few hours afterward. On the 17th, fourteen men of the 46th were buried, the majority of the deaths being caused by the severity of the weather, and on the 18th ten more were interred from the same cause. On the latter occasion the thaw had commenced, and the bodies of four of the ten were discovered among the coats by the fact of their boots sticking out of the snow. I believe they were men who had been employed in fatigue parties, and who, becoming numbed and exhausted, sat down to rest on reaching their camping ground, and so perished miserably. During the early part of this severe frost, all the men employed in carrying coal to convert into the means of heating together managed to keep their feet from actual frost bites. Of late, however, the warmth of their bodies thawed the snow on which they sat into a mere puddle. The unfortunate men got benumbed, and when at their duties during the night their boots were stripped off the feet in large numbers. It is not enough to say that we are unfortunate in the mortality which prevails. Such terms are far too weak to stigmatize the cruel waste of life which takes place here every day. Our men are literally murdered—murdered by neglect, by incapacity, by the etiquette of military discipline, and by every way in which our soldiers form of mismanagement can reach both officers and privates, old and young.

The sanitary condition of Balaklava is beginning to excite serious apprehensions. The filth of the town is now something beyond all description. Offal, dirt, waste stores, stagnant water, the refuse from English and Turkish hospitals, and above a hundreds of half-decomposed horses, dogs, sheep and oxen lie more or less in every little alley. Each house is over-crowded, and under each house are cellars, in which horses and Tartar families are stowed away. But the most serious evil of all arises from the immense number of interments which have lately taken place. We are now giving rations to 4000 Turks; two months ago we were rationing 14,000; 8000 of the missing 10,000 are dead and "buried" on the slope of the hill, over the harbor, though I think even a metropolitan sexton would hardly have the hardihood to call the last resting place of a Turk here a "grave." It is merely a little trench, about 18 inches deep, in which the bodies are laid on the bare rock, and the few handfulls of earth which have been removed in the formation of the trench cover the corpses.

The bodies have thus been interred. The rains have in many instances, have washed the earth from these graves, leaving the bodies, in every stage of corruption, exposed to the eye, and tainting the air for miles around. I believe it was entirely owing to the hospital for the Turks, which was established close to the front of some of these plague-spots, that none of the Russian Muscovites recovered of their wounds, almost without a single exception, were to mortify and gangrene soon after the men entered the place.

Inquirer.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Jan. 12.—I regret to say that there are more cases of frost-bite among our troops and the French than one expects or likes to find. Last night a party of the 21 battalion, Rifle Brigade, were on duty in the trenches between Balaklava, and the French camp. The night is fine in a routine to the Russian lines, but the cold is intense. A little after midnight, when the men were relieved, it was found that one man had his foot frozen, and another had his hand frozen. Both were sent to the hospital. Before the relief had left the trenches, a Russian deserter came in, and reported that two of his comrades had been frozen to death in the night. Two men said they belonged to the *Legion Etrangere*, but that they had lost their way in returning from a little exenrsion, and had lighted a fire to keep themselves warm; they seemed to be Italians, and their story was so plausible, supported, as it was, by the inquiry, "Do you think we would have lighted a fire if we had intended to desert?" that there would have been a chance of their escaping under other circumstances; but they were sent to Sir Colin Campbell, who handed them over to the French authorities. They denied there were more than two of them, though the Riflemen declared they saw four round the fire when they first came up. The French officers immediately claimed them as two of a party of four deserters who had left camp yesterday, and they will be shot early tomorrow morning. A man of the 93d also deserted, and his body has been found in front of the Russian picket. He was killed by a musket shot, and there is no doubt but that as he approached the post, not being able to reply to the challenger, he was fired upon, and met his fate—one too good for him. There have been several desertions in front also—at least, men are missing—and it is supposed they have gone over to the enemy.

Jan. 15.—A well merited, though severe punishment was inflicted on the 10th inst. upon an English soldier who was attempting to desert to the enemy; and it is the more worthy of remark as the punishment was administered voluntarily on the spur of the moment, by one of the deserters' own comrades. The man who exhibited such patriotic feeling and readiness of purpose deserves a reward, and one of a more permanent character and more likely to extend its influences than a mere pecuniary gratuity. The fact occurred soon after noon, in broad daylight. A working party of the 19th Regiment and others had been employed in front of Gordon's Battery, to the right of the advanced work and near the position of the Lancaster gun. They were about to return to the advanced work, and had unpiled arms, when some one observed the absence of a man of the party by name of Smith Beerch was made for him, but he was not found. It was then remembered that he had when they began to work not placed his musket with the other arms, but had supported it against a portion of the parapet which was concealed from view by a projecting angle. Two men at once made their way to this spot and on reaching it found the firelock still there, but the man Smith considerably in advance, stooping, but hurrying toward the Russian centeries. One of the two men immediately gave the alarm, and calling out, "down with him, the rascal is going over to the enemy," capped his piece, and fired. He, however, missed him. The deserter no sooner perceived that he was detected and marked, than, springing up, he ran at full speed, and shaking in his left hand a white rag, and holding up his right to show that he was unarmed. But he was doomed not to effect his object. He had reached about half the distance between the English line and the Russian outposts, when one of his own comrades took a more deliberate aim, and lodged a ball in his back. The deserter fell at once, and though he was observed afterwards to make several efforts, he was quite unable to move from his position. From the manner in which he fell, there is little doubt that the wound was mortal. Subsequently, toward dusk, a sergeant and eight or ten men were sent to bring him in, but the object was observed, and some Cossacks advanced. An interchange of shots took place, and, though none of the sergent's party were hurt, it was considered prudent to retire back to the work.

Sharp Shooting.

Jan. 12.—The usual small-arm practice went on in front of the lines between the sharpshooters. Both parties have now become so expert that their greatest pleasure is to try and "do" each other by getting up "dummies," and exhibiting devices to draw fire, so that they may have a chance of returning it while the marksman is exposed. The old dodge of putting up a shako or forager on the end of a stick is universally despised, and not a shot will be thrown away on one. Moving them along with an irregular motion just above the top of the ramparts or trenches, as if a man were walking along, is sometimes successful, and the lucky fellow who gets a ball or two through his headdress in this way is considered very clever. The men now know each other—that is, they observe certain gunners in the Russian batters whom they have seen for some time past, and who have nicknames. "There goes Redcap!" or, "Blackbeard is going to take a shot at us now;" and so on; and there is a story going that pickets occasionally fraternize, as they were wont to do in the peninsula, and that they were all agreed as to the Shibboleth—"Bono Franzig!" "Bono Inglis!" "Bono Muscov!" "Turco, so bono!"

From the French Camp.

FROM THE MONITEUR DE L'ARMEE.

A few nights since, when completely dark, and during a beating rain, the sentinels on duty saw advancing toward the town: score of these intrepid volunteers, who are designated in the French army by the name of *enfans perdus*, because they devote their lives to the most dangerous enterprises. Two marched at the head, one behind the other, at five paces distant from each other, and a little in their rear came the remainder of the band, preceded by an officer named Benner, of the 7th regiment of the line. But the moment they got beyond the French sentinels, their mode of advancing became most curious, as the whole of them threw themselves flat on the ground, and crawled along without a word being spoken. Their chief, an old Zouave, had taught them to advance in this manner. As soon as they have lain down, they stretch forward in front of them their musket as far as they can reach; they then drag themselves along the ground to a line with it, and go on repeating this movement till they reach their place of destination, keeping themselves always ready to start up and rush on any enemy that may come within their reach.

The route they had to follow was a crooked one, for they had to leave on their right a mound of earth, behind which some Russians were in ambush. It was not their object to have anything to do with this post of the enemy; it was necessary to turn it and glide between it and the ditch, in order to examine the enemy's works and return without being observed. Before entering the narrow space which separates the ditch from the Russian post, the officer lost there more than half of his men, and if they were discovered, they were to fall on the post. He, with five or six determined followers, crossed this dangerous passage, and went along the edge of the ditch. He found on the edge of it chevaux-de-frise, made of palisades of wood; he tried with his hands the strength of these defenses, and found them firm in the ground, and solidly bound together. The ditch was six feet deep, and the rain-water lay deep at the bottom of it. To fill up the ditch appeared impossible; to tear up the palisades would occupy too long a time; to burn them would be better. The chevaux-de-frise were fastened together with chains, and if the former were burnt the latter would remain. It would be better to carry them off.

The night was as dark as can be conceived. A man was seen at a few paces from the leader. Astonished at his appearance, the leader crawled gently toward him, and found him to be one of his own men. The officer continued to advance, when suddenly he was stopped by a trench, and he heard the sound of shovels and pickaxes, workmen talking, and guards walking with their feet in the water. What were they doing? They were preparing a mine. He marked the spot from which it started, and the direction it took. The rain continued falling, and the exploring party could not do anything further; the flash of a cannon might betray them, and the officer gave the signal for retreat; they followed the same route, which they could readily discover by the marks of their bodies on the muddy ground. They again passed near the post of the Russian soldiers. The latter, from the darkness, did not see that death was at a few paces in their rear. All of them might have been killed or taken prisoners, but the French party had other parts of the works to reconnoitre, and the success of the enterprise was worth more than the destruction of ten Russian soldiers. After having finished their exploring, the officer and his party rejoined the men they had left behind them, and who remained lying in the sand.

"Nothing new, *mes enfans?*" whispers the officer. "Nothing," was the reply. "Then let us return," and the trusty brave men repassed our trenches in the same silence. On the following night, these same men advanced and threw down the gabions, which incommoded our troops, made one Russian prisoner, and brought away several bags of powder. One of them was hit by a ball in the foot.

FROM A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

The brigade to which I belong occupies the left of this line, toward the sea, and I have only a few steps to advance to behold the town and forts of Sebastopol. We are encamped on the slope of a ravine, which hides us from the view of the enemy. The distance is such that the shells and bullets have several times plonghed up our camp. Our service consists of guarding the trenches, and of working at them. The guard returns every three days. The battalion leaves at 7 o'clock in the morning, passes round the ravine, and enters the trenches after two hours' march, and without any marked route. They defile one by one in the passages of communication, and we are generally given 400 metres to guard. We pass the twenty-four hours under every sort of weather, and without shelter, having nothing whatever to amuse us except the parabolas described by the shells, the infernal din of mortars, varied by the whistling of cannon balls and bullets. The first day our men lay down on their faces as each shell passed. Now three-fourths of them look on tranquilly, observing to their comrades, "See how it smokes its pipe."

On the other hand, the batteries fire but little up to the present, and do not reply to the guns of the enemy, which are so violent that many of the ravines are full of their balls. We often see a white flag hoisted to the top of a polo, and hear the trumpet sound in the Russian ambuscades. This, of course, means "flag of truce." At once the fire ceases, and a vast nnmber of heads are seen to pop up from under the earth to the open air. The Russians hold up to the French bottles and glasses, as if they invited them to drink each other's healths. The French reply by flourishing their tin cans; and then they pledge each other's healths. The bearer of the flag of truce advances on horseback, stops at about 100 paces from our trenches, while the nearest French officer goes forward to receive the dispatches. I yesterday witnessed a meeting of the kind. The *parlementaire* courteously took he glove from his right hend, and shook that of a captain of Chasseurs who had gone ont to meet him. So you see all the Russians are not the Cossecks they have been taken for. The *parlementaire* retires, the white flag is pnlled down, and the murderous din recommences.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The eminent British statesman still scorns all claims to the companionship of old fogies. Now in his sixty-third year, he is the same wide awake progressive that he has always been. One month before he was twenty-one years of age, he entered Parliament. He become a young standard-bearer of "civil and religious liberty guarantied by Parliamentary reform." At the age of twenty-three, he wrote a passable biography of a noble relative. While not yet thirty, he took the part of Queen Caroline against George IV. He was always in favor of removing the legislative disabilities against the Jews, and he was the mover of the great Reform Bill. Three times be has left Governmental posts (Paymaster in 1834, Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1841, and First Lord of the Treasury in 1851) after brave displays of political pluck; and now, for the fourth time, he pulls off his Cabinet cloak, and throwe it in the faces of his old fogy associates. On the 23d of January, without any premonitions, any conservative coquetting, any old fogy backing and filling, the honorable and noble gentleman, President of the Council, and member from London, resigned his Cabinet place in a court letter to Lord Aberdeen, phrased as if he might say: "Ask me no delicate questions, and I will give you no indelicate answers." On the 26th, he occupied the attention of the House more than two hours in his reasons "defining his position, *a la* Webster. That the step of resignation is eminently one of a progressive anti-fogy character, appears from the criticism of Lord Palmerston in answer: "But the course taken by my noble friend, I humbly submit, was not in accordance with the usual practice of public men." A resolution of inquiry had been proposed into the conduct of the Departments having the control of the Crimean operations. My Lord John, not choosing to be made responsible for blunders committed, and being committed, and to be committed, in regard to the war, resigns. This is the long and short of his step, and of his two hours' speech in justification. New York Sunday Times.

EARLY TIMES IN TEXAS.—We heard an anecdote recently which illustratee the hardships to which the pioneers of this country were exposed:

A friend of ours had landed in the country, and was traveling up the Brazos. Night coming on, he halted his team in front of a rude, one-etory, one-room, log shanty, and inquired if he could stop there for the night, and obtain refreshment for man and beast.

A gruff, tanned and elderly matron answered: "I don't know; we have nothing to eat; Sel's gone out now a huntin'; if she gets anything, you can stay. You mought hitch up awhile, and wait and see."

Accordingly, our friend, with his wife and family, took their seat in the rude hut, and devoutly prayed that success might crown the efforts of our Diana, heretofore called "Sal." In an honr the old woman, who had been straining her eyes to penetrate the forest, said: "Yes, you can stay; there she comes, and she's got plenty of it."

Sure enough, in a few minutes "Sal" rode up, astride a mustang, with her rifle on her shoulder, and a fat buck strapped to her pony. In the shortest time imaginable she hung him up, took off his hide, and dressed a portion for the table. Our friend and family regaled themselves of the venison for supper and breakfast, and went on their way rejoicing, and invoking blessings on the head of Sal. She has since been married to an old Texan—is wealthy, and has given up hunting.

PHOSPHORUS.—It is now just two hundred years since phosphorue was first obtained by Brand, of Hamburg. So wonderful was the discovery then considered, that Kraft, an eminent philosopher of the day, gave Brand $300 for the secret of its preparation. Kraft then traveled, and visited nearly all the Courts of Europe, exhibiting phosphorus to kings and nobles. In appearance, phosphorus resembles bees-wax; but it is more transparent, approaching to the color of amber. Its name, which is derived from the Greek, signifies "light-bearer," and is indicative of its most distinguishing quality, being self-luminous. Phosphorus, when exposed to the air, shines like a star, giving out a beautiful lambent, greenish light. Phosphorus dissolves in warm sweet oil. If this phosphorised oil be rubbed over the face in the dark, the features assume a ghastly appearance, and the experimentalist looks like a veritable living Will-o'-the-Wisp.

The origin of phosphorus is the most remarkable thing concerning it. Every other substance with which we are acquainted can be traced either to the earth or air; but phosphorus seems to be of animal origin. Of all the animals, man contains the most; and of the various parts of the body, the brain yields, by analysis, more phosphorus than any other. This fact is of no little moment. Every thought has, perhaps, a phosphoric source. It is certain that the most intellectual beings contain the most phosphorus. It generally happens that when a singular discovery is made, many years elapse before any application of it is made to the welfare and happiness of man. This remark applies to phosphorus. It is only the other day that it was sold at five shillings an ounce; now it is so cheap that the penniless portion of our population hawk it about in the form of matches. But what a noble, life, light and fire-giving office does it fill! For commercial purposes—match-making—phosphorus is extracted from burnt bones. The demand for it is now so great that many tons are annually prepared. When Kraft traveled, he had not more than half an ounce "to set before the king!"

A TOUGH CIGAR.—Joseph was a bad boy. He had succeeded in blinding his mother for some time as to his imbibing propensities. One night Joseph came in before the old lady had retired. He sat down, and, with a look of semi-intoxicated wisdom, began conversing about the goodness of the crops and other matters. He got along very well until he espied what he supposed to be a cigar on the mantel-piece; he caught it, and placed one end in his mouth, began very gravely to light it at the candle. He drew and puffed until he was getting red in the face. The old lady's eyes were opened, and she addressed him—"If thee takes that tenpenny nail for a cigar, it is time thee went to bed."

PEANUTS TRIUMPHANT.—One day a peanut and candy-selling urchin at the railroad station was rudely pushed off the platform by the conductor of the freight train. His wrath was great, and he determined that it should be the spring of equal great annoyance to his foe. His heaving bosom—contracted brow—compressed lips—clenched hand—flashing eye—and half uttered "By gum! If I don't make you pay for that, then I'm mistaken!" all proved that a dreadful retribution awaited the devoted conductor of the freight train.

Young America sold his stock that day with uuusual rapidity, for he sold it at half-price, and was diligent at his business. He "raised" twenty-five cents; with it he purchased a piece of fat pork.

The "grade" at Atlanta is very steep; and heavy freight trains, when going at full speed, seldom exceed the rate of three miles an hour until they reach a certain distance from the city. Young America attached a piece of string to the pork, and, accompanied by another juvenile, went down to the place where the grade is steepest. "Now, looky'e here," said the peanut seller to his companion, as he placed the fat pork on the rail, "you take hold of that string and pull me along." He squatted on the pork and was trailed up and down both rails for about half a mile. Of course the rail was well greased! The freight train came up.

It was literally, *No go!* For two days the engine vigorously puffed in a vain attempt at progress. The conductor was finally obliged to call in the aid of another engine. Thus concluded the history of the Peanut Seller's Triumph; or Young America's Revenge.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Those who wish to see Niagara Falls in their majestic winter robe and in terrific sublimity should now improve the opportunity. Probably there is no sight in the whole world so impressively grand as the Falls present at this time. The unprecedented duration of extreme cold weather has allowed the spray, which, winter and summer, falls in an unceasing shower, gradually to accumulate in huge cones upon the rocks at the foot and in front of the Falls to an immense size and height. The trees on Goat Island and on the Canada side present an aspect of being chiseled from alabaster or Parian marble; every thing within the influence of the spray from the cataract presents this singularly beautiful appearance; indeed, so immense has been the accumulation of the frozen spray upon the trees as in some instances to break down trees with trunks over a foot in diameter. The streams which ever percolate through the overhanging rocks on each side of the Falls are gradually congealed into the semblance of immense stalactites, and in some instance present the appearance of regular colonnades. Then, when the sun lights upon the scene, it gives the beholder more the idea of fairyland than of reality. Those who wish to view a scene of unequaled grandeur should now improve the opportunity. [Buffalo Commercial.

SOLEMNITIES OF AN OATH.—The February number of the Knickerbockr gets off the following for the benefit of courts, lawyers, witnesses, et cetera:

A correspondent in Ottawa county, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to to hear, gives us the following:

Scene in the Mayor's Court at Grand Rapids—Mayor Church presiding. Witness called up to be sworn by the clerk.

Clerk—"You do solemnly swear"——

Mayor, with dignity—"Stop! The witness will hold up his right hand."

Clerk—"The man has no right hand, your Honor."

Mayor, with some asperity—"Let him hold up his left hand, then."

Clerk—"He has had the misfortune to lose his left hand also, as your Honor will perceive."

Mayor, savagely—"Tell him to hold up his right leg, then; a man can not be sworn in this court without holding up something! Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved!"

Witness sworn on one leg.

THE GREAT MEN OF A GREAT COUNTRY.—A young American exchange sums up our human greatness as follows: "The greatest man, take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was Gen. George Washington—an American. The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American. The greatest philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American. The greatest of living historians is William H. Prescott, an American. The greatest ornithologist was John James Audubon—an American. There has been no English writer of the present age, whose works have been marked with more refinement, or more grace, than those of Washington Irving—an American. The greatest lexicographer since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American. The inventors, whose works have been productive of the greatest amount of benefit to mankind in the last century, were Godfrey, Fitch, Fulton and Whitney—all Americans. And the greatest humbug of this or any other country, of the last or any other hundred years, is Barnum—also an American.

AN EXPLANATION.—In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Mr. Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer, who was present during the whole harangue. Upon hearing himself several times spoken of as "the soldier," the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the pleader:

"Don't call me a *soldier*, sir; I am an *officer*."

Mr. Jeffary immediately went on—

"Well, gentlemen, this officer, *who is no soldier*, was the sole cause of the mischief that has occurred."

A BONNE BOUCHE.—A Mr. Tumerelli, a gentleman who is said to have traveled in Russia, has been lecturing in London on the "social and moral characteristics of the Russian people." He related the following anecdote:

"When Madame Tagliori quitted St. Petersburgh, she left a pair of slippers at the hotel. The landlord coon made his good fortune known, and 50, 100, and even 200 roubles (£20) were freely offered for the forgotten slippers. The landlord, however, finding the public enthusiasm increase as he raised his demands, peremptorily refused to part with the slippers under 1000 roubles, (£100.) This sum being rather more than any individual appeared willing to give, thirty-five persons subbed together and purchased the slippers. They then wanted to know what to do with them. After many suggestions, none of which gave general satisfaction, it was proposed by one of the speculators, more enthusiastic and original than his fellows, that they should eat them! The landlord of the hotel pronounced the idea to be excellent, and proposed to make a frissees of them, which was accordingly done, and the thirty-six enthusiasts, with the lecturer as their guest, did actually eat Taglioni's slippers, and washed them down in bumpers of champagne, in which they drank to the health of the charming Cansense."

RIOT IN KANSAS—*A Clergyman Mobbed and Nearly Killed.*—The Lexington (Mo.) Express publishes an account of a riot between a number of squatters in Kansas. It occurred in the town of Fremont, and the following are said to be the facts:

The mob, without provocation, entirely destroyed the premises of the Rev. Mr. Hummer, and, after having beat and stoned his person to such a degree that all reasonable hope of his life was lost, they carried him off by force, together with his suffering wife, who was still clinging to his mangled body, and conveyed them away some five miles, and sat them down on the open prairie, there to perish. The mob then returned, with shouts of triumph, to the residence of A. A. Ward, where they organized, and from whence they started, which is in the immediate vicinity of the demolished premises. They held a mock auction, and sold off what remained of building materials, which were bid in by the instigators of the mob. They stole the potatoes, onions, chickens, etc., of the still bleeding, and supposed dead, sufferer.

The new liquor law of Michigan is a stringent one. It is to take effect in May next, and prohibits the manufacture as well as the sale of spirituous liquors as a beverage. Fines and imprisonments are the penalties for violations of the law. Intoxicated persons to be used as witnesses, and if they refuse to disclose where they obtained liquor, to be punished for contempt of Court. Liquor to be seized and destroyed. Cider and wine may be manufactured, but not sold in small quantities, to be drank on the premises. All fines, to be applied to the support of the poor.

The progress of Minnesota Territory is truly wonderful. It was organized only six years ago; thirty counties have since been laid off, and nearly all organized; the population has increased from 5000 to 30,000, or more; the taxable property is estimated, for 1855, at $7,000,000; a wire suspension bridge has been thrown over the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Anthony; agricultural societies have been organized, and one county has rejoiced in a very excitable fair; a Territorial University is in operation, well endowed by Congress; and a system of Common Schools, with efficient superintendence, has been established, which guarantees the future intelligence of the people.

"CALLING NAMES."—A new born daughter of the Countess of Treponi, was christened on the 8th of January, at Naples, with the brief name of Maria Theresa Ferdinanda Immaculate Conceptino Sabatia Luciana Philomina. The Queen of the Two Sicilies was her sponsor.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.—A Paris letter of the 1st has the following in relation to the return of two prominent officers from the Crimea:

The Duke of Cambridge passed through Paris last week in a very different plight from that in which he entered it last summer. No reviews in the Champs de Mars, no familiar drives with Louis Napoleon awaited him. His ideas of war, if he has any left, poor man, must be another sort of thing from what he learnt at the camp of Chobham, or in front of the *Ecole Militaire* of Paris. The Prince alighted at the British Embassy, but did not make disappearance even at the soiree held there the evening of his arrival, nor was he present at the select evening party at the Tuileries on Sunday last. In short, the changed position of his two visits was strikingly indicative of the fact that the campaign of the Crimea had intervened between them.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his father, entered—I may say stole into Paris on Saturday night at eight o'clock, without beat of drum. His health was considered had enough to compel him to sleep at Lyons and also Chalons on his way to Paris.

Prince Napoleon has been either unlucky, or something worse, in this his first campaign, and I tell you only the fact, when I say what he has returned to his future capital a wronged, perhaps, but a fallen man. There is even talk that an opportunity will be taken to show the French people that he is no longer regarded in the light of an heir apparent.

MORE BLOODSHED IN JACKSON.—The Jackson (Miss.) Mercury of the 24th says:

Our community was shocked by the occurrence of another terrible tragedy on Saturday evening. Mr. J. F. Irish stabbed Mr. Henry Hippie with a bowie-knife, causing his almost instant death. The parties were brothers-in-law, and long residents here. We forbear from any publication of the circumstances. Irish was arrested and is now in confinement. An examination will be had before the magistrate this morning.

Mr. Hippie was a member of the first Mississippi regiment in the Mexican war. This is the fourth citizen of Jackson killed within three months back.

RISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he has never aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

Dr. John Bacawith, William McNutt,
Hon. S. C. Posey, H. W. Kimball,
Geo. O. Ragland, William Watkins,
A. G. Baston, John W. Fairson,
D. L. Dinsmore, Rev. Duncan Brown,
Col. Isaac Lane, Jerome B. Fillow,
S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and mote well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability in short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be.

A. H. McLean, Rutherford county, Tenn.
Dudley Sale, Madison county, Alabama.
Samuel Townsend, Madison county, Alabama.
W. A. Broadwell & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Carondolet street, NewOrleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city.

feb10tf

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. Wright & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondolet street, NewOrleans, La.

Having commenced a Commission Business in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. Wright & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. Broadwell. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

feb10tf A. J. WRIGHT.

New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—The following new and magnificent steamships leave SEMI-WEEKLY, at 5 o'clock A. M., punctually, as follows:

ON SUNDAYS.

CHARLES MORGAN, James Lawless, commander.
MEXICO, John Y. Lawless, commander.

ON THURSDAYS.

PERSEVERANCE. Henry Place, commander.
LOUISIANA, W. H. Talbot, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Galveston.....$16
Children half price.
Deck Passage.....6
Children half price.
Negroes.....4
Children half price.

For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to

HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street, decl y opposite the Steamship Landing.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Oscar P. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. Hatch, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by Mr. N. F. Briggs.

Tuition in College per session.....$25 00.
Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once,).....$5 00.

S. C. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fe17

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to the 15th of March next, directed to them at Mansfield, for building the Mansfield Female College. A description and full specifications of the house can be seen in the office of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, in the office of the Caddo *Gazette*, in Shreveport, and in the office of the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Satisfactory guarantees will be required of the contracting party.

GEORGE C. BURNS.
LEWIS PHILLIPS.
W. W. BELL.

Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La., Jan. 27, 1855. f10-4t

DAMERON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc.
26 Chatres and 27 Customhouse Streets,
jul NEW ORLEANS.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE—Madison County, Mississippi—Mississippi Conference.

FACULTY.

Rev. J. W. Shelton, A. M., President and Professor of Moral and Natural Science and Mathematics.
Charles J. Mead, A. M., Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. M. A. Shelton, Instructress in English Literature and Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Caroline H. Edwards, Instructress in Grammar and History.
Miss M. A. Boyd, Teacher in Preparatory Department.

The Spring Session will open on Wednesday, the 28th of February. feb 3—tf

CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST,
No. 151 Canal street, New Orleans.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner. Dr. K. will refer to persons now wearing full or partial sets, which for BEAUTY, UTILITY AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER, cannot be excelled. n23 1y

Mrs. M. W. Read's Seminary,
BATON ROUGE, LA.,

Is still open for the reception of pupils wishing to pursue a regular and efficient course of study.

MUSIC, DRAWING, and other elegant accomplishments receive their due share of attention. jan 6

WRIGHT, DAVENPORT & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 120 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS.
Feb. 6

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the citizens of Mansfield a Committee to devise arrangements for the establishment of a Female Collegiate Institute of a high character, take great pleasure in communicating to the public throughout our own, and the adjoining States, the adoption of a plan, which we trust will satisfy the desires of the most sanguine friends of education.

Dr. H. C. Thweatt, (well-known throughout the State as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South) has been engaged as President of the Institution. The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweatt is a member, a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield have subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, a very spacious building adapted to all the wants of the Institution, will very soon be put in process of erection, at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. In the mean time, the Female Academy, already completed, will be used for the purposes of the school. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages essential to the acquirement of a polished education, may rest assured, that no school can be found in the South-West better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweatt to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of learning, as may be found necessary. To those living at a distance we would say, that no village in any section of Western Louisiana offers more advantages as far as health, society, etc, are concerned.

The rates of tuition will be the same as those charged in the higher

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 6.
WHOLE NUMBER 214.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 80 CAMPST.

THE WATCHMAN.

CONCLUDING PARAGRAPHS OF A SERMON OF DR. GRIFFIN.

I dare not suppress or soften those sublime and terrible truths which the Divine law pronounces, lest my God should take me away; and, with my present convictions, I never shall, unless upon one condition, and on that I will make the agreement with you. If you will all, my dear hearers, become the friends of God, I will sound his threatenings against you no more. I would it were thus! I confess I am weary of this gloomy part of my duty. I would much rather from the fountain of the promises pour into your yielding hearts the consolations of religion. Come, be the friends of God, and I will give you sin no more. But while many of you decide, neither tenderness to you nor the dread responsibility of a watchman will allow me to suppress these awful truths. Do any yet plead, that they might be influenced by more tender topics? Prove it, then, by being influenced by them. By the tenderest accents of mercy you have often been addressed. Arguments have been brought, as was fit, from the yearnings of immortal love and from the bloody dust of Calvary. Every wound of a dying Christ has pleaded with you; and a thousand melting invitations, warm from heaven, have mingled their sounds about your ears. Prove, then, your doctrines true by turning to God. Mercy has exhausted her sounds upon you; and if she would continue to plead, she must repeat the same sounds again. If, then, such sounds can move you, why, my beloved friends, do you not come! What obstruction is there in the way? Oh, come! Else, if you still contain that harsher means are used, what a strange appearance will you make in the eyes of Heaven! Relusing to be melted by the voice of mercy, yet unwilling to hear the voice of justice! A king finds some of his subjects in an unreasonable rebellion, and condemns them to the rack, but in mercy bids his servants with offers of pardon, on condition that they lay down their arms. They reject the offer, and then complain that insinuations are added. "Let the king," say they, "change his words, or let his servants change them. Perhaps we might consent if softer terms were used." Presumptuous men! did you think to confer a favor on the king by accepting pardon. Know ye that he has no need of you, and that it was in mere mercy that he made the offer. And, since you will not accept of mercy, receive your sentence: "Ye shall surely die."

Now, then, my friends, my reasons are all before you; and I hope to be justified by your conscience while I proceed to execute the commission given me in my text. God said to the wicked, Oh, wicked man, thou shalt surely die; and the watchmen are commanded, upon their peril, to sound the alarm. I therefore solemnly declare, in the name of God, that there is a dreadful war waged by all the Divine perfections against sin; that all the power which supports the hosts of Heaven has taken the field; that the very glory of the Godhead points a livid lightning at your breast; that the inviolable banner of Heaven's King is unlisted, and is coming down to crush a rebellious world.

In equally solemn tones, I declare, as my God bids me, and call every angel to witness, that in this war God is right and the world is wrong. This great truth, while I live, I will declare, and hope to pronounce it with my dying breath. God is right, and the world is wrong. I wish it were set forth in red letters on every forehead, and, with the blood dipped in heaven, were written upon every heart. I wish it were posted in sunshine at the corner of every street, and were written with the point of a diamond on the sky forever. Let this great truth pass from land to land, to prostrate nations unknown before, and rolling through every clime, that humbled world to their Redeemer's throne.

Standing on my watch-tower, I am commanded, if I see aught of evil coming, to sound the warning. I again solemnly declare that I see evil approaching; I see a storm collecting in the heavens; I discover the commotion of the troubled elements; I hear the roar of distant winds. Heaven and earth are mingled in the conflict; and I cry to Him for whom I watch, a storm! a storm! Save the ark, or you are swept away! But what is it I see? I see a world condemned and falling into ruins; the sea burning with oil; nations rising from underground; the heavens falling; the damned in chains before the throne; and some of my poor hearers with me. I see them cast from the battlements of judgment seat. My God! the eternal world closed upon them forever!—*Vermont Chronicle.*

SPANISH SHIP WRECKED.—The Prince of Asturias, celebrated on the Note, was one of, if not the oldest, ships belonging to the northeast coast, having been built at Bilboa in 1762, consequently 93 years of age. She was captured during the American war, and all the subsequent changes, occupied in her peaceful career as a merchantman between the Tyne and the Thames. She is registered in Marshall's Annual Register" let loose, and the property of Thomas Barker, Esq., of this place. (Shield and Star.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TRACT APPEAL.

SILSBON, Miss., Feb., 1855.

To the Ministry and Membership of the M. E. Church South, in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference.

Dear Brethren—At the last session of our Conference a Tract Society, auxiliary to the Tract Society of the M. E. Church, South, was formed. The undersigned were elected President and Vice President, Rev. James A. Light Secretary, Rev. W. P. Barton Treasurer, with twelve directors, composed of ministers and laymen.

The purpose of this organization, according to the second article of the constitution, is to promote the objects of the parent society, which are, "the diffusion of religious knowledge and the circulation of the publications of the M. E. Church, South." We are expected to "aid the funds of the parent society, by colportags or otherwise, to circulate the publications which receive its sanction." Each quarterly Conference in the bounds of our work is recommended by the General Conference to adopt the constitution prepared for them, and organize a tract society in each circuit and station auxiliary to the Conference Tract Society. By this means it is hoped to obtain a systematic co operation throughout the Church in this great enterprise.

We deem it important at the earliest date to bring this subject before our brethren, and enlist the feelings of all. Hence this appeal.

We regret that there was not a more vigorous action in this matter by our Conference. Unfortunately, attention to this important interest was deferred to almost the last hour of the session. Some of the other Conferences have gone at least one step further, which we might, and doubtless ought to have done. They have appointed an agency, and selected suitable advocates to travel at large and present this cause to the churches. Our lack in this respect, however, may, in a measure at least, be supplied, if every preacher and every member of the society will do his duty in the premises.

The whole country is being flooded with cheap literature of a character to corrupt the tastes and ruin the morals of the young and the old. Our reading people are, in many cases, found feeding upon this trash, and vainly strive to fill their empty minds," for want of better food. Religious publications, in a cheap, convenient form are not always to be had. Now, in this, as in many things, "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

True it is that many have already ample means for acquiring religious knowledge. The Bible has found its way to most of the habitations of our happy country. Commentaries, volumes of sermons, essays, treatises, &c., are distributed broadcast over the land, and the professed disciple of Christ is heard to say "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." And some are ready to conclude that any additional effort to adapt the provisions of grace to the wants of mankind, or place more immediately within their reach the bread of life, would be a work of supererogation. But we are to "sow beside all waters"—to "cast our bread upon the waters." "In the morning sow thy seed, in the evening withhold not thy hand," &c.

All men will not read the Bible as they should. Nor will they undertake a volume as readily as a simple tract or book of smaller dimension. But shall they be lost? Shall they be abandoned to darkness and death? They cannot be saved but by believing in Jesus. How shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? How shall they hear without a preacher? The living ministry cannot have access to all. Then let us send an humble little messenger in the form of a tract. Some one will read it and in eternity may rise up and call you blessed, who might never have known you while here in the flesh.

Here is a field that any Christian may enter and labor for God. No one need any longer to stand and inquire, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" An open door is before us all. Come, dear brethren, with your wives and your children unite in this work. In many portions of our work colporteurs might be employed to advantage. Surely there are men for this work, ready to toil and sacrifice in it. It is a work of Christian philanthropy, and no man would expect to grow rich in the service. But then in this delightful field he has promise of his daily bread.

We request the editor to publish along with this imperfect appeal a copy of the constitution adopted by the Annual Conference Tract Society, and also the one proposed for the Quarterly Conference, and respectfully invite the attention of both preachers and people to the provisions of each. Furthermore, we humbly suggest that each presiding elder should, at the earliest convenience, bring the subject before the several quarterly Conferences of his district, and organize an auxiliary society for each circuit and station.

The address of the Secretary is Yazoo City, Miss., and the Treasurer Woodville, Miss. It is earnestly desired that the members of the Conferences and all who feel interested in this good cause should furnish our Secretary promptly with all necessary information, viz: as to their success in organizing auxilinry societies and raising funds. Also, that they will acquaint him with the wants of the people, and how they may be met in different parts by the operations of our society.

It is expected we will have a semi-annual meeting of the officers and managers of the Conference Tract Society at Jackson, Miss., on the 5th day of June next, and we should be happy to have all the items of interest at our command touching this great moral movement. Yours, in Christ,

H. H. MONTGOMERY,
President Mississippi Conf. Tract Society.
R. J. HARRIS, Vice President.

HUGH MILLER ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Mr. Hugh Miller, writing in the Edinburgh Witness, remarks of this decree: "You might steal God from them without their knowing it," said one in speaking of Romanism—Blot out the name of God from some latin prayers, where it still remains, and would any void or alteration ensue in the worship of the Roman Church! We do not say that this decree formally enacts that there is no God, but we maintain that its effect is to obliterate God from the minds and beliefs of the people of the Roman Church. The decree bids them not to pray to God, nor look for any Blessing from God, nor cherish any love to God, nor even think of God. It is, we strongly suspect, the filling up of the cup, for it is the last truth of the Bible left standing now blotted out. It is not the manner of that Church to deny truth in the way of leaving its place a blank, but to deny it in the way of displacing it by the antipodal error. In this way has she gone the whole round of revelation, extinguishing one light after another; and now all is dark—darkness that may be felt. She denied the atonement by substituting the sacrifice of the mass; she denied the existence and agency of the Spirit by substituting the sacraments: she denied Holy Scripture by substituting tradition. There remained only a belief in a God; and now the Church of Rome has blotted out the last truth by a decree which is tantamount to proclaiming the divinity of Mary, and which fixes her, in the feelings and beliefs of the members of that Church, as the supreme and only God. However divergent their courses and diverse their forms, all errors have a common point of meeting: and thus the infidelity of Voltaire and the superstition of the popes have found at length their common culminating point in Atheism. "There is no God," said the French Convention, when they celebrated the apotheosis of a female at Notre Dame; and Pius IX. and his bishops re-echo the cry from beyond the Alps, in the apotheosis of Mary in St. Peter's, "There is no God."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE HOUSEHOLD DESPOT.

LITTLE WILLIE.

Little Willie, with his laughing eyes and rosy mouth; father's idol, mother's darling. Baby Willie! In him is the germ of a great and good man, or a wicked one. Who can tell what his destiny shall be?

Willie is rich. Those broad lands will be his. Plenty smiles on him, fortune favors. He is considered a most extraordinary child! Nobody dares cross the little darling. Servants yield, visitors are secondary, parents subunit to his whims. Pa says "his little man must not be governed, lest his spirit be cowed." Mamma "can't bear to hear dear cry." Thus at this tender age a spirit of obstinacy is inculcated. "Cry, Willie, and you can get everything that you wish for or want." Father and mother bow in humble obeisance to the mandates of the household despot. Willie cries for a cigar to smoke, like Pa, and then a simultaneous echo of applause rings from parlor to kitchen at the wonderful acquirement of little Willie.

Soon his childish voice is taught to lisp an oath or two, and at the next dining she is persuaded to repeat them for the amusement of the company. His father learns him to quaff the ruby wine, as quite a manly attribute. Taught in infancy that smoking, swearing and drinking are the most essential qualities of manhood, will he deviate from them in riper years? Will those rare virtues which are taught only at the pious mother's knee, temperance, industry, contentment, charity, self denial, accompany him in his voyage over life's stormy main, if he does not learn them now? There is for little Willie a dark and trying ordeal beyond the clear blue vale of childhood; a tumultuous sea, over which to steer safely to the opposite shore requires a firm arm. Is he prepared to brave the raging billows? Are his hands taught to stem the overcoming floods?

Oh! how important to impress the youthful mind with a desire of excellence, a spirit of usefulness; to teach them self-control and obedience. Are parents discharging their duty to their children their country, their Creator, when they permit their dear ones to grow up the slaves of their own passions? What a threatening future frowns on one like little Willie! How many instances have we of the ruin of noble hearts and dispositions by false education at home! Whose sons fill our prisons? Whose boys spread infidelity and scourge the land with idleness and dissipation? Who among my readers has a little Willie?

FANNIE PIE.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PROGRESSION.

SHADY HILL, Feb. 22, 1855.

Yes, Mr. Editor, that is the word. Why, it is everywhere, and in every thing. Why not, then, in religion and in Methodism? Shall we be forever fettered by and tied down to old fashioned usages and obsolete customs? The spirit of the age, the spirit of progression is against it. Let us assert our independence of these restraints, and, as religion, lets, keep pace with the march of improvement and refinement.

It is not enough that we build larger and finer churches than formerly; the demand of the age is for something more than this. We are not only increased in numbers, until we have become the largest Christian denomination in the union, but we are drawing to our communion the most wealthy, refined and fashionable of our citizens. The wants of these, however, generated, are as real as those of the humbler and poorer classes. Our ministry now will rank, in point of erudition, philosophy and eloquence with those who rank highest. The gay, the fashionable, the critical and fastidious compose our congregations.

Truly, it is gratifying to see that many of the churches, especially in our cities, are waking up to a sense of their true position, and are furnishing the right kind of food to these new friends of Methodism. It is time to throw off those ridiculous customs and usages which have so long kept our Church in the background, and driven the elite and refined into other congregations and communions. The rising generation are much in advance of their fathers in wisdom and intelligence; and why should we not gather those into our fold, who, by their position and influence, would reflect credit upon and give caste to our denomination! Let old fogyism whine and snarl; its days are numbered among Methodists.

These reflections were suggested by seeing a notice in your paper recently of an accession to the M. E. Church in Carondelet street of a fine toned organ. In the city of St. Louis, too, I perceive they have recently erected a noble edifice for Methodist worship at a cost of $55,000 dollars, the pews of which, all handsomely and softly cushioned, have been rented out to the occupants. Good signs, these. Now there is a prospect of good music, none of the antiquated, dolorous sort, made by the discord of so many inharmonious voices, but really scientific music, performed by those who understand it artistically, and whose sole business it will be to make melody for the people, accompanied by the deep and mellow tones of a truly devotional machine. I like the division of labor in worship. Besides, what an attraction a noble organ and an organized choir of singers are to the young and the refined tastes of present day. Scores who would otherwise never visit our congregations, or perhaps spend the Sabbath in dancing, or some less innocent amusement are thus drawn among us, and give tone and character to our worship. Then, the pew system: who can deny the advantage it possesses every way over the antiquated free bench plan! It changes the very character of this worshippers. These become much more select, and the coarse and vulgar are exchanged for the more polite and genteel. The old rude choruses and hallelujah songs, suited only to colored congregations and camp-meeting assemblies, will utterly die out under such a system, and the ejaculatory amens and groanings of the vulgar no more offend the taste or shock the weak nerves of the congregations.

Our preachers, too, will have to improve their style. Many of the old fashioned, off-hand speakers will necessarily have to retire. The present age calls for something more literary and philosophic than these can furnish. Enlightened and fastidious congregations demand that perfection of style which can only be met by written discourses. It is encouraging to see that so many of our most talented and popular preachers have already adopted the plan of reading their sermons. Many junior members of our Conferences are in this way fast acquiring reputation beyond their years and capacities. It gives great precision to the thought of the inexperienced speaker, and does not disturb the quiet and pleasant repose of the audience. Indeed, it has many advantages to both preacher and people. The labor of preparation is not so great, and the reader is in no danger of stopping for want of something to say, except, perhaps from losing the place. To avoid this I would recommend the moving of the finger along gently with the lines, first one hand and then the other. This adds to the effect. Our young people of both church and congregation, when they form matrimonial alliances, are never ashamed of having the ceremony performed by these improved ministers, instead of employing, as they would otherwise be constrained to do, the more polite and refined clergy of other denominations.

Why should we be sensitive to the charge of apeing others? The age requires that we should advance, and no longer cling to obsolete customs. A service *confirmatory* of our probationers, when received into full connection, has long been felt as a want among us, and I understand that the confirmation service of another communion, even to "the laying on of hands," has been adopted by some of our preachers. True, some find fault with this, but it is certainly innocent in itself, especially if the candidate is informed that the preacher does not actually, but only *in form*, confer the Holy Ghost.

Why need we be behind the age? Methodism is not now as it once was, principally the religion of the poor and illiterate, but its increasing influence has invited into its folds many of the first families, leading members of society, and the aspiring for the honors of the land. Public men and office holders are no longer ashamed to enrol their names among us, and everything shows change and improvement is called for. Class meetings have become unpopular, and are fast becoming obsolete. Some of our preachers think them unsuited to the present state of society. I have but little doubt that we may soon dispense with them altogether. And who will doubt but that we shall gain many more friends than we shall lose by such a course. Surely there is cause for congratulation in the rapid advance of the M. E. Church of late years. How enlarged her influence! Many have been brought into her communion who but a few years ago would have spurned such connection, and who would still do so if the same old fashioned ways and ridiculous singularity of dress and manners existed among us.

A few more slight changes, which I may at some future time suggest, and we shall meet the views of the most fastidious, and be able to cope in any point of view with any and all sister denominations.

PHILOSKOMOS.

WAR POETRY.

Of all the subjects with which verse has to do, there is no one that affords so great an opportunity for the display and exercise of real poetic talent as war, nor any one which is so dangerous for mediocrity. From its simplest to its sublimest form, from the uprising of a single man to the conflict of great hosts, there is a picturesqueness and suggestiveness attending it eminently favorable to the uses of a poet. There is not only the objective in its highest form, but also the subjective in its grandest and most inspiriting shape; not only the clamming of banners, the sheen of sharp swords, the neighing of war horses, the heavy tramp of infantry, and the sound of the trumpet—but the courage, the bravery, the resolution, the will, indomitable even unto death, that attend and vivify them. Every thing needful to the creation of great, fiery thought, worthy of bold and burning utterance—every thing necessary for word-painting as gorgeous as the colors of Titian, and as masculine as the frescoes of Angelo, can be found in war. It is of all subjects the most poetic.

It is, too, of all subjects the oldest, and in all literature the most prominent. We fall in the Bible nothing sublimer or more notable than the battle-pictures it contains; in the Greek, nothing more grand than the epic that records the siege of Troy; in the Latin, nothing more masterly than the Eneid; in the English, nothing more durable than Milton's War of the Angels. It is not in its epic form only or chiefly, however, that war has its most popular and brilliant incarnation. The runes of the Norsemen, embodied in their eddas and sagas, the battle-songs of the Vikings, the war chaunts of the Normans, the ballads that have preserved to our time a memory of Vladimir and his Paladins, Arthur and his Round Table Knights, Charlemagne and Barberossa were lyrical altogether—were short, sharp, strong expressions of individual feeling, as hard as the anvil of a smithy, as clear as a ray of the sunlight. They were rough but never redundant; rude but not effeminate; bold and manly, not lavished and voluptuous. They rang like the ringing of swords in a great fight, and woke up by their magic all the warrior spirit that lay in the hearer's heart. No man, with the soul of a mouse in his breast, can listen, even in these days of trade and peace-conventions, to Chevy Chase or Campbell's odes, without being a hero for the time.

It has been remarked before, that the earlier ages of a nation's existence were the most favorable for heroic poetry as well as individual daring—for Homers as well as Hectors. There may possibly be some doubt as to whether personal bravery is greater at one time than another, but history seemingly proves but it is more tersely and sententiously recorded in the infancy of letters, than when letters come to be a trade pursued by those who have no other pursuit. In the earlier times the story is told for the story's sake, and not for the sake of the telling. Subsequently the telling usurps the place of the story. In the commencement there is strength of language—at the conclusion there is beauty of expression. In one epoch we have the Gladiator, with swelling throes and sinews—in the other Venus, with every limb rounded to perfection, and every dimple exact to the ideal. Which of these is best suited to the subject there can be little hesitancy in deciding. For love and love's pleasures, let us have the sentimentalities of to-day; for the fierce frays of the battle and the combat, when men put glory into the scale with life and find the latter to kick the beam, give us, by all means the roughness, but the earnestness and fire of those who really knew hero-worship as a fact, and sang,

"La guerre est ma patrie
Mon harnois ma maison,
Et en toute saison
Combattre c'est ma vie."

The progress of the present war, engaging the strength of four great countries and the attention of the world, abounding in incident and opportunities for poetic exertion, has seen nothing accomplished, from the Laurcate to the littlest bardling, at all worthy of taking rank above the usual run of Miss Nancyisms. We have some pretty, finical rhymes and verses, composed of well-weighed words, but not bling to make the blood tingle and pulse with the force of a high-pressure engine; nothing to make the hand close as around a sword-hilt and the eye fire with unwonted light. In fact, war poetry is not as a thing of the present.

This state of things is owing to no degeneracy of public spirit, no weakness of popular appreciation, no want of heroic daring. The courage displayed during the war has been fully recognized, and all now wanted is the embodiment of the sentiment in never-dying verse—an utterance worthy of the time and all future times. Who is the man gifted to comprehend and express—to grave in durable letters the poetry of the age? If there be such, let him come forth.

—[Daily Crescent.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.—The Irish are buying up Ireland, and a capital operation it is. Under the "Encumbered Estates bill," which provides for the sale in small lots of large landed estates burdened with debts, land to the value of one hundred millions of dollars has passed into the hands of the poor people. The effects of the measure in stimulating enterprise and thrift, is said to be wonderful, and its results are seen in the rapid decrease of pauperism in the public almshouses. There is a future for Ireland, sure.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We acknowledged, the other day, the receipt of an act lately introduced into the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to create and incorporate the Southern Pacific Railroad Company." The 1st section is in the following words:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and California; the cities of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and such other parishes and counties in said states and such politic, corporate or municipal associations and individuals as shall be willing to unite with them for that purpose, by subscribing for, taking or becoming holders of any of the stock hereinafter provided for, are hereby made, constituted and created a body corporate and politic, for the purpose of locating, constructing, operating and maintaining a railroad, with one or more tracks, from some point on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, by such line, as is or may be deemed to the act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, approved June ninth 21 1854, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of the Mississippi and Pacific railroad;" and uniting with the road built upon such line by such route as may be found most advantageous and convenient; or from the Western terminus or terminal point of such road or roads, running thence to any point on the Pacific ocean or Gulf of California, as the transport, carry, and convey passengers and the mails, troops and munitions of war of the United States or any of the States thereof, upon said road and branches, by steam power, or any other power or combination of powers proper to be used thereon; and to build and own said road and branches, and the lands and tenements attached thereto, with the appurtenants, in fee simple forever."

The bill, which is altogether too long to be transferred to our columns, can be pretty well understood by the following statement of its provisions, that we compile from the bill itself. It ordains that the company shall commence the road from some one point at least on the Mississippi river, or at the terminus of some road running west from some point on that river, not above St. Louis, within three years from the date of the act; shall complete said road to El Paso within ten years from the date of the act; and to some point on the Pacific ocean or Gulf of California within fifteen years from the date of the act; and on failure and default in either such case, the rights, privileges and franchises granted by this charter shall *ipso facto* cease and determine; that the capital stock of said company shall be one hundred millions of dollars, which may be increased from time to time to any sum not exceeding the entire cost of survey, construction, equipment and putting into operation of said road and branches; divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be issued and transferred at such place and in such manner as may be ordered and provided by the Board of Direction; and it may go into operation and be organized whenever shares of stock to the amount of twenty millions of dollars have been subscribed for and taken; that the business of said company shall be conducted at its domicil in the city of New Orleans, by a board composed of eighteen directors, who shall be stockholders, and one in addition, not necessarily a stockholder, to be appointed by each of said States that shall subscribe for and take stock of said corporation to the amount of two millions of dollars or upwards. A quorum shall consist of at least nine directors. The directors, at their first meeting, shall elect a president of the company, not necessarily a stockholder nor one of themselves, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor is elected. At all elections by the stockholders and all their meetings, each share shall be entitled to one vote.

Each State may subscribe such amount as it may determine, either in money or stocks, bearing interest, or in its bonds, payable to said corporation, having not less than thirty years to run, bearing interest at a rate not less than five per cent. The Company is authorized to obtain the ownership of necessary soil from any foreign government; to stipulate to maintain military posts along the line of road, to aid in repelling Indian incursions and infractions of the revenue laws; and, to carry out such stipulations, the Company may maintain an armed force in such foreign country, pay the troops employed by it, build forts or other defenses, and purchase arms, ammunition and military stores.

The Company is empowered, also, to establish a telegraph line along its road, and telegraph offices at its terminii and at intermediate points, and to fix the rates and charges for messages sent. It shall not exercise banking powers nor issue paper for circulation; but, should it acquire mines in Sonora, or elsewhere, it may coin money of the value and similar to the coin of the United States.

These are the general and important provisions in the bill now before our Legislature, chartering a Southern Pacific Railroad; of which John H. Overton, Emile La Sere, Charles G. Young, M. O. H. Norton, Samuel W. Oakey, Wm. H. Goodrich, and Robert J. Ward, of Louisiana; Albert Pike, of Arkansas; John S. Preston, of South Carolina; James Lyons, of Virginia; George W. Crawford, of Georgia; Thomas Fearn, of Alabama; R. C. Beckley and John Overton, of Tennessee; Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mississippi; James H. Lucas, of Missouri; George Hancock, of Kentucky; and Middleton T. Johnson, of Texas, or any nine of them, are created a provisional Board of Direction for the purpose of organization, until the first regular Board of Directors shall be elected and organized.

Now, we are just as strongly in favor of a Pacific Railroad as any one, and believe that it not only ought to be, but will be built, and that, too, by a private company, and in the time of men now living. We believe, too, that it should be Southern; that it should start from New Orleans, run across Texas to El Paso, in Chihuahua, and from there to San Francisco. There is no argument in favor of building the road at all that is not more applicable to this route than to that which runs all through and around the State of Missouri, or branches off in any other direction. But we cannot find time or space now, nor would it be profitable, to discuss this much debated question of the best route. The thing in hand is the bill at present under the elaborate consideration of our learned Legislature. Such a bill—or a bill running to such an end—has been passed in New York and Missouri, already. There is no just reason why Louisiana should not have her bill on the same subject just as extensive and grand as broad in its scope and as far-reaching in its effects. But we object to the feasibility of this one. It is not a mere railroad company. It is an East India charter for the United States. It is a great political-commercial organization, endowing that organization with the right of making treaties; of making war and peace; of enrolling armies and building forts; of creating arsenals, purchasing foreign territory; of digging mines and coining money; of constructing telegraph lines and erecting station houses.

It is one of the most enormous, gigantic, and in many respects impracticable schemes of the age—impracticable and impossible, because, if each one of the States named, worn by the solemn act of their respective Legislatures, to acquiesce in and endorse this proposed charter, it would be illegal. By the Constitution, no single State, nor no combination of States, possesses the right to make war or peace, to erect forts, to coin money, to purchase foreign territory; and it is an old maxim of law that no vendor can convey a valid right and title to any thing in which he has no right and title. Undoubtedly, these unnecessary clauses will be stricken out in an early day of the discussion on the bill, and then it will be more practical as well as practicable.

We have seen no estimates as to the probable cost of building a road from here to San Francisco, *via* El Paso, and therefore cannot say whether the sum of one hundred millions is too much or too little. If it is correct, there ought to be no difficulty in procuring it.

A contract could probably be made with the United States Government for the conveyance of its mails, soldiers and munitions of war, for an indefinite period, the Government making advance payment to assist in the construction of the road. With this sum for a nucleus there would be little difficulty in negotiating for the remainder. If each of the States named would take its share of $2,000,000—making an aggregate of $30,000,000—or if they would take one-half, individuals would take the remainder, or it could be raised on the bonds of the company.

The importance of a Pacific Railroad to the whole country, and particularly to the city and section which is to be its eastern terminus, has been written almost threadbare. The different schemes for its construction, and the different routes on which it ought to be built, are hardly more novel. We have dropped them altogether, and contented ourselves with mentioning those things in which the Baton Rouge scheme seems to us to be erroneous. We do not need East India companies in New Mexico, or private armies in Chihuahua, or Independent States in California.

[Crescent.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Both branches of Congress adjourned at noon to-day *sine die*.

The Senate adopted the reports of the committees of conference on the Army and Post-office Appropriation bills.

The bill for the admission of Oregon as a State was rejected.

In Executive session, Messrs. Gilchrist, of New Hampshire, Lumpkin, of Georgia, and Blackford, of Indiana, were confirmed as Commissioners of the new Board of Claims.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the General Appropriation bills, striking out the clause modifying the tariff.

The Senate amendment to the Post-office bill, requiring the pre-payment of postage in all cases, was adopted.

The bill to prevent the ingress of foreign criminals and paupers was tabled.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the naval appropriation bill was concurred in.

The Ocean mail steamship bill makes full appropriations for the ocean mail service, except in the case of the Collins line, nothing in reference to which is contained in it. The continuance of the line is therefore left optional with the President.

The usual vote of thanks to Speaker Boyd was opposed by Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana.

The National Agricultural Society.

Great importance is attached to the action of the National Agricultural Society, now in session here, in opposition to the Reciprocity Treaty, which it is thought will lead to the ultimate amalgamation of the agricultural interests of the country with the Know-Nothings.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate to-day, every imaginable scheme to deplete the Treasury was brought forward as an amendment to the Appropriation bills.

Great confusion has prevailed.

The report of the committee of conference on the Army bill has been agreed to, and the General Appropriation bill passed.

—The Ocean Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was vetoed by the President on account of the Collins steamer amendment.

The Senate struck out the amendment, and re-passed the bill by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The amendment to the Navy bill, providing for Texas, was passed.

In the House, the bill appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of Savannah River, was passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was rejected.

The President's veto of the Ocean Mail Steamer bill was sustained by yeas 98, nays 70.

It is probable the session of Congress will be continued until noon of to-morrow.

Death of Robert Mills.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Robert Mills, the architect of the Capitol, died to-day.

Appointments.

It is stated that Messrs. Sherkey of Mississippi, Wadsworth of New York, and Waldo of Connecticut, have been appointed Judges of the Court of Claims.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The commercial letters by the steamship Canada are very gloomy, and have imparted a dull feeling to our market. Flour has slightly advanced, with sales of common to good Ohio brands at $9 00 to $9 50 per barrel.

On the afternoon of the 27th, the house of Senator Benton, in Washington, was destroyed by fire. The furniture was saved. The house in which he resided was occupied by Mr. McLaine, Secretary of the Coast Survey Society—were at one time on fire, but the flames were arrested in time to save them from destruction.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

...$2.00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1855.

Our Bible House.

The 20th annual Report of the Managers is just issued from the Creole office, and to the courtesy of the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Capen, we are indebted for a copy. We shall have somethiug to say hereafter. For the present we give an extract from the report read at the Society's Anniversary, December 17, 1854.

The Bible House fronts on Camp street, between Girod and Julia streets. Exclusive of portico, the building is 75 by 27 feet and three stories high. The report says:

The entire cost of the building and the lot upon which it stands, will be, with slight variations either way, $18,000, of which $3,500 remain to be provided. During the past year but $2,119 have been added to the building fund, while a considerable increase of expense in completing and fitting the various parts of the building, in the most permanent and convenient manner, has been unavoidable. Of the sum named as still due upon the building, $1,500 are needed in cash immediately, to enable the building committee to meet its authorized engagements.

The Church Property.

The Southern Methodist Church suit against the Book Concern, at Cincinnati, was amicably settled by the Commissioners, February 16th.

The terms are as follows: The Book Concern is to pay the Methodist Episcopal Church South $600,000, and the Southern debts; $200,000 in stock, and the balance in cash—$15,000 down, the remainder in installments of one, two, three, four and five years. It is understood that the Book Concern pays the taxable costs yet due, and that they endorse the debts and notes of the Southern preachers without recourse.

As to all other costs, each party pays its own.

DULL TIMES IN PICKENS.—"We have dull times up here," writes a renewing subscriber at Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., February 28. "The snow of last Sunday is still on the northern sides of the roofs, and ice forms all day in the Shade. The river (Tombigbee) is at low water mark; no mail, no sugar, no coffee, no flour; and what is consoling no whisky."

THE ORLEANS PANORAMA.—A paper just published by Messrs. Dejean, Thompson & Livingston. Mr. Livingston presided over the first number of the Christian Advocate. We have known him since, and want no better guarantee that the Patriot will be a readable, instructive and workman-like sheet.

BUNYAN'S PANORAMA.—Our citizens are now enjoying this rare moral and artistic treat. The dreamer's vision unrolls before you—character after character coming to view as Bunyan drew it; till the dark river is crossed. One of our secular exchanges says it preaches with forty-parson power. Go and see it.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS FOR MINISTERS.

The grand scope of the Christian ministry is to bring men home to Christ.—R. Hall.

I see that spirituality is the main qualification for the work of the ministry.

Your work is to save souls.

The readiest way of finding access to a man's heart is to go to his house.—Chalmers.

In preaching, study not to draw applause, but groans from the hearers.—Jerome.

A minister who is a "man-pleaser" is a soul destroyer.

Let every minister, while he is preaching, remember that God is one of his hearers.

Let Jesus Christ be all in all. Study Christ, preach Christ, live Christ.—M. Henry.

Preach no sermon without lifting up your heart to God, both before and after its delivery, that it may be blessed to the people.

One soul converted to God is better than thousands merely moralized, and still sleeping in their sins.—Bridges.

Melancthon says of Luther, "I have often found him in tears, praying for the Church."—Funeral Sermon, 1746.

Frequently visit your Sabbath schools if it be only to walk through them.

Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers.—Acts, xx., 28.

EDITORIAL RULES.

The New York Observer lays down the following rules of editorial conduct, with which, in general, we cordially concur:

"1. The editors do not return manuscripts declined.

"2. We request our subscribers to forward to us early intelligence, religious or secular, with or without comment. To be of value to us it must be sent immediately.

"3. We do not wish communications which are sent to other papers also. Especially we decline statements published elsewhere."

A Winking Time.

Just so kind is this hint in the Presbyterian to a lady, not a professor of religion, but alive to the inconsistencies of those

She expresses it as her opinion ... time for the importation of winking ... from Rome was well chosen, when ... Protestant Christians were so often ... in the dance, and the Church ... the practice!

A Morning With Our Readers.

Reader, it may help you to understand the inside workings of the *Advocate*, and put you in active sympathy with the editor and correspondents, if we introduce you to the sanctum. Take some morning for it—say this very morning, which happens to be Tuesday.

Sanctum plain looking. Clerk, who always has an eye to policy, says it should be kept so, lest our patrons visiting us should think we are growing rich—which is not the fact. It is not over abundant in sitting or lounging accommodations, lest loafers should abound also.

Exchanges are filed round the room, for reference rather than appearance. A glance reveals many "Advocates," making a favorable impression of periodical co-operation and Methodist unity. Here they all are, speaking one language, and amenable, electorally and financially, to the one highest tribunal of the Church. Local adaptations they present, as they ought; but substantially they are one Concern, with so many branches.

If the Book Concern does not reach the people, the Paper Concern does. Its issues are weekly, and diffused through all these lands by the United States mails. The colportage system itself is ontdone. At all the great points in the Church's territory is an outspoken Advocate of the doctrines and economy of Methodism; a sentinel ready to give alarm of any invasion and repel any assault, by the quickest and strongest of all worldly methods, the press. An Advocate at Richmond, Charleston, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Galveston and NewOrleans. What an arrangement for war or peace!

Then on every creek, and Bayou, and river; in every county, and district, and parish, and town, is an itinerant preaching the Gospel and extending the Church, who counts it part of his duty, as his pleasure, to be an agent for the Advocate. What an admirable system! Besides being an agent, he is also a correspondent: sends in news of how the battle goes on—revivals, conversions, protracted meetings, chapels built and dedicated, Sabbath Schools established, &c.

Thus, while public opinion is being formed by an evangelical press, the fellowship of the Church is kept alive.

The Advocates of Northern Methodism are equally well distributed to command and permeate these lands, over which it was and is its purpose to spread scriptural holiness. The children and the household learn to read them and look through them upon the world.

Among our exchanges are the organs of other denominations; many of them ably conducted, but lacking this unity. This is seen in their names: Herald, Witness, Banner, Observer, &c.; and in their contents, also.

Among our Methodist exchanges we must not omit the organ of Methodism in Canada, another Advocate; and the Watchman, in London, and the Archives du Methodisme, in Paris.

But meantime the mail has been brought in, and here are letters to be read, filed, answered and variously digested.

Twenty-nine in all. Every one prepaid but two, thanks to postage stamps and the thoughtful courtesy of correspondents.

Let us sample the most salient ones:

No. 1.—"Enclosed is $5 for prepayment of the New York Conference Seminary advertisement, herewith sent. Please advertise to that amount."

Abuse Yankees as much as you please, they are sensible. They know how to make five dollars turn out five hundred dollars. This teacher, away out in Scoharrie, has read somewhere that the Advocate has a larger circulation than any paper in New Orleans.

It abuses the Abotitionists—but what of that? He wants to get before the public and get pupils. And he knows how to select his medium, and how to pay.

No. 2 is from the postmaster of C. C. A. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel it. Mr. C. subscribed and paid for one year; before the year expired "sold out his claim to a man by name of A——, (we quote literally,) and moved away, and died shortly thereafter." The complaint, if we understand it, is that the paper still comes in his name. How did we know of the bargain?

No. 5.—A notice that J. D. refuses his paper at the post office. Look at the books. J. D. owes for one year and three months!

Nos. 6 and 9.—Preachers sending in subscribers and notices, and the post offices in their bounds; asking accounts to be sent, &c. Very acceptable.

No. 11.—Rather tart: the writer is in a bad humor. Says he ordered his paper stopped some months ago, and "it keeps coming regular still." We did not get the notice. Glad to hear that the paper "comes regularly," inasmuch as some have discontinued because it did not.

No. 14.—Ah! noble. From a lay brother, full of cheer. He sent twenty new subscribers, and from among his neighbors, last year, and will renew them all this. Tells that the mails are so deranged at Alexandria that his own and four other post offices in the parish have for five weeks been deprived of any newspaper mail from the city. For this he does not blame us at all. One of his neighbors, a subscriber, has moved to Texas. Gives the office, that this paper may move too. How many people are going to Texas!

No. 16.—Long obituary about a child a few months old. Tells what it died of; how long it was sick; where it was born, and winds up with poetry as long as the little one's grave. Can't put it in. Will lose a subscriber, perhaps; but can't in justice to those that remain.

No. 17.—Know that hand; often hear from him; and where he is, there is the Advocate. Has averaged six new subscribers a month since Conference; and, notwithstanding hard times, thinks he can keep it up the whole year.

No. 21.—A letter asking to use influence in getting a music teacher for some academy, somewhere. Describes him. This one of the unpaid. Of course will attend to it!

No. 22.—Model. On one leaf a list of subscribers' names and offices, fairly written out. On the other, two obituaries. Divide them: one to the clerk, one to the printer.

No. 24.—Wrath in this letter. Begins, "Gentlemen." Stop his paper. Dont come regularly. Query—If he takes another will the matter be helped any? The mail serves us all. Look at his account. All square. Well, that's right. He has a right to stop.

No. 25.—Sunshine again. Opens thus:

"I have been a subscriber, and a reader, too, of the Advocate from its first number, and could not be driven from it by any advance in price. And as my year is nearly if not quite out, I enclose two gold dollars for 1855."

No. 29.—Looks fat, but no money in it Song, three pages. Read it all. Tells of hard times on T. District. But he intends to put the Advocate in every family. Gets merry over the hard times. Likes a certain article; wants to know who wrote it. Suggests a subject for an editorial. Thinks all editors had better look out, these hard times; that they will soon sing, with one accord:

> "How blessed are they
> Who their subscriptions do pay,
> And cast up their accounts in good time."

Well, we like sunshine in men's souls as well as in the heavens. It was lucky that this letter came last. Leaves a pleasant farewell.

Summing up: Two good communications and two doubtful, with a strong tendency to the "stove." No poetry, for a wonder. Some complaints and many commendations. The first from people (in our private opinion) very cross anyhow, and the latter very clever. Five subscribers dead, moved away or stopped; twenty-two new ones; nett increase, seventeen. Money enough received, multiplied by seven, to meet our weekly expenses—almost, not quite.

Now for the papers.

Funeral Sermon.

The death of Bishop Capers has been the cause of several affectionate and eloquent pulpit offerings in the Southern Church.

One of these, the only one yet published, was preached by Rev. J. Cross, in Charleston. It was addressed to a people in whose hearts the deceased was enshrined with many beautiful and dear memories.

Text—"My Father, my Father! The chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof." The career and character of Elijah are drawn out, and by parallels and similarities the funeral discourse is developed.

The preacher does not essay a critical estimate of his subject, leaving that for another, in deference; but he makes an allusion eminently characterizing: "There was no artistic arrangement of topics. All was simple; all was natural."

Mellifluous is an epithet that belonged to the late Bishop's speech more than any we ever listened to. He was in no danger of that canon of criticism, "What stumbles at the threshold (the ear) can never be favorably received into the mind."

His manner of expounding Scripture had an air of colloquial ease. Firstly, and secondly, and thirdly, and lastly, would have sounded strangely from him. So exquisite were his intuitions that the want of these artificial railings and guides never betrayed him into improprieties. His rambles in argument were not deviations, and his impulses as an orator could be safely trusted.

Jay, of Bath, presents more striking resemblances and agreement with Bishop Capers than Elijah. In the autobiography of Jay is a passage in reference to his own style, singularly applicable to our subject:

"Divinity cannot be taught at the college without system; but in preaching, it is better that many things be assumed than technically discussed. It is better for the preacher to give way to his holy and fervent feelings, than to be chilled and checked by the apprehension of some supposed inconsistency. It is better to let the text speak its own language, naturally and glowingly, than to use coercive measures, and torture out the meaning, or bombard it into submission."

KEEP THE HEART ALIVE.

The longer I live the more expedient I find it to endeavor more and more to extend my sympathies and affections. The natural tendency of advancing years is to narrow and contract these feelings. I do not mean that I wish to form a new and sworn friendship every day, to increase my circle of intimates; these are different affairs. But I find it conduces to my mental health and happiness to find out all I can which is amiable and loveable in those I come in contact with, and to make the most of it. It may fall far short of what I was once wont to dream of; it may not supply the place of what I have known, felt and tasted; but it is better than nothing. It seems to keep the feelings and affections in exercise; it keeps the heart alive in its humanity; and, till we shall be all spiritual, this is alike our duty and our interest.—Ex.

New Publications.

THE MOTHERS OF THE BIBLE—*By Mrs. Ashton.* J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston: 1855.

A parlor-table book, beautifully printed and illustrated. The mothers are among the best characters of the Bible. We have them here from Eve to the mother of Timothy; that saddest of all mothers included, "Ichabod's mother." The volume is calculated to promote Scripture reading. For sale by T. L. White, 105 Canal street.

THE LAMPLIGHTER, ILLUSTRATED.—J. P. Jewett & Co.: 1855.

Another book of the times, and by one of the authors of the times—a lady. Successful authorship is one of woman's rights. The copy before us is of the seventy-third thousand. The illustrations are by Thwaites. For sale by T. L. White.

THE KNOW-NOTHING.—J. P. Jewett & Co., 1855: pp. 347.

This peculiar institution is now passed into literature. In the style of a novel, a defence is essayed. For sale by T. L. White.

THE HEBREW MISSIONARY; ESSAYS EXEGETICAL AND PRACTICAL ON THE BOOK OF JONAH—*By J. Cross, D. D.* Published by Stevenson & Owen, Nashville: 1855. Edited by Dr. Summers.

A neat little volume, which it gives us pleasure to commend to our readers. The author has given some magnificent passages of description, as the TEMPEST by which Jonah was overtaken. The maps and illustrations and the information upon the topography and antiquities of Nineveh, drawn from late and authentic sources, are a valuable contribution to our circulating religious literature. There is excellent preaching in it.

A SERMON ON DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION. *By Dr. Mitchell, of Alabama Conference.*

Of this excellent and well timed sermon we had somewhat to say at its delivery. It is now put forth in pamphlet form at the office of the Advertiser and Gazette, Montgomery. It is a superior job of typography and press-work. If you want your sermons well put up, send them to this office.

INEZ; A TALE OF THE ALAMO.—Harper & Bros.: 1855.

It is dedicated to the "Texan Patriots who triumphantly unfurled and waved aloft the Banner of the Lone Star; who wrenched asunder the iron hands of despotic Mexico, and wreathed the brow of the Queen State with the glorious chaplet of civil and religious liberty."

Begins gloriously enough. A thread of Jesuit intrigue runs through the plot. The authoress is said to be a lady near Columbus, Ga. We have it from the publishers through McGinnis, 36 Camp street.

No. III. OF THE STORY BOOKS.—"The Straight Gate" is the title of this number of the beautiful Harper series for boy-and-girl reading.

HARPER'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.—No. X. and the last of this complete world directory is on our table. It includes seven maps. It may be had of McGinnis.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.—Our lady friends seldom allow us to get more than a glance. It is an elegant caterer for their tastes.

Worse than Unprofitable Servants.

Such, we opine, will many find themselves reckoned who think they are doing God service by reviling the Southern Church. She is doing alms for those they profess to pity—preaching the Gospel to those they pray for. A friend at hand, and in deed, differs not more from a friend afar off and in word only.

The tone of most of our Northern exchanges, the press and platform orators of Abolitionism, are diseased on this subject. They have a morbid like for misrepresenting Southern preachers, Southern morals, and leveling invectives against the Christianity of the South.

Some of them may plead for forgiveness, because "They know not what they do?"

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Observer, complaining of this blind, brainless and wicked warfare, well says:

"The Indian chief who carried in haste the scalp of Miss McRae to the British officer, presented to him a very unacceptable prize. So we think it will be with that chief who carries to Heaven the bleeding scalp of the Southern Church."

Minden, La.

The Minden Herald says:

"Our Female College, under the efficient management of Professor S. L. Slack, is in a very flourishing condition, having over one hundred young ladies in attendance, with very encouraging prospects for the future. There is a good philosophical apparatus connected with this institution for the use of young ladies, who have the advantage of frequent public lectures and practical experiments and illustrations by the learned and eloquent Professor. The new college building now in the course of construction will be a splendid edifice, and will accommodate about two hundred pupils comfortably. Those who have daughters to educate, and wish them to become thorough scholars, and not merely have a smattering education, would do well to visit our village and examine for themselves."

A few days since the Senate of Louisiana passed a bill appropriating $5,000 to the Minden Female College; said bill contained a provision for the education, free of charge, of two indigent girls from each Congressional District in the State. It was taken up in the House the next day, and, after a spirited discussion of some two hours, the House passed it by a vote of 52 to 8.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The January number of this periodical has left the office for its destination to the various subscribers scattered throughout the bounds of Southern Methodism. We have sincerely striven to render it worthy of that great and growing denomination of Christians, under whose patronage, and by whose authority, it is published. We enjoy an unalloyed satisfaction in the belief that it is filling, and will yet more completely fill, a chasm in the religious literature of the Church. While it cannot interfere with the success of any of her other periodicals, it occupies a place which they do not propose to reach. The character of its articles is entirely different, and designed to accomplish a higher intellectual object. Its sphere is distinct from theirs, and though it is necessarily more limited, it is sufficiently ample to demand its publication, and to ensure its triumphant support. Thousands of our people have both the leisure and the taste for this species of literature, and every minister of our Church is especially qualified and called upon to be familiar with it. To them, above all others, it is our purpose to make it useful by the array of talent and of resources which we intend, by the help of God, to collect around it. Inasmuch as the entire Church, South, has but one such organ, no pains shall be lacking on our part to constitute it a representative and an exponent of the intellectual life and matured opinions of able men within and without the pale of Methodism, provided they are in harmony with our standards. Our exclusive devotion to it, we regard, at present, as a high and solemn duty, and as indispensable to its required prosperity. It is our deliberate purpose that the Review shall support itself. It ought to do it. It can do it. Its present fiscal condition is decidedly hopeful. The condition of our Publishing House, as recently set forth by the Book Committee, renders it necessary that this branch of the establishment should be self-sustaining. This is our conviction and our wish. We take this occasion to invoke the hearty co-operation of our ministers in every part of our work. Let them take it in hand, and it will not only pay its way, but bring a revenue to the general concern. Its publication in Virginia, we are resolved, shall not make it sectional. It is no doubt best at this time that it should be published here, whatever may be the future action of the agents. We specially and earnestly entreat our preachers on their circuits and stations to present the claims of the Review as a General Conference periodical; to collect its debts, to obtain new subscribers, and to make remittances either to Nashville or to Richmond. It is offered to them at $1.50, and those who send us, either to Nashville or Richmond, a remittance for five new subscribers, shall have the sixth copy sent to them gratis; recollecting that the subscription price to the public is $2 in advance. Each number will be embellished with an elegant portrait of some distinguished minister, worth itself at least twenty-five cents.

D. S. DOGGETT, Editor.

Richmond, Feb. 10, 1855.

The Location of Alabama College.

From the Independent Observer, February 24, published at Greensboro, Ala., we gather the following. Whether regarded as an exhibition of liberality, or a test of an exalted appreciation of the benefits of religious education, it is very gratifying:

"On Saturday last a large company of the citizens of Greensboro and its immediate vicinity convened to adopt incipient measures for securing the location of the college to be established by the Alabama Conference. The right men were there, a noble, generous feeling was there, and the right purses were there. We have never seen such an enthusiasm in an educational enterprise as was exhibited on that occasion.

"In the streets and in the stores, at private houses, and even at and in the church, could be heard speeches about the college.

"The meeting was opened by calling Col. Erwin to the chair, whose introductory speech was one of the most direct and effective that it has ever been our fortune to listen to. The speaker's heart seemed to swell with emotions and aspirations for the diffusion of virtuous knowledge and sanctified education. Indeed, his effort was such as to convince his hearers that what he said came not only from a clear head, but from a deeply interested heart, a heart sympathizing with the masses in the education of their children.

"The Chairman was followed by the Rev. Q. L. DeYampert, who acknowledged that the remarks of Col. Erwin were to him 'like the ointment upon Aaron's beard.' The speech of Mr. DeYampert displayed the tactician, and he hastened to close his effort by subscribing $12,500 for the endowment of a professorship, which was immediately seconded and equaled by Capt. Nelson, who was followed by others, and these by others still, until the list was lengthened by many names, whose signers generously and praiseworthily ran the figures so high as to justify the belief that at and around the town the magnificent sum of $100,000 will be certainly raised to forward the interests of the contemplated college.

"Never were we more gratified in seeing the united purposes of all denominations of Christians—Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians—and men of no church, to build up in their midst an institution of learning to bless the State and the Church.

"In the afternoon there seemed to be a general buzz; persons were astonished at the unanimity and liberality shown on the occasion. Old citizens were heard to say: 'I have never seen such a day at Greensboro! The college is ours; the boys are here; and the money is here!'

"All parties and classes were singularly drawn together. They felt a sympathy for a common cause, and a new attachment to each other. And may that sympathy increase until the whole of Western Alabama and Eastern Mississippi catches the feeling, and magnanimously sustain this noble enterprise of creating, centrally to them all, a college for training young men which will bless the age, and enrich both State and Church with minds cultivated and hearts elevated by a religious education. Money thus expended will liberally remunerate its contributors. Bearing this in mind, let our citizens step forward and cheerfully aid in securing and locating at Greensboro the Male College of the Alabama Conference. Such is the wish of one that has at heart the important subject of male EDUCATION."

Is joy lost? Go immediately to the Lord, he only can restore it: "Restore unto me the joys of thy salvation."

Appeal for the Missionary Treasury.

Every preacher who reads this will please consider himself addressed personally:

MISSION ROOMS, LOUISVILLE, KY., February 20, 1855.

Dear Brother.—From the reports received, it is evident that the amount raised for missions the present year will fall far below the wants of the missionary work. It is necessary that early efforts be made to meet the demands upon us. We therefore write you for your individual effort to raise, as soon as practicable after the receipt of this, the sum of $10, and forward the same by mail to me at this place.

By application to some friend or friends of missions within your reach, this can be easily done, without in the least interfering with the annual collection for the same cause.

For the ensuing year, prompt, vigorous and united action is demanded upon the part of the whole Church, in order to realize the amount which will be needed. While the present call, if responded to as universally as we shall make it, will fully meet the present demand. Let us keep the cause of missions constantly before the minds of the people. It is truly the cause of religion, and the spirit of revival can be very nearly measured by the interest which is manifested in this enterprise.

Let me hear, if you please, immediately from you.

Yours, truly, E. W. SEHON, Miss. Sec.

Methodist Practice Apostolic.

OTHERS VINDICATING IT.

It gives us pleasure to extend the circulation of an article in the Church Herald, 2d inst., headed "Free Pews."

Some of our wisest conservatives have all along been saying to those feverish for change and for doing as others do, "Let us alone. We are right. Broad principles lie underneath us. Others will adopt our plans if we do not abandon them for theirs."

This is proving true as to pew-sittings, sermon-readings, and other items. A denomination does great service to Christianity in developing a distinctive idea and working it out, in the face of opposition.

A few years ago (and even now generally) it was one of the offences of Methodism that it practiced the only plan of church sittings upon which the Gospel could be offered to all. Many a member, many a family, whose convictions and doctrinal affinities were with us, has been turned to the Episcopal and other pewed churches, by being plied with this appeal: "Go to our church, and you may have a pew of your own, select your own company," &c. The pride of distinction and caste has been thus flattered.

We want no better vindication than is furnished by our cotemporaries, below:

"We are rejoiced to see that both in England and the United States the pew system, as it is called, does not meet with as much favor as has been accorded to it in time past. We have often expressed our views upon it, and the more we reflect upon it, the more we are convinced that it is not in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel. Upon a former occasion, we expressed ourselves thus:

"The Church of God ought to be free, for all are invited to enter its sacred precincts. 'Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden.' 'Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, come ye buy and eat; yea, come buy wine and milk, without money and without price.'

"Deeply impressed with these truths, the Convention of this diocese, held in the year 1845, passed the following resolution:

"'*Resolved*, That this Convention believes it would greatly conduce to the interest and advancement of the Church were every parish church free to all persons, as it was in apostolic and primitive times. The Convention, therefore, most earnestly recommends to the vestry of every parish where a church may hereafter be erected, to provide that there shall be no pews sold or rented, but the said church shall be open for all persons to worship therein freely. The Convention believes that an equal amount of salary for the minister can be raised by voluntary contribution, and by other means; and regarding the system of selling and renting pews as injurious to the best interests of the Church, and as having a tendency to exclude the poor and humble from becoming stated worshippers therein, it is earnestly hoped by this body that the system will be abolished by the vestries of such churches as have it in their power yet to do so, and by all where the system has been adopted and practiced, where it can be done with the consent of the pew-holders.'

"The Diocese of Mississippi, we believe, was the first to act on this important subject. We say important, because we feel that the true interests of the Church, and of religion, require that the sanctuary, like the air we breathe, should be the common property of all:

"In accordance with the request contained in these resolutions, the pew-holders in Christ Church, Vicksburg, voluntarily surrendered their pews, and the vestry declared the seats free. Since the seats have been free, the history of the parish shows that the rector's salary, and all the wants of the Church, have been more fully met than before.

"The free pew system has succeeded most admirably in Mississippi wherever it has been tried, and we hope to see the day when it will universally prevail.

"We call attention to the subjoined remarks of Dr. Gregory, of New York, upon the subject. We believe them well-founded, and should be pondered by every Christian:

"'It may be humiliating to make the confession, but it is nevertheless the truth, that it is the pride of distinction, more than anything else, that upholds the pew system. The price which a man pays for his pew gives him a certain distinction. He is marked and raised by that; and if a profane swearer, a sharper or an infidel occupies, with his family, one of the costliest pews, he gains thereby a certain social distinction in the congregation, and claims from them and from the minister of the parish, a certain amount of attention, on the ground that he pays for one of the highest pews.

The pride of distinction is further flattered by the pew system in that it allows people to be select in the company with whom they shall sit. "I do not like to run the chance of sitting next to all sorts of people," is the feeling of many, and they experience a very evident self-complacency when they forbid the sexton from bringing strangers to their seat, and invite only such as they may choose.

'This is virtually making that a charity which should be a right, and if the practice were general, it would naturally exclude from the House of God a large class of our fellow-citizens. Can that system be right which thus works against the humility and good will of the Gospel, and promotes those selfish feelings which are the greatest enemies of piety and true religion? Men may argue as much as they will in favor of this pew system as a convenient mode of providing a certain amount of church revenue; it does not even accomplish that with success; and in its principle and moral results it is contrary to the spirit of Christianity.

'All men, and all classes of men, have an equal right to the privileges of the house of prayer, and no man has a right to interpose the social, or pecuniary, or official distinctions of the world, so as to repel the poorest or the meanest kind of all his fellow-creatures from those privileges. It is one of the blessings of the churches of European countries that they are comparatively strangers to the pew system, and that all sorts and conditions of men are welcome to meet together in solemn worship, as much now as when the son of the carpenter and the fishermen of Galilee worshipped side by side with the rabbis of Israel and the rich men of Judah, in the most glorious temple that the world ever saw. Oh! shame upon the foolish pride of Republican America, that here above all the rest of the world, the social distinctions of wealth and fashion should through the pew system, be made prominent in the Church of God, and hinder the Gospel of Christ. Shame upon the ingratitude of a too prosperous state, that here, where success and abundance among all classes and all occupations, more than in any other country, enable men to devise liberal things for the public worship of God and the institutions of Christianity, the sense of Christian duty and the impulses of a free heart should be repressed and paralyzed by the system of rented seats in the Christian sanctuary!

'If we cannot return to the generous abandonment of the age of poverty and persecution, when free will offerings supplied the Church's need, at least let us not increase and render insuperable the obstacles in the way of such return. At least let us exclude the mercenary and selfish methods of revenue from Christianity, and throwing ourselves on the only rule (the truth) which God has ever directly sanctioned, and appealing to men's sense of Christian duty, rather than to the pride of wealth and social distinction, let us trust the Author of Christianity will bless and prosper the better way.'"

The California Assembly Chaplaincy.

The California Legislature has made itself ridiculous upon the Chaplain question. The first invited all resident ministers of the Gospel, including an elder of the Church of Latter Day Saints, to open its sessions with prayer, provided they would do so without money and without price. After trying this system a few days, the resolution of invitation was rescinded, and the Assembly concluded to go to business in the morning without prayers. Then a resolution was offered electing Rev. O. C. Wheeler for his services as Chaplain, and inviting him to continue his attendance upon the same terms. After being talked at awhile, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Assembly should do one of two things. If it does not want a Chaplain, it should say so in a manly way; if it does want a Chaplain, it should say so, engage one or more and pay for their services.

A correspondent of the Christian Advocate there furnishes the following.

"A PRAYER FOR THE ASSEMBLY,

To be read very slowly by the Most Worthy Master Chaplain, while all the defeated candidates for Chaplaincy of the House respond, 'Amen!'

"It is said that Rev. Mr. Woodbridge made an eloquent prayer before the Senate. The informant omitted to state who wrote it. It is possible that the reverend gentleman, being pressed with severe labors, availed himself of the kind offices of a good friend. I have not yet seen it minuted that the Latter Day Saint apostle, Mr. I forget his name, invoked so much as one blessing on the found *crania* of the 'assembled wisdom.' It is barely possible no friend has furnished him a suitable model. The bare possibility of such neglect so distresses me that I even adventure an attempt to supply the 'lack of service.'

"O Rigdon, and Joe Smith in particular, please to look down, both of you, upon the august assembly of philosophers and demonstrators and Christinne. They have been you grateful and humble servant in the midst of all the people. Open their eyes to the wonderful things in the book of Mormon, and strengthen their hands to do wonderful deeds for the glory of Joseph, the martyred prophet, and Brigham Young, his successor. While I think of it, do bless Brigham, and teach him to swear in the pulpit pell-mell. Also, do these worthy gentlemen in their next convocation. Also, bless Mary Ann, and Tabitha, and Lizzie Jane, and Deborah, and Gretchen, and Iodine, and Violet, and all the rest of his wives and their infant saints. Let our apostles meet with unbounded success among the unmarried women and the widows and married women of England and Wales, and the countries beyond the sea, as well as in this good land, which has been promised to the saints as an inheritance. And do thou teach these worthy gentlemen the true and proper value of dreams and revelations, and of the night, and charms and amulets, and so on, and so on. Teach them, in particular, the beauty and purity of our domestic institution of polygamy. May they learn that it supercedes licentiousness, by permitting a man to marry all his mistresses. Please set up a pure and virtuous brothel on their account. These and many other things please teach them, as soon as convenient, because we are in a great hurry to come up here with our wives and concubines, and sheep and oxen, and hogs and poultry, and 'ho assee and she asses.'—But stop a bit, holy Joseph! may be we shall find some of them last critturs already here. Do so, and amen. DOLON."

HOW TO EMPTY THE CONFESSIONAL.—A story is told of one of the priests of Montreal, that, in order to free himself from the onerous labor of confession in Lent, he gave notice that on Monday he would confess thieves, on Tuesday the misers, on Wednesday slanderers, on Thursday the thieves, and on Friday the libertines, and on Saturday the frail sisterhood. His scheme succeeded, for no one attended.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Feb. 16 to March 6, inclusive.

A.		J M Jennings	6 00
H Adams	$7 00	G F Johnson	2 00
Allen	1 50	J F Judkins	2 00
Avera	2 50		
B.		K.	
Bowen	2 00	Mrs M A Keegan	1 50
Bowser	2 00	O H Kirk	2 00
Brown	2 00		
Ross	2 00	L.	
Barlow	2 00	Mrs P V Lewis	2 50
T M Baldwin	2 00	R Long	1 00
Bradley	6 00	F Lowell	2 00
Boyd	5 00		
Broadhurst	3 00	M.	
Brandon	2 00	L Moore	2 00
C.		A T Mann	1 00
Carter	2 00	H H Montgomery	5 00
Fately	8 50	Mrs C C Merrick	1 50
Cox	10 00	W M Motley	4 00
Coleman	2 00	N.	
Con	8 00	E Noltian	2 00
Connerly	6 00		
Clitherall	2 00	P.	
Crain	8 00	M H Page	2 00
D.		Mrs Dr Peebles	1 50
Dowling	2 00	R—S.	
Duncan	2 00	F Riley	2 00
Dobose	1 50	D H Smith	1 50
Dowdell	2 00	Mrs M Sharkey	3 00
Dunnan	2 00	W L Stapp	2 00
D A Daly	1 50	Mrs M A Shelby	5 00
Droe	1 50	J H Sale	2 00
Davis	3 50	J Sunborg	2 00
S A Duncan	2 00	W Stewart	3 00
		H T Spier	2 00
E.		R Spencer	2 00
Early	10 00	T.	
G.		H T Thomas	2 00
Gilbert	2 00	J G Tison	2 00
Gray	5 00	J W Thotford	3 00
Goodwyn	5 50	E A Thorn	2 00
Goodwyn	11 00	P J Trammell	2 00
H.		J A Thomas	2 00
R B Harvey	3 50	J Treadwell	87 cts
Hines	6 00	Mre Treat	2 00
Howell	5 00	W.	
Hammer	2 50	J J Whitehead	2 00
Hayles	2 50	O Wright	6 00
A E Heard	2 00	T A Wilson	2 50
Hueter	2 00	J W Whipple	6 00
Harris	2 00	W W Wier	2 00
Harris	7 00	W L Wood	1 00
N. S. Howard	2 00	Y.	
J.		J J Younghlood	2 00
B Jones	0 00		

NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—FIRST QUARTER, 1855.

German Missions, 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Quarterly Conf. March 2, Dryades street. Sacrament and Love Feast at Saraparu street, March 4.

New Orleans Circuit—Quarterly Conf., at Algiers, March 10, 5 p. m.; Sacramsnt, 11th.

Baton Rouge—March 17 and 18.

Plaquemine—March 24 and 25.

Carondelet street—April 1; Love Feast, 2; Quarterly Conf., 3.

Felicity street—April 8; Love Feast, 9; Quarterly Conf., 10.

Moreau street—April 15; Love Feast, 16; *Thibodaux and Napoleonville*—At Thibodaux, April 21 and 22.

Donaldsonville and Bayou Black Circuit—Donaldsonville, April 28 and 29.

Wesley, Soulé, and Winans Chapels—Quarter Conf., April 6.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED.—In Pensacola, Fa., on Wednesday, February 28, by Revd Josheph B. Cottrell, Mr. J. H. Bampen, of Hoheeus, N. J., to Miss Martha Dixon, of Pensacola.

MARRIED—On 22d February, by Rev. A. Goodwyn, Mr. H. H. Goodwyn, of New Orleans, to Miss Sophia King, of Opelousas.

MARRIED—On 6th February, by Rev. Wm. Moores, of the Quachita Conference, Mr. David Harrison Moores, of Cass county, Texas, to Miss Rachel Perry Godbold, of Columbia county, Ark.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

MARRIED—March 6, by Rev. L. Parker, Capt. A. C. Sturdevant to Miss Ruth Ann Tyne, daugter of Rev. R. W. Rayne, of New Orleans.

MARRIED—February 21, 1855, by Rev. Stephen J. Davies, Matthew W. Brown to Miss Louisiana N. Trousdale, both of St. Mary's parish, La.

MARRIED—On Friday, Feb'y 9th, by Rev. E. George, Rev. Hugh B. Hamilton, of the E. T. Conference, to Miss Cynthia Lindley, of Cherokee county, Texas.

DEATHS.

DIED—February 13th, James Dozier, infant son of John C. and Elizabeth J. Elbee.

DIED—In peace, in this place, on the 27th February, O. H. Switzer, formerly of Harris county, Ga., aged about 25 years. Although he fell among strangers, he had the best medical aid of the place, conetant attention of numerous friends, and was docently interred in the village grave yard.

Let the triumphant death of this young man encourage the preachers who served this work last year, as he was of the fruit of their revival hors. Dan'l Duncan.

Montgaurlle, Ala., 1855.

STEWARD Brown Hughes was horn in Pickleton District, South Carolina. His father emigrated to Pickene county, Ala., in 1820, where the family have resided up to the present time. Steward professed religion and joined the Protestant Methodist church about twelve yeare ago, and remained a receptable member thereof until he joined the Methodiet Episcopal Church, in 1851. He was married to Miss U. J. Manley, of Pickens county, in 1845, and died at Demopolis, Ala., on the 2d of February last. Brother Hughes had been suffering undor a pulmonary affection ever since last spring, and not have the opportunity of seeing him during his death illness until the day before he died. I then found him on the verge of eternity, his voice weak and husky, his weeping companione and friends surrounding him, to watch the last obbiage of life, and render the offices of kindness in their power, in order to smooth the bed of death, and impart comfort and consolation in the last hour. I found him perfectly rational, and consoious of his departure was at hand. He exercised entire resignation to the will of God; that he had felt a desire to live for the benefit of his family, and that he might be a better man and set a better examplo as a husband, a father, and a citizen. He died very much pleased at my visit, and I did not was much refreshed by his conversation on that occasion. I myself felt that it was profitable to be with him, though but a few moments.

Brother Hughes was a merchant in Vienna, where he had resided for several years. He was an upright man, und endeavored to fill up his station in life with consistency and propriety. His loss will be deeply felt by the community and a large circle of friends and relations. His amiable wife and one interesting daughter especially have met with an irreparable loss. May God temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

—George Shaeffer.

Columbus March 1, 1855

DIED—In Talladega county, Ala., January 28, 1855, Mary Jones. She was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and at the time of her death was about 63 years of age. She had been a member of the M. E. Church, South, about seven years, and her department was that of a Christian. Her death was sudden and unexpected to all except herself; for she told her husband at supper that she would die that night, and lay down without seeming to be much ill, and closed her eyes in sleep to open them no more in time, for before the Sabbath morning dawned her spirit was in eternity.

Her Pastor.

DIED—Nancy L. Weathealy departed this life January 15, 1855, in the full assurance of hope. Her faith was triumphant in the last conflict, and she left a good testimeny with her husband and children that she was prepared for Heaven.

Her Pastor.

DIED—In Washington City, on the 5th ult., Lovy, infant daughter of Rev. Dixon W. and Nancy Lewis.

DIED—In Mobile, on the 2d inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Bryan, Jr., Benjamin Quarles, aged 68 years.

A CONTRAST.

Near the end of his days the licentious Byron wrote the following lines:

"My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers and fruit of love are gone;
The worm, the canker and the grief
Are mine alone"

Near the end of his days "Paul, the aged, wrote to a young minister whom he greatly loved as follows: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have fiuished my course, I have kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life, which the righteous Judge shall give me at that day." Is there not a difference between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not?

All experience, as well as conscience, answers yes!

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Pine Grove Church,
Hancock Co., Miss., Feb. 24, 1855.

Mr. Editor—I am requested to send you for publication the following resolutione of the Columbia Circuit (Miss.) Conference:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Columbia Quarterly Meeting Conference of the Mississippi Conference, do highly disapprove of the practice of our membere using as a hevcrage any kind of intoxicating liquors; and that it is not only unchristianlike, but detrimental to the success of the Gospel among us; and that all of our members he respectfully requested to desist from its use.

2. *Resolved*, That we request the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* to publish these resolutions, so that other members of our Church on the Columbia Circuit may be notified that we view this practice to be a violation of our rules.

[Signed] John B. Bowen, Pres.
A. Farr, Secretary.

Which Is the Gnat?

The editors of the Church Herald, 19th ult., disapprove of the distinction made between suppers for raising church funds and dancing parties. They speak of "scarching questions" put to these "who strain at the gnat and swallow the camel." They say:

"We would like to hear from some of those who can see no harm in these public suppers, which, from a totally different objection from that stated above, require to be vindicated, and yet see incxpusable impropriety in social dances at private houses, where none but young people, under their parents' eyes, and acquainted intimately with each other, moving in the samo sphere of life, are collected, upon what grounds they justify the one and condemn the other?"

The entire editorial, headed "Dancing Parties and Church Suppers," savers of an apology for dancing parties. We fear the "Now Plan for Getting Recruits," alluded to last week by our correspondent "J.," is extenteively patronized.

The Plain Spoken Captain.—The following anecdote, says the Charleston News, having never been seen in print, we give to our readers. While our goodly city was in possession of the British, during the war of the Revolution, an English officer of rank gave an outertainment, to which soveral American officers, who were prisoners, were invited. Among them was a Captain ——, distinguished as a brave officer, but uncouth in his manners, little conversant with the refluemente of society, and not much given to any "ast phraso of speech." The English officer, who was the host on the festive occasion to which we alluds, had two daughters, one of them distinguished for beauty, and a great belle; the other was remarkably plain, by reason of a defect in one of her eyes. After the removal of the cloth, many sentimeuts were drank, and among them soveral highly complimentary to the beautiful daughter of mine host. Captain ——, with that devotion for the sex which a brave man ever entertains, feeling that the other daughter had been neglected, when called on by the host gave us his sentimeal, "Your daughter sir!"

"Which one, sir?" asked the hospitable entertainer.

"*The cock-eyed one sir*," responded the well-meaning but plain-spoken captain.

Napier's Statement Contradicted.—In the House of Commons, on the night of 6th inst., Mr. Orawford asked whether Admiral Sir Charles Napier had been censured and dismissed from his command, and whether his instructions had fettered his operations against the enemy.

Admiral Berkeley replied that he regretted that an old and gallant friend should have acted so indiscreetly as Sir Charles Napier was reported to have done in his speech at the Mansion House. It was, however, his duty to inform the House, that Admiral Napier had not been censured—had not been dismissed from his command—had not been goaded to attack any fortress—had not been restricted in any way from attacking those fortresses if he had thought proper—but that he was informed by the Admiralty that the country expected he should perform everything he could with the Cest. He (Berkeley) again regretted Napier's indiscretion—it was a bad example to his officers, and was it worthy of a commander serving with the allied fleet of the French?

By Magnetic Telegraph.

SHIP BURNT AT SEA.

New York, March 6.—The clipper ship Arman, from New Orleans, bound for Marseilles, was struck by lightning while on the voyage, and entirely consumed. [The date of the catastrophe is not given.] Her crew were saved by a passing vessel. The Arman was owned by Messrs. Hand & Co., of Baltimore.

The Black Warrior at New York.

The steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Bullock, from New Orleans 24th ult., via Havana 27th, arrived yesterday. She reports that the blockade of the island continued, but that she was not molested by the authorities.

It was rumored at Havana that all foreigners will shortly be compelled to bear arms, or leave the island.

[The Cahawba, at this port, brings dates several days later than the Black Warrior.]

The Nicaragua Steamers.

The Nicaragua steamers will hereafter leave this port on the 5th and 20th of the month, instead of the 12th and 27th, as heretofore.

New York Market.

Our Cotton market is very dull, and prices have declined ½c. per pound. Prices for flour are a trifle higher, with sales of Ohio at $9 25 to $9 62½ per bbl.

The Ostend Confersnce and Mr. Soulé.

New York, March 6.—The Herald and Times of to-day publish a synopsis of the corrospondence which led to the Ostend Conference. The substance of this statsment is that Secretary Marcy wrote to Messrs. Buchanan, Muson and Soulé, our Ministers to England, France and Spain, settiag forth the advantages to the United States, attending the acquisition of Cuba, stating the reasons which led him to believe that Spain was under obligations to France and England, and requesting the three Miaisters to meet at some convenient point to consider the subject. The Ministers accordingly met at Ostend, as is well known, and resolved upon the acquisition of Cuba by purchase, or if necessary, by conquest. Mr. Maroy was not willing to go beyond offers for its purchase, and Mr. Soule, feeling blaiscif treated with indigalty, resigned.

The letters from Secretary Marcy to Mr. Soule are very strong, and instructed him to demand $300,000 indemnity for the outrage committed on the steamship Black Warrior, and to require its payment immedistely. He also intimated that the Africanization of Cuba by Spain would never be allowed.

The correspoalence is very voluminous.

Washington, March 7.—The publication of the correspoudence leading to the Ostend Conference, has created the most profouud excitement hero.

The New Army Brigade.

Washington, March 5.—Much dissatisfaction exists among Democratic Congressmen at the failure of the President to appoint Gen. Shields to the new Brigade of the army, raised for frontier defense.

Washington, March 7.—Forty-two Senators and one hundred and eighty Representatives in Congress have signed a letter to the President, in which they state that the appointment of an additional Brigadier General was made, when it was well known to be the wish of Gen. Shields to receive said appointment.

A Death.

Charleston, March 6.—Rev. Mr. Reynolds, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, died today.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, Capt. Shufeldt, arrived at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, having left New York on the 26th ult., and Havana on the 4th inst.

From purser Gideon, we learn that at Havana everything was quiet, and businass, which had been somewhat interrupted by the recent excitement, was reviving. About six thousand of the inhabitants of the city had volunteered for its defense, and were "armed and equipped," and doing duty in the absence of the "regiments of the line," who were encamped about three leagues from Havana, practising "field manoeuvers." But few arrests had taken place during the past week, and it was generally believed that the Captain-General would deal very mildly with those who had been arrested.

No evidences were observed of a blockade of the port—at least, the Cahawba met with no interruption.

One of the Havana papers states that information had been received, that the expedition had been partially if not entirely broken up. One cause of this, it asserts, is the closeness with which its movements had been watched, and which had caused the membore of it, in the first place, to move from point to point, then to separate, and many of them, if not all, finally to depart homewards. Another reason is alleged to be that the leaders did not think the present an opportune moment for its departure, in which the paper refurred to, with affected naivete, expresses its concurrence.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th ult. They caused no damage; but the inhabitants are beginning to feel much alarm lest a severe one may be about to occur, as this was already the second time they had experienced shocks this year.

The United States steam frigates San Jacinto, Capt. Stribling, and the Princeton, Capt. Eagle, were at anchor in the harbor of Havana. The arrival of these vessels had given great satisfaction to the American residents of that place. The United States frigate Columbia, Capt. Wilson, flag-ship of Commodore Newton, was expected to arrive about the 15th. The Sun Jacinto was to sail for New York on the 5th instant.

The only English man-of-war in port was the sloop-of-war Vestal.

A Tradition of the Arabs.—King Niarod, one day, commanded his three sons to enter his presence; and he caused to be placed before them, by his slaves, three sealed urns. One of the urns was of gold, the second of amber, and the last of clay. The King desired his oldest son to choose from among them that which appeared to contain the treasure of the greatest price. The eldest chose the vase of gold, on which was written "Empire." He opened it and found it full of blood. The second chose the amber vase, on which was written "Glory." He opened it, and found it filled with the ashes of men who had been famous on the earth. The third took the remaining vase—that of clay. He opened it, and found it empty; but in the bottom of it, the potter had written one of the names of God. "Which of these vases weighs most?" demanded the King of his Court. The ambitious replied: "The vase of gold;" the conquerors, "The vase of amber;" the sages answered and said: "The empty vase; because a single letter in the name of God weighs more than the entire globe."

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Details of Foreign News.

BY THE STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS.

The Niles by the St Louis from Liverpool are to the 14th ult. inclusive.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 12th inst.

The U. S. M. steamship Humboldt put into Southampton on the 13th, being prevented from proceeding to Bremen in consequence of the severity of the weather. The passengers, mails, &c., will be forwarded to Germany overland, and after coaling, the H. will start again for New York, on the 28th inst.

Parliament having prorogued till the 10th inst., there is nothing to report from either the House of Lords or Commons.

A telegraphic dispatch from Turin, dated February 11, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Duke of Genoa.

The last detachment of the British troops from India have arrived at Suez.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Bombay, January 10, states that an insurrection had broken out at Cabool. At Candahar the rebels have acknowledged the supremacy of Persia. Twelve thousand were besieging Rendli (Beloochistan). A murderous conflict had taken place, but the besieged continued their resistance.

A French company have offered to take in France a legion, consisting of from [illegible] men, for the service of the English Government. The company engages to supply the number decided upon within the shortest possible time, half to be ready in fifteen days of the contract. In order to effect the undertaking, it is pointed that it shall be permitted to recruit in France, a right according to the recent law of emigration, are in the free enjoyment of the right to quit France for America, or any other part of the world they please. It is stated that the English Government is disposed to entertain the proposition of the Company.

A London firm in the provision trade, have made proposals through the Times newspaper, which will, if accepted by the Government, prove of the greatest benefit to the half starved, ill-conditioned English army in the Crimea. It proposes to supply the whole of that army with food, consisting of three meals a day, for 3½d per head per diem, and for three pence additional to provide excellent tents.

This they are prepared to bind themselves in the heaviest penalties to do, and further offer to be responsible, not merely for the performance of the contract in general, but for the punctual delivery of every meal to the soldiers. They ask no assistance from the English Government for the performance of the task, except their forbearance and non-interference. At a rough calculation at this rate, an army of 50 000 men might be fed and sheltered for about £1,825,000 per annum.

A telegraphic dispatch, in anticipation of the overland Indian and China mails, brings dates from Hong Kong, December 19th, Shanghae 5th, Calcutta January 10th, Madras 14th, Bombay 17th. The Baltimore, Surry, had demanded the restitution of Pegu, which had been peremptorily refused. The Khan of Kokan had been permitted to borrow native officers to drill his troops against the Russians. There had been some fighting in the Persian gulf, between the Arabs and Persians.

At Bombay money was scarce, and the import market overstocked.

A monetary crisis was considered probable at Calcutta Exchange at Calcutta, 2s 0¼d.

At Canton matters were still threatening and trade quite depressed. Exchange at Canton, 4s 9d. Shanghae, 4s 8¾d.

A report of the special inspectors appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship City of Philadelphia, was laid before Parliament. This document exculpates Capt. Leitch and the officers of the ship from all blame, and recommends the erection of a light-house on Cape Race as likely to promote the safety of Transatlantic voyages to the United States.

Later news has been received from the Crimea. On the 31st of January the "special correspondent's" letter reports the weather as becoming milder. There were no signs of the arrival of the "navies?"

A telegraphic message from Varna, dated February 4, says that 30,000 Ottoman troops had landed at Eupatoria. Orders were on their march for that port, and would be embarked for Eupatoria as soon as they arrived.

No new event had occurred before Sebastopol.

The French Government had received news from Varna to the 6th inst.

Omer Pacha had left for Bourges to inspect the cavalry and magazines. After that inspection he will embark definitively for Eupatoria.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Constantinople, February 1, states that two-thirds of the Turkish army have disembarked at Eupatoria. The Russians were encamped partly in the villages of Alma and Bulbeck, and partly at Simpheropol and the environs (Gen. Ulrich, with the Guards, set off for the Crimea on January 8th. The Egyptian reinforcements arrived from Alexandria in the Tagus. During the night the artillery of Sebastopol fires incessantly. The allies reply during the day by the Tirailleurs, who kill a number of the Russian artillerymen.

The *Journal de St. Petersbugh*, dated Feb. 3, contains an address of the Czar to the Hetman of the Don Cossacks, expressing his confidence that they would fight for the church, the throne and the country.

The Viceroy of Egypt has abolished custom duties except at Suez.

The reports of a mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, created a painful sensation in Paris. The story, there is little doubt, was greatly exaggerated, but it is not thought altogether without foundation. The action of 400 men having been sent in irons to Toulon, is accouted as absurd.

The American, Mr. Philips, who was mistaken by the police of Baale for Signor Mezzini, and kept five days under arrest, has obtained from the Federal Government two thousand francs, as compensation for the deprivation of his liberty. The chief police officer at Basle has been admonished to use more discretion.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

MORTALITY AT SCUTARI.

The mortality here has decreased somewhat, and I hope that it may never again rise to the height at which it stood on the four preceding days. It is still, however, fearfully great. On the 25th there were fifty-three burials; on the 30th, forty-five; on the 31st, fifty-two; making in three days a total of 150. From the 1st till the end of last month, the interments at Scutari have amounted to 1450, including three officers, two women, and two children. The morning sick list here yesterday showed that there were then in hospital 76 officers and 4754 non-commissioned officers and privates.

NO MEDICINE FOR THE SICK.

A surgeon of a regiment stationed on the cliffs above Balaklava, who has about forty sick out of two hundred men, has been applying to the "authorities" in the town for the last three weeks for medicines, all simple and essential, and cannot get one of them. The list he sent in was returned, with the observation, "We have none of these medicines in store." To-day this poor surgeon, too, came down with his last appeal: "Do, I beg you, give me any medicine you have for diarrhœa." "We have not any." "Have you any medicine for fever you could give? Anything you can let me have I'll take." "We have not any." "I have a good many cases of rheumatism among my men, can you let me have any medicines for them?" "We have not any." Thus, for fever, rheumatism, and diarrhœa, the most prevalent complaints of the army, there were no specifics whatever, and the surgeon returned up the hill-side with the bitter reflection that he could give no aid to the unfortunate men under his care.

A GHASTLY PROCESSION.

A large number of sick, and, I fear, dying men were sent into Balaklava to-day on fresh mule litters and a few of our bat horses. They formed one of the most ghastly processions that ever past imagined. Many of these men were all but dead. With closed eyes, open mouths, and ghastly, attenuated faces, they were borne along two and two, the thin stream of breath visible in the keen air alone showing they were still alive. One figure was a horror—a corpse, stone-dead, strapped upright in its seat, its legs hanging stiffly down, the eyes staring wide open, the teeth set on the protruding tongue, the head and body nodding with frightful mockery of life at each stride of the mule over the broken road. No doubt the man had died on his way down to the harbor.

THE FRENCH ARMY REINFORCED.

The French army has received an important reinforcement. The English Division has arrived at Kamiesch; it consists of 10,000 good troops. The Ninth Division, under General Bruset, is expected to arrive very shortly. Our allies will then muster upwards of 75,000 bayonets. The Turks in the Chersonese do not seem to amount to more than 5000 or 6000, judging from the size of their encampments.

WRETCHED STATE OF THE TROOPS.

The battle at Inkermann was fought on the 5th of November, so the world will remember forever. About 40 per cent of the brigade of Guards were killed or wounded on that occasion. They have since received reinforcements, and the brigade, which mustered about 2500 men when it left England, has received some 1500 men in various draughts up to the end of the year. What is the present strength of the brigade of Household troops—of that magnificent band who crowned the struggle of the Alma with victory, and beat back the Russian hordes at Inkermann? I think they could muster, including servants and all available soldiers, about 930 men in the whole brigade. Here is another fact. Since the same battle of Inkermann at least 1000—1000 men—of the Brigade of Guards have been "expended," absorbed, used up, and are no more seen. The official returns will show how many of that thousand were killed or wounded by the enemy. Another fact. There are two regiments so shattered and disorganised—so completely destroyed, to tell the truth, that they must be sent away to be re-formed."

ASPECT OF SEBASTOPOL.

The aspect of the place itself has changed very little, considering the hundreds of tons weight of shot and shell thrown into it; but the suburbs, of low white-washed houses roofed with tiles and at most two stories high, are in ruins. The roofs, doors, and windows of the houses are all off, but the puffs of smoke from the empty frames show that the shells were used as covers for the Russian riflemen.

The Flagstaff Fort was knocked to atoms long ago, and the large buildings around are all in ruins; but, on looking down over the right bank of the river from which the streets of the town descend rapidly toward Fort Nicholas, and which shelters that part of the place from our fire, I could see but little difference between its present appearance and that which it presented on the 26th of September last year. People were walking about the streets, and relief parties were coming up from the seaside towards the front carrying baskets of provisions.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the apparent solidity, workmanship, and finish of the lines of Inkermann earthworks, armed with about 30 heavy guns, which the Russians have thrown up to enfilade our attack, and to defend this position, which is indeed the key at their works in front of us. One line of battery is neatly riveted with the bones, supposed to be mainly powder asses. This is the mere wantonness and superfluous redundant labor. Behind this work I could see about 2000 soldiers and workmen, laboring with the greatest zeal at a new line of batteries, and laboring unintermittedly.

SUFFERINGS OF THE SOLDIERS.

Some of our men are quite well in health in the morning and at night they are dead with the frost—they are as still as a bar of iron. We are starving for the want of food; we feel very happy if we have a little bread; as for drink we can't get any. We get two glasses of rum per day, but I fear we can't get any more in consequence of the bad weather. I am sorry to inform you of the miserable state I am in. I have had a shirt on my back for two months, which causes me a great deal of vermin; as for stocking, I have got none. My shoes are not of much use, and as for my clothing, it is shameful though I am not so bad as other poor fellows. After the battle of Inkerman I got among the dead and took two pair of shoes, three pair of stockings, and a pair of trousers.

THE DEAD HORSES.

It would astonish a stranger riding out from Balaklava to the front to see the multitudes of dead horses all along the road. In every gully there are piles of the remains of these wretched animals, torn to pieces by wild dogs and vultures. On a knoll hillside I beheld the remnants of the gallant gray on which Mr. Maxse rode to the mouth of the Katcha, in company with Major Nasmyth, on the eve of the dark march to Balaklava and many of the equine survivors of the desperate charge at Balaklava show the rent flung away by the side of the early camp. The skeletons of some of the skeletons are entire. Some have dropped dead, and are frozen still, as they fell; others are struggling, as it were, to rise from their misty graves. Nearly all the carcasses have been skinned by the Turks and French, who use the hides to cover their huts; and many suspicious-looking gaps, too suggestive of horseflesh, have been cut out of their flanks. For about five miles the country is dotted all over with these carcasses, in every stage of decay. Were it spring or summer time, the Britannicus would be one great pest-house, and I tremble to think of Balaklava and its hillside full of festering carcasses. Should there be an army there when the first wet weather comes.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

Until my duty as a soldier for my country, and it was my lote to be severely wounded in the fray on the ground occupied by the Russian army. The officers of their army showed us the greatest kindness, and their doctors, as soon as they possibly could, dressed our wounds, and in two days after that sent us here, (Simferopol) to hospital, and I assure you I cannot describe the kindness of the inhabitants of this town. If we were in a town in England our own people could not show us more kindness. I hope you will not be grieved at my being a prisoner, and also not to imagine that a prisoner of war is like a culprit; on the contrary, the officers of the Russian army visit us every day, and treat us kindly, and give us cigars and tobacco to smoke, and many times tell us that we were brave soldiers.

THE RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Some of the semi-official organs of Russia in Germany have recently informed us that the Czar now has 1,100,000 men in the field, and that within six months a reserve army of 200,000 men will be organized. The strength of the Austrian armies is as follows: The 1st army, 57,000 men, with 144 guns; the 2d, with 121,000 men, and 252 guns; the 3d, 256 000 men with 252 guns; the 4th, 110,000 men with 51 guns. The total, without the reserves, is 580,000 men, with 836 guns. A reserve army, including landwehr, of 100,000 or 150,000 men could be raised within two or three months.

Dispatches from the Crimea.

DISPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN

Dated Sebastopol, Jan 27.

My Lord Duke—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace that the weather continues fine. There are several frosts at night; but the sun shines brightly through the day, and there is an absence of wind, which, while it continued, added considerably to the sufferings of the troops.

Every exertion is making by public transports and individually in getting huts up; but this is a most difficult operation, and the ground is still so rotten that it is a most arduous labor to pass over it.

The extremely confined space of Balaklava, and the vast accumulation of stores have obliged me to erect huts at some distance outside the town for their reception.

I have, etc.,
Raglan.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, etc.

DISPATCH FROM SIR E. LYONS

A dispatch has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, of which the following is an extract:

Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the since my last general letter of the 23d inst., (No. 90) the weather has been particularly fine. The health of the army has been much benefited by the change. A good deal of progress has been made in putting the troops and distributing the clothing, which has been sent out from England, so that the men express themselves as being comfortable.

The health of the fleet and of the Naval Brigade is excellent. The men are well supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, and also oranges, sent from Malta by Rear-Admiral Stewart.

The fire from the batteries of the allies has increased during the last week, and that of the enemy has not slackened. New guns have been mounted in our batteries during the last four days.

On the 24th inst. I passed the day at Balaklava, to superintend the service going on there, and to make inquiries and examine into matters connected with duties of the port and the transport service. I met Lord Raglan there by appointment, and we made some arrangements, which will, I trust, have a beneficial effect.

I have, etc.,
E. C. Lyons,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty."

CHINA.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Hong Kong, Dec. 19, 1854.

Since the 12th inst. we have little of change to notice. The presence at Canton of a strong naval force, British and American, has apparently checked any active demonstration that might have been contemplated by the insurgents against the city, and the two parties remain relatively in the same position as when we last wrote. However, some desultory fighting had been going on in the river and in the neighborhood of the city.

We understand a meeting of the British and American authorities had taken place in Canton to consider the peculiar state of matters, but nothing whatever has transpired. His Excellency Sir James Stirling has inspected the neighborhood of the foreign residences, with a view of being prepared, in case of emergency, to render the most efficient resistance.

We have various reports of communications made to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary by the imperial authorities and the rebel chief, but, being unable to trace them to any reliable source, we forbear to give details. We may, however, mention that it is generally believed His Excellency Sir John Bowring will avail himself of the present opportunity to endeavor to gain admission into the city.

BY THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The Canada left Liverpool on the 17th ult., and arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 1st inst. The New York papers of the 2d contain very full telegraphic dispatches of her news, from which we select the following items:

From the seat of war there is little or no additional news of importance, the state of affairs remaining precisely the same as last reported.

The Peace Conference was to open at Vienna, on the 20th of February, and Lord John Russel has already left London for the Austrian capital to attend the office of Plenipotentiary from the British Government in the Conference.

High easterly winds still prevailed off the English coast, and the Government steamers Esk and Exmouth had been sent to the Ships of the channel to relieve homeward bound vessels. Very severe winter weather prevailed throughout Europe.

Much distress existed at Liverpool from lack of employment, about fifteen thousand persons being thrown out of work from the dullness of trade and the severity of the weather. Some five thousand of these are unemployed from the non arrival of American shipping.

Messrs. Keen, Ripplin & Co., warehousemen, London, and Messrs. Kirk & Furness, of Liverpool, have failed.

Mr. Frederick Peel has been appointed Under Secretary of War, and Sir Francis Baring Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THE WAR.

There is no change in regard to the siege of Sebastopol. The latest authentic advices are February 1st. The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas made a reconnoissance of the Allied front. Two French divisions made a demonstration, and marched towards Inkermann. The Allies are daily expecting an attack. The pickets are ordered to be on the alert. The weather is warm. In a sortie last night three hundred of the French were put hors de combat; in this obscurity one French regiment firing upon another.

February 2.—Many of the regiments were held in readiness last night for immediate service. The cavalry have been under arms all night. The weather has changed for the better. The supplies of the Commissariat are sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Hruat has telegraphed that since the 31st the Russians had recommenced their night sorties, but had been vigorously repulsed.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements, and 1200 men, with provisions and stores, had reached the French army.

The roads near Eupatoria were frozen and good. The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol.

Varna, February 2.—The weather is fine. Supplies are more abundant. The allies continue to throw bombs into the city. One hundred and seventy-six siege-pieces are in the battery.

February 4.—It is stated from Kamiesch that the Russians made a sortie on the 1st and 2d, but were repulsed by the French volunteers.

February 8.—Nothing of importance—firing kept up briskly on both sides.

February 3.—Menschikoff briefly telegraphed that the General situation is unchanged.

The Vienna Presse says that the English are retiring from the siege lines and are with the French Guard to form a reserve at Balaklava.

Glen Nell, who arrived at the camp on the 27th of January, has reported to the Emperor that the situation of the French army is out the whole good, and that of the British not quite so bad as reported.

The long talked of important change in the French army in the Crimea is now announced. The army will be divided into two corps d'armees, one given to Gen. Pelissier, and the other to Gen. Bosquet, virtually rendering Gen. Canrobert a mere cipher.

Rumor is that Lord Raglan and the Earl of Aucan will shortly return from the Crimea. The circumstances why are not stated.

The *Moniteur* says that Omar Pacha would embark from Varna on the 6th, accompanied by Cols. Dieu and Simmons, for the Crimea.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase calling the whole population of Russia to arms. This is remarked as a menace in reply to the appointment of Lord Palmerston as head of the English Government.

NAPLES JOINS THE ALLIES.

An important statement is made that Naples has joined the Western Alliance, and will send, besides a fleet, a land force equal to that of Sardinia, to co-operate with the guarantees of France to prevent a revolution in Italy like that brought Naples to join the Alliance. Count Ursoli, the Russian Minister, and staff have left Naples and retired to Cassetta.

The Anglican Journals announce that Tuscany, Parma, and Modena have joined the Western Alliance, with 1000 men each. This is probably meant as ironical.

It is rumored that Spain will likewise join the alliance, with the view to have the occupation of the French again any insurrection that may take place. It is also reported that Portugal will join it with 2,000 men. This is rather doubtful, however. All that can be said is that the Western Powers are seeking to unite all the secondary States in a general European league against Russia, and that they are making steady progress towards that end.

Sweden continues her military preparations. Most of the smaller German States have their armies nearly complete.

The Swiss Federal Government preserves its neutrality and continues to forbid enlistment for foreign service.

Prussia sends a cheqiar to her diplomatic agent, indicating that the entire Prussian army will be immediately made ready for the field.

In Austria warlike preparations continue with unabated energy, and briefly all Europe is in arms.

All five Powers have formally signified their intention to confer. The Congress has been postponed from the 15th to meet again at Vienna on the 20th. Lord John Russell represents Great Britain; M. de Bourquency, or perhaps a special Minister, France; Count Buol, Austria; Riza Bey, Turkey.

Gortschakoff assisted by Mr. Titoff to be ex-Minister to Constantinople.

It is reported that Prussia will be allowed a seat at the Board, and that the business will be limited to affixing Gortschakoff a categorical Yes or No.

Count Wedell, the Prussian Envoy to France, remains in Paris on his mission being unaccomplished. His secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister, has returned to his place in Berlin. His return has caused a rise in the funds.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations are on foot for an Austrian loan of fifteen millions in the English market.

It was also hinted by the last steamer that the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier were suddenly ordered to retire into the interior. This movement is explained either as a political move in support of Russia

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Sir Charles Napier's Statement of his Case.

At a public banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Napier delivered the following remarks, in relation to his exploits in the Baltic:

My lords, ladies and gentlemen, if an officer having returned from a foreign service, like my noble friend near me—if he will allow me to call him so (the Earl of Cardigan)—after having performed prodigies of valor, has been received in the manner he has been received this day, how much more proud I must feel, who have returned from my command having hardly performed any service at all, and been censured by the government, and dismissed from my command. [Cries of "no, no."] I repeat it, "dismissed from my command." I have no doubt that it will be expected by the present company that some account shall be given of the very small services performed in the Baltic by the magnificent fleet which was sent out by this country.

The fleet was certainly magnificent to a degree, but it was very badly manned and worse found; but, however, we managed to take it to the Baltic without pilots, without charts, all the officers being perfectly unacquainted with that sea and the difficulties of its navigation, and we succeeded in getting there in perfect safety. Now, the first object I had in view, was to endeavor, if possible, to satisfy the wishes of the people of this country. I was quite aware when I went there, that not one-tenth part of what was expected could be performed: nevertheless, I was determined to do the best I possibly could. When we first went up, my view was to give Russia every chance of putting to sea with her fleets. I divided my fleet into two squadrons. I left one in the Gulf of Finland, and the other not very far off—at the Island of Gothland. However, the Russians did not think proper to come out of their harbors. Our next object was to go to Cronstadt and see what was to be done there. We went there with the assistance of a French squadron, to do all we possibly could to attack the place, should the emergency arise. We found the thing totally impracticable. In the first place, there was not water for the ships; and in the next, the batteries were of such strength that to attempt to attack the place would be to risk the fleet, with the almost certainty of its destruction. I therefore think I acted a prudent part in the course I pursued. The French Admiral entirely concurred in this opinion; and we returned thence to our former anchorage, and proceeded to Bomarsund.

I had written before to the English Government, proposing to attack Bomarsund. I wanted no other troops to go there. I had troops enough, but the French Admiral thought it more proper to have some. The French Government sent but ten thousand troops. I did not want them. They had much better have been employed at Sebastopol. I only asked for one or two thousand men, to make the thing more sure; but I could have done the thing without them, and I wrote home to that effect. However, the Government sent out ten thousand. It is needless for me to say how quickly the thing was done. Bomarsund was taken in no time—with little loss a great fortification was destroyed—a series of fortifications, which extended a considerable distance over the Baltic. I now come to a subject of greater consequence, and I think it my duty to make it known as I can do here, because I have not a seat in Parliament. I have been very much censured by the Government. Great clamor has been raised against me, and, instead of the Government disconntenancing that clamor, they have actually supported it. The moment it was known in England and France that the French army intended to return home, seeing that it was perfectly impossible, at that season of the year, to perform any other service without risking the whole fleet, the Government became alarmed, and ordered a council of war to be held. I dare say nobody ever heard yet of a council of war fighting. However, we did not want that to drive us out. But the whole subject was carefully and thoughtfully considered by a Marshal of France, a French Admiral, a General of French Engineers, and by no less than three British Admirals, and they unanimously decided that it was perfectly impossible to proceed further; and had we done so we should have encountered the risk of almost certain defeat and loss.

The British Admiralty was not satisfied with that, but they listened to the advice of an officer of engineers, and I was ordered to hold another council of war, in order to ascertain whether French generals and English admirals would abandon their own opinion and adopt that of the Admiralty. The French generals felt insulted at the proposal. Had I been desirous to consult the opinion of a brigadier general of the English engineers, and to give up my own opinion, still, when the other members of the council had once given their own opinion, they thought it was unnecessary to hold another council, and the French admiral also very properly refused to join in such a step. He said, "I have already given my opinion on the subject of an attack purely naval in its character." The Government at home was not satisfied with that. The French general of engineers sent another report home, still more bare than the first, and it is unnecessary for me to say that we all concurred in condemning that opinion also, and the French army returned home, and, I believe, have no hesitation in saying that had they gone up the Gulf of Finland again, instead of returning home, our fleet would have been totally lost.

Not satisfied with this, however, I went up determined to have another survey of that fortification, which is one of the strongest in Europe. This was in the month of September, and that month in the Baltic is equal in severity to the month of November here, and among the Channel Islands. When I came home a report on the survey I had made, after great care and deliberation, and with the intention of doing all that man could do, if possible, to satisfy the expectations of the people of England. At the moment it was reported that Sebastopol was taken, it was also asked, "Why does not Admiral Napier take St. Petersburg and Cronstadt?" and in fact it was asked, "Why do you not go and take Moscow?"

Now, I did not expect that the admiralty could join in that clamor. I say, I certainly never expected that they could be so mean and despicable as to join in that clamor, in order to bring odium upon a naval officer who had done the best in his power to bring honor and credit to his country. What did I do? I sent home a clear and detailed account to the admiralty, stating to them my opinions, and what applicances were necessary in order to take Sweaborg. You will not expect me to state what those opinions were. Suffice it to say that there were two opinions given, one of which I thought was certain to obtain success, the other certain of insuring destruction. What did the admiralty do? Now I mention this particularly and plainly, in order that there may be no mistake whatever—because, if the government have the least spirit about them, they will immediately discharge me and turn me out of the service. The admiralty perverted my language. They not only did that, but they wrote me the most goading letters they could possibly write; they asked me why I did not take Sweaborg, and do this, that and the other. They received my letter giving an account of how Sweaborg might be taken, upon the 4th of October, the very day the report reached this country of the taking of Bomarsund.

On the 9th of October, the news came that Sebastopol was not taken; but the Admiralty had not the pith, straightforward dealing, or the honesty to write and apologize to me, but they perverted what I had written, and which gave them a plan for the taking of Sweaborg. I was not going to stand that. I am not the man to put up with an insult. I remonstrated most strongly; but, after all my remonstrances, the Admiralty persisted still in saying that I had led them astray. What could I do? I was not going to be driven into all this, particularly as Sir James Graham, during the whole time that I was in the Baltic, had, written to me, calling upon me to besiege the stone walls—not to risk Her Majesty's fleet—that these stone walls were not to be trusted, and saying, "when you were going to the Baltic, you were generally accused of want of discretion, but now you have proved yourself a consummate commander-in-chief."

After that came the same insulting and degrading letters ever addressed to an officer; and I mention this particularly, and I hope it will be known to the world, and, that Sir James will be prevented from ever sitting in the administration as the first Lord of the Admiralty.

I state it to the public, and I am known, that, had I followed the advice of Sir James Graham, I should most inevitably have left the fleet behind me in the Baltic. I will prove it before all the world, and if Sir James Graham has one single bit of honor in him, he will never take his seat at the Admiralty until this matter is cleared up; and I have no right ever to be employed again, and I ought to be scratched off the navy list if I am not telling the truth. I am taking the first opportunity, and perhaps the only one I may have, of making this statement public as I now do, and I am perfectly ready to answer for my conduct before the House of Commons, whenever they choose to call upon me to do so.

A Singular Dream.—*Most Remarkable Realization.*—A young married lady, the wife of a Main street merchant, residing on Race street, in the vicinity of Third, had a most singular dream on the night of Wednesday, December 6, which has since been realized in a remarkable manner. The name of the lady we withhold at her own request. On the night spoken of, she retired to her bed in a pleasant frame, not however particularly elated. The first of the night she was visited by a deep sleep, which, as the hours appeared, gave way to slumber of a more broken character. Suddenly she dreamed; and dreaming saw her brother—the same that two years ago left his orphan home to brave the hardships of California life, that he might secure to himself and sister a competence. She saw him rise from a bed in a small hut-like tenement, and running his hand under the pillow, drew from thence a revolver and a huge bowie-knife, both of which he placed in a belt that he wore around his body. It seemed that it was not far from midnight, for the embers were yet smoking on the rude hearth, and as they cast their lurid glare over his countenance, she thought that perhaps it was all a dream; but then she concluded that no dream could be real, and became convinced that all was actual.

While she gazed upon his countenance, the expression suddenly changed; it betrayed an intense watchfulness; every pulse seemed suspended, and every heart-throb mufflled, while the eye stood fixed on a particular spot near the head of the bed; where, through a small aperture not noticed before, was a *human hand*, grasping a short keen instrument, looking terribly like a dagger. It apparently sought the head of the bed; for, as it touched the pillow, it passed itself slowly down to about the supposed region of the heart, and poised itself for a second, as if to make sure its aime. That second was sufficient for the brother to rise noiselessly from his seat, and draw his bowie-knife from his belt, and advance a single step toward the bed. Just as the dagger descended into the blankets, the knife of the brother came down like a meat-axe close to the aperture, completely severing the hand of the would-be assassin above the wrist, and causing the dagger and limb to fall on the bed, trophies of his victory. A deep, prolonged yell sounded from without, and, on rushing to the aperture, and convincing himself that there was but one, the brother unbolted the door and stepped out. The moon was shining, and by its light was discovered a man writhing as if in the last agonies. The miner drew the body near the door, and turning his face to the fire, beheld the visage of a Mexican, who, for some fancied injury, had sworn to never rest content until he had taken his (the brother's) life. On examining the man closely, he was discovered to have a wound in the vicinity of the heart, which a long, sharp, two-edged blade in his hand abundantly accounted for. Failing in the attempt to assassinate his victim, he had with his only remaining hand driven another knife to his own heart.

The lady awoke, and vividly impressed with the dream, related its substance as here recorded to her husband. Judge then of her and his surprise, when they yesterday received a letter from California, per the North Star, from the brother, relating an adventure *on the night of Dec. 6* precisely identical with that seen by the lady in her dream. [Cincinnati Daily Times

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A Curious Fact in Natural History.—The mere assertion that flints were sponges would no doubt startle the reader who was unacquainted with the history of these fossil relics of a former ocean; but we apprehend that a little reflection will satisfy the most sceptical of the truth of this announcement. Imbedded in the substance of the chalk, which, during long periods, by its accumulation had continued to overwhelm successive generations of marine animals, the sponge have remained for centuries exposed to the water that continually percolates such strata, water which contains silicious matter in solution. From a well known law of chemistry, it is easy to explain why particles of similar matter should become aggregated, and thus to understand how, in the lapse of ages, the silicious spicula that originally constituted the framework of the sponge, have formed nucleoi around which kindred atoms have constantly accumulated, until the entire mass has at last been converted into flint. We are, moreover, by no means left to mere conjecture or hypothesis, upon this interesting point—nothing is more common in chalky districts than to find flints, which, on being broken, still contain portions of the original sponge in an almost unaltered condition, and thus afford irrefragable proof of the condition of the entire mass.

Umbrella Anecdote.—Both parasol and umbrella, prosaic as they appear in their daily attributes, have each their romantic and legendary annals. During the last insurrection in favor of Don Carlos, an attack was made upon the summer palace of the Marquis de la S——, who was absent at the time combating in the Queen's cause in another part of the country. His daughter, the widowed Countess F——, was alone with the servants in the chateau. At the first onset she assembled all the men capable of defending her father's property, and having barricaded the doors and windows, prepared to meet the danger. But, taken by surprise, and ill-prepared for attack, the defenders were soon compelled, for want of ammunition, to surrender. Driven from room to room in search of a fitting place of concealment from the invaders, the poor young Countess at last took refuge in a small closet which had been for years used as a lumber room, and where she hoped to remain undiscovered while the pillage of the house was going on. But the search, conducted with the sole view of capturing the beautiful young heiress, could scarcely fail to prove successful, and she was tracked to her hiding-place, amid the brutal threats and still more frightful jests of the assailants.

For a moment the poor lady stood defended by the pile of trunks and lumber behind which she had crept. But this fragile barrier could not be available for more than a few minutes longer. In her despair she looked around for some weapon of defense, which should enable her to keep off the attack until she could reach the window, resolving at once to perish rather than fall into the hands of that lawless band of ruffians. Her eye fell upon an old cast-off umbrella belonging to her father, which, all dusty and moth-eaten, had perhaps been standing for years against the wall, in the place where she now beheld it. She seized it in triumph, and rushed to the window, just as the fiercest of all her pursuers had succeeded in forcing the frail barrier which stood before her. He laughed in derision as she raised the old umbrella at his approach, but, nevertheless, the surprise occasioned by the movement caused him to draw back. In an instant the Countess had sprung upon the sill of the open window, and before he had recovered self-possession enough to grasp her garments, she had disappeared through the casement.

A cry of horror burst from the group of brigands as they rushed forward to the window, fully expecting to behold the form of the fair Countess dashed to pieces on the pavement of the court-yard. But the old umbrella, which she still held in a firm grasp, had saved her from death and dishonor. It had opened in her descent, and, catching the breeze as she fell, was bearing her gently to the ground, where she alighted unharmed, and, reaching the gate before her pursuers had even thought of descending the stairs, found a refuge at the cottage of one of the peasants of the estate.

The Countess, now remarried, is living at the Court of Isabel II, where she holds one of the highest appointments.

When Lord Palmerston was lately in Paris the Emperor Napoleon asked him what unpleasant impression France had made upon his acute mind. He answered, respectfully, but frankly, that what had most forcibly impressed him was the fact that the Eastern war was made by the government in France, while in England it was made by the country. He also added that France appeared to him to "resemble a beautiful woman, graceful, active and animated, but who was too highly laced." The Emperor laughingly replied to this gallant simile that it was true, but time to loosen the bodice."

A Night in London.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

The streets of London, to be beheld in the very height of their glory, must be seen on a dark, dull, murky winter's night; when there is just enough moisture stealing down to make the pavement greasy, without cleaning it of any of its impurities, and when the heavy, lazy mist which hangs over every object makes the gas lamps look brighter and the brilliantly lighted shops more splendid from the contrast they present.

Every body who is in-doors on such a night as this, seems disposed to make himself as snug and comfortable as possible. In the large and better streets, dining room and parlor curtains are closely drawn, kitchen fires blaze brightly up, and savory steams of hot dinners salute the nostrils of the hungry wayfarer. In the suburbs, the muffin boy edges his way down the little street much more slowly than he is wont to do. Mrs. Sprightly, No 4, has no sooner opened her street door and screamed out "muffins," with all her might, than Mrs. Walker of No. 6, puts her head out of the parlor window and screams "muffins" too; and Mrs. Walker has scarcely got the word out of her lips, than Mrs. Hasty over the way lets loose Master Hasty, who darts down the street with a velocity which nothing but buttered muffins in perspective could possibly inspire, and drags the boy back by main force. At this moment Mrs Walker sees her dear husband coming down the street, and he must wait his tea, poor man, after his dirty walk from the docks, she runs across the street muffins in hand. Mrs. Hasty does the same, and after a few complimentary words to Mrs Walker, they all pop into their respective houses.

The streets in the vicinity of the Marsh Gate and Victoria Theater present an appearance of dirt and discomfort on such a night—which the groups who lounge about them tend to diminish. Even the little block-tin temple, sacred to "baked 'taturs," surmounted by a splendid device in variegated lamps, looks less gay than usual, and as to the kidney-pie stand, its glory has quite departed, for the candle on the transparent lamp, made of oiled paper, embellished with characters, has been blowed out fifty times—so the kidney-pie merchant, tired of running backwards and forwards to the next wine vault to get a light, has given up in despair the idea of illumination, and the only sign of his whereabouts are the glittering sparks, which in regular trains whirl down the streets as he opens his portable oven, to hand hot kidney pies to his customers. Meat, fish, oyster and fruit venders, linger hopelessly in the kennel, in vain endeavor to attract customers, and the ragged boys, who usually disport themselves about the streets, stand crowded in little knots in some projecting doorway. Here they amuse themselves with theatrical converse, arising out of the half price visit to the Victoria, admire the terrific combat, which is nightly encored, and expatiate on the inimitable manner in which Bill Willow can come the double money.

It is nearly 11 o'clock, and the cold, thin rain which has been drizzling so long, is beginning to pour down in good earnest; the baked 'tatur man has departed, the kidney pie merchant has just taken his warehouse on his arm, with the same object, and the ragged boys have dispersed. The constant clatter of clogs on the pavement and rustling of umbrellas as the wind blows them against the windows, bear testimony to the inclemency of the night, and the policeman, with his oil skin cape buttoned closely round him, seems, as he holds his hat on his head and turns round to avoid the gust of wind and rain which drives against him at the street corner, to be very far from congratulating himself on the prospect before him.

The little chandler's shop, with the cracked bell behind the door, whose melancholy tinkling has been regulated by the demand for quartern of sugar and half ounces of tea, is shutting up. The crowds which have been passing incessantly to and fro during the day are rapidly dwindling away, and the noise of shouting and quarreling, which issues from the low public houses is almost the only sound that breaks the melancholy stillness.

That wretched woman, with the infant in her arms, around whose meagre form the remnant of her own scanty shawl is carefully wrapped, has been attempting to sing some popular ballad, in the hope of wringing a few pence from the compassionate passer-by, but in vain. The tears fell thick and fast down her pale face, the child is cold and hungry, and its low half-stifled wailing adds to the misery of its wretched mother. How very few of those who pass such a miserable creature as this, think of the anguish of heart, the sinking of soul and spirit, which the effort to sing produces! What mockery! Disease, neglect and starvation faintly articulating the words of some joyous ditty that perhaps has enlivened your hours of feasting and merriment.

One o'clock.—Parties returning home from different theaters, foot it through the muddy streets; cabs, hackney coaches, carriages and omnibuses, roll swiftly by. Watermen, with dim, dirty lanterns in their hands and large brass plates upon their breasts, who have been shouting and rushing for the last two hours, retire to their watering-houses, to solace themselves with theatrical converse, arising out of the half price visit to the Victoria, admire the terrific combat, which is nightly encored, and expatiate on the inimitable manner in which Bill Willow can come the double money.

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A Sagacious Teacher.—The Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune has a "letter found by a chamber-maid," supposed to have been penned by a young Miss at boarding-school in a neighboring State. One part of it is too good to lose:

"I must tell you about an affair of Emma Hall's, that happened last Saturday. A young man who had been paying some attention to her, had agreed to come and pass off as her cousin, and take her out carriage riding, under the pretense that he was taking her to his father's, a few miles in the country. But his father does not live within a hundred miles of this.

Well, he came according to appointment, introduced himself as Emma's cousin, and asked to take her home with him to spend the afternoon. Miss Waldron said she had not the slightest objection, asked how far it was, and in what direction, and told Emma to get ready to go. But when Emma was dressed and ready to start, Miss Waldron also came down ready dressed, and said that, as their carriage was large enough for three, she would go along with them part of the way, and stop at a friend's, who lived a short distance from the uncle that Emma was going to see, and they might stop for her as they came back in the evening. Of course, they could do no better than to tell her they would be glad to have her go with them, although they would have a dull time with her along. But they thought they could make up for it by having a nice, social ride after Miss Weldroe stopped at her friend's.

So, off they started in fine spirits, and when they had gone three or four miles they began to expect that every house they came to would be the one that Miss Waldron would stop at. But she didn't stop at any. Finally, when they had gone some five or six miles, Miss Waldroe said she must have passed the house by some mistake, for they had certainly traveled twice as far as it was from town. But, since they had passed it, she would not trouble them to turn back with her, but would go on with Emma to her uncle's and stop just a minute at her friend's as they came back. There was what you might call "a fix," and Emma and her beau could do nothing but drive on. So, on they drove, and on they drove; but driving on didn't drive their troubles away. At last, when they had gone eight or ten miles, he said that the road must have been changed in some way, for he had undoubtedly gone astray, and as they had gone so far, and it was drawing late, they would not have time to find the right way.

So, they came back to town, and when Miss Waldron got out of the carriage, she told Em's beau that, when he ascertained how the road had been changed, she would be very happy to go along with Emma any Saturday to spend an afternoon at her uncle's. Since that, we have seen nothing of Em's cousin; but it will be a long time before she hears the last of her visit to her uncle's.

An Essay on Comets by our own Astronomer.—The word "comet" has been derived by some from the Latin *coma*, a tail; but the better derivation is *comma*, because it can never come to a full stop.

Every comet has a tail, or train, which may be compared to some of those monster trains which are occasionally the subjects of newspaper paragraphs.

What a comet is, we do not exactly know. It is certainly an eccentric body, but there are so many eccentric bodies in these days, that this hypothesis affords us no assistance.

A comet has a curious propensity to ont and come again, at very long intervals.

Astronomers talk of the mean distance of a comet from the earth; but as no comet ever came nearer than several hundred thousands of miles, which is anything but a mean distance, we should be glad to know the meaning the astronomers attach to the word alluded to.

The comet of 1770 has very shamefully broken its appointments with the astronomers, and shown a degree of unpunctuality, which is no less perplexing than it is unbusiness-like. The comet ought to have entered an appearance, according to the law of comets, every five years and a half; but the eccentric body has been *non inventus* ever since, and we should be glad to see it regularly outlawed from the solar system.

Comets are generally called periodical bodies, because their tails are so exceedingly lengthy, like those which are continued from month to month in some of the periodicals. They differ, however, in one respect, the former being very luminous, and the latter utterly destitute of brilliancy.

The Czar and the Four Points.—The Charivari contains the following lively *jeu d'esprit*:

"Nesselrode!" "Sire?" "Any news today?" "Nothing of importance, your Majesty." "Is the news of my having accepted the four guarantees yet known?" "Every where, Sire." "What effect has it produced at Vienna?" "The funds have risen." "And at London?" "The funds have also gone up." "And what at Paris?" "Just the same; the funds have risen." "What say the English papers?" "Nothing very particular, Sire." "The Times?" "That it is necessary to wait." "And the Morning Post?" "That no hurry must be shown in the matter." "And the Daily News?" "That he who lives long enough will see the end of the present affair." "I will not connect from you, Nesselrode, that I was under the impression that my acceptation of the four guarantees would have produced a greater effect, and that the bait and hook would have been more eagerly jumped at; but these English are excessively tough. In France, however, I have no doubt, the matter has been better received. Let us speak of the French journals." "The Moniteur is silent, your Majesty." "Well, that is rather disquieting." "The Constitutionnel doubts. The Siecle distrusts." "You don't say so!" "The Journal des Debats, alone, appears tolerably satisfied." "Well, that is all right. And the Charivari?" "The Charivari, Sire, I am forced to confess, does not seem likely to place credence in the acceptation of the four guarantees." "That certainly is a very serious matter." "It implies that what you are doing may be nothing whatever but playing a trick, a stratagem, the means of lulling people to sleep, and producing delay, in order to enable you to carry out your plans." "So, then, Nesselrode, the effect on the press appears to you to be a failure?" "I really fear so, your Majesty." "And on the Governments?" "Prussia appears quite delighted." "Ah! very good!" "And some of the petty German States, also." "Capital! And Austria?" "She continues assembling her troops on the frontier." "And France?" "She is sending reinforcements to to the Crimea." "And England?" "She is hard at work enlisting soldiers to reinforce her army." "Then, is that the whole of the effect produced by the acceptation of the four guarantees?" "Absolutely the whole, Sire." "Then I would, perhaps, have done better to have saved myself the trouble of accepting; however, every thing considered, the course which I have adopted is not so bad. The point now is to persevere, as what does not succeed the first day, sometimes succeeds the second, and what is not believed to-day appears to-morrow a sure thing. You must immediately send a dispatch to Prince Gortschakoff." "Yes, Sire." "In which you will request him to assure the Western and Eastern Powers that I still accept the four guarantees—that I accept them more than ever." "Yes, your Majesty." "Negotiations will be opened, and no matter what any one may say, negotiations have always a certain influence on military operations. No matter what I gain by them, I shall still gain that much. *N'est ce pas*, Nesselrode?" "*Oui*, Sire."

State of Morals Among the Factory Girls of Lowell.—The testimony of Miss Dexter, in the case of two young factory women who were before the Lowell Police Court for stealing yarn, gives rather a remarkable illustration of morals in that place:

"Miss Dexter called. Work in the Middlesex mill; have been employed there seven years and ten months; have stolen yarn from the mill, and have been arrested for larceny; pleaded guilty; am now under bonds; know the defendants; both work in the room over me. On one occasion both came into my room together and took six bobbins of yarn each; came at two other times, separately, and took the same quantity; told me I was a darned fool if I did not take some; said I needn't be so d——n pious; am pious, and am a church member; belong to Rev. A. K. Moulton's church; gave information to the agent, which led to the arrest of the defendants; have been told that all the girls steal yarn; have no doubt of it."

Sneed.—It will be remembered that a few days ago we mentioned the fact that the ship Republic had landed a large cargo of paupers at the Balize, whence she proceeded to Mobile. In the Mobile Register of Sunday we find the following gratifying announcement:

The revenue cutter McLelland, Capt. Ottinger, while cruising on the coast, fell in with the ship Republic, from Havre, bound to this port, and ascertaining that she had landed passengers at Pass a L'Outre, without the proper authorization from the custom-house officials, the vessel was taken charge of by an officer from the cutter. She came into the bay on Friday night, and remains still in custody of the revenue officers.

DR. JOHN S. DARE'S STEEL SHOULDER BRACE AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.—These instruments, invented by Dr. Dare, of Virginia, are superior to any other for supporting the back, expanding the chest, and securing an erect form, so essential to health, vigor and good appearance. The case with which they are worn, possessing great elasticity, which is never impaired by use, and being adapted to every movement of the body without constraint, will secure for them a large and extensive sale.

Having examined the above instruments, I certify that they are admirably adapted to further the purpose intended. WARREN STONE, M. D.

New Orleans, February 14, 1854.

m3 ly EDSON HART, No. 7 Camp street.

SILESIAN WARE.—This article, which gained so much admiration, and of which so many purchased last season, is now offered for sale at No. 7 Camp street, at which place old customers and new ones are invited to call and supply themselves. No ware ever offered in this city has gained such universal approval from the purchaser. In view of the price paid. Why then expend such large sums, when the interest of your money will procure such articles as will give to your tables both elegance and durability, scarcely less than that costing ten times as much, and will retain its luster far better than silver. Almost every variety of articles for table use are now manufactured, and of styles greatly admired.

m3 ly EDSON HART, No. 7 Camp street.

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by Samuel Griswold, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 Gins—a number more than double that of any other manufacturing firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

Dr. John Beckwith, William McNitt,
Hon. S. C. Foster, H. W. Kimball,
Geo. O. Ragland, William Watkins,
A. C. Barton, John W. Frierson,
D. L. Dinsmore, Rev. Duncan Brown,
Col. Isaac Lane, Jerome B. Pillow,

S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and make well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be.

A. H. McLean, Rutherford county, Tenn.
Dudley Sale, Madison county, Alabama.
Samuel Townsend, Madison county, Alabama.

W. A. Broadwell & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city.

feb10tf

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. Wright & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La. Having commenced a Commission Business in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. Wright & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. Broadwell. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

feb15tf A. J. WRIGHT.

New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.
FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—The following new and magnificent steamships leave SEMI-WEEKLY, at 8 o'clock A. M., punctually, as follows:

ON SUNDAYS.
CHARLES MORGAN, James Lawless, commander.
MEXICO, John Y. Lawless, commander.

ON THURSDAY.
PERSEVERANCE, Henry Place, commander.
LOUISIANA, W. H. Talbot, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Galveston	$18
Children half price.	
Deck Passage	6
Children half price.	
Negroes	4
Children half price.	

For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to
HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street,
dec9 ly opposite the Steamship Landing

AGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to the above place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $16 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Oscar F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. Hayes, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by M. S. F. Bacon.

Tuition in College per session ..... $25 00.
Preparatory School, from ..... $12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once) ..... $5 00.

S. C. Posey, Chairman.
G. W. Foster,
J. Saunders,
W. T. Hawkins,
J. S. Kennedy,
T. J. Foster,
W. B. Wood,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan 13, 1855. feb1f

Mansfield Female College.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to the 15th of March next, directed to them at Mansfield, for building the Mansfield Female College. A description and full specifications of the house can be seen in the office of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, in the office of the Caddo *Gazette*, in Shreveport, and in the office of the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Satisfactory guarantees will be required of the contracting party.

George C. Burns.
Lewie Phillips.
W. W. Bell.

Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La., Jan. 27, 1855. f10-4t

DAMERON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Goods, Upholstery Goods, etc.
26 Chairs and 27 Customhouse Streets,
jul NEW ORLEANS.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE—Madison County, Mississippi.—Mississippi Conference.
FACULTY.
Rev. J. W. Shelton, A. M., President and Professor of Moral and Natural Science and Mathematics.
Charles J. Mead, A. M., Professor of Music and French.
Mrs. M. A. Shelton, Instructress in English Literature and Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Miss Caroline H. Howard, Instructress in Grammar and History.
Miss M. A. Boyd, Teacher in Preparatory Department.
The Spring Session will open on Wednesday, the 28th of February.
feb 3—tf

CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST,
No. 151 Canal street, New Orleans.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner. Dr. K. will refer to persons now wearing full or partial sets, which for BEAUTY, UTILITY AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER, cannot be excelled. ly25 1y

Mrs. M. W. Read's Seminary,
BATON ROUGE, LA.,
Is still open for the reception of pupils wishing to pursue a regular and efficient course of study.
MUSIC, DRAWING, and other elegant accomplishments receive their due share of attention. ja6 tf

WRIGHT, DAVENPORT & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 120 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS.
Feb. 6

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.
The undersigned having been appointed by the citizens of Mansfield a Committee to devise arrangements for the establishment of a Female Collegiate Institute of a high character, take great pleasure in communicating to the public throughout our own, and the adjoining States, the adoption of a plan, which we trust will satisfy the desires of the most sanguine friends of education.

Dr. H. C. Thweatt, (well-known throughout the State as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South) has been engaged as President of the Institution. The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweatt is a member, a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield having subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, a very spacious building adapted to all the wants of the Institution, will very soon be put in process of erection, at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. In the mean time, the Female Academy, already completed, will be used for the purposes of the school. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages essential to the acquirement of a polished education, may rest assured, that no school can be found in the South-West better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweatt to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of learning, as may be found necessary. To those living at a distance we would say, that, no village in any section of Western Louisiana offers more advantages as far as health, society, etc, are concerned.

The rates of tuition will be the same as those charged in the higher Schools of the country—the particulars of which will be published hereafter. The first session of the School to commence on the 8th day of January, 1855.

Parents will please send on their daughters, as there are always advantages to be derived from an early commencement.

Board can be obtained for the present in respectable private families at moderate rates.

J. D. WEMPLE, Pres't, HAMILTON SLOAN,
A. M. CAMP

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 7.
WHOLE NUMBER 215.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

THE CHILD-CHRIST.

Suggested by a beautiful picture by C. C. Thompson, of Boston.

The following poem from the pen of Grace Greenwood may well be classed among "brilliants." It is one of her best efforts—a specimen of finished and true poetry:

From off thy forehead, child divine,
The rich locks fall in sun-bright flow,
And on thy lips the light of life
Is rosy with its morning glow.

But God-like power already rests
Upon that brow serene and fair—
And gazing in thine eyes we see
A mighty purpose deepening there.

The grandeur of a perfect soul
Informs that slight frame's wondrous grace,
And glorious lights are breaking through
The childish beauty of thy face.

By that small hand in Heaven upraised,
We know Thee to thy birth-place true—
It says to all the claims of Earth,
"I have my Father's work to do!"

And yet thy solemn eyes do seem
To look through all thy coming life—
Thy ministry of power and pain,
The joy, the triumph, and the strife.

Then hearest man's imploring cry,
Then seest thyself in thy young years
Resigned to toil for his great needs,
To prayer, to watching, and to tears!

Love wounded by the hard world's hate,
And heavy laden with its woes,
The heartless treachery of friends,
The cruel mockery of foes—

The Garden of Gethsemane,
Its night of agony and prayer,
The cross-crowned mount of Calvary
The awful closed Pavilion there.

Though, like some dread apocalypse,
Such visions to my gaze unroll,
They blight not from its holy calm
Thy faithful and adoring soul.

It stands high still and undismayed,
For time to beareth even now
Earth's countless voices pleading, rise—
We're doomed to die! Redeem us, Thou!

For on thy heart despairing hangs
A world of sorrow and of crime;
And the great ages evil to Thee
Adown the long, sad track of time.

Master Divine, unseal our ears,
Master Divine, ennoint our eyes,
That we may hear those voices plead,
And see the work that round us lies;

And know, when strife and turmoil come,
And deadly shafts are fiercely hurled,
We may not stand in God's great peace
And look out on a troubled world—

But bearing peace, within our souls,
Take open ways, and brave the strife,
Dare even mockery and the scourge,
And wear the thorny crown of life!

Nor may we read in God's great light,
On summits of eternal bloom,
But with a lamp of His sure Word
Walk through the shadow and the gloom.

Though life's extremest agony
Be figured to our shrinking eyes,
Though darkly in the distance frowns
The awful mount of sacrifice—

Help us, Oh Lord! to hold our way
To thee and to our brother true,
To say to Love, to Hate and Death,
"We have our Father's work to do!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"PHILOSKOMONOS."

A man must serve his time to every trade
Save censure—critics all are ready made."
Byron.

Mr. Editor—Wine, friendship, and some other things improve and sweeten with age; but there are some other things that ferment and sour by increasing years. It would seem that the old Methodism of your correspondent, Philoskomonos, had undergone this unhappy change, judging from the acidity and sharpness of his article on "Progression." I do not recollect, at this writing, to have met with a more bitter and satirical article from any source, or on any theme, than this literary pickle from Philoskomonos. Surely his digestion must be bad, or else he feeds on crab-apple tarts seasoned with tartaric acid; or, in charity, I must suppose the extreme acerbacss of his article the result of his physical, rather than his pschycological condition.

It is clear from the spirit of the article of Philoskomonos, like his "illustrious predecessor," Procrustes, keeps an iron bedstead, an ecclesiastical iron bedstead, whose proportions are so fixed and definite, that nothing can be added thereto or diminished therefrom, but stereotyped for all time; and to which he wishes, by stretching or chopping off, to fit all the world.

It must be a vastly pleasant thing to feel that in all our opinions we are just about right, that amidst the thousand and one conflicting opinions that agitate the world we happy mortals have hit upon the truth, and that therefore "divergence from us is the measure of absurdity." The only drawback to this delightful complacency is the stolidity and perseverance of mankind, who cannot be brought to see truth for our standpoint, and will not suffer us, *ex-cathedra*, to settle all over all mooted points.

We hope the next time your correspondent Philoskomonos "airs his vocabulary" in a communication on "Progression," he will take his quill from the wing of the dove, other than the hawk, and remember that an inspired Apostle has said, "Be courteous;" and further, that Christian charity "thinketh no evil, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things, never faileth.

In conclusion, we commend to him the following, from Tupper on "Tolerance:"

"There is no similitude in nature that owneth not also to difference. Yea, no two berries are alike, though twine on one stem. No drop in the ocean, no pebble on the shore, no leaf in the forest hath its counterpart. No man in his dwelling of mortality, no spirit in the world of spirits. And therefore, since capacity and essence differ with accident, none but a bigot partisan will hope impossible unity."

J.

Religious Condition of Colleges.

The following facts relative to the religious condition of colleges in New England and elsewhere, appear in several of our Northern exchanges. They certainly encourage special prayer for them:

Number of colleges reported	14
Number of students	2568
Number of professing Christians	910
Number preparing for the ministry	648
Number preparing for the missionary field	40
Number of conversions during the year	45

From the Colonization Journal.

Thirty-Eighth Anniversary OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This meeting was held in Trinity Episcopal Church, at Washington, January 16, 1855. The church was well filled with a most respectable and interested audience.

The Hon. John H. Latrobe took the chair, when prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Cummings, rector of the church. Then followed the reading of the annual report, by Rev. Wm. McLain, Corresponding Secretary.

Gov. Dutton, of Connecticut, made the first address, in which he clearly exhibited the nature of the society, with the tendency of its efforts, and the, obligations of the white race towards Africa and her descendants.

Rev. Dr. Haight, Trinity Church, New York, followed, presenting valuable information in relation to the Colonization Society; a beautiful review of its past history, its present condition, and probable future prospects.

Com'r Foote, U. S. Navy, then delivered an impromptu but deeply interesting narrative on the history of our colonization efforts in Africa. As he had often visited that shore, he spoke impressively of colonization efforts, and their favorable influences—scenes most familiar to him.

Mr. Baldwin, Syracuse, N. Y., made some volunteer remarks on the general subject, and Rev. Dr. Lee, of Richmond, Va., concluded the addresses with some very eloquent remarks, especially urging the friends of the cause to maintain their original principles and purposes amidst the conflicting notions of the day.

The usual business meeting of the American Colonization Board commenced its session at 12 o'clock the same day. One hundred and thirty delegates were in attendance from fifteen different States of our Union. Dr. Reese was appointed Secretary, and Dr. Lugenbeel Assistant. The delegates present from the New York State Colonization Society were: Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. McLeod; Messrs Phelps, Gregory, Discoway, Bloomfield, McClay and Mmurice. Governor Fish, U. S. Senator, was also a delegate, but, from indisposition, was not able to be present.

An unusually large amount of business came before the convention, which arises from the natural enlarged operations of the society. Each subject was referred to some particular committee, of which the principal were: On Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliaries, Agents, Accounts and Emigration. From these committees very valuable reports were received, and instructions given for selections from them to be published in the African Repository.

The receipts of the last year were $65,433 92, some falling off from the previous year, when they amounted to $82,000. Five hundred and fifty-three emigrants sailed to the Liberian Republic. Of these 161 were born free, 29 purchased their freedom, and 363 were emancipated; 6 went from Massachusetts, 27 from New York, 3 from Pennsylvania, 15 from North Carolina, 62 from Georgia, 47 from Kentucky, 66 from Tennessee, 7 from Ohio, 15 from Indiana, 29 from Mississippi, 3 from Lousiana, and 273 from Virginia. Last year nearly 800 emigrated, and this year many more were waiting to go, but the society had not the means for their transportion. It is worthy of record that their former masters gave liberally to despatch these emigrants to Liberia.

The contributions to the treasury were: From Connecticut, $6,508 08; Massachusetts, $12,790 19; Virginia, $12,604 52; Mississippi, $2,195 25; Tennessee, $1,558 50; New York, $2,617 55; and the expedition by the Estelle, sent out by the society, at an expense of about $8,000. Donations to the parent Board during the year, $15,088 61; legacies, $5,298 76; special appeals, $7,164 18, of which $2,279 12 were expended to purchase some emigrants their freedom. Charter and outfit of the various expeditions, $40,671 81, leaving the treasury of the society much in debt.

The legacies amount to $9,861 16; 7,022 40 came from Massachusetts. Collections of agents, $13,027 27. Nothing has yet been realized from the McDonogh will, where so much was expected. It was reported that likely in nine years something would be coming from that source.

Com'r Foote, himself a delegate from Congress, expressed decided opposition to any removal of the United States naval force from the African coast, and the convention unanimously adopted his views. The committee to influence our Goverment to recognize the Independence of Liberia stated the peculiar difficulties in their way, and was continued. A resolution was adopted urging the friends of colonization to petition their State Legislatures for appropriations towards this great object. The appointment of an additional secretary at Washington was recommended, but not to be elected this year.

Among other important resolutions adopted was the following:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter, appeals from the Corresponding Secretary, the General Agent, or the Executive Committee for funds for any purpose connected with the objects of the American Colonization Society, in States wherein auxillary societies exist, shall be made only through said societies, and under their direction."

Much discussion was had on the subject of a line of packets to Liberia, when it was resolved to recommend to the favorable consideration and patronage of the American public the "United States and Liberia American Steamship Company." As stated in a previous number of the Journal, this company has been chartered by the State of New York, and is organized. Shares are $100 each, and some $20,000 have been subscribed to the capital, which is to be $100,000. Such a steamer to run regularly, it is generally thought, will be of incalculable good to African colonization.

By vote of the convention, some of the members waited on the President of the United States. Mr. Pierce received them very kindly, and expressed an abiding interest in the plans and success of African colonization. From the Hon. Secretary of the Navy they learned that the United States Government had no intention to withdraw the American squadron from the coast of Africa.

The Board at Washington, during the past year, has continued to receive authentic information of the advancement of the Liberian Republic in commerce, agriculture, and all the blessings of Christian Civilization. These mercies are extending themselves among the native population. After a very important and laborious session of four days, the Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Colonization Society adjourned.

POWER OF PRAYER.

The Bible account of the power of prayer is the best we have, or can have.

Abraham's servant prays: Rebakah appears.

Jacob prays: The angel is conquered, and Esau's revenge is changed to fraternal love.

Joseph prays: He is delivered from the prison of Egypt.

Moses prays: Amalek is discomfited; Israel triumphs.

Hannah prays: The prophet Samuel is born.

Joshua prays: The sun stands still; victory is gained.

David prays: Ahithopel goes out and hangs himself.

Asa prays: Israel gains a glorious victory.

Jehoshaphat prays: God turns away his anger and smiles.

Elijah prays: The little cloud appears; the rain descends upon the earth.

Elisha prays: The waters of the Jordan are divided; a child is restored to life.

Isaiah prays: One hundred and eighty and four thousand Assyrians are dead.

Hezekiah prays; The sun-dial turned back, his life prolonged.

Mordecai prays: Haman is hanged; Israel is free.

Nehemiah prays: The king's heart is softened in a minute.

Ezra prays; The walls of Jerusalem begin to rise.

The Church prays: The Holy Ghost is poured out.

The Church prays again: Peter is delivered by an angel.

Paul and Silas pray—The prison shakes; the door opens; every man's hands are loosed.

Disproportion of Male and Female in the Church.

Bishop Meade, in his pastoral to the laity of his church, in Virginia, published in that moderate and excellent organ of his diocese, the Southern Churchman, remarks on what we should like to see a philosophical reason, or any other that is satisfactory, assigned for:

"I come now to the second thing proposed, viz., the division of the church into male and female, and the consideration of the duties belonging to each. Here again the pronouness of human nature to shrink from duty is most apparent in both of these divisions, but especially in the former. A most startling and deplorable fact presents itself on our first entrance upon the subject. It is the immense disproportion between the number of male and female professors of religion. The ministers of God see it and mourn over it whenever they administer the Lord's Supper. The bishops do the same when the rite of confirmation is performed. The number of females on these occasions is often double, yea quadruple that of the males. I have administered the rite of confirmation to thirty persons, only one of whom was a male. I have often done it to a smaller number, when there was not one male. It is to be feared that the disproportion between the professors in the two sexes is but a just representation of the difference in religious character. When we think of the sceptics, infidels, scoffers, swearers, Sabbath-breakers and other transgressors which abound among the men by comparison with the same among the women we cannot doubt but that there is an immense preponderance of vice and impiety among the former."

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, Com. Ellison, from Philadelphia for the west coast of Africa, went to sea, from Delaware Bay, on the morning of the 25th ult.

A CHANGE NOT FOR THE WORSE.

From the mud to the hills. From monotonous wealth to a mixed population of poor and rich. These are some of the changes that belong to itinerant life. It takes something more than philosophy to stand it, now and then.

An esteemed brother, who at his last Conference was the subject of one of these vicissitudes, writes us a pleasant letter on new scenes. Even his old sermons are new. He has the eye of a pastoral poet and painter, as well as the heart of an evangelist. And so we judge is making what at first seemed a hardship a pleasure. We wish him a fruitful year of ministorial seals. Who does not envy him that drink at the spring of evening contentainment?

Having labored during the past several years in the central part of the State, where for the most part the members of the Church are wealthy, and consequently the week-day appointments few; the field to which I am sent the present year, being considerably up the country, is in more than one sense new. Viz, more poor people as well as week-day appointments. Like many others at the last Conference, I was taken complotely by surprise at the announcement of the work assigned me. The remembrance of my feelings on hearing it read out, is quite vivid while I write. My good angel was with me. For instead of wondering whether I would be taken care of, I involuntarily prayed—"Lord make me a blessing to my charge." Very naturally, I commenced transforing my thoughts from the monotonous mud and wealth to which I had become attached to the happy mixture of the rich and poor, of plains and hills, and limpid streams. Here, thought I, as in my boy-hood, I shall hear again the "clack of the mill," and listen to the sweet music of the brook, and read over again, as oft I have done, "the short and simple annals of the poor."

I arrived at my first appointment, which was in the week, at 11 o'clock—found a congregation of about fifty, not out in groups, talking, but in the Church, singing with the Spirit—

"How happy are they,"

The music fell upon my heart with a stirring influence; and by the time I hitched my horse, felt just mellow enough to preach.

Meeting over, went home with a good brother; family consisting of the two old folks, a son and daughter, grown. After dinner, read and rested. In the evening, strolled out. The noice of water lalling! A long narrow trough rested one end on a forked stick, the other in the bed of a bluff spring. I drank the sparkling water, as it gushed fresh from its pebbly bed. The curlew tolls the knell of parting day. From one direction came the son with the cows. The old man, basket on arm, calling "chuke!" "chuke!" responding to which, were the little grunters, squeaking and running, impatient for their accustomed evening meal. Emerging from an enclosure, with a train of bloating, frisking calves following her, was the buxom daughter. With her well poised milk pale, she took the direction of the cow pen. Witnessed the ruddy lassie, as, with rope, she fastened the calf to a stump, while she milked. Thought I to myself, you'll never have to ask which cow gives the buttermilk.

"Twilight gray had, in her sober livery, all things clad."

In the cheerful blaze of a pine knot fire mother and daughter plied their knittings while the father and son joined them in asking about every preacher they ever knew, or heard of; spicing their interrogatories with occasional allusions to their love of the preachers that had served them.

Until 11 o'clock, listened to many a legend, camp and protracted meeting reminiscences, and the expression of kind remembrances of the labors of many who are now gone to their reward.

Later from Mexico

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived Monday morning from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 8th inst., bringing papers to that date, and from the City of Mexico to the 3d.

The news is unimportant. Felicitation letters are still pouring from all quarters, and officials expressing their joy at the result of the late Presidential election.

The Minister of Finance has sent his report to the Government about the money received for the cession of the Mesilla Valley to the United States. He fully and satisfactorily details how it was appropriated, and regrets that agents of the Government did not discharge their trust as honorably as it was expected they would. They have, however, been arrested and will surely receive the punishment they deserve.

By a special decree from His Serene Highness all persons found carrying concealed weapons will be forced into military service for a term of from two to five years, if they are fit; if not they will be confined in jail.

General Woolis gone to the South to crush the insurrection, he has been given the command of a new corps. H. S. H. had also left the city of Mexico for the purpose of following his most reliable General, (Wool) and by his presence, aid in the destruction of the insurgents. Not a word is said of Alvarez.

A French line of steamers is to be established between Havre, Vera Cruz and Tampico, to carry the mails, passengers and freight. The contractors are Lelong, Camacho & Co.

As many as five slight earthquakes shocks were felt on the night of the 2d inst., in the city of Mexico.

Captain W. R. Henry has written to the Governor of Chihuahua offering him the services of his mounted Texas riflemen, at the expiration of their engagement with this government, to wit: on the 20th of March, for the purpose of fighting. The Governor replied that he had no authority to accept, and that no body of armed men would be allowed to enter the Mexican territory.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

UNIFORMITY IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The article on the above subject, in the Advocate of the 3d inst., I hope will be read, and lead to the correction of the errors committed by many of our ministers. The form of worship laid down in the Discipline is simple, and I doubt the ability of any to improve it. Let us be consistent, and carry out the rules by which we profess to be governed.—So far as the above is concerned, "Observer's" remarks are well-timed, and judicious. But his strictures on the use made of the term "Confirmation," I dissent from altogether. Your editorial remarks, sometime last year, Brother M., in reference to "the tyranny of words," now occur to me; and the thought also occurs, that words are not only tyrants of the worst sort, but are often bugbears.—What more appropriate than to call the reception of members into full connection, after six months probation, *confirming* them in their membership? Does it not just exactly express the thing done? Is it not precisely the word, or phrase we want? Precision we want; and because others have abused this term, it is no reason why Methodists should be afraid to employ it in so appropriate and just a sense. No Methodist would be considered as leaning to Prelacy, because of its use in this sense, unless it would be by those who do not appreciate the force of language, and who are ready to carp at any thing a little different in expression from what has always been used, be it ever so appropriate.—As to its being on a par with the "awoaring in" spoken of, I deem it altogether different. The one was indeed ridiculous—the other, just and becoming.—The whole difficulty, however, may have been that the *innovator* who has dared to make this use of the term, was not exactly the proper one, and it is to be regretted that what is so good in itself, should be injured by owing its paternity to any one under the guardianship of more conservative brethren. It is useless to disguise the fact that there are a number of self-constituted conservators of Church Discipline, &c., who take special charge of refractory brethren, and in their zeal to keep them straight, forget sometimes to exercise a certain Christian grace, which the Apostle Paul esteemed *somewhat*. I do not alledge this to be the case in the instance of "Observer," for there is apparent in his article, an implied denial of such a disposition, and a protest against these self-constituted censors. The old anecdote of the Indian who stood so straight as *to lean backwards*, is applicable to some we wot of. In their eagerness to preserve *young brethren* from certain dangerous examples, they rather overstep the mark, and fail to show that Christian gentleness, that generous, sweetness of spirit, which would enhance their claims to being models. With due deference to all of different opinion, I would suggest that *within certain bounds*, young ministers should be left free to develop their own peculiar talents, and to manifest their own proper individuality, and the habit of, putting them in "straight jackets," as it were, be stopped. If they are heterodox in doctrine—unholy in conduct—let them be reproved at the proper time; but within the proper land marks let them be freemen. There are many reflections pertinent to this subject, which we would like to make, but will forbear. Suffice it to say, however, that an undue attempt at conforming all to an imaginary pattern, is more likely to result in destroying that simple earnestness—that natural genial humility, which is worth any quality of sanctimony.

As refractory as they may appear, there are some who will persist in forming their own opinions of men, as well as measures, and a good way to make them reckless is to attempt to impose a different individuality than their own upon them. Let the remarks of Bishop Andrew, on the death of Bishop Bascom, be read, and the account there given of his early trials, will express what I mean.

I would repeat, that what is said in these remarks, is not applied to "Observer," for I think I know who he is, and have quite a different opinion of him. The issue I make with him is upon the propriety of the expression, "confirm," and upon this simply.

Somewhat similar to this case, is the fear which some Methodists have of the use of the words "election" and "elect." Because Calvinists have abused them, in their application, some guard against the proper use, and, by a circumlocution, emasculate the idea which these words would express with proper force. They are afraid to speak of the "elect," lest they should be thought to advance the idea of the *Horrible Decree*.

OMEGA.

THE LAST WITNESS.—We take the following from the London Watchman:

"Died—October 25th, at Chesterfield, in his sixty-eighth year, Mr. James Rod Rogers, retired revenue officer. He was the son of the late Rev. James and Hester Ann Rogers. For thirty-five years he was a useful and consistent member of the Methodist connection. He was present with his parents at the death of the late John Wesley, and was the last survivor of the party who witnessed that impressive scene."

THE RIVER.—Less ice running yesterday, and the quantity decreasing rapidly under the influence of the comparatively mild weather we have had during the past two days. The water continues to recede slowly; it has fell altogether about twelve inches since the ice began forming. Notices from the upper streams—they are probably still blocked up tight, or we would have some arrivels before this. There are upwards of twenty boats at the levee ready to begin business immediately, most of them belonging to the up-river trade; and as soon as the long-closed streams re-open, business will commence with a rush, and our levee will be plunged into a perfect jam before we are done congratulating ourselves upon the resumption of navigation and trade.—St. Louis Intelligencer, 3d.

THE GORGE IN THE KANAWHA.—The Parkersburg (Va.) News gives an account of the "gorge" of ice in the Kanawha. It extends from the mouth of the river to Clayville, a distance of seven miles; contains all the ice made on the river and its tributaries during the five weeks freezing weather preceding the break-up, and is solid, it is supposed to the bottom of the river. That will be something for the spring sun to work upon.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The rapid growth of this country—its unparalleled expansion, its inconceivable increase in extent, in population, in resources, in everything that adds to the wealth, power and importance of a great nation—has been the pride and boast of its citizens at home and abroad for many years. They have compared the present with the past and found a development as unexpected as unexampled. They have measured the present with the shadow of the future, and seen an empire such as the world never saw. The inhabitants of other lands, looking through inverted glasses, have been slow to acknowledge that as real, which was so accepted here, and have set down as vain boasting the somewhat vague statements confidently published for facts. This vagueness and uncertainty has been cleared away by the official records and public documents of past years. They show the tendency of the advance and its exact ratio; they point out the degree of development and give a stable ground-work on which assertions may be based.

The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on commerce and navigation, shows the advance that has been made in that direction, and goes far towards justifying the laudable pride that is felt in our merchant marine. The document is one of so much interest that we abstract from it some of the more important facts.

It seems from the report that during the year ending the 30th of June, 1854, the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States amounted to $252,047,806; of which sum cotton amounted to $93,596,220; tobacco to $10,016,040; flour to $27,701,444, and no other article to more than $12,000,000. During the same period the value of articles of the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, amounted to $278,241,064—making a total of exports amounting to $530,288,870. In the same space of time the value of our foreign imports was $304,562,381—of which $215,370,273 were imported in American vessels and only $88,117,821 in vessels belonging to other countries. We imported $13,406,070 of brown sugar; $14,018,267 of bar iron; $26,260,519 of piece goods; $17,423,240 of printed, stained or colored cotton; $14,530,945 of coffee; and of wines and liquors $5,310,544.

The total number of vessels which clearep from the United States for foreign countries during the year was 19,078, representing 6,019,194 tons. Of this number 9,670, with a tonnage of 3,911,302, were American, and 9,503 of 2,107,892 tons, were foreign vessels. The crews amounted to 239,045 men, and 9,393 boys. The total registered tonnage at the close of the year was 2,333,810.16; the total enrolled tonnage, 2,411,185.77; the total enrolled in steam navigation, 681,570.77; the licensed, in the coasting trade and cod fishery under twenty tons, 57,947.65—making a grand total of 4,802,902.08 tons. During the year the amount of tonnage sold to foreigners amounted to 60,038,24; the number of ships and barques built was 324; of brigs, 112; of schooners, 631; and of steamers, 281. The actual increase of tonnage is 305,802.20. The total tonnage in 1852 was 4,138,444.47; in 1853, 4,207,010.45, against 4,802,902.08 for 1854.

A more complete idea of the amount of the maritime interests of this country can, perhaps, be obtained by a comparison with those of some other country. We have received, from an official source, the following statistics concerning British shipping in 1852:

On December 31st, 1852, the number of sailing vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 6660 under 50 tons; 11,941 above 50 tons; in Scotland, 1200 under 50 tons, 2070 above 50 tons; in Ireland, 1008 under 50 tons, 1075 above 50 tons; the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, 508 under 50 tons, 341 above 50 tons—a total of 24,824 sailing vessels of the collective burden of 3,640,068 tons. The number of steam vessels was 1272 of 209,310 tons. The number of vessels built and registered during the year in the United Kingdom was 608 sailing vessels and 104 steam vessels, the collective tonnage of which was 167,491 tons.

The number of vessels built and registered during the same year in the United States was 1185 sailing vessels and 260 steamers, the collective tonnage of which was 351,498.41 tons. We are not able to procure the returns of vessels built in the United Kingdom since 1852. In the United States, during the year ending June 31, 1854, there were built 1493 sailing vessels and 281 steamers, the collective tonnage of which was 535,616.01.

At the British colonies there were registered, in 1852; in Africa, 179 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, tonnage 16,197; in Australia, 773 sailing vessels, tonnage 66,606, and 23 steamers, tonnage 1778; in British North America, 5,444 sailing vessels, tonnage 420,772, and 113 steamers, tonnage 11,160; in British West Indies, 723 sailing vessels, tonnage 21,178, and 3 steamers, tonnage 146.

The United States has no colonies scattered over the world, with little fleets and little armies of their own, to add to its importance; has no commercial monopolies with other countries; no ancient associations nor political ties to foster its commercial interests. The ship whose keel is laid on the Passamaquoddy or James River and which is "up" at the wharves of Boston, New York or New Orleans, depends for its success wholly upon individual energy and superior merit. Its sails are spread for China or Bombay, where British influence is, and long has been, pre-eminent, depending solely on its ability to surpass competition for the reward of its voyage. Thus far, the merit has been equal to the emergency. American enterprise has seized one branch of commerce after another, and expanded with the needs of a steadily expanding trade. A country that a hundred years since had no ships, nor commerce of her own, is to-day the fair and equal rival of the oldest commercial nation in the world, and willingly compares the numbers, the size and the excellence of her vessels with any the world can produce.

Every successive report of our Departments booms in honor of some new advance, and shows how steadily and strongly the good Ship of State surges forward in her glorious career. These things are in 1855—what will they be in 1900?

[Daily Crescent.

NORFOLK, March 5.—The United States brig Bainbridge has put in here in distress, having on the 21st of February, in a gale, been much disabled. The storm was so furious that her guns had to be thrown overboard.

From the N. O. Daily Crescent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The remarks which we made a few days since, with regard to the proposed charter of a Southern Pacific Railroad, have elicited the following communication. It comes to us from a distinguished source, and is worthy of perusal as explanatory in some respects of the intentions of the Company. Our remarks concerning the power of this State to charter a Company, giving it the right of minting money, maintaining armies and making treaties, were on the supposition that the Company was to be an American one. It seems, from the communication appended, that it is to be, so far as these matters are concerned, Mexican. Is it not proposed the corporators to make [illegible] this country. Very well. If the Mexican Government sees fit to allow the Southern Pacific Railroad Company all the rights and immunities granted by the Louisiana Legislature, it most undoubtedly possesses the power to do so. We do not see that any ground is taken from under us by this shifting of localities. It remains indisputable that, under the Constitution, many of those privileges which are asked for in the proposed charter cannot be granted, to be exercised in the United States, by one, or thirty-one States.

In order that the subject may be seen on both sides, we append the communication to which we have alluded:

Editor Crescent—You object to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, now before the Legislature of Louisiana, as a great political commercial organization, endowed with certain dangerous and unnecessary, as well as illegal powers.

You or I, citizens of the United States, may go to the government of Mexico and purchase a right of way for a railroad—may agree to maintain an armed force to Mexico along the line of the railroad—may pay the [illegible] employed—may buy land for stations and for [illegible]—may purchase mines and work them, and coin money, *in Mexico*—may we not?

If we can do so as individuals, so we can as partners, or as a corporation.

The charter in question merely makes the corporation competent to do these very things, in order that the appropriation of the funds of the company for these purposes may be legitimate. It does not create any power in the corporation not already existing in the individuals composing it; and it is of no importance, who may be the corporators. The only person known to the law will be the corporation—being separate and distinct from all the individuals who compose it. The powers complained of are all to be exercised in a foreign country, and conflict with no provision in the Constitution or the United States.

You say that no State can [illegible] coin money, or purchase foreign territory; and that is an old maxim of law, that no vendee can convey title to that to which he has no title.

But a citizen of a State can employ armed men to defend his property in another country—can build forts there—can coin money there—can buy property there! You incorporate ten men, and they become one citizen, and can do the same, if the charter authorizes them so to employ the funds. The charter does not create the power, but simply makes the corporation competent to exercise them.

The object of the provisions in question is perfectly plain. They are inserted in order to provide for the contingency of having to pass through Mexican territory; and in that event to give the company the authority to buy a right of way, and a landing on the Pacific or Gulf of California, to defend the road against Indians, and to pay the men so employed.

What is there impracticable, enormous, impossible or absurd in all this? There are [illegible] provisions. They invest the Company with the same kind of powers as those possessed by the Panama and Tehuantepec Companies—powers with which the Constitution of the United States has nothing at all to do.

As to your law maxim, it is, as you apply it, a mere fallacy. A State cannot emit bills of credit; but it can incorporate itself, and then issue bank notes. It cannot purchase foreign territory; but its citizens may; and it can make two or more of them a corporation, which can do the same.

All these questions were fully discussed in the Convention at Charleston, where some of the most acute minds in the South raised the same objections which you now raise. It was not found difficult to answer them; and if you refer to that the charter merely makes as a corporate citizen of Louisiana, you will see that if the Legislature chooses, it may give that citizen the capacity to exercise all such powers as any citizen may exercise; and which, in the nature of things, it can exercise.

That the power and influence of such a corporation will be very great, is true. That is precisely why the General Government ought not to [illegible] company of northern capitalists [illegible] Eastern States, corporations [illegible] them. To [illegible]

PACIFIC.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NAUTILUS.

By the arrival Monday morning, from Brazos Santiago, of the steamship Nautilus, Capt. Thompson, we have received dates from Galveston to the 16th inst., and from Brownsville to the 28th ult.

The Nautilus reports the Mexican war steamers Hurtado and Santa Anna lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande, receiving troops for Vera Cruz and Tampico.

We find nothing in the Galveston papers.

The Brownsville Flag has the following paragraphs:

On Saturday night last the store of the widow Tarraza & Co., in this city, was entered and robbed of between four and five thousand dollars. The work was done by an evidently well-regulated secret band, who was provided with implements for opening both the door of the house and the iron safe in which the money was deposited.

For some time past it has been almost impossible for us on the frontier to obtain any reliable information from the continually agitated nation of our neighbors. Everything arrives to us in the shape of rumors, which are ever exaggerated and colored as suits the humor of those who receive and distribute them. Though at present we are enjoying temporary peace and quiet on this frontier, there is no evidence that it will long thus remain. Circumstances certainly argue otherwise.

Within the past week two Mexican war steamers have arrived at the mouth of the river, and pretty well authenticated rumor has it that they come for troops. It is stated that the insurgents at the South are overcoming every obstacle and are enthusiastically pressing their triumphal march to the seat of Government. Santa Anna's forces being too weak, retire before them, while the people are flocking to the standard of the insurgents from all directions.

We have been assured that [illegible] the troops at this place now, as soon will be placed [illegible] portion of them for Vera Cruz [illegible] for Tampico, where did not [illegible] removal of the troops from this [illegible] outbreak here, which is not the [illegible] large bodies of government forces [illegible] The popular commandant, Gen. La Vega, is [illegible] return instantly to the capital.

Santa Anna has issued an address to the nation in which he says that though now far advanced in years, having been repeatedly called by the voice of the people to supreme command, he now again takes position as their head. He laments that the nation has been brought to the verge of an abyss, and that it will require all the force of energetic people, united, to save it from the ruinous [illegible]

Every one will remember the splendid role played by the two distinguished Mexican statesmen, Antonio Canales and Jesus Cardenas, the two gubernatorial chiefs of the two [illegible] of Tamaulipas, have presided over the destinies of that State for so many years. Both of these men present a living exemplification of the uncertainty of human supremacy of humble power; each one of them rose into executive office on the great hopes of the [illegible] revolution, and both have been in turn crushed by the [illegible] as a war that sealed them and they are [illegible] bottom rung of the ladder of fickle fortune.

The great Guadalajara revolution, which drove President Arista into exile for the second time, also robbed them of so two men of their great positions, and set them to playing hide and seek in their own country. The latter is now a teacher of mathematics in some obscure village in the interior, while the former is an [illegible] on a church in the Valle del Maiz, both in obscurity, and both reduced to destitute poverty.

The Montgomery Journal, of the 10th, states that the grading for about fifty miles of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company has been let to contract, and that the work is rapidly progressing. A large number of hands are daily at work upon the road, and by the [illegible] tracts made for the grading, monthly instalments [illegible] th, have to be paid to the contractors.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1855.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to [illegible] for public documents: Commerce and Navigation, 1854; "Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon, by Lieut. Gibbon." This last book is highly entertaining, beautifully illustrated, and accompanied by a map of the countries explored by the Amazon between the parallels of 3° 30' and 10° south latitude, and 77 and 70° west longitude. Bolivia, Peru and parts of Ecuador and the Argentine Republic are laid down on this map.

Sabbath Observance in New Orleans.

Whether the desecration of the Sabbath in New Orleans, whether it takes the form of business or pleasure. Those who rob the Sabbath Day among us, do so purely from principle, and a solemn conviction of duty. We are glad to know that there are not few, in the more important branches of commercial enterprise, who are actuated by high Christian motives, and who remember the Sabbath, and do no manner of work.

But among those engaged in the lighter and more fanciful branches of business, such examples are rare as yet; this fact makes the Sabbath observance of Mr. Gowan, confectioner, No. 143 Canal street, the more noteworthy and commendable.

We commend Mr. Gowan's large, well-stored and elegant establishment, to the patronage of the friends of Sabbath Observance, both in the country and city. We commend him to each one of our six thousand subscribers. We do this without any personal acquaintance, and entirely without the knowledge of Mr. Gowan.

Fighting the Common Version.

"He fights the words too much," was the comment of a worthy hearer, after a year's listening to a preacher whose learning generally took the turn, in the pulpit of controverting the correctness and complaining of the weakness of the common version of the Bible.

The impression this makes upon a promiscuous assembly is often mischievous. Reverence and confidence in the holy oracles are thus needlessly assailed.

A prince among biblical critics, Moses Stuart, once said to his class that when he began his ministry he used to find many texts where he thought he could improve the rendering, and he altered King James. Some fifteen years later he found less occasion to alter; and now at the end of thirty years' study he could only admire the excellence of our common version, and seldom attempted to improve a verse.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

STEAMER ELDORADO, AT SEA,
MARCH 3, 1855.

Dear Brother—As it is likely that many of our friends would like to hear from us, I snatch a few moments to give you a hurried account. We are now in sight of land, and [illegible] to be at Aspinwall. We have been favored with weather, yet most of our company have suffered very much from sea sickness. My wife has suffered a good deal, but has borne it with her accustomed Christian fortitude and cheerfulness. She is up this morning, and I trust that she will soon be in her accustomed health. We are here in the tropics, with the weather as hot as August. I don't know how people do to live here. We reached Havana on Friday morning, and had to wait for our steamer a day, so that we did not leave till Sunday morning. Americans are in bad repute there just now, yet we went into the city and spent several hours in safety, we paying a dollar each for a pass. The bay of Havana is magnificent, and the city itself, with its surrounding hills, presents a scene of rare beauty. Pity that so fine a country should belong to the Pope and that paragon of womanly and queenly dignity, Isabella of Madrid. Yet it does, and is likely, in my judgment, to do so for a long time to come. In the midst of all which has transpired and may transpire, my great rests in God; and I look forward with an anxious hope that God will prosper our visit to California a blessing to the Church and to my own soul. I invite the prayers of the Church for our safety and usefulness. We are a day or two behind hand, and I am not without apprehension that the steamer on the other side of the Isthmus may come on to wait for a few days. This would not be so pleasant, though in this, as in everything else, God will order all things well. This must suffice for the present; when more at leisure, I shall write you more in detail. Till then, adieu. God bless you! Yours, affectionately,

JAMES D. ANDREW.

It is related that one evening, when the House of Commons were going to adjourn, John Wilkes asked permission to make a speech, "for." "That's sent a copy to the Public Advertiser, and how ridiculous should I appear if it were published without having been delivered."

erican Tract Society.

A meeting in behalf of this society was held in Odd Fellow's Hall on Sunday evening last. A very respectable congregation attended, and the services of the Presbyterian Church, now held in the Hall, gave way to the society.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the parent society, who was the first speaker, briefly mapped out its doings and plans. Within the twenty-seven years of the society's active exertions. It has translated books into one hundred and seventeen languages, published and circulated ten millions of religious classics, and two hundred millions of smaller publications, at a cost of four millions of dollars, and has employed three thousand colporteurs. The country has been mapped out, and each commercial centre made the head-quarters of the society's operations for that section. New Orleans is about to become the centre of operations for the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and Rev. Mr. Waldo has been appointed the General Agent for these States.

The population of these States to be operated upon was stated by Mr. Waldo at about three or three and a half millions. He has lately been on a visit to Eastern Texas, and drew a touching picture of the destitution of that country. From this centre of South-western operations it is proposed to reach Mexico and Central America.

The management of the society is certainly energetic and far seeing. Its instruments are well chosen, and its plans may teach others a lesson. Its annual receipts are now over four hundred thousand dollars.

The ministers of the Methodist churches in the city were waited upon by the Secretary and Agent, and courteously invited to join in the union meeting of Sunday evening. They, however, and we think very properly, did not close their churches, but preached to large and attentive congregations. One of them, after the sermon, invited mourners for prayer, and several came forward, and we hope for a revival there.

We noticed, also, that two of the Presbyterian churches did not close for the union meeting. Some of our Presbyterian brethren begin to stand off. We presume they are of that class not afraid of their doctrines, but believe, with Dr. Plummer, that the "Confession of Faith," even, can cut its own way. Well, we like honest, hearty belief, though differing from the thing believed. Others think the management and publications of the American Tract Society enough Calvanistic for their taste, and continue their adherence.

It may be as well, here and now, to say something in reference to the relation of this society to Methodists, and the claims it has upon their co-operation.

Let it be understood, then, that the Methodist Episcopal Church has no official, influential, controlling or responsible connection with the American Tract Society. The talks and writings, and speeches which tend to make the contrary impression we must characterize as disingenuous.

The Secretary, agents and colporteurs tell it and persist in it that all the leading evangelical denominations are represented in the publishing committee, and, according to the constitution, nothing can be published to which any member of the committee objects. And there are two Methodists in that committee! We ask, who appointed them? Their Annual Conference did not, nor the General Conference. They make no report to, receive no instructions from those bodies. How can it be claimed, then, that they represent Methodists, or that their censorship over the society's press amounts to anything? As well tell us that we are represented in the American Abalition Society, because two or more Methodists are members of its publishing committee, on their own account.

In the next place, we have a tract society of our own, with agents, and editor, and publishing committee, appointed by the proper authorities of the Church, and accountable thereto. Through it and by it Methodism proposes to continue doing its own work, in its own way; to print the truth, and publish it, and scatter it abroad; the truth we preach, the same doctrine, and not another. While we are at it, spending money and spending men, let us work out fully and openly that form of evangelism which God has so signally blessed, and which we believe is according to his will. Here we can invest our funds and our energies, as we conscientiously believe, most to the glory of God and good of man. Our position to this society is not one of hostility. We admit freely and rejoice in all the good it has done. So we admit freely and rejoice in all the good that has been done by other churches. That, however, is not a reason why we should abandon Methodism and be absorbed in them. There is as much reason for a denominational book as a denominational church. A neutral literature and a neutral pulpit seem to be as much alike as any two things.

In this connection we will refer to the Secretary's report, presented at the anniversary of the South-western Bible Society, and published with its Fifth Annual Report. Speaking of the Bible House, just built:

"Arrangements have been made with the American Tract and New Orleans Sabbath School Societies, by which, for a rent of $600 per annum, the publications of the former and those of the American Sunday School Union are to be kept on sale in the store of the Bible House. Allying in harmonious and beneficient action the energies of the various churches of Christ, these societies are co-workers in his cause, and are eminently desirable as co-tenants with this society."

The Bible House is the product of the liberality of various evangelical denominations, Calvinistic and Armenian, Prelatic and Presbyterian. It is the symbol of a genuine and substantial union in the Bible, without note or comment. This union does not embrace and never contemplated the American Tract Society, the New Orleans Sabbath School Society, and the American Sunday School Union. They may be very good tenants for room which the South-western Bible Society, proper, is not prepared, at this early stage of its operations, to fill; and we doubt not the faithful and energetic committee who have charge of the matter would put their rent as low as they could get equal accommodations for elsewhere. But they are different, altogether different from the South-western Bible Society. This *alliance*, "in harmonious and beneficent action (of) the energies of the various churches of Christ" was never meant, if we know the history of the Bible House, to extend to them. As they are different, they cannot be kept too distinct. And we must confess to some regret at this incidental plea for them, in a report prepared with much care and ability, and otherwise so satisfactory.

A New Society.

WHO WILL ENROLL HIMSELF?

We hear of the brotherhoods and sisterhoods of patron societies and Christian juntas of various titles. We confess to some jealousy of these communities, as tending to divide the resources of united Christianity, and by unions to destroy union.

We present a society free from these objections, one to raise means for every good thing—the sinews of war for the triumphs of peace. The hint is taken from the late report of the Secretary of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society. We preamble it with some well put reflections of that report:

"Where, it may be asked, is the soul of the Lord's House which consumes the people? Here are the people, but where is the zeal which burns brighter and brighter, until the Kingdom comes?

"Where is that action of charity which answers to the nature of charity, which never faileth? Surely it is not in the Church generally. There are some who give, who go, who die to save the Heathen; may be 'seventy thousand'—God knows! There are seven times seventy, though, who do neither. In the main, the property of God seems to be in such hands as will not use it to spread the Gospel of God. The visible Church of God is endowed with the amplest means, but her covetousness has outstripped her temporal prosperity, and sealed up many of the fountains of her benevolence. The hope of the world is, that the present race may for the most part be displaced by a better race of Christians, who shall love in deed and in truth; who, loving Jesus Christ, still keep his commandments and follow his example; who will imitate him who gave his life for the world, in this, at least, that they will give to the utmost of their substance.

Acknowledge the justness of that, you must. Every benevolent institution is complaining, "without means." Do we want them endowed and placed, in common phrase, beyond contingencies? Not all. Endowments are a calamity, except in those institutions which do not, by their nature, rest in contact with public sympathy. An endowed missionary society would be a grand sinecure. Like a fountain, it cannot rise and flow in healthy streams above its source, and that is in praying hearts and renewed offerings.

But this is wanted: for Christians to give more in proportion to what God gives them; and to give it, not on their death-beds, or semi-occasionally, but regularly, systematically, and at least annually. Under the law, tithes scoured this. Shall the Gospel dispensation be less liberal? The least in this ought to be greater than the greatest in that. Who will enroll himself to give as much as the least, "the very least" demanded by the law? We quote from the report again:

"One-seventh of our time and one-tenth of our income belong to the Lord. Until both these shall be allowed by the Church her heart must be unequal, inadequate, half-paralyzed. Let this be preached, be felt, be done by preachers and people, and the Heathen can be fed, and the church that feeds can be filled, and there will be bread enough and to spare. Such a rule is worth vastly more than all the present ways and means of our Missionary Society. Less than this the Gospel never contemplated as the offering of a Christian heart, nor could it even have provided that the love of a child should be less generous than the obligation of a servant. The fragments of such a system would be worth more than the loaves of the present one. Who will enroll himself to give as much as the very least the law demands? Like all the requirements of the law of liberty there is room left for the exhibition of a spontaneous obedience. They are suggested, rather than enacted, and the rest is left to love. Surely the Levitical system was, in the law of tithes, a school-master to bring us to the liberality of Christ. The condition and the promise stand alike valid: 'Bring all the tithes into my store-house, and see if I will not pour you out a blessing, and there shall be no room to receive it.'"

The Triad Society is revolutionizing that dark, dead empire, China. The Decennial Society would revolutionize the world.

Let two or three, or as many as are minded band themselves under this vow, "We will give to the Lord, every year, one-tenth of our income." A mutual vow, but no mutual inquisition into each other's affairs. Each man's conscience be his own tax assessor, each his own tax-gatherer.

There is a nucleus to form about. The society, in some churches, would grow slowly; in others, half or the whole of a church would soon be joined in. Its fruits would everywhere commend it. Let the poor join it, and the widows with their mites, and the rich with their abundance. A Decennial Church would bring on a Millenial Church.

No question is involved about appropriations. Those giving would exercise the same discretion and freedom as now; choose the objects; put their contributions into any channel that irrigates the waste and desert places of earth. This one thing be kept in view, and conscientiously performed, "We will give, every year, one-tenth of our income to the Lord."

Who will enroll himself?

The Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The members of Soule Chapel, Cincinnati, a society connected with the M. E. Church, South, have disbanded. A portion of them have joined the M. E. Church, some have connected themselves with the M. E. Church, South, in Covington, Ky., and the remnant have organized themselves into an Independant Church, and have rented a hall for public worship.

Bishop Pierce has accepted the appointment to preach the funeral sermon of Bishop Capers, at Nashville, 15th April.

The German Methodist Church at Nashville, Tenn., numbers twenty-five members, the majority of whom were originally Catholics. Rev. Charles A. Quelenals is their pastor.

The Editor of the Richmond Advocate gives the items of the settlement of the Cincinnati concern:—

"We have received a letter from Dr. Stevenson, and also had an interview with Dr. Smith, in relation to the settlement of the Property Question in Cincinnati. The Commissioners, Rev. Drs. Smith, Green and Parsons, of the Southern; and Rev. Dr. Thompson, and Rev. Messrs. Wright and Marley of the Northern Church, and Messrs. Swormstedt and Poe, Book Agents, met on the 12th ultimo. Dr. Stevenson was present on the 13th. Dr. Smith was chosen chairman of the meeting; and after a careful examination and comparison of facts and opinions, they came to an adjustment with a great deal of harmony. The subject was not without its difficulties, but these were frankly and courteously discussed, and settled to the satisfaction of each of the parties. By this settlement the Church, South, receives the nominal sum of $92,000, viz.: in cash, bonds, &c., $80,000, and in debts due the Western Book Concern, by persons residing in the South, $12,000. If a fourth of this be realized, it will be a total of $83,000 accruing to the Southern Church. The sum of $80,000 is to be paid as follows:

Cash,	$15,000 00
Stock in trade with our Agents,	20,000 00
Four notes of $10,000, each, paid yearly, at interest,	40,000 00
One note of $5000, five years from date, with interest,	5,000 00
	$80,000 00

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop James publishes, in the Northern Christian Advocate, this decision on a point presented at the Oneida Conference:

Question.—Is it lawful for a preacher of one Conference to go into another Conference, or for a Presiding Elder to go into the district of another Presiding Elder, or for a preacher to go into the charge of another preacher, to act as counsel in conducting trials?

Answer.—No. This decision is based in part upon the gross impropriety of a member of one Conference interfering with the administration of another Conference, or of one Presiding Elder interfering with the administration of another Presiding Elder, or one preacher interfering with the administration of another preacher, and the painful practical consequences that often follow—but especially upon express discipline, found in part 1, chap viii, answer to 5th question, where, in conducting an appeal before the General Conference, the representatives are required to be members of the General Conference. This is the highest judicatory of the Church, and controls the lower.

Bishop Baker has transferred Rev. Eleazer Thomas and Rev. S. B. Rooney from the Genesee to the California Conference. They go out with him to the Pacific coast in the steamer of the 5th of April.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

We are glad to learn that a revival spirit is prevading the Wesleyan Methodist Churches in England. We have seen other notices corresponding to the following, which we copy from a correspondent of the Zion's Herald:

"During the present week, special revival services have been held throughout the Wesleyan Connection, by the appointment of the last Conference, which, it is earnestly hoped, may result in a large amount of spiritual good. In the Circuit town where this letter is written, we have had undoubted tokens of the sanction of the God of Salvation. There has been a short sermon every evening, and a protracted meeting for prayer afterwards. We are still in the midst of these hallowed services; but up to Wednesday evening, twenty-one conversions had taken place, and many more are deeply impressed. And this is only an example of what is occurring generally among us. We are only now fairly recovering from the blighted, deadening influence of the agitations which commenced in 1849; and nothing but revived piety, and more zeal for the conversion of sinners will save us, as a Church."

EPISCOPAL.

The following editorial bit appears in the Banner of the Cross, an Episcopal paper, of December 23:

"One of our bishops is in the habit of *reviewing* the sermons of his clergy preached before him at his visitations, and sometimes of flatly contradicting their doctrines and views, in the presence of the congregation, immediately after their delivery. It is not long since, as we learn from undoubted authority, that an excellent young minister was appointed by one of the Convocations of the diocese to deliver a discourse on 'Apostolic Succession.' Knowing that the Bishop would be present, and anxious to avoid offence, the clergyman copied and preached the sermon of Bishop ——, as contained in his two volumes of 'Select Family and Parish Sermons; a series of Evangelical Discourses, &c., 1828'—a sermon preached originally at the consecration of Bishop ——, and the publication of which the first Bishop ——, with others, had asked at the time of its delivery. As soon as the printed and rewritten sermon was finished, Bishop —— arose in the chancel and in a pointed and provoking manner *denounced* its teaching! The young clergyman was about to stop the congregation, and read to them Bishop ——'s note to Bishop ——, asking the publication of the very sermon, which he had just read to them; but for 'peace' sake was persuaded to abandon his purpose."

We have omitted to mention that Bishop Polk, of La., has accepted the Rectorship of Trinity Church, New Orleans, and has associated with himself, as assistant Rector, the Rev. Dr. Colton, formerly of Washington City.

The vestry of Trinity Church, New-York, has voted to Mrs. Wainwright, widow of the late provisional bishop, a pension of two thousand dollars a year.

The suspended Bishop (Onderdonk) draws $3000 per annum.

The sum of $50,000 is being raised to endow the Episcopal Theological School of Virginia. This institution has given a bishop to the diocese of Louisiana, and missionary bishops to China and Africa; has furnished clergymen for every diocese in the Union, and has sent forth all the American Episcopal missionaries now in foreign lands.

BAPTIST.

The new Baptist University at Rochester, N. Y., has made provision for a regular collegiate and theological education of pious Germans, in their own language, for the German Baptists of this country. The position of that nobly endowed and sustained institution is specially favorable for such a mission, being on the grand highway to the great North-west—the peculiar field for German colonization and enterprise. But the Baptists at the South-west, and to some extent throughout the whole South, have reasons to look upon this evangelical enterprise with interest. Comparatively few in all the older States, even among us here at the South, seem to have any adequate appreciation of the extent of German emigration into the vast regions of Texas, to say nothing of some contiguous parts of the South.

The friends of Rochester University did a noble thing for their library when they purchased the entire personal and private library of the great Neander, and to thus offer the same books which onabled that prince of church historians to furnish his immortal work.

Three of the Baptist Churches in Baltimore—the First, Seventh, and the High-street—besides supporting their own pastors, have each a missionary laboring under their auspices. The First Church has, during the year, erected a chapel, as has also the High street, for missionary and Sabbath-school purposes. The First Church reported contributions, the past year, to various benevolent objects, amounting to $14,766 22; the High street, $7,278; the Seventh, about $9,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Presbyterian writes as follows: "As a fair specimen take the following facts, namely: In Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois, ten years ago, our Church had but 1 presbytery, 9 ministers, 23 churches, and 81 communicants. Now, on the same ground, we have 2 synods and material for a third, 8 presbyteries, 80 ministers, 98 churches, 3,800 communicants, of whom 1,217 were received on examination. On this same field, the whole sum reported as contributed to all objects of benevolence in 1844, was $6; last year, $5,153.

"In the same territory we have, during the last five years, doubled the number of our ministers and churches, and nearly trebled our memberships."

The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church, for the month of January, were: Board of Domestic Missions, $6424,14, and $46 50 for Church Extension; Board of Education, $6572 90; Board of Foreign Missions, $16,751,08; and Board of Publication, $1199 33.

A memorial to the next General Assembly, adopted by several of the Western Presbyteries, proposes the organization of a Board of Extension.

An Old-School Presbyterian Church was lately organized in Chicago, consisting of thirteen members, and one of them alone pledged two thousand dollars per annum for five years as the salary of the pastor.

LUTHERAN.

Six Lutheran missionaries from Germany arrived in Texas on Dec. 28th, to labor among the German Lutheran population. Several congregations are still without pastors, and desire aid from their friends in the North, or in the father-land.

GENERAL.

The Church of England is now in somewhat of a crisis. The question, whether the Romish doctrine of the Eucharist, may be held by ministers holding the livings of the Establishment, is to come to trial before the Archbishop of Cantorbury, in the case of Archdeacon Denison. The Puseyites are in a panic. We would that they had more occasion for it. It has been affirmed that the ultra-Tractarians are prepared to secede, should the decision be adverse to their views; but that, even in that case, they will still regard themselves as constituting the Church of England, and the adverse party as the Separatiste!

The report of the Canada Wesleyan Missionary Society states the contributions to it during the last year to be £7,539, which is an advance of £1,866 upon the preceding year. The society supports 15 Indian missions, 62 domestic, 21 missionaries to the Indians, 79 domestic and 16 day schools. In the mission churches are 10,624 members, of whom 1,142 are Indians.

A WONDERFUL ASSYRIAN OBELISK.—A dealer in curiosities, named Dropsy, of the *Quai Malaquais*, was recently tried by default, by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, at Paris, for an impudent fraud. Knowing that an elderly *savant*, named, Barrois, had a great passion for antiquities, and had even written a book on the subject, proposed to him to purchase an Assyrian obelisk, in a fine state of preservation, which he said had been sent to Paris by an English company, who had discovered it in some excavations at Babylon. M. Barroie eagerly grasped at the proposition, and finding, on investigation, that the obelisk was covered with cuniform characters, and bore appearance of antiquity, he paid down 5000f. for it. But some time after, to his great mortification, he found that it was a perfectly modern production. Having made inquiries, he ascertained that it had been made by order of Dropsy, by a sculptor named Lebœuf, out of the stone from the quarries of St. Louis; that Dropsy had given this person 2000f. for the work; and that Lebœuf, in order to make it as perfect as possible, had gone to the Museum to examine Assyrian antiquities, and had even consulted M. Barrois's own book! The Tribunal sentenced Dropsy to fifteen months' imprisonment, 5000f. fine, to repay M. Barrois his 5000f., and besides, to pay him 1000f. as damages.

ERRATA

IN THE MINUTES OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

By request of the Book Editor, we publish the following errata for correction. The Minutes of the Louisiana Conference have been forwarded to him ten days ago.

The special attention of the bishops and secretaries of the Annual Conferences is called to the following errata in the manuscript minutes of the Annual Conferences forwarded to the Book Editor for publication. Great complaint has been heretofore found with the minutes, or account of their incorrectness; as they are now to be edited by the Book Editor himself, he is exceedingly desirous of having them as correct as possible. He has carefully and repeatedly gone over the calculations, and has found numerous errors, which he has no means of correcting except through the bishops and secretaries of the Conferences. He takes this method of rectifying the mistakes in question, because he does not know who the secretaries are, in many cases, or where they reside. Besides, one of the bishops has gone to California, and another to Parndiso; may his mantle fall on many an Elisha that he has left behind! Some of the mistakes were obviously occasioned by the omission of the numbers of some of the circuits and stations in copying from the Conference records. It will be expedient, therefore, to furnish us with the entire statistics of every District in which errors occur. The editor, moreover, wishes to be informed at what place each Conference was held, when the session began, and when it closed.

OUACHITA CONFERENCE.

Camden District—For 13 local elders, put 14.

Recapitulation—For 36 local elders, put 37.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

Fayettville District—For 2,320 whites, put 2,321.

Recapitulation — For 9,142 whites, put 9,143.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Raleigh Colored Mission—For 237 whites, put 237 colored.

Greensborough District—For 5,050 whites put 5,956.

Salisbury District—For 38 local preachers, put 30; for 5,865 whites, put 5,215; for 835 colored, put 742.

Danville District—For 16 local preachers, put 13; for 3,208 whites, put 3,787; for 580 colored, put 619.

Washington District—For 1,163 colored, put 955.

Newberne District—For 17 local preachers, put 13; for 3,233 whites, put 2,844; for 2,681 colored, put 2,561.

Wilmington District—For 4,644 colored, put 4,646.

Recapitulation—Of course, wrong.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Natchez District—For 1,608 whites, put 924; for 3,383 colored, put 2,908.

Covington District is placed at the head of Hillsboro', &c. We suppose it should be Paulding District, in which, for 2,346 whites, put 2,345.

The next District is not named; we suppose it is Covington.

Recapitulation—This, as given in the minutes, shows 10,720 colored, though the totals give 10,740, not correcting the foregoing errors.

Vicksburg, Yazoo and Sharon Districts have no presiding elders assigned them.

Question 14 is not answered.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

No return from Madison, where last year, 523 whites, 239 colored were reported. Nor are those numbers put down this year, the last year's numbers are put down to Orange, Tallahassee, Wakulla, Suwannee, Santa Fe, Glynn, Key West, Manatee, Ocala.

In the Florida minutes, Bishop Capers wrote: "Those deficiencies are alike sad and frequent." Why do brethren, by sheer negligence, give occasion for such complaints? Is there no remedy?

Questions 14, 15 and 16 are not answered.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Huntsville District—For 836 whites, put 907; for 433 colored, put 461.

The numbers on Cold Springs Circuit, we presume, were not counted.

Victoria District—For 87 colored, put 97.

Recapitulation—The total numbers for last year are reported 7,921; the printed minutes give 8,025; the 104 local preachers would make the difference. How were they counted?

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Clarksville District—For 41 local preachers put 51.

Recapitulation—Marshall District—For 27 local preachers, put 32.

Clarksville District—For 41 local preachers, put 51.

Total local preachers—For 138 put 153.

Increase—For 995 whites, put 885; for 1 local preacher decrease, put 14 increase.

The Minutes of the Holston and Louisiana Conferences have not yet come into the editor's possession. He hopes they will be speedily forwarded, and that the correction of the foregoing errors will be made as soon as possible, so that there may be no delay in the issue of the General Minutes, except such as is occasioned by the late session of the Pacific Conference.

The labor performed in preparing the minutes for the press is, to say the least, irksome, perhaps thankless! yet, on mature reflection, every one must acknowledge that it is indispensable, if there be any importance in securing correct statistics. It is hoped that all concerned will assist the editor in this undertaking.

THOMAS O. SUMMERS.

Nashville, March 3, 1855.

AN HONEST BANK.—A New York letter writer tells the following story:

About fifteen years ago a merchant of this city was in England. One morning as he was preparing to return home, he had by his side on his table ten or fifteen bank notes, of one thousand pounds each; as he opened the window for some purpose, a puff of wind blew the notes from the table, and one was blown into the fire and consumed. The merchant made known his loss to the bank; a note was made of the transaction, but he was told that no relief could be afforded him by the bank. He bore his loss as well as he could. The affair passed from his mind. A few weeks ago this gentleman, now in business in this city, received a thousand pounds from the bank whose note was burnt. He was informed that the bank had waited the allotted time, fifteen years, to see if the note would come back to the bank; no presentation had been made and the bank had now legal proof that the note was destroyed as the merchant had stated, and that he was entitled to the money. In these "tight times" such a lift was quite timely.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LINES.

How wonderfully planned hath Heaven
The fitness of all things,
To man how much of good is given
That no remembrance brings.
Blessings he still enjoys, but heeds
Not their adjustment nice,
Proportioned to our suffering needs,
Undreaming such device.
Softly the tempered breeze is said
On lambs now shorn to blow,
And say, doth not on aged head
Fall soft the wintry snow?
Long seems the day to heedless youth,
More brief to years mature;
A marvel this of love and ruth
To sorrowing nature poor.
Yet who who hath passed youth's careless joy
But feels the truth sublime
That still as multiply life's cares
More briefly fleets the time?
Though chiding nature, oft we see
(As age comes on apace)
Lapsed memory's failings, yet might we
From this a blessing trace.
For if the mind retained the woes
Of all the years by-gone,
How might man's spirit find repose
By early suffering won?
Then let us, while we observe how fit,
How kindly each decree,
Heaven's vast beneficence admit.
Though stern its teachings be!
Ancient of days, be thine the praise
For goods of grace untold,
That cheers youth, age, and every stage
Of being manifold.

New Orleans, March 12, 1855.

Madame de Staël

Madame de Staël, daughter of Necker, a [illegible] cocious genius, nurtured in the saloon of [illegible] father by reading, and [illegible] the conversation [illegible] the orators, philosophers and poets of [illegible] eighteenth century, had imbibed the revolutionary [illegible] even le hor cradle. A daughter of Helvetia [illegible] transplanted into courts, her soul and her mind [illegible] participated in this double origin. She was [illegible] republican in imagination, and an aristocrat [illegible] manners, partaking of the nature of Roland and Mirabeau, fanciful as the one, and eloquent as the other. Her rival party in politics was that of the Girondists. Greater in talent [illegible] more generous in soul than Madame Roland, she may be compared to an illustrious man with the passions of a woman. But these passions, powerful and tender, imparted to her talent the qualities of her soul, the accent, the warmth and the heroism of sentiment. Napoleon considered her more dangerous to his tyranny than Lafayette, and had banished her far from Paris. This ostracism had made her house, situated on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, the last asylum of liberty.

The writings of Madame de Staël, sometimes poetical, although proscribed or mutilated by the police, had aided in diffusing through France and Europe, during the reigns of the Empire, the hidden fires of the heart, the enthusiasm of the spirit, the aspirations of liberty, and the holy hatred of British stupidity and of servitude. This woman would have been the idol of the Romans under the modern Cæsar, if they had dared not to strike, and could not abuse her. Faithful and generous friends of both sexes, Madame de Montmorency, Madame Recamier, the German philosophers, the poets of Italy, and the liberal statesmen of England—[illegible] continued attached to her.

During the last years of Napoleon's reign, which his accelerated fall had made him to misapprehend, Madame de Staël had fled to the North, where she roused the insurrection of courts and of people against the oppressor of the human mind. On his fall she re-appeared in Paris, triumphant on the ruins of her enemy. The armed world have avenged her without pleading for it. She herself desired that this victory of nations over conquest should also be a victory over despotism. Many years and by the experience of human affairs she had lost the ruggedness of those republican ideas which had influenced her youth in 1789 and 1792. She had benevolent remiaisences for the Bourbons; and she formed the highest expectations from a restoration, tested as it has been, by the scaffold and by exile, and which around the throne would reconcile representative liberty with the traditions of national feeling.

Her enloon at Paris was one of the centres of the restoration. Her eloquence converted the old republicans, the young liberals and the royalists that were wavering, to a constitutional system copied from that of England, which would secure independence to opinions; a scope to parliamentary eloquence, and consign the Government to the intellect. Louis XVIII, by the elevation of his mind, by his literary taste, and by the sentiments of admiration for her, consoled her for the [illegible] dain and brutalities of Napoleon. He called Madame de Staël es aa ally of his crowe, because she was the representative of European opinion.

She was then as happy in her heart as she was glorious in her genius. She had two children; a son who did not display the [illegible] his mother, but who promised to have all the solid and modest qualities of a patriot and a good man; and also a daughter, since married to the Duke de Broglie, who resembled the latest and most beautiful thought of her mother incarnate in an angelic form, to elevate them to heaven, and to represent holiness in its purity. While scarcely yet in the middle age of life and blooming with that second youth which renews the imagination, that essence of Madame de Staël had married the dearest object of her sensibility. She loved and she was loved. She prepared herself to publish "Considerations on the Revolution," which had so closely observed, and the personal impassioned narrative of her "Ten Years' Exile."

Finally, a book on the genius of Germany, which she had poured out, and, as it were, scattered drop by drop all the springs of her soul, of her imagination, and of her religion, appeared at the same time in France and England, and excited the attention of all Europe. Her style, especially in the work on Germany, is not lacking the splendor of her youth, but it seems to be imbued with light more lofty and more serene in approaching the evening of life and the mysterious shrine of thought. It was no longer painting, nor merely poetry; it was adoration; the incense of a soul was rising from pages; it was "Corinne," the prophetess, and catching a glimpse from the height of life of the unknown Deity, in the remote horizon of humanity.

About this period she died in Paris, leaving a bright resplendence in the heart of her friends. She was the Jean Jacques Rousseau of women, but more tender, more sensitive, and more susceptible of great actions than he was; the two sexes, one for thought and one for action, the most impassioned of women and the most masculine of writers in the same being. Her name will live as long as the literature and history of her country. [Restoration of Monarchy in France, by A. D. Lamartine.

CONGRESS.—The thirty-third Congress closed its proceedings to a close and terminated its existence yesterday, at 12 o'clock—having, in order to consummate appropriation bills for carrying on the Government, been compelled to protract its session to noon of the 4th of this month; and it required extraordinary efforts on the part of the working members and the officers of the House during this exhausting sitting of twenty-six hours, to get the indispensable measures of the session through the various forms of legislation; even in the hap-hazard manner in which they were finally shaped and passed. This unsatisfactory and improper mode of transacting the public business, at the close of a Congress is owing, as every body knows, to the remissness and waste of time which are permitted to take place in the earlier stages of the sessions, long and short. The reproach, however, does not attach especially to the Congress just ended. The evil has been increasing, and has become systematic; but it has been growing worse, until now the main business of the session was thrown so near to the close that it was apprehended during the last two days that the appropriation bills could not possibly be completed, and that a called session would become unavoidable.

Let us say of the late session, however, that, while it is remarked above, is all true, it deserves the credit of having enacted several important and excellent laws, and, amidst all its hurry and confusion, of having provided for many valuable objects. Some of these are mentioned in the preceding columns; others it will be our agreeable task hereafter, to specify and recommend. So, reversing the moral of Mark Antony, we say: "Let the good that live after them, the evil be buried with their bones!" [Washington Intelligencer, 6th.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.—FIRST QUARTER, 1855.

German Missions, 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Quarterly Conf., March 2, Dryades street. Sacrament and Love Feast at Carapara street, March 4.

New Orleans Circuit—Quarterly Conf., at Algiers, March 10, 5 P. M.; Sacrament, 11th.

Baton Rouge—March 17 and 18.

Plaquemine—March 24 and 25.

Carondelet street—April 1; Love Feast, 2; Quarterly Conf., 3.

Felicity street—April 8; Love Feast, 9; Quarterly Conf., 10.

Moreau street—April 15; Love Feast, 16; *Thibodaux and Napoleonville*—At Thibodaux, April 21 and 22.

Donaldsonville and Bayou Black Circuit—At Donaldsonville, April 28 and 29.

Wesley, Soulé and Winans Chapels—Quarter Conf., April 6.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Writes a brother to me: "It is almost provoking that I read eloquent and commendatory notices of the work, [the Southern Methodist Quartorly Review,] but get no Review." Do have it "put through at once." Now, may bo some other brethren, who became now subscribers for the Quartorly at Conferonoo, have not received it, and are getting "almost provoked" about it, and are blaming mo for it. To all such I would say, keep cool, and do as I advertised you before Conference adjourned: Writa on yourself to Richmond, Va., and it will be "put through at once," as I have received information from Dr. L. M. Lee that your names are there. Take due notice horeof, and govern yourself accordingly." J. A. CLEMENT.

Spring Hill, Alabama Conference.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—By Rov. John A. B. Jones, on the 1st of March, 1855, in the town of Holmesville, Mr. DEWITT ELLZEY to Miss AMANDA SOPHIA PALATIAH JANE SOGANG ELSO BUSHLO MARINA PULMOGLOVER BANE, of Pike county, Miss.

MARRIED—On the 8th inst, by Rev. J. B. Walker, Dr. BENJAMIN to Miss ELENORA PAICE, daughter of Mr. T. K. Price, all of this city.

DEATHS.

DIED—January 26, 1855, in Choctaw county, Miss., OPHELIA CARLINE, wife of John F. Johnson, in the 22d year of her age. She professed religion at an early age, and joined the Methodist Church in her sixteenth year. Naturally of a mook and quiet spirit, her piety flowed in the same channal. The consistency and uniformity of her religious life, though young, attested the strength of its principle and purity of its source. She was the eldest daughter of Elbert McGowin, of Pickens county, Ala.

C. H. ALLMAND was drowned near the south of Pearl River, on the night of the 4th Feb'y, whilst endeavoring to board the New Orleans and Mobile packet Florida. Mr. Allmand was a native of Tennessee, and for the last five years a resident of New Orleans. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, leading a life of consistent piety, and living in a state of preparation for death. There is no doubt of his readiness for the summons, and that his sudden call to die was also a call to rest in the bosom of his God. He leaves a wife and eight children in a state of sorrowful dependence upon the providence of God. May that Providence never forsake the widow and the children.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT JACKSON, LA.

JACKSON, LA., March 7, 1855.

Mr. Editor—We have long needed a large and commodious church in Jackson. True, our town is small, but so many students attend the college and the other schools in the town, male and female, that we need room for the Lord's Day.

This room we have been trying to create, and on last Sabbath (March 4) we dedicated our new, large and beautiful brick building erected in this place by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the worship of Almighty God.

The day was beautiful; the house was crowded. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. A. T. M. Fly, with the liberty, unction and acceptability usually attending his discourses.

The church cost $9,000, and $4,000 had been paid on it, leaving a debt of $5,000 yet unpaid. After the sermon a collection and subscription were taken up, amounting to $1,000. We thought this liberal, and were thankful for the blessing of Heaven in suffering us to complete the building, and in giving us a fine day, a full house, and liberal hearts, hands and pockets.

The Jackson in Louisiana, though it may be the smallest of the namesakes of the old General, is destined to be one of the brightest gems in his earthly crown. It Centenary College and the other schools located here receive the care and patronage they deserve. The centre building for the Insane Asylum is rapidly rising. The brick are being made for the centre building of the college, and now there are two beautiful brick churches in town, with other improvements, which are to give the place not only the appearance of wealth and durability, but also of architectural taste and beauty. May it be filled with piety and learning, sending forth streams to water and bless all of the north-west, and tho world.

Yours, truly, A. G. MILLER.

The 20th ult. was probably the coldest day of the season, the thermometer, at many points in the State, ranging at twenty degrees below Zero.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXPLORATION.

Within the last few years our Government has added to the labors of its military and naval officers some of those scientific duties in which so many French and English officers have won distinction for themselves. Com'r Wilkes was sent on a surveying expedition that lasted for years, and gave to the world eight folio volumes of useful information. Lieut. Lynch was sent to the Dead Sea, and published a most entertaining account of what fell under his observation. Col. Fremont was ordered to mark down the geography of the Rocky Mountains. Lieut. Strain was ordered to examine the Isthmus. Lieutenants Herndon and Gibbon were dispatched to map the course of the Amazon, the number of its tributaries, the character of the countries it washed, and its capacities for navigation. Grinnell's Expedition to the North Pole was under the charge of American officers. Dr. Kane, now in the ice, belongs to the navy, and an expedition in search of him is being fitted out by the Government. Thus it is seen that our Government is competing with the Governments of older countries in scientific and geographical progress, as well as political and national.

When, some few months since, reports were published in nearly all the papers of this country concerning the unhealthiness and unproductiveness of the countries drained by the Amazon, and the impossibility of navigating the river itself by a company of disappointed speculators who had gone to Para from New York, and ascended the stream a few hundred miles in quest of gold, we took occasion to doubt the accuracy of their information and the reliability of their reports. The company did not profess to be scientific, nor to have made any other observations than those which were incidental to the main object of its enterprise. The members saw just so much of the country and people as was necessary to aid their search for gold, and traveled just far enough towards the Andes to miss the very region they ought to have explored. Neither the account of Herndon, nor of any previous geographer, reported the probability of mineral wealth being discovered far down in the lowlands. It was invariably found in the mountainous country or in the bede of streams flowing directly from the hills.

Since the expression of our doubts concerning the accuracy and reliability of the accounts of the New York Mercantile Company, Lieut. Gibbon has published his report of observations in Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, undertaken by the order of the United States Government, in connection with Lieut. Herndon. The report makes a volume of three hundred and forty pages, containing novel and valuable information concerning the Andes and their mineral wealth, the rivers Mamore, Madeira and Amazon, the governments of the different countries, their people, character and products, together with interesting incidents that occurred during the progress of the exploration.

The initial point of Lieut. Gibbon's travels was the city of Tarma, lying back of Lima, in Peru. From thence he proceeded to Cuzco, the capital of Peru under the Incas, and branched off to the north along the banks of the Rio Madra-de-Dios. Finding it impossible to continue in the direction he returned to Cuzco, traveled on to Lake Titlocaa, crossed over into Bolivia, struck a tributary of the Rio Mamore, followed it down to the Madeira, descended the Madeira to the Amazon, and the Amazon to the ocean, whence he returned home laden with the results of a long but most valuable investigation. Thus, within the last two years this Government has given to the world, through the reports of its officers, more valuable information concerning South America than previously existed in all the geographies published, and shown that it possesses sources of commercial, mineral and agricultural wealth, not surpassed by any portion of the globe. The report of Lieut. Herndon, who descended the Amazon some thousands of miles, was, as all who read it will recollect, strong and decided in its statements concerning the resources and capacities of the countries through which he traveled. The report of Lieut. Gibbon, who, starting from the same point, reached the same end through a different region and by the waters of different streams, is even stronger than that of Herndon in its praise of the climate and natural capacities of the countries he visited.

The population of the eastern slope of the Andes is almost wholly Indian, and so continues to the mouth of the Madeira—intermixed with some emigrants and residents of Spanish descent. The Andes are represented as rich in gold, silver, tin, quicksilver and other metals, now mined in a very inferior and unprofitable manner and carried over the Andes on the backs of lamas and mules. Peruvian bark, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and a thousand other articles of export grow in profusion in all the valleys around the lake Titlocaa and in the basin of the Madeira. The people are friendly and solicitous for a traffic from the Atlantic, which can be easily accomplished by means of steamers. He says that all the silver and gold of Peru cannot compare with the undeveloped commercial resources of the beautiful garden of the Madre-da-Dios; that while the door to the interior of Bolivia is plainly by the Madeira river, the people go back up-stairs, and pass their goods and chattles over the roof, down through the chimney to the Pacific; stemming the current, and struggling against difficulties among the clouds, through storms and dangers, passing through cold and frozen regions, on the way to market; leaving a most productive country road, and passing through one less and less valuable, until they get into a desert—the abode of which may be approached by a ship. Lieutenant Gibbon, at the close of his report, says the distance from the foot of San Antonio Falls to the mouth of the Madeira is five hundred miles by the river. A vessel drawing six feet may navigate this distance at any season of the year. A cargo from the United States could reach the foot of the Falls in thirty days. By a common mule road, through the territory of Brazil, the goods might be passed from the lower to the upper Falls on the Mamore—a distance of one hundred and eighty miles—in less than seven days; thence by steamboat, on that river and the Chaparo, a distance of five hundred miles, in four days. Ten days more, along the base of the Andes, would make fifty-one days passage from Baltimore to Cochabamba, or fifty-nine days to La Paz, the commercial emporium of Bolivia.

These two official reports of explorations in South America by Herndon and Gibbon seem to show positively that the great Valley of the Amazon is open for a profitable trade, and that sooner or later the scientific researches of our country will be repaid by an illimitable amount of mercantile wealth. All that is to be, cannot be accomplished in a day. The stars have risen, however, and ere long we shall see the dawning of day in a new country, adjacent to our own, and yet almost as unmapped and unknown as Nubia or Patagonia. [Daily Crescent.

The Madison Patriot tells a good story. It says that, after the State officers were indicted by the Grand Jury last fall, one of them said to a noted clergyman there: "Well they've indicted us; but if they convict, I don't see how in Hell they can punish us." To which the parson coolly replied: "Oh, sir, leave off the Hell, and I don't see, myself, how you are to be punished."

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, Lieut. Schenck, commanding, left New-York at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 24 inst., in company with the steamship United States, Capt. Graham, for Mobile.—Entered Havana at half-past 6 A. M., on the 9th inst., in company with the United States, sailed again same day, and arrived at the Balize on the 12th. The El Dorado, Capt. Gray, left Havana for Aspinwall as the Philadelphia was coming out. The Isabel, for Key West, and the United States, for Mobile, were to sail next morning. The U. S. steamer Princeton, Capt. Eagle, was in port—all well. The Philadelphia brings the passengers and mails which left San Francisco for New Orleans on the Golden Age of the 10th ult. The following is the list of passengers:

Mrs Iegalls, Miss robinson, J R Duncan, A Michell, P Odlin, Jr, H Marit, X Meyer, J Hitch, Thos Ascurra, P Key, 2 de Escalon, H W Tucker, F H Moore and lady, J Smackeford, Thos Gaynor, Montgomery, W E Pocket, E Westphasin, A L Lowe, C H Towne, A V L Pruyn, lady and nephew, Miss Gardner, Rev N Pocket and lady, A C Hutchinson, Dr Geo Jones, J R Wynn, S R Gaff, M L Montague, Mme Platit and three children, Wm Greig, J L Wilmot, C Lamb, O A Raymonds, W Sloan, L H Martin, R Martin, S Goff, X R Street, J T Thornton, P Lewis, H H Staples, C G Heath and lady, W F Gaffy, Capt Auld, J Glover, M Servent, and 65 in the steerage.

The Purser of the Philadelphia furnishes the following report:

The U. S. Mail steamship El Dorado, Capt. Gray, from Aspinwall bound to Havana, was fired at off Cape Antonio, on the night of the 9th inst. After the first shot, which fell about twenty yards short of the steamer's port bow, Capt. Gray showed his ensign and ran down to speak her, when within about three hundred yards, a second shot came which passed close over her port pilot-box aft. Her engines were immediately stopped, and the frigate's hail was answered by informing them that it was the U. S. Mail steamship El Dorado, Capt. Grey, from Aspinwall. The reply was, "we will send a boat aboard." The boat came alongside, and the lieutenant, after carefully examining the papers, told Capt. Gray he might proceed on his voyage.

The California papers received by this arrival contain very little news of interest and none of importance.

On the 15th ult., a highly important suit, which was brought as a test—the city vs. Hagan—was decided in favor of the city by the Superior Court. About $3,000,000 were involved in this decision.

Adams & Co. have successded in permanently establishing their express to Salt Lake. This is a preliminary step to carrying it through to Missouri.

The people and authorities of San Francisco experience much trouble with the Chinese portion of the population. The Mayor had proposed to assign a quarter of the city to the Celestials and compel them to remove thither *en masse*, but this was found impracticable. A large meeting of the Chinese had been held for the purpose of forming an "Emigration Association," to raise funds, and determine upon a place to which to emigrate.

The Chinese complain that, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, they are deprived of all rights as citizens, and that by the action of the white people in the mines they are excluded from working therein, thereby throwing out of employment hundreds of theis countrymen who have no other means of support.

Resolutions were passed, complaining of these things, and joining issue with Gov. Bigler as to the proper course to be pursued towards them. It was thought that Utah would be the country towards which they would turn their steps.

The Evening News states that it was understood Lola Montez would soon reappear on the stage in San Francisco.

The Herald states that the Board of Directors of the Sacramento Valley Railroad had given instructions to the engineer to let out at once the grading of all the line from Negro Bar to a point about three miles out of Sacramento City, as the first ground will be broken in a few days. It was confidently expected that the cars would be running from Sacramento City to Negro Bar before the month of August.

A correspondent of the Marysville Express, writing from Sand Hill, Zuba county, gives an account of a terrible affray between two parties of miners, numbering six or eight each. The quarrel arose in regard to a mining claim, and resulted in the death of three men named Webster, Anderson and Rice, who were shot. Anderson was from Paducah, Ky., where his family reside; Webster was a young man, a native of Concord, N. H.; Rice was from Washington, Maine.

A lump of gold was recently found near City of Six weighing nearly a hundred pounds.

From Salt Lake.

By Adams & Co's Express line of the Deseret News to the 11th of January had been received, but they contained nothing new of interest. The legislature was organized on the 11th of December, and Leber C. Kimball was elected President of the Council; J. M. Grant was elected Speaker of the House.

Lieut. Col. Steptoe has advertised for proposals for the construction of a military road through to the eastern boundary of California, in the direction of the Cajon Pass.

On Monday, January 1st, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory, gave a New Year's Festival, in compliment to Judge Kinney, his Associates, other U. S. Officers of the Territory, and Lieut. Col. Steptoe, with the officers in his command.

The news of the appointment of a new Governor had not reached Utah at the last advices.

From Fort Yuma.

Major McKinstry had arrived at San Diego on his way to the Atlantic States. The works at Fort Yuma are going on with great rapidity.

GOLD EXCITEMENT.—The Southern California says that within the last few days the most startling intelligence of the great extent and extraordinary richness of the Kern river country has reached us from the most undoubted sources, and evidences of which are daily and hourly afforded us in the arrival and departure of freight trains of mining companies, &c., as also in the renewed life and business of our city; our merchants have for the last two weeks been actively engaged in filling orders for the mines, and large quantities of goods of various descriptions, have been leaving almost constantly. Bands of cattle and sheep are on the road, and will realise to their owners handsome profits, as we learn that provisions are very scarce and high. It is supposed that by this time there cannot be less than from two to three thousand people actually at the mines, to say nothing of those who are flocking thither from all parts of the country. Mines are now being worked within fifteen or twenty miles of this city. A portion of a company who are operating in a cannon of the San Gabriel, came in for supplies last Friday; they report an average yield of six or seven dollars per day to the man. Gold is being discovered throughout the entire region, not only in the vicinity of the river, but far down to the San Fernando, and out in the direction of the Stockhaus. Some gentlemen arrived in town yesterday evening from the mines, who confirm all that has heretofore been said of them; miners are making from five to fifty dollars per day; goods are commanding good prices, and all doing well.

The steamer Oolah has sailed from San Francisco, crowded with passengers, the majority of whom were bound for the Kern River mines.

Capt. Coupe, of the revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, from Puget Sound, states: That a gentleman who resides on Neah Bay, (Cape Flattery) informed him that the Indians in the vicinity of Flattery Rocks (near where the Southerner was lost) had brought to the head boards of a vessel with "Desdemona" upon them. The Indians informed him that two vessels went ashore on Vancouver's Island about fourteen months since. They could not tell their names, but from their report, one is supposed to be a French ship. The Indians also proclaim if they would accompany them that they would show them where the vessels were lying, and one of them had been most heads out of water. They also state that a boat with nine men on board, from one of the vessels, succeeded in landing on Flattery Rocks, where they were surprised by the Indians and murdered and robbed, while asleep.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary had arrived at San Francisco with Honolulu papers the 27th of January, making the shortest trip on record—ten days from shore to shore.—King Kamehameha IV, received at Court, on the 16th January, the Representatives and Consuls of Foreign Nations, and the Captains and Officers of Foreign Vessels in port. At this reception he addressed the officers of the United States, French and English vessels of war, and declared that they represented the three great maritime powers of the earth, and the three greatest supporters of the independence of his kingdom. On January 24th, Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, received a dispatch from Mr. Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Relations, stating that the latter had been ordered by the King to discontinue the negotiations for the Annexation of the Islands to the United States; commenced and cancelled on by his late Majesty, Kamehameha III.

TREASON.—On January 25th, Commander Bailey, of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's entered a strong protest, through the Commissioner, to the Hawaiian Government, against the language of the King's Proclamation of December 26th, which states "that the naval force of the United States would be employed in protecting the King's sovereignty."

King Kamehameha IV thus concludes an address recently delivered to his new Privy Council;

"From all my Councillors I desire frank and faithful advice, and those who advise me honestly have nothing to fear, while those who may abuse my confidence and advise me more from personal interest than regard for the public good have nothing to hope."

News had been received at the Sandwich Islands of the arrival of the clipper ship John Land at Tahiti, in distress, with her crew in a state of mutiny. Matters had been arranged, however, and she was soon to leave for San Francisco.

From Australia.

By the arrival at San Francisco of the bark Fanny Major, files of papers to the 11th of November had been received from Sydney, and from Melbourne to the 8th of the same month.

The citizens of Melbourne and of the Colony of Victoria generally have gotten up a strong agitation against the admission within their limits of convicts at large, on conditional pardons, hundreds of whom it is charged are arriving from the penal colony of Van Diemen's Land. Several stringent bills have been introduced into the Victoria Legislature to prevent such an influx of criminals. Monster mass meetings had been held to denounce the grievance.

On the 31st of October, in the Legislative Council of Victoria, Mr. Ammand submitted a proposition to erect the colony into an independent province, and moved:

That it be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of framing an address to the Queen, and another to the British Parliament, to request that those Imperial authorities do take the proper steps to erect this colony into an independent province or kingdom, under an hereditary Chief Magistrate or a branch of the Royal family of Great Britain and Ireland, and that in connection with the new Constitution, sanctioned by this House at its last session, that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General and Messrs Hrthill, Miller, Nicholson, Horne, Strachan and the mover.

The motion did not prevail.

The Council passed, by a vote of 22 to 11, a proposition to grant Mrs. Chisholm the sum of $25,000, as a testimonial for her valuable services in the colonies, conditional on the sum of $75,000 being raised by private subscription. Mrs. Chisholm was engaged at last accounts at the gold-fields, endeavoring to find outlets for the superabundant labor that begins to surplus population to the towns.

The Melbourne Morning Herald, of November 1st, says: "The screw steamer City of Norfolk, after lying so long idle in Hobson's Bay, has been purchased by Captain Green, late of the Fanny Major, and is announced to start for San Francisco, via Tahiti, on the 20th of November."

SHIPWRECKS.—Late papers from the Cape of Good Hope give particulars of a terrible shipwreck attended by great loss of life, which occurred on the 22d of September. The ship Charlotte, with troops on board for Calcutta, was lying asleep at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, and went to pieces during the night.

At daylight next morning the ill-fated vessel was to be seen, where she was wrecked, a mass of broken masts and timber rolling on its sides and torn sails, strewed the beach.

The total loss numbered 62 soldiers, 11 seamen and 28 children—in all, 101 lives; but five women out of sixteen were rescued. The poor children—twenty-eight in number, all perished, with the exception of one; the falling of a boat or spar having caused the death of one women and three children. Some of the bodies of these poor children (some infants) were driven in by the waves, and picked up, together with large quantities of the wreck. So melancholy a spectacle has never been witnessed in this town as that presented by the poor, half-dead creatures segregated round the fires, and lamenting the loss of their wives and children, while giving thanks for their own escape.

The ship Ira Hamlin, bound for Sydney, had been wrecked on Rice's Island, at the entrance of Bass's Straits, and 8 Europeans and 9 Lascars perished; the remainder of the crew and passengers, twenty-six in number, were saved. There happened fortunately, to be two native women on the Island; and by their assistance the unfortunate people subsisted for five months on kangaroo and other animals; until having sufficiently repaired a leaky long-boat, two of the party started from the Island, and after a sail of fourteen hours—the distance being eighty miles—they arrived at Sandridge, a suburb of Melbourne on the evening of the 18th of October.

The ship Chancellor, of 800 tons, from Bombay to London, with a full and valuable cargo, was wrecked on the coast of Africa, near Cape Infanty, Sept. 10. Two persons lost their lives, the rest were saved. The English ship Nana Valley, with a full complement of passengers from London to Australia, went ashore on the south Australian coast, Oct. 10, and was totally wrecked. All the passengers were landed in safety, but the the mate and three seamen were drowned. The ship Waterwitch, from Melbourne for London, was wrecked on King's Island, on the coast of Australia—all on board, together with $100,000 in gold, were saved.

THE NEW POST OFFICE BILL.—We find in the Globe a syn opsis of this bill, which is likely to work many important changes, not in any improvements in our postal system. Everything is to be prepaid after July, and the postage in California is to be ten cents instead of six. The bill provides that, in lieu of the rates now established by law, there shall, after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter, be charged for every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For a double letter the charge is to be double, for a treble letter, treble and for a quadruple letter, quadruple these rates.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight is to be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or of less than half an ounce, is to be charged with an additional single postage. Upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postage is to be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the superscription.

And from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers. All drop letters or letters placed in any post-office for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, are to be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which are hereafter advertised as remaining uncalled for, in any post-office, are to be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

No postmaster or other person is to be allowed to sell any postage stamps or stamped envelopes for any larger sum than that indicated upon their face, or for any larger sum than that charged therefor by the Post-Office Department; and any person who violates this provision is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is to be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars.

The following amendments were made to it and accepted:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the law in relation to the franking privilege.

And be it further enacted, that for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General be, and hereby is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters, on application of the parties posting the same, to require the prepayment of the postage as well as registration fee of five cents for every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by the postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct; Provided, however, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and it shall not render the Post-Office Department, or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

In Washington Irving's new work, "Wolfert Roost," we find the following pleasant legend:

THE ORIGIN OF THE WHITE, THE RED AND THE BLACK MAN.—When the Great Spirit had made the three men, he called them together and showed them three boxes. The first was filled with books, and maps, and papers; the second with bows and arrows, and knives and tomahawks; the third with spades, axes, hoes and hammers. "These, my sons," said he, "are the chattels by which you are to live; choose among them according to your fancy."

The white man, being the favorite, had the first choice. He passed by the box of working-tools without notice; but when he came to the weapons for war and hunting, he stopped and looked hard at them. The red man trembled, for he had set his heart upon that box. The white man, however, after looking upon it for a moment, passed on, and chose the box of books and papers. The red man's turn came next; and you may be sure he seized with joy upon the bows and arrows and tomahawks. As the black man, he had no choice left but to put up with the box of tools.

From this it is clear that the Great Spirit intended the white man should learn to read and write; to understand all about the moon and stars, and to make every thing, even rum and whiskey. That the red man should be a first-rate hunter and a mighty warrior, but he was not to learn anything from books, as the Great Spirit had not given him any; nor was he to make rum and whisky, lest, as he had nothing but w rking tools, it was clear he was to work for the white and red man, which he has continued to do."

The Naval Appropriation bill provides for the construction of the six steam frigates authorized at the last session of Congress and appropriates $853,000 for the ten per cent line of Liverpool steamers, together with the usual provision for the support of the Navy. The whole amount covered by the bill as it passed the two Houses, and doubtless received the President's signature, is $15,000,000 or upwards. The Senate's amendments, incorporating the Texan Navy with that of the United States—appropriating $100,000 for a naval depot at New Orleans, $53,000 for the improvement of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and a further sum for the establishment of a navy yard at Memphis, were stricken out by the Committee of Conference, and so were lost. Also the Senate's amendment, regulating the mode of steam navigation upon the navigable waters within the limits of the United States.

A writer in the London New Monthly says of the great sculptor, Gibson:

I shall never forget my first meeting with Gibson. It was in a portion of his studio devoted to his pupil, a young American lady of independent fortune and great talent, enthusiastically devoted to the arts who left America when almost a child to place herself near him whose works she so much admired. On her first arrival Gibson refused to have any thing to do with the romantic creature; but at last her importunities overcame his will, and she is now regularly established in his studio, happy as a queen, her bright eyes beaming with content as she her dainty little working-cap operating around her forms and faces of real classical beauty.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—The steamship Ariel, which was to have formed one of Commodore Vanderbilt's European line of steamers, if he had obtained the mail contract, was launched on Saturday, the 3d inst., at New York. She is 205 feet on deck, 34 feet beam, and 23 feet hold. Her frame is built in the strongest manner, and diagonally braced with iron throughout. Her estimated capacity is 2363 tons. She will be propelled by a walking beam engine, the cylinder of which is 70 inches in diameter, with ten feet stroke. The aggregate cost of this steamship is $250,000.

A New York despatch, of the 8th, says the Collins' steamship Pacific probably did not sail on the 24th ult (her regular day) from Liverpool, which may, in some measure, account for her supposed protracted passage.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MEXICO.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived Monday morning from Galveston, bringing dates to the 14th.

The Texas papers state that the peach trees in many parts of that State have been injured by the severe frosts, and that the crop would probably fail.

The Chronicle of the 10th says burglaries are at present actively carried on in their calling at Matagorda. That paper thinks that in the present state of things here, the business must be a poor one.

Odd Fellowship appears to be progressing in Houston. The Telegraph announces the establishment of a second lodge in that city, by the title of Houston Lodge No. 58.

Report says that a few days since, a negro man belonging to Mrs. Hudson, a widow lady, residing in Rogers' prairie, Madison county, went out into the woods to chop timber, and did not return. Search being made for him, a piece of one of his legs was found near the spot where he had been chopping, and fire dead wolves. It is supposed that he had been attacked by a gang of these animals, and that he killed five of them with his axe before they had destroyed him. The story seems rather strong, as we have never heard of persons being attacked by wolves in this country. [Leon Pioneer.

The Pioneer states that some gentlemen are constructing a boat at Hall's Bluff, on the Trinity, that will be only fifty feet long and carry three or four hundred bales of cotton on three feet draft of water. This vessel is to be propelled by paddle wheels, worked by horse power.

We learn from the LaGrange paper that the people of that town recently raised a subscription to have a reconnoissance made of a route for a railroad from Richmond to LaGrange. The duty was entrusted to Mr. A. S. Steele, Assistant Engineer on the Harrisburg road, who presents his report through the last LaGrange paper.

Mr. Steele has examined two routes, the shortest of which is sixty seven and a half miles in length, and three miles more than a straight line between the towns named. The cost is estimated at twelve thousand dollars a mile.

The LaGrange paper advocates the adoption of this route, and estimates that in three years the road may be completed to LaGrange. The means proposed are voluntary subscriptions and taxation in the counties interested. We trust to find our contemporary an advocate of the State plan after the Convention in that place shall have closed its labors.

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—We learn from the Galveston Chronicle, that the directors of the Sabine railroad were to have a meeting at Nacogdoches on the 9th of March. It is understood, says the Chronicle, that measures are to be adopted which will place the New Orleans and Texas railway in its proper position with reference to the Louisiana roads, and that will secure the ultimate construction of a road along the line which the wants of the interior and the geography of the country point out as the best route for the great commercial highway of the State.

In the Gazette, a new paper published in Liberty county, we find the following item:

Allen, a little girl of five years, and twin daughter of Mrs. H. Jackson, of this place, died on the 6th inst., from the poisonous effects of the yellow jasmine flower, some of which she plucked from a vine that grew in her mother's yard and ate. This species of the plant is very poisonous, and persons should be careful in handling it.

Joseph Hell, who was under arrest at Austin for a murder committed in Louisiana, made his escape, a few days ago, and a man named Leverett was arrested for aiding his flight.

The Austin State Gazette says:

We are at last in receipt of intelligence from an attentive correspondent, that the United States expedition against the Southern Comanches has started from Fort Patrick Calhoun, and consists of two companies of the Second Dragoons and three companies of Rangers. The men are well equipped and in excellent condition to meet the Indians. A train accompanied the expedition numbering sixty-three government wagons laden with supplies. When last seen beyond Pleasant Hill, the expedition was making fine progress and had as yet experienced no difficulties.

Our correspondent says that the Camanches will meet with a rough reception if they encounter the expedition, and will hardly parley to ask the Captain for a calf, and claim to be Austin this time. Every effort will be made by the expedition to strike a blow against the Camanches.

A curious illustration of the general result of attempting to keep public matters out of the newspapers, was afforded recently by the Massachusetts House of Representatives. A note appended to the report of the Allen Commissioners was distasteful to some of the members, and an attempt was made to suppress it in the publication. The result was that everybody wished to see what it was that the House did not wish to have published and all the papers published it, and called attention to it.

We learn from the St. Martinsville (La.) Gazette, of the 3d inst., that Valsain Dupuissel, who was in jail at that place awaiting transportation to the penitentiary, to which he had been sentenced for a term of twenty years, for killing a man named Joseph Babineau, made his escape a few nights previous, by breaking his fetters and cutting a hole through the floor of his cell.

A lady in Boston presented herself before a dentist of that city for the purpose of having a tooth extracted; and dreading the pain accompanying extraction, requested the administration of chloroform. Questions respecting her health, the condition of her lungs, etc., were propounded, and being answered favorably, the dentist applied the ether to her nostrils, and death ensued in a few moments.

Fort Mifflin, at the mouth of the Schuylkill river, is dismantled and deserted. The Secretary of War, in consequence of the inadequacy of our national military force, and the crying necessity for troops to protect the Western frontiers, was obliged to order away all the men stationed at the Fort. The guns have been dismounted and housed, and there is only one man kept there to prevent depredations. This fortress, though seemingly insignificant in appearance, is exceedingly strong when properly defended. It is a second class fort, but admirably constructed with walls of formidable thickness, covered with earth, and concealing casemated batteries, etc.

INDIAN MURDERS IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the Milwaukie Sentinel, writing from St. Anthony's Falls under date of February 14, states that a band of Chippewa Indians had visited the lumber camp of Joseph L. Day, situated on a branch of Rum river, about ninety miles from the Falls, and demanded whisky. This being refused, a scuffle ensued between one of the Indians and a white man employed at the place, when the latter got possession of the Indian's gun and shot him dead. The Indians then shot two of the white men dead and left the camp, which was immediately broken up for fear of another attack.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson, Miss., has reversed the judgment of the Lauderdale Circuit Court, convicting Weedon of murder. The High Court has also reversed the judgment of the Clark County Circuit Court against Browning and Clark for murder, and ordered new trials in both cases.

The exclations of a couple of infants were found buried in a heap of leaves under a log, a few days ago, near Atalanta, Ga., a dog made the discovery, and attracted attention by barking and howling after he had uncovered them. It was supposed the children had been murdered.

It will be remembered that the Portuguese Consul in New York recently refused to attend in one of the law courts and give evidence in the case of Bartholomew Blanco, who was being prosecuted as a party to a certain slave case, accompanying his declension with a statement that his office exempted him from compulsory attendance as a witness. The District Attorney thereupon represented to the Secretary of State the above refusal; a conference took place between Mr. Marcy and the Portuguese Minister on the subject, and the result is that the Consul, without waiving his privileges, consented to appear in court and undergo the necessary examination as to his knowledge of the case.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE "AMERICA."—Geo. and James Steers, the celebrated yacht builders, are about to construct a beautiful pleasure vessel for Messrs. Edgar & Brothers, of the New York Yacht Club. She will be eighty-six feet long on deck, one hundred and twelve tons burthen, and sloop-rigged. Her keel was laid on the 1st of March. She will be an improvement on the plan of the renowned "America" and the yachts lately built by these gentlemen. The estimated cost of the vessel is seventeen thousand dollars. She will be finished in time to compete with the Yacht Club in the summer regatta in New York harbor.

SUING FOR WAGES.—Two hundred members of the police force of New York have sued the corporation and recovered damages; the cause of the trouble being the refusal of the Comptroller to pay the additional compensation which was ordered by the Common Council. The police contended the decision of the Comptroller, and the Superior Court, in full bench, has sustained the appeal. The amount involved, with costs, will probably amount to $50,000.

GREAT SPEED.—On the 2d inst., the express train on the Hudson River Railroad ran from Hudson to East Albany, a distance of thirty miles, in twenty-five minutes. Passengers were landed in the Central Railroad depot at Albany in thirty minutes from the time of leaving Hudson.

On the morning of the 4th inst. a female slave, belonging to a planter in Louisiana, was taken from a vessel off Newcastle, Delaware, by the police of Philadelphia, and the kidnapper, named H. Warwick, was arrested and committed.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.—Among the more important measures affected by the late Congress, we may mention (in addition to all the usual appropriation bills) the prepayment of postage after January next; the reformation of our Hydrographic and Coastular system; the creation of a Board of Officers; the Bounty land bill improvements in the Naval service; the augmentation of the Army; appropriation of means for renewing and increasing the coast defences; the conferring of rank upon children born abroad while fathers were Americans; the creation of Lieutenant Generals in the Army; the appropriation to carry into effect the convention to settle claims between citizens of the United States and Great Britain; to provide for more efficient discipline in the seaming passenger ships; providing for the construction of four additional Revenue Cutters; appropriating $250,000 to the Washington Water Works, and various other bills of more or less importance. The Judiciary Reform bill of the District of Columbia was also passed, but so amended as to retain all the old Judges.

Among the measures defeated or not finally acted upon were the proposed appropriations for Post-Office buildings in the several Atlantic cities including, we presume, the city of Baltimore; the reduction of the Tariff; the appropriation to improve the Patapsco river, and the bill to protect officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties. This last had reference to carrying out the fugitive slave law, and had passed the Senate, but was not taken up in the House.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. MARY'S, GA.—On the 3d inst., a disastrous fire occurred in the town of St Mary's City, by which fourteen houses and stores, with their out buildings, were entirely destroyed. Among them was Hudson's great cotton gin manufactory. It was thought to be the work of an incendiary.

The following gentlemen are the principal sufferers: S. Burns, J. Bashlott, Joseph Arnow, P. Arnow, J. Novello, estate of Silas D. Peaslee, Samuel Burns, Messrs. Gibbean & Dufour, John Burns est and R D Fox. The first three gentlemen are the only persons who were protected by insurance, Mr. Burns in the sum of $1,000.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMER BILL.—The mail steamship appropriation bill was vetoed by the President principally on the ground, though not giving the notice which the Postmaster General recommended, ought, in the opinion of President Pierce, reserve to itself the right to do so if it thought proper. The Senate, as soon as the veto message was received, tacked the mail steamship appropriation to the naval appropriation bill, with which the House concurred. So the Collins steamers will continue their fast trips; but the company is not bound to launch the fourth ship; which they agreed to do, if not disturbed by the notice.

The dwelling house of Mr. Eloming Boone, in Franklin county, Va., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 22d ult. Nearly

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BELLARMEAU'S FOOD.

CONSEQUENCE OF THE STRAWS.

Much has been written and spoken of the grandeur and sublimity of Niagara Falls; and the beauties of Montmorenci, Trenton, Mt. Auburn, Laurel Hill, Tuscanie and Sedgley have been extolled in prose and poetry; but the indifference of the American people, and the admiration of the foreigner or of

[illegible] mourned by [illegible] upon its bosom [illegible]

[illegible] the tumbling waters [illegible]

[illegible] suggestions [illegible]

[illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 8.
WHOLE NUMBER 216.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 30 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Early Mississippi Methodists.

WILLIAM WINANS, D. D.

My recollections of the Methodists begin with the distinguished man who will be the subject of this article. Circumstances, in my early life, enabled me to know him well, to hear him often, to meet him in the family circle, to be the recipient of his paternal counsel, and his correspondent; and yet I feel incompetent to recount his public services and do justice to his merits.—His long connection with the ministry; his unflagging zeal; his high personal character; his exalted talents; his great reputation; and the affectionate regard entertained for him wherever he is known, demand a portrait worthy of the subject. I can only furnish a rough outline, drawn from a faithful memory, and prompted by a feeling of the deepest reverence.

William Winans was born November 3, 1788, in Western Pennsylvania, on the top of the Alleghanies, near Braddock's grave, a region of sublime associations, and visibly stamped with the footsteps of the Almighty. He has given birth to a race of men whose industry has clothed the barren rock with verdure, and extracted riches from the hidden depths of the mountains; whose enterprise has carried commerce and the arts into the wilderness—a race of Titans, on whose mountaine ramparts the flag of the Republic waves, and will wave forever.

In this mountain country William Winans was born. When he was only two years old his father died, leaving a widow and three other children, all elder than William, but too young to labor. They were in very humble circumstances, dependent wholly on the industry of their mother. She was one of those noble matrons—fortunately not rare in this country—whose natural strength of mind, moral convictions and reliance on Divine goodness inspire them with fortitude to battle with adversity, and who send their children, disciplined by poverty and self denial, into the world with pure principles and high resolves. These humble firesides are the nurseries of patriotism, and around them are learned the first rudiments of Christian duty. There religion builds its altar and finds the patience, humility and sacrifices it demands; and there faith sheds its consolations over the fortunes of the wretched, and illuminates their pathway to the grave.

Blessed with a pious and energetic mother, the orphans never wanted for bread or raiment; the evening hymn and the hum of the spinning-wheel lulled them to sleep; the cheerful voice of their ever toiling parent roused them in the morning to render what assistance they could in household matters. She likewise taught them to read—this extent of her own frontier education. Their library consisted of the Bible, and perhaps a well worn copy of the Pilgrim's Progress. By some means or other, the elder brother learned to write, and afterwards taught the younger children. When William was about thirteen years old, he received instructions in arithmetic *thirteen and a half days*, and he then returned the obligation to his elder brother by initiating him into the mysteries of figures. This is all the education, literally speaking, this eminent divine ever received. The primer, the Bible, and Dilworth's arithmetic constituted his literary stock. And in this, perhaps, we find the germ of the originality and strength, the simplicity and freedom, that characterize his discourses, so different from the trite imitation, the puny scholarship and disgusting pedantry of the mere sciolist. When we find a man, thus self-taught, standing in the first class, and retaining himself during near half a century in public service, one is almost tempted to adopt the sentiment of the celebrated Locke, and his discourse on study:

"I think it is an idle and useless thing to make it one's business to study what have been other men's sentiments in things where reason is only to be judge, on purpose to be able to cite them on all occasions. However he be esteemed a great part of learning, yet a man that considers how little time he has, and how much work to do, how many things he is to learn, how many doubts to clear in religion, how many rules to establish himself in morality, how much pains to be taken to master his unruly passions, how to provide himself against a thousand accidents that will happen, and an infinite deal more both in his general and particular calling—I say, to a man that considers this well, it will not seem much his business to acquaint himself with the various conceits of men that are to be found in books."

This may be regarded as conclusive against the useless lumber, the maze of words and phrases invented to instruct people in the art of disputing; conclusive against the logic, physics, dialectics and divinity of theological schools that send forth men clothed in shining armor, like the effeminate followers of Xerxes, to be hewn down by the strong arm and common sense of the cabin-born, log-taught Methodist itinerant.

When the subject of our sketch was only seven years old, his mother removed to Ten Mile Creek, Green county, Pa.; seven years afterwards, to George's Creek, Fayette county.

When he was in his sixteenth year, she established her homestead in Clermont county, Ohio; and thus commenced his connection with the Valley of the West.

From his earliest years he was sensible to religious impressions. The touching piety of his mother, her prayers and hymns, were heard and felt. At ten years of age he and Valentine Cook and James Smith, preachers well known in the annals of Methodism, and was so deeply impressed that for a long time afterwards he was sad, and shed tears, and prayed that God would make him like them when he became a man. These impressions, however, were subsequently suppressed by the evil companionship into which he fell. His mother lived in the vicinity of extensive iron works, and necessity compelled him to seek employment in them. The hands were men of all countries, and for the most part dissolute and depraved. He learned to dance and swear, gamble and drink, and his Sabbaths were devoted to debauchery. While he was thus plunging into profligacy, a young man, named Davidson, proposed to Mrs. Winans to make her house the preaching place in that part of his circuit. He prayed with them and for them with great fervor, and left an appointment to preach; but severe illness prevented his return. His prayer, however, had not passed unheeded. The petition of the young disciple and the prayer of the widowed mother went up from that lonely dwelling. God heard them; and every word that they uttered, through his sanctifying spirit, pierced the heart of the prodigal son. He fell upon the bosom of his mother and wept, and then sought the deepest solitudes to commune with his wounded heart. Soon after, Simon Gilespie, James Hunter, Wm. Knox, Thornton Flemming and Andrew Hemphill successively preached at Mrs. Winans's, and organized a small society, of which William became a member. The preaching of the brethren Hunter and Hemphill particularly affected him. His evil associations at the iron works, of necessity, still continued, but he was graciously strengthened to resist the demoralization, and to maintain his now engagement, at least in his morals and external forms, faithfully. When they removed to Ohio, he carried with him his certificate of membership. But the dissipating influences of emigration, and a protracted separation from the ordinances of religion, brought with them a careless and indifferent state of mind; and when at length there was an opportunity to claim membership in the church, he declined it from a scruple of conscience that he was not worthy of the relation. Nevertheless he yearned to be a Christian: his love for the Church grew stronger; he was ever striving in prayer, and punctual in seeking the means of grace at love feasts and class meetings. This continued until Christmas Day, 1806, when he was excluded from the privileges of love feast by the Rev. John Collins, a minister whom he warmly loved. This sagacious man had fathomed the heart of the young backslider, and evidently foresaw the effect of the exclusion. Deeply wounded, shut out, as it were, from the people of God, he found consolation in prayer, and on the same day, weeping and heart-stricken, he was received on trial.

But it was not until 1807 that he became truly penitent, and sought diligently and in bitterness of soul for pardon. His conversion and covenant may be dated from Easter Sunday, March 29. He was leading in prayer, at a prayer meeting at night, when God gave peace to his soul and wrought a wonderful change in his whole moral nature, shedding his love abroad in his heart. Very soon thereafter he was appointed class-leader, and on the 29th August was authorized to exhort. His first attempt to preach was in a private house, his mother, brothers and sister being present. Their presence embarrassed him exceedingly. His text was Ephesians, 5: 8. He has since written a sermon on this text, but has never ventured to preach from it, so vivid is his recollection of the embarrassment he experienced.

August 22d, 1808, William Winans was licensed to preach, and immediately entered upon the responsibilities of an itinerant. His first regular appointment, October, 1808, was to Limestone Circuit, Kentucky, including the towns of Maysville, Washington and Augusta, and afterwards Flemingsburg, by the union of the two circuits before his year expired. This appointment was a high compliment to one so young, for the circuit then, as now, embraced the most enlightened population in Kentucky. His next appointment was to the Vincennes Circuit, Indiana, including all the settlements on the Wabash and White rivers, from the Indian line to the Ohio river. He began duty on this circuit—then, perhaps, the most important and extensive west of the mountains—October 17, 1809, and remained until October 23, 1810. But one circuit rider had ever preceded him; there were but three local preachers in his bounds, and during the whole year he met with no traveling preacher. Yet, by the blessing of God, the great work prospered in his hands. Much good was done. Religion made its conquests. Methodism planted its roots deep and wide, and the young itinerant established for himself a reputation still fresh and honorable in that now rich and populous country.

It was while laboring there that Mr. Winans made the acquaintance and enjoyed the confidence of the late President Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs; a man whose whole life was passed in the service of his country; who filled for thirty years the most responsible appointments invested with plenary powers, and resigned them when no longer necessary, rich in fame, but poorer than when he accepted them; an able and gallant soldier, an enlightened magistrate, an accomplished scholar, a liberal patron of agriculture and the arts, a fervent patriot, a tolerant politician, a generous and good man. While Mr. Winans was enjoying his hospitality at Vincennes, the conference (now historical) with the famous Tecumseh occurred. The Indian Warrior and the American governor were equally brave, patriotic and wise. They viewed the matter in debate—a recent sale of territory by the Miami tribe to the United States—from different standpoints, and both honestly believed they were defending the right. Tecumseh had spoken, very eloquently, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Harrison was replying, pausing after each sentence, that it might be duly interpreted. His manner was stately, grave and impressive. When one of his statements of fact, implying, perhaps, the cordial assent of the Miamis to the sale and the perfect adequacy of the compensation, was rendered into the Indian tongue, Tecumseh sprang to his feet, and cried out, fiercely, "*a lie! a lie!*" His warriors instantly leaped up, and with menacing gestures reiterated the insult. Harrison placed his hand on the hilt of his sword, but remained silent and calm. Gen. Gibson, who had lived twenty years among the Shawnees, whispered to the officer of a guard of thirteen men, "Have your troop ready; these fellows mean mischief." They were instantly posted five paces in front of Tecumseh and his party, with arms presented and bayonets fixed. This prompt movement doubtless prevented a horrible massacre. The Indians were armed with knives and tomahawks; the whites, with the exception of the small guard, were unarmed. The Governor's house, ten paces distance, was crowded with women and children, spectators of the council, and now pale and trembling with terror. Mr. Winans was standing near Gen. Gibson, and heard him give the order to the officer of the guard. He immediately seized a musket, and took post at the door of the mansion; a movement to which his own modesty attaches no importance, but which history has recorded as equally judicious and gallant. Gen. Harrison always referred to it in strong terms of praise and admiration, and often said that William Winans had all the qualities of a good soldier—quick perception, decision, courage, perseverance. To the latest hour of his life the statesman cherished for the minister the highest respect. I have before me a letter, addressed to me a few days after his election to the Presidency, in which these words occur: "Your opinions on these questions are such as I entertained at one period of my life, and upon which patriotic men may differ. I appreciate your scruples; but you do not understand me as your father would have understood me, had it pleased God to spare his life. You will see me and know me better. Confer with my old friend, William Winans. He is one of the best and one of the wisest men known to me."

And now, having thus imperfectly traced the career of this eminent man through a period of twenty-two years, through a childhood of orphanage and poverty, a youth of trial and temptation, to his happy regeneration and first fields of labor in the ministry, I propose, in my next number, to follow him to the South, whither he came, in his Master's service, some forty-five years ago, and has, ever since striven, not as priests "who seek their own, not the things of Jesus Christ," but as two generations will testify, with singleness of purpose, for the salvation of souls.

JOHN BUNYAN.

Bishop Simpson--An Anecdote.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Pittsburgh Advocate relates the following anecdote in regard to Bishop Simpson:

I am greatly tempted to relate a little incident concerning him which lately occurred within the bounds of our Conference. I hope the Bishop will pardon me bringing him thus unceremoniously before the public, but it is too good to be lost. Some time since, while traveling East, he arrived in Lancaster (a place in which, personally, he was unknown) on Saturday evening, and being unwilling to travel on the Sabbath, he remained until Monday. On Sunday morning he set out from the hotel to find the Methodist church. On his way he happened to inquire of one of the members going to it. As they were walking together this brother discovered that he was a preacher, though from his appearance he supposed a local one, from the country. On arriving at the church he introduced him to the pastor, Rev. Wm. Bishop. Although Brother Bishop heard the name, he never for a moment thought who it was, hesitating whether to ask him to preach, lest he should be ashamed of the effort of one whom he supposed to be a country farmer, he at last gave the invitation, and the Bishop consented. All fears of him were dispelled while he offered his first prayer. During the sermon he enjoyed peculiar liberty, and such a heavenly influence rested upon the congregation that almost every soul was melted, subdued, or carried away on the tide of exultant joy. Brother Bishop was perfectly astonished. Soon after the Bishop had taken his seat, and the intensity of feeling had a little subsided, the pastor said to him:

"Are you a traveling preacher, brother?"

"Yes; I have been an itinerant for several years, and am now traveling a very large circuit."

"What Conference do you belong to?"

"I did belong to the Pittsburgh, but I cannot say that I am now attached to any particular Conference."

"What did you say your name was?"

"Simpson."

"Simpson! Simpson! not Bishop Simpson?"

"Why, they call me Bishop sometimes," was the reply.

In the excitement of the moment, the delighted pastor sprang to his feet, and informed the congregation that they had the pleasure of listening to Bishop Simpson. The day will not soon be forgotten by the Methodists of Lancaster.

MENTAL EXERCISE AND OLD AGE.—Jeremiah Mason said, "Unless a man occasionally tax his faculties to the utmost, they will soon begin to fail." President John Adams said to Mr. Quincy, when he found him reading Cicero, "It is with an old man as with an old horse: if you wish to get any work out of him, you must work him all the time."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SERIAL SERMONS.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 16, 1855.

Mr. Editor—Some time last year I drew up, by request, a plan of discourses on the articles of religion, and published in the Southern Christian Advocate. A desire has been expressed that it should be republished in the columns of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*; a copy of the plan I herewith furnish you for that purpose. The insertion will oblige some others as well as yours, truly,

THOMAS O. SUMMERS.

Having been requested to select texts and suggest themes for a series of sermons, I have drawn up the following paper, which, with some diffidence, I present to the consideration of such of my junior brethren in the ministry as may be interested in the matter. In doing this, I shall take occasion to commend and encourage that desire and effort to make full proof of their ministry which, in various ways, is evinced by the young preachers of our communion. We cannot maintain our *status* in the community, much less extend our influence, unless there be variety, fulness and originality in our pulpit ministrations. Dr. Olin, I believe, speaks of some preachers of his acquaintance, who had been many years in the ministry, whose entire stock in trade consisted of a dozen or two meagre plans of sermons, "yellow papers," he significantly called them, as they had become well begrimed and dingy, by reason of age and constant service. Such preachers' skeletons are marvelously proper name for them, by the way—are not like Ezekiel's dry bones, for he says, "there were very many of them;" and yet they are like them, for "lo," says the prophet, "they were very dry." Dry, indeed, are such skeletons; there is no marrow in these pulpit bones, no flesh on them.

It must be confessed that an itinerant minister is specially exposed to the temptation to indolence in preparation for the pulpit. That temptation is yielded to by some; we are happy to know it is bravely resisted by others. One method by which it may be successfully resisted by ministers is, to resolutely tax himself with the careful preparation of several series of sermons, to be delivered as circumstances and occasions may suggest. In those cases where a minister delivers three or four sermons every week to the same congregation, how edifying it may be to both preacher and people to deliver a series of discourses at one of the services, whether on the week night or the Sabbath, morning, afternoon, or night; the time, of course, to correspond with the circumstances of the congregation and the character of the series. There may be a doctrinal series, taking the apostles' creed and the articles of religion for the basis; there may be a devotional one, taking the liturgical psalms or the Lord's prayer for the basis; there may be a moral course, the ten commandments or the Sermon on the Mount for the basis; there may be an apologetic course, taking the prophecies and miracles, each by groups, as the foundation; there may be an historical series, taking the salient points of Biblical history for the particular subjects; there may be a biographical course, Scripture characters constituting exceedingly interesting and profitable topics for the pulpit; there may be a specific series for extraordinary occasions of religious interest; and there may be other series suited to the genius and talent of the preacher, as well as the circumstances and capacity of his auditory.

In delivering a series of sermons, a minister must be specially guarded against going too much into detail on any one subject. He must confine it to those points which are the most suggestive, and resolutely pass by a thousand others which may clamor for attention, if his library be well stored, and his mind be of the analytic type. Take, for illustration, the articles of religion; a preacher might very well deliver two and fifty discourses on the first article, entitled—unphilosophically and unscientifically, it must be confessed, like nearly all the rest—"Of Faith in the Holy Trinity." On this there may be a sermon, or more than one, on the existence of God; on his perfections, severally considered; on his works in creation and providence; on the unity of the Godhead; on the Tri-personality. On the other hand, if, as Solomon says, the preacher seek to find out acceptable words, carefully maturing and condensing his thoughts, he might discuss every point in the article, very greatly to the edification of his hearers, in a single sermon, coming within the orthodox limits of an hour. It may not be improper to observe that the Anglican confession, of which ours is an abridgement, was formed, so to speak, by accretion, entire articles and portions of articles, many of them of a negative form, being introduced from various sources, concocted at various times, in opposition to Pagan, Gnostic, Manichæan, Sabellian, Arian, Apollinarian, Nestorian, Eutychian, Donatist, Pelagian, Antinomian, Romish, Anabaptist, and other errors. There is, therefore, a lack of unity and scientific arrangement in those articles, whether the twenty-five or the thirty-nine, though not so much so in the former as in the latter. This makes it difficult to arrange them in convenient themes, each with an appropriate text, for pulpit discussion. I have attempted to do this in the following scheme—with what success, others must judge. As I have aimed at the greatest possible simplicity, brevity and comprehension, I have purposely avoided the citation of proof-texts and theological authorities; every man must seek out these for himself. The Bible must be the minister's great text-book; nevertheless the immortal work of Pearson on the Creed, and the inferior though highly valuable work of Burnet on the thirty-nine articles, may be studied with great advantage. There is a small book by Mr. Jamieson on the twenty-five articles, recently published. I have not read it, and have not a copy, but the papers speak of it as a very useful work.

SCHEME OF DISCOURSES ON THE ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

Art. 1. Of Faith in the Holy Trinity—Text, Deut., vi., 4. Show that a trinity of persons is not inconsistent with a unity of essence.

2. Of the Word, or Son of God, who was made very man—Text, John, i., 14. Show that a quality of nature is not inconsistent with a unity of persons, and that the hypostatic union was indispensable for the redemption of man.

3. Of the resurrection of Christ—Text, 1 Peter, i., 21. Establish the fact, and show the design and necessity of Christ's resurrection.

4. Of the Holy Ghost—Text, John xiv., 16, 17. Show the compatability of his procession and personal distinction from the Father and the Son, with his essential identity with them.

5. The sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation—Text, 2 Tim., iii., 16, 17. Prove the genuineness and authenticity of the Scriptures, and show that they are the exclusive and sufficient rule of our faith and practice.

6. Of the Old Testament—Text, John, v., 39. Show that the Gospel is contained in the Old Testament as well as in the New, the conditions of eternal life being substantially the same in both.

7. Of Original or Birth-Sin—Text, Rom., v., 9. Show the inherent and inherited depravity of man's moral nature.

8. Of Free Will—Text, Phil., ii., 12, 13. Prove the natural, moral, total inability of man, and show his capacity of holy volition and action, as restored by preventing and renewing grace.

9. Of the Justification of Man—Text, Rom., v, 1. Show that the sacrifice of Christ is the sole meritorious cause, and faith the only instrumental cause of justification or pardon.

10. Of Good Works—James, ii., 21, 22. Show that our declarative justification by works cannot precede, but must follow our gratuitous justification by faith.

11. Of Works of Supererogation—Text, Luke, xvii., 10. Show the philosophical impossibility of works of supererogation, as well as the arrogance and impiety of pretending to perform them.

12. Of Sin after Justification—Text, James, v., 19, 20. Show that saints may fall into sin and lose their souls, and that apostates may repent and be saved.

13. Of the Church—Text, Acts, ii., 14, 42. Discriminate between the Church as visible and particular, and the Church as invisible and catholic, and show by which notes or signs the invisible Church is identified with the visible.

14. Of Purgatory—Text, Matt., xv., 8, 9. Show that purgatory and other Romish superstitions are vain, because they are unscriptural.

15. Of Speaking in the Congregation in such a Tongue as the People Understand—Text, I Cor., xiv., 18. Show that the celebration of public worship in an unknown tongue is unscriptural and unprimitive; of course, no sound reason can be urged in its defence.

16. Of the Sacraments—Text, I Cor., xi., 1. Define a sacrament, and show that there are but two ordinances that correspond with the definition.

17. Of Baptism—Text, Matt., xxviii., 19, 20. Show the nature, perpetuity, subjects, administration, mode and use of baptism.

18. Of the Lord's Supper—Text, 1 Cor., xi., 23, 32. Show the nature, obligation and advantages of the Lord's Supper, exposing Popish perversions of this ordinance.

19. Of both Kinds—Text, 1 Cor., xi., 23, 29. Show that the denial of the cup in the Lord's Supper to the laity is unscriptural and sacrilegious.

20. Of the One Oblation of Christ Finished upon the Cross—Text, Heb., ix., 24-28. Show the perfection and exclusiveness of Christ's oblation, and the blasphemy and deceit involved in its pretended repetition in Popish masses.

21. Of the Marriage of Ministers—Text, I Cor., ix., 5. Show that the forced celibacy of ministers is unlawful and exceedingly pernicious.

22. Of the Rites and Ceremonies of churches—Text, I Cor., xi., 16. Distinguishing rites and ceremonies which particular churches may ordain and change from ordinances and institutions which they may not; and show why the members of particular churches are bound to observe the former as well as the latter.

23. Of the Rulers of the United States of America—Text, Rom., xiii., 1. Show in what sense civil government is a divine ordinance; prove that the rulers of the United States are rightfully clothed with governmental functions, and that submission to their authority is a Christian duty.

24. Of Christian Men's Goods—Text, Acts, v., 4. Show that the Pentecostal community of goods was designed to subserve a specific purpose, but was not obligatory then, much less intended for a permanent policy; yet it is suggestive of the duty of liberality.

25. Of a Christian Man's Oath—Text, Jer., iv., 2. Distinguish between the swearing which Christ and James forbid and that which "the prophet's teaching" allows; exposing the false reasoning of Anabaptists and others on this subject.

PERVERTS.—The London Christian Times gives a list of the clergymen of the Established Church who have gone over to Rome during the past year. The number foots up only nine!

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR.

When the possibility of a rupture between Russia and Turkey was first recognized in Europe, a general belief pervaded all classes, that the mediation of other powers would be sufficient to prevent its ripening into war. When war was proclaimed and actually commenced, even after the interference of France and England, it was thought by eminent men that the trouble had come to a head and was ready to be healed. The fond delusion lingered on until the departure of the Armada for the Baltic, and had life when Odessa was attacked. It is not altogether defunct yet, but in the last stage of existence. Possibly the negotiations at Vienna may result in an armistice—possibly in a peace. It is far more likely they will end in nothing other than a grand European war, such as the world has never seen, engaging all nations to the uttermost extent of their power.

At present we have England, France, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Naples, Piedmont, and other smaller States, engaged in a war against Russia. All the available military force of Great Britain has been sent to the Crimea, together with the flower of the French army and the great bulk of the Turkish. Austria has recruited her regiments and Prussia is ready to put her troops upon a war footing—as Sweden and Denmark have already done—at a moment's notice. The Circassians and Persians are both actively engaged; the Poles and Hungarians only wait the moment. These nations, if once they are drawn into active operations, will make the tocsin of war ring its alarum, as widely and wildly as when Frederick the Great or Napoleon met embattled Europe. We shall see a red line of battle drawn from the Atlantic to the Black Sea—from the Mediterranean far above the Gulf of Bothnia. Armies such as have not been marshaled since the time of Xerxes will be put in motion, supplied with such materials of war as no previous age has had a knowledge of. The marauding expedition of Napier and the fruitless siege of Sebastopol will be the minor incidents only of the great contest—its preface and introduction. How great the upheaval of society will be, under such a state of affairs, no one is competent to predict; but that it will result in revolutions, national and international wars, beyond the expectation of most men now ruling, there can be no doubt.

We say that it seems probable a general European war will grow out of the one now existing. There is nothing in the latest advices that have been received, concerning the progress of negotiations, which can be tortured into a reasonable ground of belief that the present Vienna conference will accomplish more than its predecessors—that accomplished precisely nothing. The nations most directly interested in the contest, apparently, have no faith in them. Russia is calling out all of her reserves, strengthening all her defences, increasing all her resources. England is collecting her troops from every colony in which they have been located, augmenting her stores of war in every branch, and preparing for a struggle that becomes of greater magnitude the longer it progresses. France has taken the full conscription for the last two years, and made arrangements for a contest the end of which cannot be surmised. Although Austria has not yet crossed bayonets with any other power she is prepared to do so; and Prussia has followed her example. The gates of Janus have been closed long enough—they are now thrown open. Of all the great nations of the world, our own is the only one not at war with some other.

It is not our present purpose to speculate concerning the result of a battle-field that stretches over the world, or a contest that involves all the energies of all the nations of the earth. There is a great probability that most of us now living will behold the realization of those things that are at present so ominous. The great hope is that we shall not be nationally entangled by them, but that when all other flags are in danger on the high seas, our own will fly proudly in every water, and be an object of regard to every power; that we shall be the common carriers of the world, the ultimate arbitrators of the contest; the only people who, from a general and destructive contest, will reap real prosperity and material advantage.

THE COST OF WAR.—The estimates for the English army and navy for the year 1855-6 have just been published. The total amount required for the army is upward of $58,000,000. The increase on the year 1851 is about $32,000,000. The total increase provided for is 50,819 men and 2610 horses. The navy estimates for the same period, including transports, amount to something like *seventy-nine millions of dollars*. Of this, about one-third (£5,181,465) is required for transport service and prisoners of war. These estimates are based on employing in the service 38,819 seamen, 10,000 boys, and 16,000 marines; which, with their officers, will make an effective naval force of 70,000 of all ranks.

Thus we find that the English Government contemplate having engaged in the war during the opening year no less than 253,594 men of all ranks in both the services, land and sea, and that the sum necessary to support and render efficient this body of men and the ships to be manned by them, for a single year, will be more than one hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars. Such is the cost of war in dollars and cents for a single year; or rather, such is the estimated cost, for the actual cost will in the aggregate doubtless greatly exceed these estimates.

AN ECCENTRIC LADY ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning an old, but eccentric, lady named Mrs. Merla Student, was arrested by the police of the Third District for disturbing the congregation of the Dutch Reformed Church on President street, during the morning service. It appears that the old lady has been in the habit of attending the church for several years, and every now and then she has been in the habit of disturbing the congregation. When the domine says any thing in the pulpit that does not please her, she gets up in her seat and tells him he is not preaching according to the constitution of the Reformed Church, and she calls him to order. She did this yesterday morning, and so annoyed the congregation that she had to be removed. For about eight years she has insisted upon occupying one of the best seats in the church free, and refuses to take any other, though they have often been offered to her. On one occasion some six or seven police officers took possession of her seat, but she forced her way in among them, and would have sat upon their knees, if they had refused to make room for her. The congregation yesterday opened a new place of worship, but still the old lady was there. In one of the seats, with her usual habit of calling the minister to order, and for this interruption she was removed by the police. She threatened to try their right to remove her in the station-house, and was very indignant, but after being detained several hours, she was allowed to depart in peace. [Brooklyn Journal.

The Czar's Death, etc.

HALIFAX, March 5.—The advices by the Africa, in addition to the reported death of the Czar of Russia, possesses many features of interest. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon stated that it was his duty to inform their lordships of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, accompanying his remarks with the announcement that there was no doubt of the authenticity of the statement.

Lord Palmerston made the same announcement in the House. The definite news of the death was received by telegraph at an early hour on Saturday morning. No details were received, but there can be no mistake in the announcement, as it was previously known that all hope of the Emperor's recovery had been given up by his physicians.

The first surprise was, that he was assassinated, but the above view of the case indicates that the Czar's death was caused by pulmonary apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. The event occurred, as has already been stated, on the morning of the 21 of March, and caused great excitement throughout Europe.

Expectation had become stronger in favor of peace, and even Prussia seems now more favorable to the Allies. The Vienna Conference was to open on the 5th inst.

Lord John Russell had arrived at Berlin, and immediately had an audience with the King of Prussia, who seems to be making an attempt to come to an understanding with the Western Powers. All the plenipotentiaries, except Lord John Russell, had arrived at Vienna.

Notwithstanding the Russian professions of peace, warlike preparations were never greater in that nation.

The Crimea.

The news from the Crimea is embraced in the accounts of two night sorties by the Russians. They occurred on the 13th and 14th of February, and resulted on the part of the Allies in the death of forty Frenchmen.

On the 7th ult., Eupatoria was attacked by a force of 25,000 Russians under Gen. Osten Sacken, who, after a combat of five hours duration, were vigorously repulsed by the Turks. The Russians lost 500 men killed and wounded, in proportion, while the Turks had 88 killed and 250 wounded. The latter lost seventy horses. Of the French who were engaged in the battle, eighteen were killed. Six steamers of the Allied fleet were sent to Eupatoria to assist in the defence, and many villages in the neighborhood of Eupatoria were damaged by their fire.

Great Britain.

The Earl of Carlisle has been definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. With this exception, there had been no change in the Ministry since the departure of the Pacific.

The Duke of Newcastle had been summoned to give his evidence before the Roebuck committee of investigation into the delay in the prosecution of this war. The investigation was being vigorously prosecuted.

Meetings deprecating the war were on the increase throughout the country.

The Earl of Lucan publishes a convincing letter to Lord Raglan, exhonerating himself from all blame in the matter of the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

France.

Nothing further is known respecting the Emperor's proposed visit to the Crimea. He was at the latest date at the camp of St. Omar.

There were rumors of important arrests for political causes having been made in Paris. Persons of high distinction are implicated.

Italy.

The Chambers have voted the suppression of monasteries.

From China!

The overland mail had arrived with dates from Hong-Kong to January 15. The insurgents still held Canton in siege, and had gained several victories over the Imperialist fleet.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The Cunard steamship Africa has arrived at this port, with dates from Liverpool to March 3d.

It was officially announced in both Houses of Parliament, on Friday night, that the Emperor of Russia died on Friday morning.

Great excitement was caused by the announcement, and strong hopes of peace are now entertained.

The Vienna Conference was to have been opened on the 5th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and prices were without change since the departure of the Pacific.

Breadstuffs were quiet and without material change. Consols closed at 91¼.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, has arrived at this port, with ten days later news from Europe.

Her advices are to February 27, three days later than her regular day of sailing, but are not of marked importance. The following brief summary embraces all the news of interest.

The War.

The Russians attacked the Turks at Eupatoria on the 10th of February, but were compelled to retire, after a desperate struggle.

There is nothing of the least importance from Sebastopol.

The British Cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, had resigned their positions in the British Cabinet, owing to the passage of Mr. Roebuck's motion of inquiry into the management of the war by Parliament.

Riots in England.

Great riots had occurred in London and Liverpool, and there was much distress throughout Great Britain, owing to the severity of the winter.

Details of the News by the Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The resignation of Messrs. Graham, Gladstone and Herbert is reported to have been caused by squabbles in the Cabinet. Lord Palmerston had great difficulty in filling the vacancies. Lord John Russell has accepted the Colonial Secretaryship. Members of the Government appear confident that the present negotiations will lead to an honorable peace.

Louis Napoleon seems determined to go to the Crimea, and England and Austria are endeavoring to dissuade him therefrom.

It is reported that Russia has declared war against Sardinia.

In the affair at Eupatoria the Russian and Turkish forces were about equal. The Turks were protected by the fire of the English ships, and after four hours fighting, the Russians retired. The Turks did not pursue them.

At Sebastopol the weather was moderating, and the condition of the troops improving. It was believed that the assault would soon be made.

Lord Lucan was recalled from his command in the Crimea, on account of differences with Lord Raglan.

The new Baltic fleet is to consist of one hundred ships, carrying 2300 guns.

Destitution in England had reached a frightful point.

The riot at Liverpool lasted two or three days.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

Know-Nothingism and Methodism.

The Southern and the Richmond Advocates are out in able editorials, defending the Methodist Church from any implication, pro. or con., in which there is an effort to involve it with the Know-Nothings. The politicians, who are pulling at that string, had better let it go.

We hope our contemporaries may be more fortunate than we have been in the candor of those journalists they reply to. We had a right to expect of the Louisiana Courier, to whom unjust, injurious and unfounded charge we, a fortnight ago, made a respectful but decisive reply, that it would make the *amende honorable*. This it has not done.

Instead of a prompt apology and unequivocal retraction of its publication that two days out of a session of four were taken up by the late Mississippi Conference in "initiating circuit riders into the new order," the conductors of that journal profess to be "extremely gratified at this (our) assurance from so respectable a quarter," and in the same sentence assert that their information, upon which the slanderous charge was published, "was obtained from sources as respectable as any in this or any other State." So the readers of the Courier are left in doubt whether the charge is true or untrue.

Is this candor? Is it justice?

The Synagogue.

This chaste and fine building, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, is being torn down, to give place to stores, one of which has already been rented at $15,000 per annum. Commerce is king.

The Jewish Church will build in less costly and noisy ground.

This was the first Protestant Episcopal Church in New Orleans. On the removal of the congregation lower down on Canal street, it was bought by Judah Touro, and by him donated to the Jewish Church.

Mr. Touro had a *penchant* for the temples of Christians. The First Presbyterian Church was bought by him, also, and the First Baptist. When sold, he stood ready to buy.

A GREAT WORK.—We publish such items as this to encourage Christians and stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance that this is the dispensation of the Spirit. Great works may be expected and must take place before the KINGDOM comes.

"The Reverend Wm. Stevenson, writing to the Western Christian Advocate, from Paris, Ill., gives an account of a revival in progress in the M. E. Church in that place. He says: 'Among the number converted are nineteen entire families, none of whom were religious at the commencement of the meeting. Among the accessions are fifty-seven young men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. If faithful, there is no estimating the amount of good these young men may accomplish.'"

OUR FOREIGN NEWS.—Says a reader, "I get more correct and satisfactory accounts of foreign matters in the Advocate than any other of my papers." The vastness and profound moral and social significance of events now transpiring in the Old World as well as the New, justify our patrons in expecting to be kept posted up, and this we endeavor to do as far as possible.

SALARIES.—We have seen a striking table of calculations, made for the longitude and latitude of various churches, going to show that the ministry was paying the cost of public worship. We clip an extract:

"The average claims of preachers belonging to the Kentucky Conference for the year 1854 were $402, and the average receipts $312. The highest salary paid any one preacher was $1,200, and the lowest $60.

REVIVALS.—The revival department of the Chicago Advocate, of Februnry 21st, shows an accession of 1,050 members; the Northern Advocate, of same date, about 200; the Christian Advocate and Journal, near 700; and the Pittsburg Advocate, over 300.

MOUNT ZION CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Rev. G. Hawkins, pastor, writes:

"We have just held our first quarterly meeting for this circuit. We have had a good meeting for this season of the year. The members all alive. Many penitents at the altar of prayer. Four conversions, five accessions, and great seriousness throughout the congregation.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS are prospering in Texas. They are manifesting much interest in ministerial education, and sustain a paper at Huntsville. A Presbytery of the New School was organized in Crockett on the 20th of December last.

X. Y. Z.—Our English correspondence was received too late for publication this week.

FOR THE MINISTRY.—Nine beneficiaries of the Young Men's Aid Society of the Virginia Conference are pursuing their studies for the ministry at Randolph Macon College, Va.

Going and Returning.

President's Election—Faculty—Friends—Capital of the State—Asylum for the Blind—Review of Louisiana Educational Enterprise—Failures—Cost—Present Statistics—New Cemetery—Vandalism—Last night of a Legislature.

A called meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and visitors of Centenary College, Tuesday finds us in Baton Rouge, which is all astir with the expiring activities of the Legislature. As a rival in size and appearance to the Capitol, the Asylum for Mutes and Blind rises up, situated a quarter of a mile below and a little further back from the River. A centre building and wings, now ready for roofing. The Legislature granted an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for finishing it. Around the State House a rail fence is being put up, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. Singular time to be expending money for that purpose, when a vote is again to be taken on the location of the State House. Restless people, ours are. A few years ago it was moved. The foolish jealousy between city and country plays a see-saw.

Our friend Cronshaw brings us, in company with the Presiding Elder of the District, on our way. He lives on the capitoline suburbs; house built on broad acres, shaded and swarded round with refreshing coolness, and large enough to meet the demands even of his generous hospitality. Meet here with Rev. T. H. Foster, the pastor of the Methodist Church, and glad to find him installed in his place and the hearts of the good people. Sitting in the galleries of the Legislature, hear an act passed to pay him and three co-officiating clergy $150 each for chaplain services.

Centenary College has for some time been without a President. From the number of students in attendance it seems the professors were doing well, without a head. In the college proper, over a hundred; all departments included, two hundred students. Some eighteen members of Joint Board present on Wednesday, 14th March. Dr. Winans, President; Rev. W. H. Watkins, Secretary. The college faculty was finally completed with unanimity, and stands thus:

Rev. J. C. MILLER, President.

A. R. Holcombe, Professor Greek Language and Literature.

G. H. Wiley, Professor of Latin.

Rev. W. H. Scales, Professor of Mathematics.

Dr. T. Jones, Professor of Natural Science and Philosophy.

Rev. A. G. Miller, Principal of Preparatory Department.

The preparations for completing the college buildings go on, and by commencement, in July next, we expect to see the corner stone of the centre building laid. The funds already in hand amount to $12,000. The Legislature lately made an appropriation of $10 000 for this purpose, on condition that the college educate, free of tuition fees, three indigent students from each Congressional District, said students to be nominated by the Governor, and not more than twelve to be in the college at any one time.

This judicious appropriation and the results of the meeting of the Joint Board on the 14th inst. will give increased confidence to the country in the success of this institution. The report of Judge Carrigan, Superintendent of Public Schools, accords to Centenary College a high place in usefulness and success among the institutions of this State.

Louisiana has held a liberal but not always judicious policy towards the higher academic institutions. She has spent almost fabulous sums on colleges that now are not. Not one, but many trials has she made. In his message of 1839, Gov. Roman thus brings the subject to the notice of the Louisiana Legislature:

"I have often urged a reform of our existing system of public education, and I think it necessary to do so again. The intelligence of the people is the basis upon which rests the stability of our institutions; it is the only support upon which we can rely to maintain the supremacy of the laws. If despotic governments find sometimes an advantage in checking the diffusions of light, it is always the first of a popular one to afford to all the citizens the means of becoming acquainted with their rights, and of acquiring that degree of knowledge indispensably necessary for the performance of the public functions which may devolve upon them.

The Legislature of Louisiana has shown itself fully sensible of this truth; for there is not a State in the Union in which such liberal provisions have been made to bring instruction home to the people.

The State of New York in 1838, appropriated $110,000 for the support of its primary schools.

Louisiana, in the same year, devoted $115,382 to purposes of public education. But in New York 528,913 children profited by the bounty of the State; while here we cannot obtain complete returns showing the condition of the schools!"

The main baulk has been a want of proper supervision, uninterfered with by party fluctuations. The able report, just printed, of the State Superintendent of Public Education, reviews the whole system from the beginning, and brings us to this conclusion.

The College of Orleans was first established. After a lingering existence of ten years from the date of its organization, the college was abolished, and the moneys heretofore appropriated to that institution were apportioned to the Louisiana College, established at Jackson, 1825, and the Poydras Female Asylum.

The College of Rapides was established in 1820, and considerable sums were annually appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings and for its support. No report is on record relative to its proceedings. The moles and bats have possession, we presume.

In 1831, Gov. Roman said:

"Twelve years have passed since the enactment of our first law on public schools. Such a lapse of time is undoubtedly long enough to enable us to judge of the result of the present system. It has had a fair trial. From the books of the Treasurer it appears that $354 012 57, since 1818, have been appropriated and paid out of the public funds for the use of schools, and it is doubtful whether 354 indigent children have derived from those schools the advantages which the Legislature wished to extend to that class throughout the State. It is useless to add anything to show that this system is bad, and ought to be abandoned. It is, however, calculated that four hundred young Louisianians are now receiving their education either in the colleges of the other States of the Union or of Europe, and the sums annually taken out of the State for their education cannot be estimated at less than a hundred thousand dollars. Part of their youth is spent far from the fostering care of their friends and parents; they return completely strangers to our manners, our customs, and above all, to our climate; whilst the same money expended in Louisiana would produce the same advantage, without any of the evil consequences. The Legislature that shall be enabled to change such a state of things may well flatter themselves of having merited the applause of their constituents."

From the year 1835 to 1840 there was great enthusiasm manifested in favor of the establishment of colleges and academies, to which liberal appropriations were granted, the primary school being in a measure lost sight of. Jefferson College, in St. James' parish, was added to the list. It shows finely to the traveler on the river.

During a few years the State colleges were in a flourishing condition, and the most encouraging reports were received, both from the trustees and the legislative committees who were yearly appointed to examine them.

In a report dated 5th March, 1841, it is stated that the following appropriations were made to the colleges of the State up to the 31st December, 1840:

To the College of Louisiana	$217 878 57
To the College of Jefferson	188 917 74
" Franklin	62 415 00
" Baton Rouge	12 000 00

The College of Louisiana has an annual appropriation of..... 20,000 00

The College of Jefferson has an annual appropriation of..... 15,000 00

The College of Baton Rouge has an annual appropriation of..... 3,000 00

At the College of Baton Rouge there are 4 professors and 50 students.

At that of Louisiana, there are 5 professors and 78 students.

At that of Jefferson, there are 9 professors and 238 students.

At that of Franklin, there are 3 professors and 61 students.

In 1842, the treasury of the State being embarrassed, it was recommended to withhold the annual appropriations. They were gradually withdrawn, and the colleges ceased operations. They ought by that time to have been on a self-sustaining basis. The Jefferson was the last to let go the State teat. In 1845 it received its last appropriation, fell off and died. The others had died before it. Nothing was left, after all these hopes and expenditures, but bare walls. The chairman of the Committee on Education, speaking of them in 1845, reciting their inglorious career, adds:

"To none of these institutions would your committee recommend any further appropriation. Their failure to attain the objects the State had in view in their establishment and liberal endowment has proven most clearly the impracticability of succeeding with colleges as State institutions."

By such a small appropriation as this ten thousand dollars to Centenary, the State furthers the interest of education more than she has done with hundreds and thousands otherwise expended.

This is the summing up in dollars. We condense from the report:

"The Secretary of State, in his report for 1845, stated that from 1812 to 1843 there had been paid by the State Treasury for city and parish schools, $358,771 99, and for academies and colleges, $781,406 26, making together, $1,540,178 25. The amount paid for the support of free public schools, from 1st April, 1843, to 1st April, 1845, was $45,115 30. The amount paid out by the Treasurer in 1846 was $23,292 34; for 1847-8, $40,000."

The appropriations since the commencement of the present system of public education have been as follows:

Year.	Amount.
1849	$250,000
1850	250,000
1851	240,000
1852	240,000
1853	250,000
1854	300,000
Total	$1,520,000

Total amount of appropriations for public education, from 1811 up to March 31, 1855..... $2,168,885 72

The present state of public schools is thus presented:

"Complete returns have been received from the parish assessors, from which it appears the total number of white youth in the State between the ages of six and sixteen years, is 62,682. The total number of children attending school during the year is 24,000, to which must be added 12,000, attending the public schools of the city of New Orleans, making a total of 36 000 children attending the public schools in this State."

The average price of tuition per scholar, per annum, is nine dollars.

If our readers will excuse the heaviness and dryness of these items, on account of their usefulness, and find out the true causes of these failures, and perfect a plan, we will pass on to other things. Rev. L. Campbell, the agent, will bring these facts before them to good purpose.

Returning to Baton Rouge, the cemetery attracts attention. Now yet; a marble or granite shaft rising only here and there. Not a tree or shrub growing—naked and bald; ground covered with stumps; adjoining is a forest of magnolias and other fine trees. Why did they not spare the noble aborigines? It will take a generation to raise up their like. Wise cemetery commissioners, to be sure! They remind us of Paddy, who was employed by a gentleman to trim the trees of his choice orchard. "Have you finished?" was the question at dinner time. "No, but I divided out them all even, and would trim them in the afternoon!

Thursday night the Legislature adjourned, as nothing was expected. From the gallery we see singular pranks for the assembled wisdom. Republicanism is run down at the heels. The session is closing, and gentlemen let themselves out.

The Speaker of the House is signing bills. A member in the chair. House waiting for Senate business and Governor's message. Members pelting each other, first with balls of paper, then heavy pamphlets, knocking over candles and inkstands. The page, smirking, hands up a paper to the clerk. Clerk bawls out, "Resolved, that the gentleman from Livingston be requested to express his views on matters and things in general." Roars of laughter. The chairman (a gentleman on a crutch happens to be "the gentleman from Livingston") says if they intend to insult him, he will leave the chair.

A few quiet members, in the outskirts, are writing at their desks; the mass walking, hallooing, whistling, smoking; paper balls flying particularly thick at heads crying, "Mr. Speaker!"

"Message from the Governor—Senate." Slight lull. Another chairman. At it again. A Jewish looking gentleman called; mounts the clerk's desk—sings; encored; sings again. Another vociferation brings out another amateur, who sings "Widow Machree." The gentleman from Jerusalem reappears; sings a solo, and the honorable members the chorus.

A new fun maker appears. "The gentleman from New Orleans," who is in the chair, raps the hammer on his head. He rubs it and wrys. Shouts of laughter. "Bring a fiddle," cries the hummerboard. He is the "gentleman from St. Landry." A fiddle is brought; "the gentleman from Plaquemine," steps forth with the confidence of a Paganini, at the call of the House, and takes hold of that dignified instrument, pulls off his coat, strips down his collar, and the ceremony seems instinct with life. Out jumps "the gentleman from ———," coat off, and does the Sambo, in a real breakdown; the "wisdom" assembled close around and cheer uproariously. It is 9½ o'clock, and we leave, of opinion that the "assembled wisdom of the State" was a very lively assembly just before adjournment.

The ayes and noes were taken with a perfect yell. As well try to hear the falling of a single drop of the cataract of Niagara, as the speech of any legislator. One, a small gentleman, from New Orleans, took his own way to catch the Speaker's ear by catching his eye. Mounting a chair, with an accompanying gesticulation, he bawled, "Mr. Speaker! Mister Speaker! M-i-s-t-e-r Speakuh!" Paper pellets, pamphlets, reports, storm his bald head, but he maintains his position—on the chair. A tall, intellectual looking gentleman, (some fun in him,) walks up to him. Slam! comes down on the bald pate of tall gentleman—a big pamphlet. House splits its sides. "Hit him again!"

We feel bound to say of the breakdown dance that it was well done—done to the music! The "Widow Machree" was well sung. The "Star Spangled Banner" chorus hardly got well under way before it was interrupted by a messenger from the Senate. It bid fair to swell to magnificent proportions.

We never saw a legislature upon the eve of adjournment before. Though called the "Lower House," some of its members were pretty "high." "From Muine to Louisiana" there is a distance.

We would not, of course, be understood as disapproving the good humor prevailing. The prospect of return to home and families and winding up the toils of a session, must be cheering. And—

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

The rowdyism—for by that name we must call it—shocked our every idea of legislative dignity and propriety. Looking on the scene, we could not down at bidding the horrid suggestion, "our Government is yet an experiment."

We left sympathizing with those members who would not join and could not suppress these Saturnalia. Passing by the Senate Chamber, we found an earnest and grave assembly. The manner in which laws are made here, would help one to respect as well as obey them.

Dr. Achilli.

From late accounts, this neophyte Protestant turns out a scurvy fellow. He is nearer Swedenborgian than anything else, and this is the best that we learn of him. By the time Romanism has passed a man through a course as thorough as Achilli's was, there is not left much foundation of character to build a reformation on.

The St. Louis Watchman, 8th inst., says:

"This somewhat noted gentleman lectured in our city on Sabbath afternoon last, to an audience of from two to three hundred. He has so much of the foreign accent as to make it difficult to follow him. We could understand enough however to satisfy us thoroughly that he is 'on the wrong track.' His 'beautiful tree,' 'new (Jerusalem) church,' 'the youngest of the family,' and therefore, as he thinks, worthy to be 'cherished by all,' is of quite too modern growth altogether too young, to suit the lovers of old fashioned, primitive Christianity.

"We understand, on good authority, that the Doctor has translated two of Swedenborg's works for the edification of the 'new church' in Italy. The poor man has also made the discovery that 'Evangelical Protestantism' is full as bad as Romanism."

Assurance Extraordinary.

Should not the multitude of words be answered; and should a man full of talk be justified? Is the interrogatory our correspondent "Zophar" puts in a communication of facts that we should be slow to believe but for the good authority avouching them. Moreover, we have been obliged to believe some hard things of the same sort.

The Bishop of a Diocese not far off, and given to proselyting and anabaptism, entered our correspondent's "work," and in conversation with a lady, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asked if she had ever been baptized. She had. By whom? A Methodist minister. His deep regret was expressed. He hoped to have had the satisfaction of baptizing her himself; and added, "I would rather have my right arm severed from my body than to be baptized or receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at such hands." The last our informant heard of this successor of Paul (who was sent to preach the Gospel, rather than baptize) he was beating up candidates for baptism among Methodist families.

Surely he is not aware of the enlightenment and spirit of this age. We advise that he seek out those dark corners where the people believe Gen. Jackson still alive and vote for him at the elections. There he may pass off his ecclesiastical brass and bogus.

The intelligence of Southern people is much overrated if such assurance can be played off. They are not so *Green* as that. We wish these gentlemen could learn something from the wiser ones who have honored their own titles.

"I am fully satisfied," says Bishop Hoadly, "that till a consummate stupidity can be happily established, and universally spread over the land, there is nothing that tends so much to destroy all due respect to the clergy as the demand of more than can be due to them; and nothing has so effectually thrown contempt upon a regular succession of the ministry as the calling no succession regular but what was uninterrupted, and the making the eternal salvation of Christians to depend upon that uninterrupted succession of which the most learned must have the least assurance, and the unlearned can have no notion but through ignorance and credulity."

The Sunday School Fruits.

The agents, Carlton & Phillips, have favored us with the annual report of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church.

The report for 1854 is full of encouragement to the friends of Sunday schools. It exhibits an aggregate of 9,908 schools, containing 553,065 scholars, under the care of 107,649 officers and teachers. This is an increase of 470 schools, 28,057 scholars, and 1,917 officers and teachers over the returns of 1853. The increase in the number of communicants in the Church, last year, was 20,732. So that for nearly every new member received in the Church a new scholar was added to the Sunday schools.

The number of conversions in the schools during 1854 is set down at 17,494. An increase of 578 over the returns of 1853. What a delightful fact this is! More than 17,000 children and youth led to Christ in one year, by the instrumentality of Sunday school labors. Assuredly, if the Sunday school institution is insignificant in its details, it is more than magnificent in its results. It creates a multitude of tiny springs, whose waters flowing together pour a mighty, unceasing tide of health, youth and vitality into the Church. The man who despises it must be either ignorant of its real importance, or wanting in true regard for the prosperity of the Church.

The income of the Union was $9,935; an increase of only $351 over the preceding year.

An English Lady in Germany.

An English lady resident at Coblentz, one day wished to order of her German servant (who did not understand English) a boiled fowl for dinner. Grettel was summoned, and the experiment began. It was one of the lady's fancies that the less liar words resembled her native tongue the more it must be like the German. So her first attempt was to tell the maid that she wanted a *clucking*, or *cooking*. The maid opened her eyes and mouth, and shook her head. "It's to cook," said the mistress, "to cook, to put in an iron thing, in a pit—pat—pot." "Ish understand risht," said the maid, in her Coblentz patois. "It's a thing to eat," said her mistress, "for dinner—deener—with sauce, sauce—sowses. What on earth am I to do?" exclaimed the lady, in despair, but still making another attempt. "It's a little creature—a bird—a beard—a hen—a bone—a fowl—a fool; it's all covered with feathers—fathers—feeders!" "Hu, ha!" cried the delighted German, at last getting hold of a catchword, "ja, ja! fedders—jah woh!" and away went Grettel, and in half an hour returned triumphantly with a bunch of stationer's quills.

SINGULAR CONVERSION.—A writer in the Glasgow Record gives the following:

"The conversion of ———, a young lady, is very strange as related to me. She, being much honored and favored in gay circles, was waiting one evening on a pair of silk shoes for a soiree and ball to which she had been invited. When the shoes came they were wrapped in a fragment of a missionary magazine, and as the time to go was not yet at hand, it came into her mind, for diversion's sake, to look into the curious paper and see its silly meditations. And the gracious God was near, and so blessed that glance and reading that from that hour she felt no rest till she knew by heart the kind Saviour of men, and by faith had won an interest in him."

Mezzafonti.

HIS WONDERFUL MEMORY.

In distinguished men the thorough awakening and vigorous exertion of the mind has more to do with their eminence than is generally thought. In most men the intellectual energies slumber, or are but half put forth. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Rome, relates some anecdotes of the eminent linguist, Cardinal Mezzafonti, which illustrates this truth. Mezzafonti is able to speak fifty-two languages. The Pope attributes his extraordinary powers in this respect to miraculous aid. A friend of the Cardinal's informed the writer that he took the same view of the case; which, with the circumstances mentioned below, shows that his powers as a linguist did probably receive, when extraordinary exertion was demanded, a remarkable impulse and development.

He states that when he was an obscure priest, in the north of Italy, he was called one day to confess two foreigners condemned for piracy, who were to be executed the next day. On entering their cell he found them unable to understand a word he uttered. Overwhelmed with the thought that the criminals should leave this world without the benefits of religion, he returned to his room, resolved to acquire their language before morning. He accomplished his task, and the next day confessed them in their own tongue. From that time on, he says, he had no difficulty in mastering the most difficult language. The purity of his motive in the first place, he thinks, influenced the Deity to assist him miraculously. A short time since a Swede, who could speak a patois peculiar to a certain province in Sweden, called on him and addressed him in that dialect. Mezzafonti had never heard it before, and seemed very much interested. He invited him to call on him often, which he did, while the conversation invariably turned on this dialect. At length the Swede, calling one day, heard himself, to his amazement, addressed in this difficult patois. He inquired of the Cardinal who had been his master; for he thought, he said, there was no man in Rome who could speak that language but himself. "I have had none but yourself," he replied. "I never forget a word I hear once!"

Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

By proclamation, Gov. Wineton has appointed the 7th of April next to be observed by the people of Alabama as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Ministers are requested to hold services in churches on that day. The Governor's proclamation is based upon the "course of Providence in withholding rain and cutting off communication within our country, as well as in permitting disturbances and conflicts of nations, having a wide spread influence, and affording matter for reflection and prayer for the devout and profound and serious solicitude to the patriotic."

Rev. J. Hutchinson writes us from Columbus, Miss.: "We have given out all idea of a river for this season. Our merchants are waggoning their goods from the head of the railroad, and planters send down their cotton by like conveyance."

Letters from the interior of Alabama speak despondingly and in the same strain.

Eternal Glory.

The term of glory is forever. Even in the short life of man, men who are raised very high in place and popular esteem may, and often do, outlive their own glory. But the glory of God lasteth as long as himself, for he is unchangeable; his throne is forever, and his wrath forever, and, therefore, his glory forever.

Praise—but what wonder is it that the Lord loses the revenue of his praises at the hands of the common, ungodly world, when even his own people fall so far behind it as they usually do? The dead cannot praise him; but that they who are quickened by his Spirit should yet be so surprised with dullness as to this exercise of exalting God, this is very strange.

That soul is most noble which singly and fixedly aims at exalting God, and seeks to have this stamp on all it speaks and does, and all that it desires: All to the greater glory of my God.—*Leighton.*

Wesley's Sermons Wanted.

Rev. W. C. Moreland, from an interior parish of Louisiana, concludes a business letter with the following request. We take pleasure in advising our brethren that the book agents have on hand an excellent edition of Wesley's Sermons. If we only had a depository in New Orleans, they could be furnished. If!—

"Dear brother, excuse the suggestion, but as too few in this section of country have Mr. Wesley's Sermons, a few extracts through the columns of your paper from them on the subject of 'Evil Speaking,' 'Dress,' &c., &c., would no doubt accomplish much for practical religion and Methodism."

New Postage Law.

We copy the following statement in relation to the new Post office regulations from the Washington Union:

"We are requested to call special attention to the law just passed by Congress modifying the rates of postage, &c., particularly to those provisions requiring that all letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the 1st April, 1855, by stamps or otherwise, and that from and after the 1st of January next postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which stamps may not have been placed by the writers, or which may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes.

"From and after the 1st April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States, not exceeding 3,000 miles is three cents, and over 3,000 miles ten cents."

Notices of New Publications.

Through J. C. Morgan's Literary Depot, adjoining the Post Office, we have been furnished, by the publishers, with the new publications following. Morgan keeps them, with a various assortment, on sale.

THE ESS OF CONTROVERSY CONTROVERTED. *A Refutation of Milner's End of Controversy*—By Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. Two vols. 8mo. Stanford & Swords: New York.

Letters addressed to Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore. He is addressed, because of a printed address of his to the Bishops of the P. E. Church in the United States, in which, encouraged by the movement in that direction, he invites them all to read Milner's book, and hasten to transfer themselves to Rome, lest their flocks should go before them. Milner is much relied on by the priesthood, as an instrument for proselyting. His style is popular; besides, he is an adept in historic perversions, and in all these concessions made by English Divines in favor of Romanism.

Bishop Hopkins is garrulous. His work is limited to the vindication of the Church of England and his own. Occupying this distinct ground and narrow, the vindication is not so clear and strong as Protestantism admits of. Yet he rectifies many important sophistries and falsifications. We cannot see any difference in his favor in the question with Rome about "Hear the Church," and the "Scriptures the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice."

STANHOPE BORLEIGH—*The Jesuits in Our Homes.* By Helen Dhu. Stringer & Townsend: New York, 1855.

The author is said to be C. Edwards Lester, late correspondent of the London Times, by which appointment he made notoriety. It is another and ingenious defence of Know-Nothings, in novel. This free land opened an inviting field to the "S. J.," as they sign themselves—Society of Jesus—who in 1848 fled in dismay from the crumbling monarchies of Europe. They survey the seat of future empire with keen and far-seeing eyes, and locate their institutions accordingly. It is only within the last year or two that anything like a general alarm has spread over the American people about the progress of Jesuitism in this country. The late missal of their chief, resident at Rome, instructing them to have nothing to do with politics, but confine themselves to the salvation(!) of souls, does not lessen this alarm. Shallow trick of instruction! Strange, if the salvation of souls, and not political scheming, be their business, that they have to be told of it in the eve of the world, at this late day.

As an *expose* of "Jesuits in our homes," this book is full of authentic information, and quite arousing.

FOLL PROOF OF THE MINISTRY.—By J. N. Norton, A. M., Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Ky. Redfield: New York, 1855.

A "rector" of small but industrious capacity, cowed by the "sects," and anxious to wedge himself in and wedge others out, may find a guide and comforter here. The cause stands some chance now that novels have been taken up as a promoter. Party may thrive and bigotry; but the KINGDOM will never come on such a method.

THE INITIALS.—*A Story of Modern Life.* T. B. Peterson: Philadelphia, 1855.

Scene laid in Germany, as we gather from the jaw-breaking names. Glancing along we gather a few items of life in Germany.

Tribute of Respect.

The Auburn (Ala.) Gazette, 16th inst., records another of the many tributes to the deceased Bishop Capers:

"On Sunday last, according to previous understanding, the Rev. Mr. McCarty, pastor in charge, delivered a funeral discourse commemorative of the noble, godly and useful life, the great services, and the serene and peaceful death of the lamented Bishop. The audience was very large, and the greatest interest was manifested in the exercises of the occasion. The sermon established a parallel between the career of Paul, the apostle, and the good man lately deceased, showing the similarity of their conduct in the honesty of their intentions, the facility with which they yielded to conviction of truths they had once disregarded, the greatness of their personal sacrifices in carrying out their designs, the unwavering zeal with which they pursued their calling, their catholicity, their missionary spirit, their steadfast faith, their indomitable energy, their successful ministry, and their triumphant death."

DEATH OF A WESLEYAN MINISTER, AGED 108.—Rev. G. Fletcher, who has recently died, was born on the 2d of February, 1747. From six years of age he had been brought up in the tenets of Wesleyanism, and remained a faithful member of that body until his decease, which took place on the 2d ult. He spent eighty-three years of his life in active pursuits; he was twenty-one years a farmer, twenty-six years he served his sovereign in the army, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and followed Abercrombie into Egypt, where he gained the esteem and respect of his officers. An excellent portrait was painted of Mr. Fletcher when in the 107th year of his age.

The Tercentenary of the martyrdom of Joe. Rogers was celebrated in London on the 4th ult., by sermons in St. Paul's Cathedral and several other churches. It is proposed to erect some memorial to the martyrs, whether monument or church, is a doubt.

Four members of the North Congregational Church, in Springfield, Mass., including one of the deacons, were excommunicated for having embraced the heresies of Spiritualism.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Writes a brother to me: "It is almost provoking that so read eloquent and commendatory notices of the work, (the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review,) but got no review." Do have it 'put through at once.'"

Now, may be some other brethren, who became now subscribers for the Quarterly at Conference, have not received it, and are getting "almost provoked" about it, and are blaming me for it. To all such I would say, keep cool, and do as I advertised you before Conference adjourned: Write on yourself to Richmond, Va., and it will be "put through at once," as I have received information from L. M. Leo that your names are there. Take due notice hereof, and govern yourself accordingly." J. A. CLEMENT.

Agent Methodist Conferences.

Marriages.

MARRIED—On the 8th inst, by Rev. J. B. Baker, Dr. BENJAMIN H. MOSS to Miss ELEANOR K. PRICE, daughter of Mr. T. K. Price, all of this city.

MARRIED—In Texas, on the 8th March, by Rev. James D. McLeod, Miss MARIA C. Thompson, to the Rev. W. G. FOOTE, all of Richmond.

MARRIED—On the 8th instant, in the parish of Carroll, La., by the Rev. R. J. Harp, Mr. NEWAT J. DREW, to Miss SARAH A. BARNEY, all of the aforesaid parish and State.

MARRIED—On the 1st March, by Rev. Wm. Shea, WALTER S. CLARK, Esq., to Mrs. MARTHA A. WOOD, all of Columbus, Ga.

MARRIED—On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of Major James Phillips, by Rev. Lewis Dowdell, Col. WILEY J. HARRIS, of Cuthco, to VIRGINIA Z. PHILLIPS.

MARRIED—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. W. Laney, Miss ELLEN J., daughter of Jas. Mellis, Esq., to Mr. T. H. BENNETT.

MARRIED—On the 19th instant, by Rev. N. Melyoire, RICHARD BIEN, jr., to Miss Anna T. RICE, all of this city.

Deaths.

DIED—In Santa Rosa county, Fa., December 23, 1854, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCMILLAN, wife of Hon. Neil McMillan, in the 58th year of her age. The deceased was born in Richmond county, N. C., on the 22d of February, 1797, of religious parents, Edward and Margaret Wilkinson. She united herself in early life with the Presbyterian Church, and lived a faithful member of that Church until emigrated with her husband in 1830 to Florida, where she died.

Her coming to Florida, her opportunities of hearing Presbyterian preaching were not favorable, and not feeling willing to live out of the pale of the Church of Christ, she united with the M. E. Church, and lived a useful member to the time of her death. Although her afflictions were great, she bore them with calm resignation, looking to Jesus as her support, and feeling that through his blood she could be saved. The Gospel ministers ever found a welcome in her house, and it was truly her greatest pleasure to entertain them.

While surrounded by her family and some other numerous friends to console her, the messenger of death came.

"Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in Heaven we hope to greet thee,
Where no parting tear is shed.

DUNCAN.

COTTON.—Though the receipts of this article continue to fall off from day to day, we are gratified to observe that the arrivals of boats Tuesday on the Ohio river and Upper Mississippi were sufficient to create a good state of activity and business on the levee. Seven steamboats from above Memphis arrived during the day; these, with the coast boats, caused the increase of receipts which has so long been expected. There came to hand yesterday of cotton, up to 6 o'clock P. M., by the Peter Tellon, 1309 bales; by the Oceana, 862 bales; by the T. P. Sellers, 876 bales; by the Carrier, from Memphis, 272 bales; by the Laurel Hill, from Island Sara, 74 bales; by the Capitol, from Island Sara, 81; by the Rapides, from Alexandria, 118 bales; by the Elephant, 12 bales—in all 3943 bales cotton. Sugar 463 hogsheads and 200 barrels. Of molasses 1251 barrels and one half barrels.

The Nassau Hall, at Princeton, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th inst., together with the books, clothing, and furniture of the students. The gallery of pictures, however, a choice and valuable collection, was rescued. The loss is estimated at one thousand dollars, on which there is insurance of three thousand. Nassau Hall as called in honor of the House of Orange, formed the principal building of the College of New Jersey or Princeton College, founded in 1748, an institution that has maintained the highest rank among seats of learning, and between which and Yale and Harvard colleges there has existed a generous emulation that has never been popular with the South, and numbered among its graduates Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun and a host of others who have shone conspicuously in the department of intellectual effort.

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AT NASHVILLE.—On the night of the 12th inst., a tremendous hurricane occurred at Nashville, blowing down and uncovering houses and doing damage to property in various ways. The State Capitol, one of the finest buildings in the South, although was first struck by lightning and then unroofed by the wind, sustaining damage to the amount of $50,000. The First Presbyterian Church was also much injured. Across the river the gale was so violent, it is said that a buggy was blown three hundred yards.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending Saturday evening:

Admissions	174
Discharges	157
Deaths	27
Remaining	504

ARTESIAN WELL.—Three hundred and thirty-four feet. Sand and shells, as usual. Operations retarded for a piece of iron broken off from the bottom of the pipe. Mr. Reed back, in good health.

OBITUARY.—The total interments in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning were 174. This we believe is the smallest weekly mortality of the season.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Kern River Excitement, etc.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Henry Churchill, arrived from San Juan on Sunday morning with dates from San Francisco to the 6th inst., two days later than previously received. The Prometheus left New Orleans March 1st and arrived at San Juan on the 7th. Her passengers left with those of the Northern Light, from New York, early the next morning, for the Pacific. The Prometheus was delayed at San Juan until Sunday, 11th, awaiting the arrival of the Panamian steamship Isaac Sam, which had been detained two days in San Francisco, leaving that port on the 26th inst., instead of the 24th, her regular day. The Northern Light left San Juan for New York on the same day as the Prometheus, with two hundred passengers and $2,000,000 on board.

The U. S. steamship Fulton, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at San Juan on the 5th and left again for Kingston on the 6th. She is in search of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, which is now generally believed to have been swallowed up in the gale of September, and that no one of her noble crew remains to tell of her melancholy fate. We have nothing in saying that nowhere could be found a more neat and staunch ship, a more gentlemanly and accomplished set of officers, or a more hale and hearty crew. H. B. M. steamship Devastation arrived on the 5th; this with the Held Eastern States, were the only vessels in the harbor when the Prometheus left.

In the interior "the tables have turned" with the Pastuzo parties. Chiriqui's prospects are somewhat brighter than one month ago, when, it will be recollected, he was penned in within the city of Granada by the Revolutionists. Since then he has made successful sallies upon Chontales and driven him back, and to turn has become the scourge of the revolutionary party. And, I believe, the head of Lake is almost possession of all the Southern Departments of the State. Chamorro's health, though, is rapidly failing him, and on this and on foreign assistance only can Castillo's party build their hopes. Many skirmishes or battles are reported to have taken place among these troops. Their contests have been more sanguinary than usual. Their troops have been more than decimated since this fratricidal war commenced. Several Americans taken in arms in the Castillon party have had their throats cut. Everything is quiet at Greytown. The Isthmus is perfectly healthy. The facilities for crossing is now unsurpassed both for comfort and speed. The land transit can be easily made in one hour and a half, and the river is in the best navigable order. Annexed is a list of passengers:

Mr Preston, lady and child; T S Allen, Butler Ives, J A Razer, S G Perier, lady and four children; S Hughes, D A Booker, O G Ford, Alex Fleck, Wm Elder, F Ewing, Wm Gilbert, John S Prime, W S Smith, O P Hill, J S Barker, Ke Brickell, J S Cottrill, W A Erwin, Penegee, Mr Abrahams, W Hinches, W Swarbiger, Benj Closs, C Gilchrist, W J Kimber, Samuel Gain, Alex Burnett, A Mellorida, John Acy, Robt Finley, F B Shaner, J Nephtaligo, S S Myers, W Gaultney, S Tattnall, Jas Sharey, David Woods, Adams & Co's messenger, M N Anthony, S N Davidson, E Bacon, Mr Stephens, Wm Donahue, Geddy J N White, F Reathbuster, J Tr able, N C Johnson. Three Jills, and others in the steerage.

On the 16th the Senatorial Convention adjourned sine die, by a vote of 13 to 44. Those voting in the minority were principally the friends of Dr. Irwin and the majority comprised Whigs and various factions of the Democracy.

On the morning of the 18th, the St. Charles Hotel and Hillman's Hotel, in Unicity, were destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000. In Nevada sixteen houses were burned on Nov. 16th; and in Stockton, twenty-five houses were destroyed by fire on the 21st.

The Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington was celebrated in San Francisco by a general turnout of the Fire Department, and by appropriate ceremonies in the Metropolitan Theater.

The Native Californians have held several meetings in San Francisco, for the purpose of taking steps to emigrate to Sonora.

The Alta California of the 26th has the following:

The great feature of the day since the sailing of the last steamer is the failure of the several banking houses, which the news by the arrival of Page, Bacon & Co. at St. Louis, has rendered inevitable. Since then the run commenced at once on Page Bacon & Co., which was kept up all the day, and over; commencing with a run from the bank. Other banking houses, and brokers apparently were having their run, during the day of the 22d, when there was no specie paid at the usual hour, and shortly after hundreds were sent off over town, announcing that they must suspend. From this time forth no specie was paid out during all that day. All their paper was redeemed at less than $1,000 each, and those desiring specie were obliged to call at the counter. Many persons who were refused specie on Monday, returned on Tuesday, when after a rough passage of three hours, were successful, with freight and passengers from New York and passengers from Havana.

Business to Havana is very dull. Militia are embodied in all parts of the city armed and equipped. As we left the wharves were filled with spectators to witness the departure of the United States and see it fired from in the usual manner.

Latest important news was the decision of the Military Tribunal in the case of Lino Cadalgo and Pinel, which was death for the three.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The Jackson (Miss.) Mercury, in an article on Mississippi railroad matters, says:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern is seriously embarrassed for present means, and appeals earnestly to our people for aid. The grading of the first section will very soon be completed, and the iron on it can be obtained, twenty-five miles north of the city, in a few months. The section of road as Canton, and it is to be finished by the 1st of January next. The bridging is progressing rapidly, and the cars will be running over the road next month. We must insist on the importance of pushing the road to Jackson, Miss. Jackson, Miss., is the capital of the State, and the seat of the Supreme Court. Besides, Madison county is the richest county in the State. Hinds county is next in wealth. Both these counties are interested in the completion of the road to Jackson. Let the people of Madison, Hinds, Rankin, Simpson and all the counties interested in the completion of the road to Jackson, come forward promptly and liberally, and the road will be finished to Jackson in a few months. Let the people of Jackson, Canton, Madison, Hinds, Rankin, Simpson and all the counties interested in the completion of the road to Jackson, come forward promptly and liberally, and the road will be finished to Jackson in a few months. Let the people of Jackson, Canton, Madison, Hinds, Rankin, Simpson and all the counties interested in the completion of the road to Jackson, come forward promptly and liberally, and the road will be finished to Jackson in a few months.

Had murdered seven Indians because they would not consent to the prostitution of their squaws.

FROM KERN RIVER.—The news from Kern river is of an exciting character. The accounts from the newly discovered diggings represent the miners as doing remarkably well, some say averaging $10 to $20 per day. The steamer receiving last from Francisco for San Diego is the nearest point of disembarkation for the miners were crowded with passengers.

The Southern Californian, of the 24th, published at Los Angeles, says:

We are constantly receiving the most flattering accounts from the locality and of the importance and richness of the diggings of Kern and tributaries. The large number of people who have flocked to those mines have discovered themselves over this section of country, and are also spending the numerous gorges and ravines in the different ranges of mountains, developing every stop diggings that pay from ten to fifty cents a pan.

The richest localities found thus far, are built up in the mountain gulches, where the snow of present makes it very difficult to work. Parties have already located the most rich claims, and are awaiting the first thaw of warm weather to commence their operations.

Although we still speak of Kern River mines as owing to the yielding region, but comparatively few persons are now straggling up; the country south and east has been discovered to be far richer. We may safely say that there are thousands scattered over these hills, and the gold is found wherever they prospect and we have no doubt but that others will be opened in the mountains bordering our valley, vieing in richness with any in the State.

We have seen a letter from L. T. Hereford, Esq., to B. D. Wilson, dated at the mines the 12th inst., in which he says that the miners are flocking from two to twenty strong to join. Parties having claims up in the gulches are doing much better still.

Notwithstanding the immense number that have gone to the mines already for the great pleasure of the gold region that they immediately become lost in the mountains, and one would hardly be aware of its great numbers, were he not to pass over the road and witness the throng of pack animals and teams that are hourly flocking to the land of hope.

The same paper has the following:

We have seen a quantity of gold taken out of the hills in the vicinity of San Fernando by Mr Hunt; he took the dirt from a hill and a pail of water for the purpose of washing it.

Gold has been found out near the Mission of San Gabriel, from all parties are said to be working up in the canons, and are keeping their whereabouts a profound secret.

Mining operations are still going on up the San Gabriel river, and the parties at work are doing well.

NEW DISUNION SCHEME.—The correspondents of the New York Herald appear to be all alike in the matter of getting up long-bow stories. The latest thing of this sort is furnished by a correspondent at San Francisco, whom over the signature of "Patriot," writes as follows:

I hasten to lay before you, in advance of all published accounts which is now of exciting, under profound secrecy, nothing is generally supposed, I can assert it reliable and from official citizens. I have no hesitation to commend, but prior to the plan, as the case seem, revealed to me without any injunction of secrecy or restraint.

A new republic is to be formed consisting at first of ten States three to be completed by the present Indian of the State of California, three of Oregon, three of Utah and New Mexico. The [illegible] to be called the government, similar to yours. The Atlantic cities. The great railroad is to be abandoned, and every obstacle thrown in the way of Pacific railroad, and the basement that need for stabling. It was afterwards regained by the American soldiery, and during the struggles a cannon ball from the American ranks passed through the walls and destroyed a very gratified King the spell, which adorned the chapel, but the frame, which was uninjured, was subsequently filled with a full length portrait of Washington, painted by the elder Peale. It is said that Washington, after the battle, made the Quakers a present of fifty guineas to repair the damage sustained by the fire of his troops, and this sum they expended in procuring his portrait, which, among other relics of the chapel, was saved.

LATER FROM CUBA.

The Mobile Register of Thursday last contains the following memoranda from the purser of the steamship United States, which was [illegible] at that city on the previous day from New York, via Havana:

Had a pleasant run of five days to Havana, where we found everything in a state of excitement, more particularly regarding the filibusters, from the reports that have been freely circulated against Lopez, charging her as a filibuster, and in fact, the Admiral ship of the expedition. The Government seemed anxiously awaiting our arrival, and immediately dispatched officers from the custom house to examine her in every part, and also kept her closely guarded by placing officers on board in different stations during our stay in port.

The captain at once proceeded to pay his respect to the Captain-General of Cuba, and after a conversation with him, assured him that she was everything but what they took her to be, and offered him the noble ship of war as a protection to the Queen of the Antilles, which proposal may be accepted on his return to Havana, that he'll our ex Daily Post, and Mr. Berg, the house keeper and agent of Mr. Wm. Chealy, left the new mail of Mr John Lown with great fodder, and other provisions has been destroyed. How many more, it is impossible to tell, as the fire completely encircles the village and was with great difficulty kept from destroying our little town.

P. S.—3 o'clock.—While I write, the fire is still raging, and threatens our village. Had only known but we may all be burnt out to-night, as the wind continues very high, and we are completely surrounded by fire.

All that was said beforehand concerning that Dr. Ed. Ray's house burnt and [illegible] about six miles from this place, together with all the houses and barns in his neighborhood, say six to ten miles around have been destroyed.

The Columbia (South Carolinian) of Monday, the 12th, has the following further particulars:

The wind on Friday was blowing from the southwest in perfect gale. Unfortunately the sparks were on fire in several localities and much destruction of property has taken place.

We regret to hear that Col. J. Chappell lost a negro woman who was battling with the fiery element she was burned accidently as to cause her death. We also learn that Mr Wright Dibley had a negro child burned. The destruction of property in that quarter was considerable.

From the Charlotte Railroad we learn that the fire has done some damage by burning the track, (stringers and cross-ties, engine wood and timber,) but the loss is not as great as was anticipated. All the trains got in on Saturday evening and through the exertions of the management of the road we hope that the regular schedule time on all the trains will recommence on the morning.

From the South Carolina railroad we hear that several car loads of cotton were destroyed, ten of them on the Hamburg branch; a part of the track on that road was also burned.

From all dispositions we hear of an extensive destruction in the way of houses and fences. We doubt if there section of the country has ever been visited by such destruction and conflagration. The forlorn appearance of the country must be a serious loss to the planters and farmers.

The Recorder of Chicago recently sentenced a man named Nelson Bigge to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for having about $30,000 of counterfeit money in his possession. His sentence includes ten days solitary confinement in each year.

The Mormons are about to place a steamboat upon the lake. The boat has already been built, and only waits the machinery which is [illegible] to put into operation.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

BY THE STEAMSHIP PERSEVERANCE.

The steamship Perseverance arrived in Galveston on the 14th inst. We have files of papers to the 15th inst., but [illegible] items.

[illegible] under the lead of Gen. Patrick Henry, [illegible] Navarro, Nueces, of the 13th states that on the night of Friday the 9th, a Mr McFadin, of Brazoria county, was called while in bed by [illegible] and, being armed himself, compelled to [illegible] a [illegible] of the party. Mr McFadin [illegible] and [illegible] the house, when he was fired upon by [illegible] and killed. The murderers [illegible] on the way to the Navasota river. [illegible] pursued on the examination of the [illegible] pursuit and captured. The party [illegible] Mr McFadin's body, and [illegible] the murderers, who on their way to the Navasota river

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

An Artistical Dodge.

A young French artist, just arrived from Italy, related the other evening a curious circumstance which happened to him in Milan. He had been taking lessons in singing for a year, and was about to make his debut, when one morning, a Signor presented himself.

"Desirous to make his debut as a baryton?"

"Yes."

"Does Monsieur retain his French name?"

"No."

"Has Monsieur made choice of the appellation he will assume?"

"No."

"Then I have a little proposition to make to Monsieur." And, upon this, the visitor drew from his pocket several pieces of paper, each of which was labelled with a name. On one was seen Arnoldi; on another Raimondi, on a third Bramanti and on a fourth Alberti.

"Monsieur," said the stranger, "here are names which have a reputation in some degree established. They are all barytones; you will understand I have brought you no other. Arnoldi is well known for his fine voice and figure. Raimondi has much fire and a natural soul. Bramanti is an excellent actor, a handsome man, and vocalizes admirably, and Alberti is already celebrated; he was recalled four times at the last opera."

"Where was that?"

"No ones knows, or can know. Alberti, Bramanti, Raimondi and Arnoldi have never existed. They are myths. It is necessary to embody them. You can be either at your pleasure. I invented them three years since, and have familiarised the public with their names, by proclaiming their success in all sorts of well known operas, but concealing always by skillful circumlocutions the names of the cities which applauded them. I have three newspapers, in which I cultivate the reputations of a dozen tenors, barytones and primadonnas, whose names and rising celebrity the public are, therefore, acquainted with. As soon as a stranger arrives, and is about to enter upon his career, I present him the list of my men of straw. Your name is Durand, monsieur; instead of Italianizing it into Duranti, and spending three or four years in making it known to the public, take Alberti, for example; Alberti has never been heard by any one, yet he is very well known. Look at these journals, in which for three years I have written of him, and see what I have said of this excellent artist. Read!"

And the Signor displayed a hundred newspapers, in which were paragraphs chronicling the gradual progress and final glory of Alberti!

"In the last city in which he appeared, Alberti was loudly applauded in the *Giuramento* of Mercadante; he received serenade before his departure, and had many complimentary verses addressed to him. Alberti will suit the best of the four. There have been many inquiries about him from theatrical correspondents. It is time that I should spoil him, for he begins to trouble me. I shall sell him to you cheap, as otherwise I shall be obliged to kill him, and make his funeral oration. Allow me to announce in my theatrical department that the celebrated baryitone, Alberti, is without engagement, and proposals will pour in upon you."

The artist turned the speculator in names out of door, and threatened to give publicity to his conduct. He has done it. [Courrier des Etats-Unis.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A FREE COLORED WOMAN.—No little excitement was created yesterday morning, at the City Hotel, by the attempt of a party of negroes to run off with a free colored woman, named Caroline Cooper, who was supposed to be a slave. It appears she came to the hotel the night previous, in company with a ——s Slaymaker, from Lancaster, in this State, where she had lived since she was a girl of eight years. A report circulating among the directors of the "Underground Railroad" at this place, that she was a slave, travelling in company with her mistress, a delegation of their agents was instructed to spirit her away. Yesterday morning about six o'clock, while she was at breakfast, a crowd of some half-dozen negroes, headed by a barber named L. Davis, rushed into the room, and, despite her repeated assertions that she was a free woman, seized and carried her off forcibly, using considerable violence in so doing. Mr Slaymaker, who was also at the table, interfered to prevent the abduction, but was held back and rather roughly handled. The woman screamed loudly, but disregarding her shrieks, the rascally mob forced her along Third street, to near Wood, where they secreted her in some place prepared previously for the purpose.

A short time after, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel went to Dr. M. R. Delany, a prominent colored citizen (who is a director or conductor on the U. G. R. R.) and by representing to him that the woman was actually free, and never had been a slave, succeeded, through his influence, in having her returned to the hotel, where she still remains, suffering severely from the injuries received in the brutal kidnapping. [Pittsburgh Post.

It would appear from the above that the negroes of Pittsburgh do pretty much as they please. Another account of the affair states that the authorities were first consulted, and advised the extraordinary course of negotiating with the abductors for the purpose of obtaining justice.

Mr. B. D. Ragsdale has found on the plantation of T. M. Boulware, in Chester District, a rock resembling a head-stone, and bearing the date of 1616, and as that was some time before this State and North Carolina were settled, I have concluded to let you know of the circumstances, and see, if in the nnmber of your readers, there is one who can account for it. That the figures were made at that date I have very little doubt, as there is something peculiar in their formation which is after the style of ancient dates. The first grant made to Carolina was in the reign of Charles the First, in 1630, to Sir Robert I. Heath, but it seems that he made no settlements, and afterward his patent was declared void. The next grant was to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, in the reign of Charles II, in 1663, which was some time after the date on the stone.

It may have been done by some of the Virginia settlers who were roaming through the country. Two years before the date on the stone, the Virginia colony was massacred by the Indians. And as the Indians collected from all parts of the country, it might be possible that some of the English made their escape in that direction, and put themselves under the protection of the Catawbas, they being rather friendly than otherwise to the whites; or it may be the grave of some Spaniards who had settled in Florida, as the Carolinas were considered at one time to be part of Virginia and Florida, and the Florida party was claimed by the Spaniards. It is also supposed that Carolina was the first settled place in America by the Europeans. It is thought to have been selected by the celebrated Caligni, as a place of refuge for the Calviuists, when they were persecuted in the reign of Charles the Ninth of France. [Chester Standard.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The Mobile Register of Friday last, has the following:

What, with fogs, low waters, and destruction of telegraph wires, our city has been of late threatened with isolation from the balance of the world. The New Orleans mail boats have been unable to get up to the city for the past two days, in time to connect with the Eastern mail boat, and the telegraph wires are only working as far North as Peach Tree, on the Alabama river, and South to Gainesville, in Mississippi.

We had a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Lower Peach Tree, stating that the steamer Heroine, on her downward trip, burst her boilers the day before, near Bleckley's Landing. Three negroes were killed outright, and Mr. Roberts, the pilot, seriously injured. Several of the passengers are reported to be missing.

There had been heavy rains in the region of Demopolis, and also in the country back of the Cahawba, and the river was rising.

The Tribune of Saturday, has the following announcement:

Another Pilothouse Steamer Arrived.—The splendid fast running and well equipped steamship Tom Thumb, arrived here yesterday from Pensacola. Her destination is not known, but she is supposed to be engaged in the filibustering expedition against Cuba, which, if we take the statements of the Cuban officials, is now being organized in the United States. The Tom Thumb has double engines, is about eleven tons burthen, and is a perfect model of a steam vessel and is large enough to carry Cocoa nuts a fit if she should make her appearance off the Moro.

Col. Dell, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of East Florida, is dead. He was one of those who, during the last war, regulated a detachment of Bristol troops five times their number, who were opposing Gen. St. Mary's Rivers to burn some saw mills, and he also distinguished himself on several other occasions during the war. He had been, moreover, a frequent member of both the Territorial and State Legislatures of Florida.

Formal Invitations.

The too frequent habit of extending mere formal invitations is justly rebuked in the following story of Vivier, the artist, which we find amongst the Parisian gossip in the "Musical World:"

Vivier, the celebrated and witty artist, passed recently some time at Paris, on his return from a summer travels. He had hardly arrived when he was invited to dine with Mons. X——, the musical amateur and rich capitalist. After the repast, the master and mistress of the house said to their agreeable guest, "We hope that we shall have you often to dine with us; your place will always be ready."

"Always," said Vivier, "that is, in the fashionable sense of the word!"

"By no means. We are not persons of such hollow politeness. You know how much we love artists, and you in particular. Our home is yours. Come and dine with us whenever you please." We should be glad if it were every day."

"In earnest?"

"Certainly, we should be delighted."

"Ah, well! since you are so cordial, I promise you I will do my best to be agreeable."

"We shall depend upon seeing you."

The next day at six o'clock, Vivier presented himself.

"You see," said he, "that I have taken your invitation literally. I have come to dine."

"Ah! it is very kind of you!—it is very charming," said his hosts, to whom his arrival appeared very *piquant* and quite original.

The dinner was very gay, and the artist, on taking leave, received many compliments.

The next day, as they were about to sit down to the table Vivier again appeared.

"Here I am, exact, punctual and faithful to my promises."

"But it is so singular," he continued, fixing a penetrating and quizical look upon the faces of his hosts,—"it is singular!—you appear surprised!—did you not expect me?"

"Oh! certainly, you give us much pleasure," the Amphitryon and his wife replied with a forced smile.

"So much the better."

Vivier sat down, was in his happiest vein, played the agreeable to all the family, and seemed quite unconscious that he had all the burthen of the entertaining, and that except a few monosyllables, the conversation was reduced to a mere monologue.

On the fourth day, at 6 o'clock precisely, the obstinate guest once more presented himself. This time coldness and constraint were very perceptible, and Vivier spoke of it.

The mistress of the house replied stiffly, "It is only because we feared you would not fare well, we have so poor a dinner to-day."

"I thought you expected me, but is of no consequence. I am not difficult. I wish only the pleasure of your society."

He seated himself with perfect composure, ate heartily, then turning to Madame with a complimentary air, he said;

"What could you mean? This dinner is quite as good as the others. Excellent fare! upon my word. I should desire nothing better."

The next day—it was the fifth—Vivier arrived as usual. The porter met him at the door—"Monsieur X—— is not at home. He dines down town to-day."

"Ah! very well! But I forgot my great coat yesterday, I must ask the servant for it," and darting across the threshold and up the staircase, he knocked. The door was opened unsuspected apparition.

"Your porter is a simpleton," said Vivier gaily. "He pretended that you had gone out. I knew that he was mistaken. But what long faces! What a sombre and melancholy air! Has anything happened? Any accident, any misfortune? Tell me, that I may offer my sympathies."

All dinner-time, the witty artist continued and redoubled his entreaties that the supposed misfortune might be confided to him. He complained of their reserve, and indulged himself in all sorts of conjectures and questions.

"Have you lost money in speculations? missed an inheritence? heard bad music? received a visit from a troublesome bore? Have you been wounded in your affections? in your fortune? in your ambition?"

Then, at the desert, bursting into a fit of laughter:

"I know what is the matter, and what troubles you. It is your invitation, so cordially made, and so literally accepted. I thought that I would make the trial, suspecting that you would not endure me long. To-day, you shut the door against me, and to-morrow, if I should return, you would throw me out of the window. But you will not catch me here. I wish you good evening.

THE LION'S STRENGTH.—The strength of the lion is very great. We are informed by Dr. Sparrman, that "this animal was seen to take a heifer in his mouth, and though the legs of the latter dragged on the ground, yet seemed to carry her off with the same ease as a cat does a rat. It likewise leaped over a broad dike with her without the least difficulty. A buffalo perhaps would be too cumbersome for this beast of prey, notwithstanding his strength, to seize and carry off with him in this manner. Two yeomen, upon whose veracity I can place some confidence, gave me the following account. Being a hunting near Boshiesman river several Hottentots, they perceived a lion dragging a buffalo from the plain to a neighboring woody hill. They, however, soon forced it to quit its prey, in order to make a prize of it themselves, and found that this wild beast had had the sagacity to take out the buffalo's large nud unwieldly entrails, to be able the easier to make off with the fleshy and more eatable part of the carcase. The lion's strength, however, is said not to be sufficient alone to get the better of so large and strong an animal as the buffalo, but; to make it his prey, this fierce creature is obliged to have recourse both to agility and strategem; inasmuch that, stealing on the buffalo, it fastens with both its paws upon the nostrils and mouth of the beast, and keeps squeezing them close together, till at length the creature is strangled, wearied ont and dies. Buffaloes which had escaped from the clutches of lions, bore the marks of the claws of these animals about their mouth and noses. The lion itself, however, risks its life in such attempts, especially if any other buffalo were at hand to rescue that which was attacked. A traveler once had an opportunity of seeing a female buffalo with her calf, defended by a river at her back, keep for a long time at bey five lions, which had partly surrounded her, but did not dare to attack her. I have been informed, from good authority, that on a plain to the east of Kromme river, a lion had been gored and trampled to death by a herd of cattle, having, urged probably by hunger, ventured to attack them in broad daylight. This the reader will perhaps not so much wonder at, when he is informed, that in the day time, and upon an open plain, twelve or sixteen dogs will easily get the better of a large lion.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—On Sunday evening last a slave on the Duncan plantation, a few miles above this town, was delivered of a still-born female child, which is an object of great curiosity. It has two spines, two necks, two heads, three legs and three arms, yet but one body. The heads and necks are perfectly formed, and in the proper place and position, except that there are two of them; so are two of the legs and two of the arms, but the extra ones are malformations. The third arm projects from between the shoulder-blades, and is tolerably well-formed, even to the hand, the nails of which are longer and more clawish-looking than usual. The third leg is much more deformed than the urm, being only about one-half the regular length, and ending in a foot that looks more like a great toe, with an immense claw attached to it, than anything else we can think of. It also protrudes from the back, between the *os sacrum* and the *os coccyx*, but nearer to the former. The child is of the usual size and weight, having attained nature's appointed time, and was alive a short time previous to its *still-birth*. It is now in the possession of Drs. Lyman & Smith, who have it preserved in alcohol, and suspended in a large glass jar, in which position many have witnessed this wonderful freak of nature. [Franklin (La.) Banner.

A KNOTTY POINT SETTLED.—A cavalier in our vicinity the other day tried to put down his opponent with the question:

"If Noah *did* send out a dove that never returned, where did it go to?"

"Why, retorted his antagonist, I suppose *somebody shot it.*"

A RIDDLER CASTIGATED.—Mr Darnes, a member of the Missouri Legislature, having left in his place the editor of the St. Louis Intelligencer was "not a responsible man," and that whenever called upon to "give satisfaction, it was his practice, to unmanly apologize by saying that he was a small man, and a family to support, etc. the latter comes out with an article two columns in length, accusing Darnes of murder, and scoring him most bitterly and severely. We copy the concluding portion:

Darnes dreads to look down the road that leads thither, and so he changes the subject. He wonders that somebody else has not more courage, and don't love to fight, and don't try to kill somebody. Misery loves company, and he thinks it would be pleasanter to have the company of other men with blood on their hands, and a hell of horror gnawing at their hearts. It would help to keep his courage up to have partners in guilt, and the prospect of partners in punishment. So, he encourages fighting and murder, and uses his own tongue to help the cause of ill-blood along. He abuses men that have never wronged him, but he takes care to inquire first whether they will fight. If they are "small men," have "families" that love them, and that are tied up in their hearts; or if it is understood that they will not shoot him like a dog for his slanders, then Darnes is brave; he rises up before Missourians and denounces the "small men," the men with "wives and children" to support, and makes a mock of their desire to live with and provide for these dear ones! Oh Darnes, what lofty courage is this! What chivalry, what ingenuousness, what true gentlemanly soul it does display!

Did the assembled legislators of Missouri rush forward and grasp your bloody hand after that affair, and did they say, "Noble Darnes, you alone here! you are a leader worthy of a Christian people!" Or, did they regard you as a cringing instigator of blood, who, with cowardly instinct, aimed his shafts where they would not be returned—at the "small men," and the men who had "children," and loved them better than they loved shedding your blood! Who preferred hailing the cry of sick and weeping babes to the startling of Hell's chambers, by sending thither your unshrived and shrieking ghost to its soul-account. Tell us, Darnes, how did the brave and the generally pure and right-thinking members of the Missouri Legislature like your late bold attack mainly attack on the editor of the Intelligencer.

We tell you, in conclusion, Darnes, we are not your enemy. We would not willingly harm you, for you have a load on you that is fast sinking you down—down. But yet we do not fear you. We are beyond the reach of your harm, in character and person. We trust that our words, however, though they hurtle like chain-shot in your very soul, and tear open the heart of grief that throbs there deep from the gaze of men, may do you good in reclaiming you from the sin of encouraging wrath, and in leading you to purge yourself from that blood that already clots your conscience, and seek safety and peace in the merits of the blood that "speaketh better things than that of Abel."

But, in order to do this decently, you should withdraw in shame from the place you now occupy. You are not fit to be in the Legislature. You have not the talent to justify it, and having taken a man's life, and thus trampled on the laws of the land, you are no proper example for the innocent youth of the land. Therefore, get out of sight quickly for your country's good. It is absolutely ridiculous to think of men-slayers becoming the law-makers of a civilized and Christian people."

A NOBLE DEED.—During the night of November 25th last, in a thick storm, wind blowing a heavy gale down the lake, the water chilled and, making ice fast, the Canadian schooner Conductor, Capt. Huckett, struck on the bar, outside of Long Point ait, on the island side, keel over and filled immediately, some distance from shore, the sea making it complete breach over her, driving the crew to the rigging for safety. In the morning at day light they were discovered clinging to the wreck by Mrs. Margaret Becker, a trapper's wife, the sole inhabitant on that end of the island, her husband being over on the main land. She immediately went down abreast of the vessel on the beach, and built a large fire of logs, made some hot tea, and prepared some food for them, in case they reached the shore, and to refresh and encourage their drooping spirits by showing them succor was at hand.

All that long day, with the tempest raving around her, did that heroic woman watch the poor, suffering seamen, clinging to the rigging of the wreck. Just at nightfall, the captain called to the mate, who was on the other side of the rigging, that they would all perish if they had to remain in the rigging another night, and that he was going to attempt to swim ashore; if he succeeded, the rest could follow him; if he drowned, they could cling on to the rigging and run the chances. He leaped overboard and struck out. As he reached the undertow and backwater, his strength failing, and chilled, benumbed with cold, he would certainly have been drowned, had not the woman gone to the rescue. She waded in through the surf up to the neck, grasping him and dragging him out safely. Then the balance of the crew followed him, one by one, with the same result—this noble woman brousting the sea and meeting and dragging out each one of them as they came ashore—being, in, the main, instrumental in saving the whole crew. Such noble conduct deserves more then a passing notice. [Buffalo Democrat.

THE OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—Com. Vanderbilt publishes a letter indignantly denouncing an intimation of one of the New York papers that he had bribed the President to veto the Collins this bill. He also warmly defends the veto of the measure, and declares his belief that every disinterested man in the nation will yet honor the President for the stern and conscientious discharge of his oath of office on the occasion. He also says that the Collins line is doing a poor business, as it represents.

By the device, he says, of paying interest upon stock in lieu of dividends, and by the conversion of accumulated income into the capital, they have been able to represent to sympathizing and patriotic people that their business has been disastrous, and that they have received no dividends. Contracting in 1847 to build five steamships and to make twenty round voyages per annum, for which they were to receive $19,250 per voyage, they have succeeded in ratifying their contract by the construction of but two, and since 1852 have been receiving from the national treasury the sum of $33,000 per voyage, in lieu of the sum for which the service was originally contracted to be rendered, and this for twenty-six voyages, in lieu of twenty.

I stand ready, he adds, at any moment to contract with Government (and to give the requisite security for the performance of my contract) to transport the mails from New York to Liverpool twice a month for the term of five years, in ships of equal or superior description to those of the Collins line, and at an average time of no more than the average time in which the ships of that line have hitherto performed their voyages; and to render the service for the sum of $19,250 per round voyage. (The sum for which the Collins line originally contracted;) and in default of strict performance, I will render the service without compensation, and I will further stipulate not to ask or accept of a dime from the Government to aid in the construction of the steamers, and not to besiege Congress annually for an increased allowance. I should have made to this Postmaster General a proposition of the same kind as I was inclined to operate the Collins line, and for that cause alone I refrained from making it.

It is my strong impression that the Atlantic Mail service can be performed without further compensation than that derivable from the established rates of ocean postage, and did it not appear like assuming to be a private individual about to attempt to compete against a monopoly odious to the people, I would proceed to prove the public treasury. I would not be unwilling to undertake to render the service without compensation from the treasury—it a proper arrangement could be effected in respect to the postage receipts.

THE PATENT OFFICE.—The numerous class of inventors throughout the country will be gratified to learn that Congress has made provision for an increased force of examining clerks in the Patent Office, by which patent cases can be disposed of with reasonable dispatch. In the financial Appropriation bill is provided that there shall be in addition to the present force, four principal examiners and four assistant examiners and actuaries, and it is there should be a still further necessity, the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to employ two of the principal examiners and two assistants until the close of the next session of Congress.

FIRE NEAR BARNWELL, S. C.—The Barnwell Sentinel of Saturday says:

A fire broke out in the woods on the plantation of Mr. Samuel Mixon, on the Edisto river, about ten miles from this village, on Wednesday last, which, extending with rapidity in every direction, soon assumed the appearance of a conflagration. The alarm was given in time to save the dwelling house and other buildings on the plantation of Hon. J. Patrick, Jr., which were in close proximity to the burning woods, but the fire swept with resistless fury through the fields of corn and cotton, destroying the entire crop of the latter, and a large portion of the former, together with the fencing and outhouses. The loss is very heavy, as we have not yet heard of a single plantation that has escaped. The planters in the neighborhood have our sympathy in their misfortune.

PAINFUL APPREHENSION.—*A Government Steamer Supposed to be Missing.*—We learn from the Tampa Peninsular of the 13th inst., that the Government steamer Texas Ranger has been expected at that port for more than two weeks past, transporting provisions to Fort Myers, in Florida. Her non arrival has created much uneasiness and considerable apprehension that she has met with some accident somewhere between Tampa and New Orleans. The painful apprehension intrudes itself upon the mind that she may have struck on the coral reefs, which abound in the vicinity of the Florida Keys, and become a total wreck. Should this be the case, many lives must have been lost, as the Texas Ranger has a large number of passengers on board, and is also heavily freighted with provisions for the troops in Florida. Should she have struck on the reefs, and the passengers and crew have succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, they must be in a destitute condition, as the provisions have all been destroyed by the waves. We hope that the Texas Ranger has not met with any disaster, but that she has merely been detained by head winds, or some other cause, and will soon arrive at her destination.

Outrage at Whampoa.

The China Mail, January 14, contains the particulars of an outrage committed at Whampoa by the Imperialists. Their leaders had notified the Consular agents of the United States and England to have all vessels of their respective countries moved out of the way of the Imperial junks, which would be attacked in forty hours. In about one hour the attack began, and the war junks, sixty in number, upon honest traders and peaceful boat people. The armed boats of the bandits mounted to more than a hundred guns, all of them directed by foreigners, among whom was both a European and a Spanish seaman. During the fight many of the pirates were engaged in plundering the boats which sought protection in foreign vessels; others employed themselves in killing to the most cruel manner, the people floating in the water.

All this was done under the very noses of three or four British and American ships of war. Upwards of 150 Chinese were killed during the affair. It is said that during the ransomade, which was kept up night and half the following day for several hours, the U S frigate Macedonian was hit twice, the British ship of war Alligator once, which had shot took off the leg of a boy on board. The American ship Potomac received three or four shots, and the Bittel was riddled. The sloop of Mr Bucklein's shot which carried away a chair on which Mrs. Buckton was sitting.

Foreign Fleets at Canton and Whampoa.

A large fleet of American and British war vessels had assembled at the two places named in order to protect the foreign residents at those places. The men-of-war at Whampoa were the U S steam frigate Roanoke, frigate Macedonian, British war steamers Sybille, Barracouta, frigate Winchester Admiral Sterling's flag ship; sloop Cantun, the U. S. steamer Queen, and sloop-of-war John Adams, and British sloop-of-war Comus. Besides these, there was at Hong Kong, that might be available at a few hours notice, the British war steamer Barracouta, the sloop of war Sparta, the battery ship Hercules, and Spanish war steamer Isla de Cuba. The rest of the fleets were disposed as follows: At Shanghai, U S sloop-of-war Vandalia, schooner Fenimore Cooper, and steamer John Hancock; British war steamer Encounter, and sloop-of-war Hornet, and French steamer Colbert, and frigate La Jeanne d'Arc; at Corea, U S sloop of war Princeton, and brig Porpoise; at Amoy, British brig Rifleman, and in the river Min, the British sloop-of-war Sarcen.

Intervention of the Foreign Powers at Canton.

The overland China Mail, of December 19th, says:

There is now so large a naval force, British and American, near Canton, that the city is safe from attack on the river side, at any rate; but if nothing more is to be decided, it was not necessary to assemble so great a force, or for the British Plenipotentiary and Admiral to proceed to the spot. The foreign residents never felt themselves in imminent danger; but they are every day made to feel more and more that trade is at a stand, without a prospect of being resumed until its avenues are cleared of the banditti who infest them.

On Saturday forenoon, a conclave consisting of Sir John Bowring, the British Envoy; Sir James Stirling, the British Admiral; Capt Abbot, commanding the United States naval forces in China; Dr. Parker, the acting Minister of the United States in the absence of Mr. McLane, and Consul Robertson, was held in the Admiral's residence; hence it is known of the results of their deliberations is, that their faces looked longer, and the Admiral, with some others inspected Hog Lane bridge. It is thus inferred that as little as possible is to be done, and that on less ground where it is least wanted.

Meantime, fighting by the Triad bands against the Associated Villagers continues, and against the war junks on the river, which continues, to the utter destruction of commerce, which might be effectually arrested by the men-of-war and their boats clearing the river and its branches above as well as below Canton, of all unauthorized armed Chinese craft.

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There are rumors, also, of a steamer plying between Hongkong, Macao and Canton, with an English on her way from New York, and other vessels to the number of which were sent out from England, are now being put up in Hong Kong. There is plenty of room for all of them, however, for every day seems to raise steam dues higher in the estimation of the natives, and a very short time will probably elapse before Chinese merchants become steamboat proprietors.

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ALABAMA RIVER ITEMS.—The Mobile Advertiser of Sunday last has the following:

The steamer Madison, arrived yesterday from Demopolis reports a rise of six feet in the Bigbee, at that point and the water on the increase.

The Octavia, from Montgomery, reported a rise in the Alabama of one foot at Montgomery, and two and a half feet at Selma.

The Mailer arrived yesterday, bringing the passengers of the Hershia, which, as we have previously reported, burst her boilers near Beckley's landing, on the morning of The day last. The intelligence of the death of three negroes and the severe injury suffered by Mr. Roberts the pilot, is confirmed. Capt. Le Vergy was also scalded, but not seriously. The boat is not much shattered, and her hull is entirely uninjured. The cargo, the property of the captain, Paul Powers and J. M. Brandt.

KANSAS EMIGRANTS.—We saw at the wharf yesterday morning a number of families which came down on the mail boat and are bound for Kansas. We see from the Cincinnati Columbian that negotiations are now being made to procure a steamboat to convey a large number of emigrants to as high a point as can be reached on the Kansas river. The emigrants wish to start between the 15th and 20th of the present month. Among them will be one hundred emigrants from Darke and Preble counties Ohio, fifty from Bourbon county, Kentucky, fifty Germans from Hamilton county, Ohio, and a party from Dayton [Louisville Journal, 10th.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to the 15th of March next, directed to them at Mansfield, for building the Mansfield Female College. A description and full specifications of the house can be seen in the office of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, in the office of the Caddo *Gazette*, in Shreveport, and in the office of the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Satisfactory guarantees will be required of the contracting party.

GEORGE C. BURNS.
LEWIS PHILLIPS.
W. W. BELL.

Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La., Jan. 27, 1855. f10-4t

THE METHODIST DENOMINATION has long felt the need of a suitable Music Book, for Church, Conference, Social and Camp Meetings—one of suitable size, to be conveniently handled, and one which should comprise the best hymns, familiar to the denomination, set to appropriate music. We have the pleasure of announcing that such a book has been prepared, with much labor and care, by S. Dunbar, Esq., author of "Songs of Canaan," Musical Gem, Temperance Melodist, etc., etc.; assisted by Rev W. McDonald, of the Maine Conference, author of the Wesleyan Minstrel. The book bears the title of

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP.

The authors say in their preface: "Our object in compiling this book, is to supply a denominational want which has long been felt, and to furnish a book by our preachers and people that will be used by our Church as their own, and by our children, saying that all who sing from these pages on earth, may sing the new song in Heaven forever."

We are pleased to know that so far as it has been examined, the Harp meets the strong approbation of the denomination, and we trust that it will soon be in general use.

Zion's Herald, Boston, speaks thus of the work: "The book is, without doubt, one of the very best of its class. We like it because its pages are not disfigured by the light dogrel which sometimes finds its way into similar works. The hymns in this volume are mostly from our own hymn book. We cheerfully recommend it to all who feel the need of such a work."

The Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio:—"We commend the Wesleyan Harp most cordially to the singing members of the church, especially all such as believe in praising God."

Price single 50 cents half bound; 62½ cents full cloth. Sent per hundred $40 half bound; $50 full cloth.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston; JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. nn8 6t

CHARLES E. KELLS,
DENTIST,
No. 161 Canal street, New Orleans.

☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner. Dr. K. will refer to persons now wearing full or partial sets, which for BEAUTY, UTILITY AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER, cannot be excelled. n25 1y

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas and have the preference to all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has the only factory having gin gear and seed-cotton where the improvement can be made, which enables him to prove the merits of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty, and although he is ever striving to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith and to which such planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

Dr. JOHN DARGAN, Sumpter District, S. C.
Hon. S. D. POSEY, Ga.
Gen. O. RADLAND, "
A. G. BURTON, "
D. L. DICKINSON, "
Col. ISAAC LANE, "
WILLIAM MCNUTT, "
H. W. KIMBALL, "
WILLIAM WARING, "
JOHN W. FERGUSON, "
Rev. DUNCAN BROWN, "
JEROME H. PILLOW, "

S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used for one season Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and are well built. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability, in short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be. A. H. McLEAN, Rutherford county, Tenn.
DUDLEY SALE, Madison county, Alabama.
SAMUEL

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 9.
WHOLE NUMBER 217.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 130 CAMP ST.

The Soldier's Widow.

A late English journal says: "This beautiful and touching poem, which will now thrill many a heart, is by F. Willis?"

Wo! for my vine-clad home!
That it ever should be so dark to me,
With its bright threshold and its whispering tree!
That I should ever come,
Hearing the lonely echo of a tread,
Beneath the roof-tree of my glorious dead!

Lead on! my orphan boy!
Thy home is not so desolate to thee,
And the low shiver in the linden tree
May bring to thee a joy;
But, oh! how dark is the bright home before thee!
To her who with a joyous spirit bore thee!

Lead on! for thou art now
My sole remaining helper. God hath spoken,
And the strong heart I leaned upon is broken;
And I have seen his brow,
The forehead of my upright one, and just,
Trod by the hoof of battle to the dust!

He will not meet thee there
Who blessed thee at the eventide, my son!
And when the shadows of the night steal on,
He will not call to prayer;
The lips that recited, giving thee to God,
Are in the icy keeping of the sod!

Aye, my own boy! thy sire
Is with the sleepers of the valley cast,
And the proud glory of my life hath passed
With his high glance of fire.
Wo! that the linden and the vine should bloom,
And a just man be gathered to the tomb!

Why, bear them proudly, boy!
It is the sword he girded to his thigh;
It is the helm he wore in victory!
And shall we have no joy?
For thy green vales, O, switzerland he died!
I will forget my sorrow—in my pride!

Anecdote of Wordsworth.

The editor of the London Illustrated News has the following story about Wordsworth "from the lips of a true poet," whose name, however, he is not at liberty to mention:

In the summer of 1840, when on a visit to the Lake District, I called upon Mr. Wordsworth to convey a message from his daughter, then in London. He received me with a kindly shake of the hand. "I am told," said he, "that you write poetry; but I never read a line of your own compositions, and don't intend to." I suppose I must have looked surprised, for he added hastily: "I could find time to reply, 'You must not look to me for judgment in this, for I never read anybody's poetry but my own, and haven't done so for five and twenty years.'" Doubtless I smiled.

"You may think this is vanity, but it is not; I only read my own poetry to correct its faults, and make it as good as I can." I endeavored to change the subject by some general remarks on the beauty of the scenery, visible from his garden in which our interview had taken place. "What is the name of that mountain?" I inquired. "God bless me!" he said, "have you not read my poems? Why, that's Helvellyn! Helvellyn! Scar. There are frequent allusions to it in my writings. Don't you remember the lines?" and he repeated in a clear, distinct voice a well known passage from "The Excursion."

The name of Southey having been accidentally mentioned, I inquired, as a matter of literary curiosity, whether, as was commonly believed, his mind had impaired his health and his intellect by too much mental exertion, and thus brought on that temporary darkness of mind which clouded the last months of his life. "By no means," said Wordsworth; "Southey was a most methodical worker. He systematized his time. He was never confused or in a hurry, and got through a deal of labor with an amount of ease and composure which your hurry-scurry kind of people can neither accomplish nor understand. The truth is, at least I think so, that his mind was thrown off its balance by the death of his first wife, and never afterward recovered itself."

He reminded him at this point that the late Mr. Laman Blanchard, whose sad story was then fresh in the recollection of the public, had been reduced to a state of insanity by a similar bereavement. From that moment my name seemed to fade away from Mr. Wordsworth's recollection, and he always addressed me during the remainder of our interview as Mr. Laman Blanchard. His sister, Miss Wordsworth, was then seated in the garden-in a little garden-carriage or chair, impelled by Mr. Wordsworth. I wore on my head a Glengarry traveling cap, with a sprig of heather, and Miss Wordsworth no sooner caught sight of me than she exclaimed in a shrill voice: "Who's that man, brother?" "Oh! nobody, my dear," he replied. "It's only Mr. Laman Blanchard." I gently hinted at my right name. "It's all the same to her, poor thing!" he rejoined. He would possibly have said more, but the unfortunate lady interrupted him by commencing to sing the well-known song:

"A Highland lad my love was born,
The Lowland laws he held in scorn."

She sang one verse with much correctness, and then commenced singing another, when Mr. Wordsworth led me away, "This is a painful scene, Mr. Blanchard," he said; "let us into my room, and I will read you some more passages from my poems about Nah-Scar."

Mr. Wordsworth's impression of the primary cause of Mr Southey's insanity is now, we believe, admitted by all who knew him intimately.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—Considerable excitement has been caused in the towns of Topsham, Lympstone, Exmouth, Teignmouth and Dawlish, in the south of Devon, in consequence of the discovery of a vast number of foot-tracks of almost strange and mysterious description, and superstitious go so far as to believe that they are the marks of Satan himself; and that great excitement has been produced among all classes may be judged of from the fact that the subject has been descanted on from the pulpit. It appears that, on Thursday night last, there was a very heavy fall of snow in the neighborhood of Exeter and the south of Devon. On the following morning the inhabitants of the above towns were surprised at discovering the footmarks of some strange and mysterious animal endowed with the powers of uhiquity, as the foot-prints were to be seen in all kinds of unaccountable places—on the tops of houses and high walls, in gardens and court-yards, inclosed by high walls and pallings, as well as open fields. There was hardly a garden in Lympstone where these foot-prints were not observable. The track appeared more like that of a biped than of a quadruped, and the steps were generally eight inches in advance of each other. The impression of the foot closely resembled that of a donkey's shoe, and measured from the inch and a-half to (in some instances) two and a-half inches across. Here and there it appeared as if cloven; but, in the generality of the steps, the shoe was continuous, and from the snow in the centre remaining entire, merely showing the outer crest of the foot, it must have been convex. The creature seems to have approached the doors of several houses, and then must have retreated, but no one has been able to discover the standing or resting point of this mysterious visitor. At present it remains a mystery, and many superstitious people in the above towns are actually afraid to go outside their doors at night. [English paper.

THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR.—The high mountains of California are frequented by a species of condor which, although somewhat inferior in size to the condor of the Andes, is probably the largest bird to be found within the confines of the United States. A full grown California condor measures upward of thirteen feet from tip to tip of its wings, and when in its favorite element, the air, is as graceful and majestic as any bird in the world. They make their homes upon the crest of lofty rocks, or in the old deserted nests of eagles and eagles, upon the upper branches of lofty trees. Their eggs are each about twelve ounces in weight, and are said to be excellent eating. The barrels of the wing-feathers of the condor are about four inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and are used by the inhabitants of Northern Mexico to keep off dust in

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CLASS MEETINGS.

NO. I.

From the same standpoints, Mr. Editor, at which I made some observations on another subject, I have been viewing another phase of Methodism, and its operations upon the great body that compose its membership in this part of our work, more especially those sections that come immediately within the range of my own observation.

The feature of our economy of which I wish to speak in these articles, is that of class meetings. I am aware that this subject has occupied the attention and called into service the pen of many of our ablest men. Our quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies, each in their turn, from time to time, have spoken upon the subject. The pulpit and the press, ministers and laymen, have all been heard, but with what success is hard to determine. I do not flatter myself that I shall be able to say anything more upon this subject than has been already said, and that, too, with much more ability. I wish, however, to bring the matter once more before the readers of the Advocate, and give them the result of a few observations, made from more than twenty years' acquaintance with the Methodist Church, and an intimate connection with the practical workings of the system.

From the most reliable data, comparing the number in church membership with the number that regularly attend class meetings, we may safely conclude that not more than one-third of the whole white membership are found to be in regular attendance on this means of grace! And why is this? Why, after a solemn and formal obligation on their part, made in the sight of God and in the presence of the assembled church, to conform to the rules and regulations of Methodism, do they thus wilfully neglect this duty, and thereby violate a solemn command made on their acceptation into full communion with the Church! A duty which is regarded as vital to the religious prosperity of the members, and essential to the existence of the compact between them. Is it because they have doubts of the Scriptural warrant for such an institution? This cannot be. Any mind, not warped by prejudice, or perverted by coldness and neglect, could never arrive at such a conclusion. For, although they may not see a formal recognition of the institution, as we have it among us, yet they cannot fail to see that the design and tendency of the institution is in harmony with the Gospel, and provided for under the regulation for communion of saints—that it serves to promote the personal piety of believers, and to bring them together in closer communion with each other and with God. Certainly they cannot fail to see that any plan of operation or church appliance that tends to this end is in unison with the Gospel, and must meet the approbation of our Heavenly Father.

Is it not obvious to every intelligent Christian that there are many usages vital to Christianity, that are not formally prescribed or the *modus operandi* defined in the Gospel? It is a well established fact that the New Testament is a revolution of sacred principles, with inspired precepts, inculcating purity of heart, and leading to happiness in this life and that which is to come. The Church, the sacraments, and certain ordinances have been instituted and provided for; but the programme or order of the service has been left to the Church to be arranged for, in view of the exigencies of the age and the variety of circumstances under which man may be situated in the present state of existence; so that any institution or usage that harmonizes with the Gospel, and has for its object the promotion of the great designs of Christianity as revealed in the Word of God, is both scriptural and evangelical. And when recognized and adopted by us, (which is done whenever we take upon ourselves the obligations of membership in that branch of the Church holding them,) are as binding upon us as any other law referring to the same end.

When we began this article, it did not enter into our plan to argue the point, or to attempt to prove what we thought every well informed Methodist was prepared to admit. But having gone thus far, we will add, before leaving this branch of the subject, that although we may not be able to produce a formal recognition of the institution from the Sacred Scriptures, yet we can produce testimony sufficient in favor of the spirit and design of it to support its claims and warrant its observance as scriptural in the highest sense of that term. How, then, can any one professing godliness and holding membership in the Methodist Church, in view of their solemn obligations and the gracious designs of this institution, make their attendance upon it a matter of so little concern, that in many instances months pass away and they see not the inside of a class-room? and in some cases, it makes no part of their religious devotions! Is not such a course of conduct a spot upon the Church, a libel upon their profession, and a stigma upon their name as Methodists?

It is mortifying to be compelled to make the admission we have made in this article, that not more than one-third of our members are regular attendants upon class meetings. It is even more mortifying to hear the pleas and the pitiful excuses that many make in the way of apologies for their neglect of this important means of grace. Yet we are compelled to listen to them, and sometimes admit them, when our private convictions are that much of what has been said in the way of apology would not stand the scrutiny of common candor, to say nothing of conscience and the light of the last great day, when the secrets of all hearts will be made known. But when we hear them assume the ground that there is no warrant for such an institution in the Word of God, we feel like asking them to read their Bibles more closely, with more prayer for the Spirit to enlighten them, or, if they will not consent to that, to leave the Church and join some other, whose institutions are more in keeping with the Holy Scriptures and the practice of primitive Christians.

There are, however, causes for this widespread delinquency apart from any defection towards the Church, which we will endeavor to point out in our next article. Meanwhile, we ask the candid among them to weigh well the claims of this institution, compare their obligations with their apologies, and they will be better prepared to do justice to the subject as we proceed, albeit it may be an unwelcome one to many of your readers.

WATCHMAN.

Alabama Conference.

Paul Rebuking Peter.

"I said unto Peter, before them all, If you, being a Jew, live after the manner of the Gentiles, and not as do the Jews, why compellest thou the Gentiles to live as do the Jews?—Gal. 2:14. From Paul's expression, "before all," it is evident the rebuke of Peter took place on some public occasion.

The scene, though slightly mentioned, is one of the most remarkable in sacred history, and the mind naturally labors to picture to itself the appearance of the two men. It is, therefore, at least allowable to mention here that general notion of the forms and features of the two apostles which has been handed down in tradition, and was represented by the early artists. St. Paul is set before us as having the strongly marked and prominent features of a Jew, yet not without some of the finer lines indicative of Greek thought. His stature was diminutive, and his body was disfigured by some lameness or distortion, which may have provoked the contemptuous expressions of his enemies. His beard was long and thin. His head was bald. The characteristics of his face were, a transparent complexion, which visibly betrayed the quick changes of his feelings; a bright gray eye, under thickly overhanging united eyebrows; a cheerful and winning expression of countenance, which invited the approach and inspired the confidence of strangers. It would be natural to infer, from his continual journeyings and manual labor, that he was possessed of great strength of constitution. But men of delicate health have often gone through the greatest exertions; and his own words, on more than one occasion, showed that he suffered much from bodily infirmity.

St. Peter is represented to us as a man of larger and stronger form, as his character was harsher and more abrupt. The quick impulses of his soul revealed themselves in the flashes of a dark eye. The complexion of his face was full and sallow; and the short hair, which is described as entirely gray at the time of his death, curled black and thick round his temples and his chin when the two apostles stood together at Antioch, twenty years before their martyrdom. Believing, as we do, that these traditionary pictures have probably some foundation in truth, we gladly take them as helps to the imagination. And they certainly must assist us in realizing a remarkable scene, where Judaism and Christianity, in the persons of two apostles, are for a moment brought before us in strong antagonism.

[*Life and Epistles of St. Paul.*

A Thought for Backsliders.

That was a very solemn warning given in the parable of the Son of Man, wherein he likens the entrance of a moral agent upon religious life to a man returning to his house, finding it swept and garnished, and then taking in it to dwell a company of unclean spirits, more polluted than those which had been thrust out. The last state of that man was truly worse than the first. It is a fearful thing to trifle with Divine grace. Better never to employ it as a moral force, than to empiricise with it for a time, and then to abandon it for natural reliances. The man who struggles for a time with the corruptions of his nature, and then gives over his effort, falls back with an accelerated force into the sinks of vice and iniquity. It is in ethics as it is in physics, the father up an inclined plane you roll a weight, the greater the momentum with which it will descend. An individual, therefore, who commits himself to the great enterprise of moral culture, has no alternative between continued effort and a relapse to a deeper state of moral degradation than that from which he was at first rescued by Divine grace.

It is easy to account for this solemn fact. Before conversion, the natural man has a source of moral strength, although spurious, in a pride of character which restrains him from outbreaking wickedness. But the backslider from Divine grace, in turning traitor to his religion, loses even this poor stay of the natural man, and gives himself over in despair to the complete dominion of lust and passion. He becomes dead alike to worldly honor and religious faith, and lost to all that restrains man from moral pusillanimity.

[*Memphis Christian Advocate.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Early Mississippi Methodists.

WILLIAM WINANS, D. D.

NO. II.

Mr. Winans closed his labors on the Vicennes Circuit October 23, 1810, and attended Conference at Shelbyville, Ky. He was assigned to Claiborne Circuit, in the (then) Mississippi Territory. He traveled on horseback through a country then comparatively a wilderness, a large portion of it being occupied by the Indians, and arrived at Fort Gibson December 5, 1810. How constantly he devoted himself to the great work may be seen, at a glance, from an enumeration of his fields of labor; Claiborne Circuit, Wilkinson, Natchez and Claiborne, two years; New Orleans, 1813-14; Natchez and Claiborne, Wilkinson; Local five years, on account of ill-health; Natchez Circuit, 1821; Mississippi District, four years; Washington Station; Washington District, three years; missionary agent three years; superannuated, 1833; New Orleans District; Wilkinson, supernumerary; Woodville station; agent for New Orleans Church, 1837; New Orleans District; Natchez, four years; New Orleans District, three years; agent for Centenary College, 1846; Natchez District, two years; Woodville Station; agent for Centenary College; superannuated four years; a delegate to General Conference nine times, and a delegate to the convention which organized the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—embracing a period of forty-five years. And during this long term he never sought inglorious ease; he never grew weary of well-doing; he never became selfish and worldly, and hungered after the flesh pots of Egypt. He had his share of trial and temptation, of discouragement and relief; but he had given himself to the work, nor sickness, nor sorrow, nor pestilence, nor the death of friends, nor the coldness that overspread the land, affected his constancy. With persevering and undaunted spirit he labored on. The generation that witnessed his coming, and most of his cotemporary colleagues, have gone down to the grave; and still his enthusiasm, and energy, and masculine intellect survive, and his spirit glows like some eternal flame upon the altar of a ruined temple—

"The mind's frail cabin, battered and decayed;
Lets in new light thro' chinks that time hath made."

Often have I seen him, on his tours of circuit duty, scarcely able to sit in the saddle; dragging himself into the pulpit, preach for two hours with surpassing power and unction, and then fall down, faint and exhausted, his handkerchief stained with blood, and, for days thereafter, motionless, hovering, as it were, between life and death. Thirty years ago, and at intervals since, he was thought to be in a rapid decline; he has been afflicted with hemorrhages, bronchitis, derangement of the vital organs and general debility, and physicians have prohibited the exertion of the pulpit. But he would preach, he felt called of God to preach; he acted in the spirit of Newton, who, when remonstrated with, at the age of eighty, on the impropriety of risking his health by preaching, answered, "I see in this world two heaps of human happiness and misery; now, if I can take the smallest bit from one heap and add to the other, I carry a point." And verily God has blessed the preaching of William Winans. There are thousands now in Heaven, who, doubtless, bless God that he sent that young man into the wilderness to teach them the way to Zion. There are thousands now living who bless the Christian courage, the zeal, the faith, the strong sense of obligation that lifted him up from his sick bed, and sustained him there, while he exposed the enormity of their sins, and taught them the necessity of repentance.

And what changes he has witnessed! In 1810 the work of the Mississippi preachers extended over what is now the territory of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama Conferences. There were but ten itinerants in this great field of labor, and the whole number of church members five hundred and nine. Now, in these Conference bounds there are more than three hundred itinerants, and between eighty and ninety thousand church members! The number of preachers has increased thirty-fold, the church members upwards of one hundred and sixty-fold! Nor is this all. The Mississippi Conference has contributed largely to the Memphis, Arkansas, Florida and the Texan Conferences, and somewhat to the California Conference. It has likewise sent forth missionaries to heathen lands; contributed nobly to the dissemination of the Scriptures. It has endowed schools and public journals, seminaries and colleges, and it is now exerting itself, with a generous philanthropy, in the true spirit of the Gospel, and with a wise and enlightened statesmanship to lift higher—the best friends of the whites—our poor blacks in the social scale; to teach them their Christian obligations, and make them "look through nature up to nature's God."

In this great work William Winans has been and is, under Providence, mainly instrumental. He is, as we have seen, a self-taught man, having in early life been compelled to reduce the study of divinity to the study of the Bible; and his foundation of faith is in the New Testament, and not in the decrees of councils and the opinions of men. Providence endowed him with one of those minds which sees an object exactly where it is, as it is—a rare endowment, for most men live in a strongly refracting medium, and never look at an object in a single straight line, or behold it otherwise than distorted; and taking the prismatic colors of an inflected vision for the tints of nature, are always the more convinced by the lengthened spectrum of the imagination, the more it differs from the object of which they conceive it to be the exact representation. Strong, vigorous common sense is his distinguishing attribute. It is the substratum of his intellectuality. His sermons are not more appeals to the natural principles of morality, to the eternal fitness of things, and to the various criterions of virtue suggested by natural science. He dwells rather upon the sanctions of the Gospel, and the authoritative obligation of revealed religion. The constitution of nature and the condition of man harmonize admirably, indeed, with the Word of God, and with the system of Christian redemption. But if that system be taken for granted, as it must be in a Christian community, the authority which it displays, and the morality which it enforces will receive no very important aid from our superficial views of nature or science. The mass of mankind require a principle of stronger obligation than any which mere natural science can furnish. The Gospel has supplied this principle. The sublimest truths and the profoundest mysteries of religion are as level to the capacities of the meanest as of the highest intellect. By neither are they to be fully fathomed; by both they may be easily believed on the simple testimony of divine revelation. The preacher who makes his sermons mere moral essays to the neglect of the peculiarities of the Gospel, neglects the most profound and the most copious—the most important and the most interesting—the most impressive part of his duty. One great feature of Dr. Winans' discourses is the distinction they uniformly make between the authoritative sanctions of the Gospel and the indefinite obligations of natural morality; and hence his power and influence. There is in them nothing lame or languid; no puny pedantry, no supercilious feebleness, no revolting asperity. His thoughts are like sparks from a working engine, not fireworks for mere display. His sermons are pervaded by a solemn, exalted, devotional spirit. The plan is usually comprehensive; every point is examined elaborately, and submitted, in all its bearings, to the understanding. He not only confutes error, but traces it to its origin, and exposes its secret operation on the mind. With remarkable precision of distinction and definition, great vigor and copiousness of language and illustration, he unites the warmth and energy, the singleness of purpose, the faith and fervor of an evangelist. He has never seemed to think that, to convince the intellect and extort the homage of the educated was the chief province of the preacher; but to awaken the conscience, to move the deadened hearts of the worldly, to appeal to the wicked, to comfort the afflicted and search into the hidden vices and sorrows of the soul.

Though self-taught, he has acquired much learning, but never obtrudes it uselessly upon his hearers. He never uses it to dazzle and astonish, knowing that, like gilded armor, it adds little to his strength.

His manner is plain and grave, earnest, solemn; his utterance slow, emphatic, distinct; attention is engaged by the importance of the matter, and the skill and simplicity with which it is communicated in strong, idiomatic Saxon English. He is not of that class of preachers who convert their thoughts into riddles, to exercise the ingenuity of the hearer, who is thus obliged to fight his way from one sentence to another, having for his sole reward the equivocal pleasure of penetrating mystery and conquering obscurity.

It will be inferred, of course, that I rank Dr. Winans, very high as a public speaker. I have seen wonderful effects produced by his arguments and his exhortations. I have seen the philosopher strong in his moral proprieties, the avowed sceptic, the pulled and sensual man of the world, as well as the pure and untainted, hang their heads with shame under his searching analysis, and terrible rebuke, and cry out for mercy and pardon. In recounting flagitious actions, he is not the man

"——— to mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase."

I have known him to single out individuals that visited the camp ground with determined feelings of hostility, and subdue them with the grasp and voice of a giant; and "many who came to scoff remained to pray." He has never shrank from duty to gain favor, or shun responsibility. It was the opinion of John Wesley that there could be no fitter subject for a Christian's prayers than that he might be delivered from what the world calls "prudence." With William Winans prudence is a virtue, not an infirmity. He has never concealed his opinion on religion, or on any matter of public concern. There are times when every man, whose opinions are worth the knowing, must embrace a party, or expect to lead the life of a flying fish, which, attached exclusively to neither element, the albatross pursues if it ventures into the air, and the dolphin devours when it falls into the sea. Dr. Winans seems in all things to have kept in view the advice of the prophet: "Stand upon the old ways, and see which is the right and good way, and walk therein"—which Lord Bacon thus renders: "Antiquity deserveth that reverence that men should make a stand thereupon, and discover what is the best way. But when the discovery is well taken then to take progression."

Aristotle in his estimate of the qualifications of the orator, classes as primary high personal character. By this test this eminent Methodist may be tried. His preaching and his life have been in beautiful harmony.

"A people," wrote the poet Cowper to Newton, "will love a minister, if a minister seems to love his people." No man, by this rule, can be more beloved. William Winans has lived, not for himself, but for others; not for this world's pomp, but for its sorrows; not for fame, not for the "deceitfulness of riches," but in his Master's service, and for suffering man.

"Blessings, O Father, shower!
Father of mercies, round his precious head,
On his lone walks, and on his thoughtful hour,
And the pure visions of his midnight bed.
Blessings be shed!

Let such a sense of Thee,
Thy watching presence, thy sustaining love,
His bosom guest, hallowably be,
So let him walk with Thee,
Made by thy spirit free.
And when thou call'st him from his mortal place,
To his last hour be still that sweetness given,
That joyful trust, and brightly let him part,
With lamp clear burning and unlingering heart,
Mature to meet in heaven
His Saviour's face!"

Pearlington, Miss. JOHN BUNYAN.

ANTIQUITIES.—We have now in our possession, for safe-keeping, and as a nucleus of a collection of curiosities, some very curious and singular articles made of copper. They were found near the west shore of the river, about a mile above the mouth, at a place where now is a brick-yard, and these were disinterred by those digging in search of good brick clay. After taking off from the surface of the ground about two feet of sand, the clay was exposed, and the stump of a tree was discovered. Digging still lower about six or eight inches into the clay and overturning the stump, these articles were brought to light.

First, a copper spear, about fourteen inches in length, and at its base a groove or dovetail is made in which to insert a wooden shaft or handle; two other spears, each about twelve inches in length, and similar to the first. Third, two pieces of copper, that had evidently been very nicely forged, but for what purposes they could never have been applied is by no means plain, and it is quite difficult to give in writing a clear description of them. As good an idea of their shape, however, can be got by supposing them to be the matrix in which was cast one of the spears. This is not, however, the purpose to which they were applied. It is far more likely they were used as cutting tools; but then there is no means apparent by which the implement can be held, no place to fasten it to a handle. These are about fourteen inches long and two inches wide; upon one end there is the appearance of an attempt to make a cutting edge. They weigh about three pounds each, and are specimens of good workmanship.

The question naturally arises, who made these things? Did the earliest French discoverers make them; or are they work of a race long ago extinct, the same who first opened these mines?

It seems to us—for we can only indulge in speculation on the subject—that these tools could not have been the work of the Europeans who came here; for they would not have made a tool like the last two, about the use of which we should be ignorant. They are made of copper, a material not nearly so good as iron or steel for cutting purposes, the manufacture of which they were familiar with, and would most likely bring with them.

Our Indians do not, nor have they the skill or implements to work so well any metal, and they all are ignorant of the use of such tools. They have among them traditions of the existence of a race of men to whom they ascribe all the skill necessary to accomplish these workings we find at the mines, and make the tools we now find.

That these tools are the work of those who lived here years ago seems the more likely from the place and position in which they were found, being in the strata of clay lying under the roots of a stump, and about forty feet above the present level of the river and lake. The tree had grown up since these articles had been put there, and the deposit of sand made above the clay to the depth of two feet. To do that the river and lake must have been forty feet higher than its present level. This, of course, was years ago, before the memory of the present races now inhabiting this country. [Lake Superior Mining News.

Ascent of Mount Ometape.

In the island of Ometape, in Lake Nicaragua, there is a volcanic mountain rising to a great height, and forming a conspicuous landmark to the voyagers over the lake. The mountain has recently been ascended by three Americans, of whose adventures we have the following account:

On the morning of February 2nd, Capt. A. S. Gardiner, accompanied by Messrs. Brooks and McPherson, left the steamer "Virgin," at the Island of Ometape, with the object of ascending the mountain bearing the same name. The party were amply provided with arms, ammunition and blankets. They arrived at the foot of the mountain at 10 o'clock, and after procuring horses commenced the ascent. For at least a mile their way was easy and not at all toilsome, the road or *savana* being very straight and beautifully clothed with rich verdure. At 12 o'clock they were obliged to dispense with their animals and continue the ascent on foot.

The road now grew steeper at every step, and was Macadamized with lava. When nearly two-thirds of the way up, they found it extremely difficult to ascend on account of the intricacy of the shrubbery, which grew some five feet high on an average. In some places they were obliged to stop and cut it away, it was so impenetrable. Proceeding two hundred yards or more they found the shrubbery of a much larger growth, the trees being twenty feet high and about four inches in diameter at the base. Capt. Gardiner, on taking hold of any one of these trees to pull himself up, found they would not assist him in the least, but uprooted immediately.

At twenty minutes past 3 P. M., our party had finished the ascent, and had arrived at the top of the crater. They found its mouth to be three hundred feet in diameter, and on descending, they found it came to a point, the distance being one hundred feet. It bore no marks of a recent eruption, but on the contrary, its appearance was very inviting, it containing a miniature forest, each tree having dark green moss hanging down from its various branches, presenting a luxuriant appearance.

While searching for curiosities, Capt. Gardiner picked up two very singular ones. They were very antique in appearance, and we are led to believe that they were idols. On a microscopic examination we found them to be manufactured of a peculiar kind of clay, the nature of which, as well as the period of their use, being wholly unknown to the natives on this island.

Our party found the atmosphere very clear and cold. As they were unprovided with the necessary instruments, they could not make any meteorological observations.

The view of the surrounding country was delightful, they being enabled to see without the aid of the glass the Pacific ocean on the west, the Atlantic on the east, the mountains of Costa Rica on the south, and the gold mountains of Chanlitta on the north. They also saw with the naked eye the cities of Grenada, San Juan del Sur, and San Carlos, nestling, as it were, at the base of the mountain.

At ten minutes past 6 o'clock they commenced the descent, and at 8 o'clock they reached the spot where they had left their animals. They were much fatigued, but notwithstanding this, they proceeded on their way until they arrived at the settlement. Capt. Gardiner on his arrival, instituted his account of the ascent to one of the natives, who was 120 years of age, was informed that he was the first white man who had ever ascended the mountain. The natives generally evinced much astonishment at Capt. Gardiner's recital.

Ometape is 3,500 feet high. It is situated in Lake Nicaragua, 14 miles distant from Virgin Bay.

"Chucked Him Out."

Among the first class restaurants in Albany is the "Marble Pillar," located under the Museum, and kept by "Billy Winne," a gentleman whose good nature is only equaled by his tonnage. Among the visitors who entered the "Pillar" on Tuesday last, was a semi-clerical looking gentleman, who ordered up a trolled quail and a dozen fried oysters. While discussing these delicacies, he touched the bell, and requested the waiter to send the proprietor to him. The waiter complied, and in a few moments afterward the semi-clerical looking gentleman was in cosy colloquy with Mr. Winne about matters and things in general.

"By the way, W., what was the trouble with that young man I saw you in altercation with on Friday evening last?"

"He contracted a bill to the amount of eighteen shillings, and then refused to pay up."

"And what did you do with him?"

"Chucked him out of doors."

"Nothing else?"

"No; going to law don't pay. To have obtained eighteen shillings' worth of money by means of litigation, would have consumed ten dollars worth of time."

"Then, all you do is to chuck them out, as you say?"

"That's all."

"Well, that may be a wise plan, but I doubt it. By the way, what kind of wines have you got?"

"As good an article of Heidsick as you can find in this city. Will you have a bottle?"

"On one condition, and that is, that you will join me in its imbibition."

"With pleasure, sir."

The bell was again tinkled—a white jacket appeared in the doorway—the white jacket vanished. In a moment the white jacket reappeared, bringing a silver top on a juvenile pulvar. The wine was poured out, duly iced and dispersed off. In a few moments after this, Winne begged to be excused, and left his friend to finish up the quail. The friend did so, and then reappeared in the bar-room.

"Where can I find a little water to dip my fingers in?"

"In this wash-bowl by the looking glass."

The stranger crossed the room, took a wash, brushed up his whiskers, adjusted his white cravat, and once more sought the proprietor.

"Mr. Winne, I have really enjoyed myself. I can not recollect when I ever relished wine and quail with greater zest."

"Happy to hear you say so sir."

"As a memento of the little repast, I have one little favor to ask."

"What is it?"

"Chuck me out."

"What?"

"Chuck me out."

"You don't mean to say that you have been doing me?"

"I don't mean any thing else. I have not the first red cent; and if you want pay for these quail, you must go, as I said before, 'chuck me out!'"

Winne could hear no more. He made a rush to the kitchen to get the "cheese knife;" but he was absent, our semi-clerical friend was out of the side-door, and, when last seen, was rushing North at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. Should he stop this side of Canada, we shall issue an extra. [Dutchman.

INDIAN MUMMIES.—George C. Bates writes to the Detroit Advertiser that the great mystery among the savans of the world, to wit: by what process of art or skill in science the mummies found in the Pyramids of Egypt have been preserved, and which modern skill has exhausted all its resources in fruitless efforts to analyze—is known on the shores of the Pacific, among the wandering tribes of the Chinooks and the Flat-heads. These rude savages understand and practice this art with as much success as attended the efforts of the ancient Egyptians. Mr. Bates says:

At the famous depository for the [illegible] California, on Montgomery street, [illegible] mens which are well calculated [illegible] attention of the reflecting, and [illegible] intimate, after all, are the [illegible] past and the future. The former of [illegible] Flathead mummy, found in his canoe on the shores of Puget Sound, in a perfect state of preservation. Those who have seen the Egyptian mummy would be utterly astonished [illegible] the exact similitude, save in the conformation of the subject. The forehead of the skull has been evidently depressed by outward mechanical appliances, but in all else it is the mummy of the Pyramid, in a perfect state of preservation. The eye balls are still found under the lid; the teeth, the muscles and tendons perfect, the veins injected with some preserving liquid, the stomach and liver dried up, but not decayed, perfectly preserved. The very brain [illegible] incloses him, made of some [illegible] entrusted with some [illegible] The inner canoe, in which [illegible] entirely decayed, and the outer [illegible] gene, yet the body is [illegible] prepared by the embalmers [illegible] posed now to the open air [illegible] decomposition. It [illegible] for all coming time. [illegible] the desert learned [illegible] which the wise men ponder [illegible] skilled in such things will [illegible] in this strange specimen [illegible] the disputed boundary of our western frontier.

ORIGIN OF THE KNOCKINGS.—The editors of the Buffalo Republic are full believers in spirit manifestations, and they publish the following explanation of the rapping origin as a sober verity. It is the most sensible and reasonable history of the rapping mystery out, and accounts for the giant strength it is claimed spirits sometimes exhibit in moving tables, lifting pianos, etc. King might be usefully employed as motive power—in driving Tiffany's spirit-revealed "Shingle Machine," for instance. Thus says the Republic:

A Presiding Spirit.—The spirit which presides at Coon's room, in Ohio, has given a practical history of himself to several of his visitors. He states that he is of a generation that lived 14,000 years ago, and that he belonged to a nation of people whose organization would in these days be called giants, and, in consequence of their superior physical endowment, they were called a nation of kings. Hence his cognomen is "King." He adds to this a further avowal; that a convention of spirits in the several spirit spheres, which represent various planets, was called together; the result of its deliberations was the proposition to communicate with the intelligent beings of this world by means of raps. This was adopted, and King, among other kindred spirits of superior endowments, was deputed to carry out the objects which are now so rapidly progressing in all parts of the country. We derive this item from a reliable source, and publish it as an evidence of the strange developments of the day.

MUNIFICENT.—We learn by the Salisbury (N. C.) Banner, of the 16th inst., that Mr. Maxwell Chambers, of that place, lately deceased, has willed to Davidson College the munificent sum of $300,000. Mr. C. has always been a warm friend of the above institution, and has heretofore done much for it, having endowed a professorship, to be designated by his name. He also left $30,000 to the Presbyterian Church at Salisbury.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

The Rev. L. A. Lourey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Jackson, Miss., died on the 20th inst.

Sunday Morning Services.—Rev. S. ... God is with us in this ... of his blessed Spirit ... manifested among us; but oh! that his countrymen might come to the knowledge of the truth as it is in ...

Female Education.—It is said that this gentleman has recently given $25,000 towards the establishment of a university at Red Wing, Minnesota, to be called "Hamline University."

Rev. G. Foster, of the East Texas Conference, sailed from this port Thursday morning last for California. He goes by the Nicaragua route, and is another strong reinforcement to Rev. Andrew's company of missionaries for the Pacific Conference.

The Sabbath.

The people of this city seem to be favored ... the services of Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., General Tract Secretary. A ... meeting was held in Carondelet Street ... Sunday afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock. ... and attentive audience manifested ... and sympathy with the subject ... Dr. Hamilton—Gospel propagandism, by means of tract distribution.

Some interesting facts concerning the churches of this city, and Carrollton, was organized ... efficiently performed on Monday night, the Secretary being present and assisting. A German colporteur has already been employed. An American one will be soon; and ... funds added to the field and the means increase.

The services Dr. H. is rendering the Church in this department are judicious and very valuable. We hope he may be able to pass the summer in the city.

Low Water Usage.

How the hard times reach even a newspaper office, through the sum involved individually in each subscription is small, may be seen from the following plain spoken note. It is an honest low water guage.

March 17, 1855.

Dear Brother McTyeire—You will please stop the paper, addressed to Union county, ... was prepaid; time out in April. I ... to take any more of any description ... with the paper, and ... it is a case of necessity. ... so fatal to farmers here ... like my support and cannot ... the demands against me; and ... getting old, I don't wish to leave this ... debt.

Calculation.

Mr. McLain, one of the Secretaries, sends out an appeal for $10,000 to make up a deficiency in the Treasury. The condition of the Northern and Eastern ... the general condition of the country offering a free ... the gains of each ... subsist-

... upon us Monday, ... a company of ... He has just re- ... is in poor health. He will ... Conference, at the ... Alabama Conference, in 1851, for that work, and has been preaching and ... very efficiently, in connection with Liberia Conference, of which he is a member. It is his observation of emigrant life that the black man stands the climate better than a mulatto. Even the pure white endures better than the hybrid. The adjoining nations of heathen are being gradually worked into civilization and Christianity. London Evans, a real honest, humble, sensible and thorough African, called on many of our citizens the past week for aid to go. He is free, but not all his family, who are in Georgia. The press of Mobile, and Savannah, and Montgomery, commend this case of charity from their knowledge. Judge Rice, of Alabama, gives a plain and favorable testimonial. We have never seen a character or case of the kind better equipped for, and hope he may get the aid sought. He is a preacher, too. That is the land where he ought to go. Such colonists Liberia needs—Georgia does not.

Cheerful Views.—Try to take cheerful views of divine things. Dwell on your mercies. Look at the bright as well as the dark side. Do not cherish Gloomy thoughts. Melancholy is no friend to devotion. It greatly hinders the usefulness of many. It falls upon a contented life like a drop of ink on white paper, which is not the less a stain because it carries no meaning with it. Let your soul rove through the fields of Scripture as happy herds through the green pasture.

Methodist Press.

A misconstruction of the exhibit of the former Book Agent induced the Book Committee to make an exposition of the state of the publishing interests of the Church, which has called for a reply from Bishop Early, which we copy from the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*. We make no comment on this document, because there is really no disparity between the accounts of the respective parties, when properly explained, and it cause, if there were, it is not our province to attend to this business; besides, the former agent promises to give a public and full explanation, which we feel sure the Book Committee will be pleased to examine, and in the light of which they will be prepared to modify, if necessary, their published statements."

These remarks we clip from the Nashville Advocate, in its preface to an article which lately appeared in this paper. The note we published from the former Book Agent was not strictly a *reply*. It differs as much from it as a motion does from a notice of a motion. A reply would have been much more elaborate. It is due to the distinguished and venerable author to say, lest such a misapprehension should further prevail, that though his note bore no private or confidential mark on it, there was no request or even suggestion on his part, of its publication. His numerous and ardent friends in this section, to whom we gave the satisfaction of its perusal, thought its publication due to him as far as his clearness and accuracy as a business accountant might seem implicated in the *expose*. Some older brethren from an adjoining Conference, who happened to be in our office, concurred in the same view. Whether the former Agent considers it worth while, upon reflection, to enter into any further explanation or not, it is evident one could be made, and that there are two sides to the matter. We think, with others, it was nothing less than due him, on account of his former connection with the business and its position, that the *expose* should have been submitted to him before being published. Any subsequent modification of "published statements" would then have been unnecessary.

We rejoice with our confrere of the Memphis Advocate in his good financial prospects. The agents of that excellent paper are doing their duty. When Cobb goes by the board, there'll be lots of the best corn lost—corn worth $2 a bushel, even in hard times:

"West Tennessee can nurse "this child," and we can say to all that its financial constitution, thanks to West Tennessee nursing, is getting very sound. Meantime Arkansas, North and South, North Mississippi and Kentucky, are lending their aid to keep "the child" in such good humor, that the only fear is that it may grow so fast as to excite the envy of the neighbors. However, we can't suppose that we have any neighbors who will not rejoice with us in its prosperity."

A responsible correspondent puts this query to the editor of the Southern Christian Advocate:

"Is it right for Methodists and Methodist preachers to distribute the publications of the American Tract Society? Brother Pearce, our Bible Agent, employed a Methodist preacher to distribute the Holy Scriptures. At the same time he is employed to act as a colporteur for the above named society, and he sells those publications by hundreds, and, I think mostly to Methodists. Some of them tell me that they purchased them because he said they were good books, and they thought they were from our press, our publications. Is it right for Methodists to sell Calvinism to Methodists?"

In his reply, the editor holds a language that is reasonable, and is becoming popular with our people:

"This society disclaims all sectarian bias, and is, perhaps, as free of it as we could expect it to be. All doctrines offensive to Methodism cannot, of course, be excluded from their publications, for having no representation from our Church in the Publishing Committee, there is no one to decide that point. We do not believe, however, that it teaches Calvinism dogmatically, however much that belief may mould the religious ideas and permeate the entire style of its literature. We believe it never published a book or tract emanating from a Methodist. Consequently, Methodism, at least, is not taught by it, whatever else may be. If the books are good, and the people can get no other, let them have them. Whether a Methodist should engage in this work, now that we have a tract society of our own, is a question we cannot decide in any specific case. The general rule, however, is, we think, this—let Methodists circulate Methodist books!"

The following, from the editorial columns of the Advocate and Journal, will, we are sure, be read with great pleasure by every lover of Christ and his cause. In view of such instances of extraordinary benevolence, the Church may well "thank God and take courage." A better day is rapidly dawning. With increased and increasing wealth, Christians are manifesting an enlarged spirit of liberality. Who can doubt that this spirit is one of the precursors of the millenial period? But here is the extract:

"Our readers will remember that in the Advocate of February 15th we gave, in the tract department, a brief letter from Brother Jacoby, in which, in his characteristic way, he appealed to us for that aid he had reason to expect. He wanted $250 a quarter to sustain an excellent press in the tract department of the mission. Our Tract Society was not in funds, and the Secretary invited a special contribution for the first quarter. Of the result of that appeal, the statement below, furnished us by Dr. Peck, will inform the reader:

"*Dr. Peck*—I have just read Brother Jacoby's letter of January 12. Write him to draw on you for the four quarters of the present year, of $250 each. When his drafts are received send them to me, and I will pay them. Pray for ——."

It will be observed that $250 was all that the Secretary ventured to ask for; but the appeal is answered by the offer of $1000, the entire amount required to sustain the mission press in Germany a year. May this instance of liberality provoke many others to love good works.

Our California exchanges speak favorably of religious progress, and yet murders seem to abound. The San Francisco Chronicle says:

"Upon striking a balance on our homicide calendar for 1854, we come to the conclusion that one person of six hundred will be killed by his neighbor in 1855. In one-half the cases the weapons will be revolvers; in one-fourth, knives; and in the other fourth, guns or other weapons. The prospect is a comfortable one."

The Advocate gives some common sense advice away out there:

"Never build a house of worship upon a back street or upon the top of a hill. Let the most eligible sight always be selected, and you will be much more likely to have a good attendance at Church. Never build what is improperly called a 'union church;' they are often the cause of much unkind feeling among professing Christians. If each denomination cannot have a house of their own, the proper way to do is for some one of them to lead in the enterprise, with the definite understanding that the house is to be owned and conducted by them."

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

PEARCE'S SPRINGS, CLARK CO., MISS. March 14, 1855.

Mr. Editor—We have just closed one of the most interesting meetings I have ever witnessed. I have witnessed revivals that resulted in more conversions and accessions to the Church, yet, when we reflect that the season is uncommon for protracted meetings, especially in the country, and upon the low ebb at which religion was standing when we commenced, and then upon the general revival and building up of the Church, truly we can say the Lord has done great things for us. The meeting was commenced by our Presiding Elder, Brother Garrett, at his first quarterly meeting for the circuit held at this place, and continued by myself and the local brethren of the vicinity for twelve days. It has resulted in many conversions, and thirteen have been added to the Church, of whom several are young men of great promise who are being educated at this place.

A few remarks in reference to this place may not be unacceptable just here. Pearce's Springs, the name of the place, is a rural village, situated in the eastern part of Clark county, Miss., some twelve or fifteen miles from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. From its beautiful picturesque scenery, its fine chalybeate waters, gushing up in abundance in the centre of the village, and its superior educational advantages, one is carried back in memory to the far-famed groves of Parnassus. It is like an oasis in the desert, affording to the weary traveler rest and refreshment. The schools of the place, consisting of the Pearce Female Seminary, numbering fifty odd young ladies, with as accomplished a faculty as any institution affords, and the male department, under the superintendence of Brother S. S. Mellen, a Christian gentleman, compare favorably with any in the land. Considering, too, the peculiar local advantages of the place, surrounded with a farming country, just coming into notice, convenient now to market, healthful locality, mineral water, good society, and an exclusion from any allurements to vice, ardent spirits being excluded by legislative enactment, we can but be impressed that it affords superior advantages both as a place of settlement and of schools.

In visiting the schools of the place, we were struck with the fresh and healthy looks of the young ladies and gentlemen, some of whom came here in bad health, looking, as we were informed, quite pale and sickly. This is the effect of the mineral water they use. Brethren and friends living in the East who contemplate going West, would do well to give this place a call. Unimproved land, and some of that of good quality, can be purchased from fifty cents to two dollars and a half per acre. Improved land, of course, is much higher. Good society and good schools are great desiderata in any country.

But I have already wearied your patience. So I will bring this sketch to a close.

Yours, W. C. TURNER.

CLINTON, LA., March 22, 1855.

The Lord is reviving his work in East Feliciana Colored Mission. Upwards of fifty have already joined on probation. Many others, I trust, are on the point of turning over to the Lord's side. I have seven different appointments; most of them are very well attended. I look for the melting influence of the Spirit of God at every meeting. It does my soul good to see sinners bowing around the altar of prayer, weeping on account of their sins and yielding to the overtures of mercy. This mission appears to be a very important one, where much good can be done. I have commenced the work of catechising, which will not only improve the children, but will benefit the adults. When I am better prepared, I will give you a more detailed account of this very interesting work.

Yours, W. S. TOWNSEND.

SHARON, Miss., March 15, 1855.

Dear Brother—As you would like to have some items from Mississippi, I drop you a few lines. Clinton Circuit is in the bounds of Hinds county, and a noble one it is. I have four regular appointments, and three others, one at a private house, on Wednesday nights, and two others on plantations, on Friday nights. I preach once a month at each appointment. Sunday, I preach at 11 to the whites, have a short intermission, and then preach to the blacks, except at Clinton. I am going from house to house, talking to and praying with the families. During the first three months I visited ninety-six families, made 141 visits, preached forty-one sermons.

Our first quarterly meeting came off the first Sabbath in March. It began on Friday night, and closed on Wednesday. Rev. B. M. Drake, my Presiding Elder, was with us all the time, and preached to the great satisfaction of the people and edification of the Church. All his leisure time he was visiting from house to house, praying with the families. The quarterly meeting was an interesting time. Five were added to the Church. I trust much good was effected, and I hope we shall have a prosperous year. The people are kind, and seem to have great respect for the Gospel. My daily prayer is, Lord, bless thy people and revive thy work.

Your brother in Christ,

DAVID M. WHEELER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston's elevation to the position of Premier is another of those apparent freaks of circumstance, which not unfrequently reveal the impotence of mere political party, and the hollowness of mere party predictions. Lord Palmerston is understood to be Premier, not by Court choice, but by Court concession—that it was not until events seemed to leave no alternative that he was sent for by Her Majesty. We doubt not, however, that now his lordship is fairly inducted he will be sustained by the Sovereign on the one hand, as he will be by Senators on the other. He will at least have as fair an opportunity of "holding his own" as did the peer who preceded him—the poor who was driven from office by the press and the people, and who was lucky enough to make his parting bow adorned with "a blue ribbon."

We are not insensible to the inconvenience which Mr. Roebuck's motion, "if pressed," may occasion. It will be next to impossible to shelve that. Yet, if any man has the dexterity to extricate himself from awkward positions, we believe that man is Lord Palmerston. Inquiry in some other ferm may be guaranteed; some incapables may be sacrificed to the public indignation. Sebastopol may be taken. It is not impossible to appease the public—to divert attention to the pressing dangers of the immediate future, and the preparation which must be made to meet them.

Lord Palmerston has long possessed very great power. This has not arisen from being an acknowledged leader of a party. He has had no party. Properly speaking, he belongs to no party. Notwithstanding that Lord Derby sought his aid recently, that proposal partook more of the nature of a political necessity than a party preference. He has been confederated with both Tories and Whigs, being a sort of, indispensable, yet never giving the idea that he really belongs to either. Nobody thinks of Palmerston as being a minister of the people or for the people. He has occasionally uttered sentiments so little akin to those of the advanced people's party, and uttered those sentiments in a spirit so alien to the idea of popular conciliation, that it were not an unnatural inference that he wished rather to check than encourage popular confidence.

We have already referred to Court antipathies to his lordship. It is asserted that personal dislikes mingle with political considerations in these distrusts. Palmerston's protocols have blistered not a few of the living statesmen of Europe. Dead sovereigns have transmitted their fears, doubts and hatred of Palmerston to their posterity. If Poland and Hungary have hitherto not had much apparent reason to bless him, it is quite as evident that he has enshrined the known esteem of scarcely two reigning despots in the world.

Apprehension has been the prevailing feeling with which he has been looked at. The timid and suspicious do all in their power to keep as far away as possible from a person feared and suspected. It is understood that many a hint and plain statement have been made to royal ears that crowned heads elsewhere did not wish to have much, or indeed anything to do with Palmerston.

He who can receive as gospel all that is in the newspapers, must have a wonderful faculty of believing. But, putting aside four-fifths of the gossip circulated and believed on this special subject, admitting that rival statesmen—Malmesbury, Lord John Russell and Clarendon—were justly ambitious of, and were justly appointed to fill the office of Foreign Secretary, when it was well known that no man had such competent powers for the post as Palmerston, it really looks as if some truth were in the statements. He relinquished the Foreign Office, and turned to treating on Thames mud, and meeting all sorts of odd deputations with as much ease, gusto and success as he had protocolled congresses of crowned heads, as he had communed with monarchs, and received ambassadors bedizened with the emblems of the highest orders which kings could confer or ambassadors could wear.

It would be utter folly to attribute Lord Palmerston's elevation to the Premiership solely or chiefly to what is adventitious. It is not an unknown thing to have a "dummy" in a very high station. Arms have been sheathed or grounded ere now whilst the mighty have done homage to some official who has served as a symbol rather than the vital incarnation of a principle. It is not so here. Lord Palmerston has worked and waited. He has not allowed royal indisposition or partizan slights to soar his temper or stultify his strength. He has no idea of practicing, any more than of respecting in others, whine and drivel. A wretched theologian, he is a profoundly clever worldly politician. He has worked and waited, we say, and at seventy-two, spite of all obstacles and rivalries, he is Premier. The nation called for him, and the Queen sent for him. Necessity and the Houses of Parliament concur with both.

Lord Palmerston's isolation, to use a solecism, still remains. Surrounded, he can scarcely be hampered, by confederates. He is Premier in an exigency, for an exigency. For a time, by the common consent of active and patriotic minds, and by the lazy, responsive grunts of the apathetic, purposed, pitched political party battles are to be avoided, if possible.

That Lord Palmerston has selected Lord Panmure for the difficult post of Secretary of War, is a high compliment to that nobleman. That Lord Panmure has accepted it frankly is an evidence at least of his courage and good intentions. The nation gladly accepts the fact, and hopefully awaits the result. We shall say nothing here of other offices and departments, save that, with Lord John Russel at Vienna, on a mission which no man is better able to perform, Lord Palmerston's way is tolerably clear. The House and the people would resent any petty party conspiracy either needlessly to annoy or weaken the new administration.

If spared, Lord Palmerston's "last days" may be the most beneficial and beneficent days of his career. He has at his command resources, and connected with their use are responsibilities and issues, which might make an angel tremble. One false step might prove fatal to the liberties of the world. They are jeopardized now. His position places even the throne in shadow. To him the suffering hosts of the Crimea look; to him the "voices of the dead" of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Scutari cry; on him the eyes of Britain, Europe and the world rest. May he be equal to the crisis. He may not dissipate every mist which served to dim the brilliancy of his name; he may not save Mahometan Turkey, but he may save geographical Turkey from the talons of the bear. He may bid Poland more than hope. Can he help Hungary? A host of conjectures pass across or occupy the mental discernment this crisis, in connection with his name, which time only can solve. He has dared much. He has endured much. As if to rest his fame and claims as little as possible on any kind of alliances, he has stuck to Tiverton. Little Tiverton re-elected him on Monday, the 12th; its M. P. holds in his hands the balances of empires, and, humanly speaking, the destinies of the world.

Let him trust the people; let him keep them well read in all the principles, facts and objects of the war, up to the nearest point which is compatible with official confidence and public safety, and an intelligent and confiding people will stand by the new Prime Minister. Such a course will crown the close of his career with honor; an opposite one might load his last hours and his memory with infamy.

X. Y. Z.

Leek, Eng., February 20, 1855.

Thos. Paine, the Theologian.

The able articles of Dr. Summers, now appearing in the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, on the theological works of Thomas Paine, will give some interest to this sketch of him, by Grant Thorburn, in the New York Observer.

WINSTEAD, Ct., Feb. 18, 1855.

Mr. Printer—This day I enter on my eighty-third year. Except that my hearing and seeing are not so acute, I am not sensible of any material decay for the last fifty years. During that period I have been only one day confined to the house by sickness. Goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life; I owe the Giver of all good a large debt of gratitude.

And as there is but a step between me and death, I owe it to generations yet to come to tell what I saw and heard of Thomas Paine. Perhaps not a man lives on earth who trained him from his cradle to his grave, except myself. Carver and I were fellow-laborers in the same shop. Paine and Carver were born in the same town in England. Paine and I boarded with Carver. I often heard Carver, his wife and Paine, as we four sat by the fire on a winter night, rehearse the items of his life. I think he was the worst member of the body politic I ever met in all my journey through life. He married a respectable lady, who died in eleven months thereafter, in consequence of brutal treatment. He then married a daughter of the Collector of the port of Lewis; after three years she obtained a divorce for like treatment.

In 1773, while he held an office in the Custom-House, given him by his father-in-law, he was detected in taking bribes from the smugglers, and fled to America. He was made secretary to the private committee of Congress, and took an oath of office to keep their secrets. He broke this oath by divulging the project of a secret mission to the Court of France by Silas Dean. He was dismissed with disgrace. (See the Journal of Congress in 1774 or 1775.) This treachery was the cause of much trouble in Congress and in the Court of Louis XVI.

We next find him in Paris, helping Robespierre in his labors of love to establish the freedom of the press and the right of speech, by means of the guillotine. He quarrelled with Robbie, and was chalked for the guillotine. God, willing to make the wrath of Paine to praise Him, sent an angel who delivered him out of prison. (For particulars of this miracle, see the life of Thorburn, p. 101.)

In 1801, when King Thomas the First ascended the throne of his kingdom, he instantly dispatched a national frigate to convey to our shores the *venerated* Thomas Paine. He arrived early in the year 1802. I spoke with him at the City Hotel, Bowery, a few hours after his arrival. He found letters urging him on to Washington, (then four days journey.) He started next morning. At Georgetown a messenger was sent forward to announce his approach; a feast was got ready, and all those of like thinking were invited. Paine entered late, his shirt unwashed; his beard unshorn, and reeling like a drunken man. A look of consternation shone forth from every face; mirth ceased; one by one they went out, leaving Paine alone on his chair fast asleep. Next day he received letters and instructions to return to New York.

When Aaron Burr returned from Europe, whither he had fled after his duel with Hamilton, he kept his office in Nassau street, near my seed store. From him I received the account as above stated.

Paine, on his return, was unable to find lodgings. Carver took him in for old acquaintance sake. He died at Greenwich, of delirium tremens, in 1809.

An Act

TO INCORPORATE THE LOUISIANA ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That John C. Keener, H. N. McTyeire, J. Saunders, R. Randle, J. B. Walker, S. J. Davies, L. Parker, Philo M. Goodwin and L. A. Reed and their associates and successors, such as the Louisiana Conference may from time to time think proper to appoint, be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the "Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," and by which name said corporation shall have succession and be capable of suing and being sued, entering into contracts, and receiving and holding property for educational purposes, and such charitable uses as may from time to time be specified by the said Conference at its annual sessions, either by donation or purchase.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the domicil of said corporation shall be located in the City of New Orleans, and the affairs thereof shall be managed by nine trustees, to be appointed by the Louisiana Annual Conference, one of whom shall be elected president. The president and four trustees shall form a quorum, and shall have power to appoint all other officers necessary for conducting its affairs, and make and adopt such rules, by-laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the management of said corporation, provided that the same be in conformity with the laws and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and not repugnant to the laws of the State.

Signed, JNO. M. SANDIDGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Signed, R. C. WICKLIFFE,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 16, 1855.

Signed, P. O. HEBERT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify the within to be a true and correct copy of the original act deposited in my office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Baton Rouge, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1855, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth.

L. S.

Signed, ANDREW J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

Secular Preaching.

There are many who are great sticklers for doctrinal instruction, but it must keep a great way off from the Lord's teaching relative to their particular conduct; and they will admit of a great deal of practical preaching, also, but it must not at all investigate their daily transactions. When it touches their business morality, they call it "secular" preaching. Such seem to forget that God's doctrines (teachings) prescribe and fix what is right in human conduct, and that for every deed of man he is to render an account; and that hence there is an aspect in the which the whole of man's activities come duly under the instruction of the pulpit, and within the legitimate supervision of Christ's ministers.

A New York preacher, who sometimes says things in a very strong way, thus reproves men of this class:

"We have no doubt that a rigorous landlord, having sharked it all the week, screwing and griping among his tenants, would be better pleased on Sabbath to dose through an able Gospel sermon on Divine mysteries than he kept awake by a practical sermon that, amongst other things, set forth the duties of a Christian landlord. A broker, who has gambled on a magnificent scale all the week, does not go to church to have his practical swindling analyzed and measured by the New Testament's spirit. A merchant, whose last bale of smuggled goods was safely stored on Saturday night, and his brother merchant, who on the same day swore a false invoice through the custom-house, go to church to hear a sermon on faith, on angels, on the resurrection. They have nothing invested on these subjects, and they expect the minister to be bold and orthodox. But if he wants respectable merchants to pay ample pew rents, let him not vulgarize the pulpit by introducing commercial matters. A rich Christian brother owns largely in a distillery, and is clamorous against letting down the pulpit to the vulgarity of temperance sermons. Another man buys tax titles, and noses about all the week to see who can be slipped out of a neglected lot. A mechanic, that plies his craft with the unscrupulous appliance of every means that will win, he, too, wants "doctrine" on the Sabbath, not these secular questions. Men wish two departments in life, the secular and the religious. Between them a high and opaque wall is to be built. They wish just to do as they please for six long days; then, stepping to the other side of the wall, they wish the minister to assuage their fears, to comfort their consciences, and to furnish them a clear ticket and insurance for heaven. By such shrewd management our modern financiers are determined to show that Christians can serve two masters, both God and Mammon, at the same time."

Churches in California.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian writes from San Francisco:

"I am amazed and mortified that, as a denomination that claims to be the banner bearing branch of the Church in the cause of education, we should have so long and so signally neglected this vast country. The New School and Congregationalists have a college in operation, well located, fine grounds and a spacious edifice. They also have a newspaper, the "Pacific." The Baptists have a college, a paper, and several schools, both male and female. The Methodists have a paper, a college, and numerous schools. Their college is a large building. The Episcopalians are building a college, and have several good female schools. Now it is painful to be compelled to say that we have not a single school, male or female, that I know of, of any consequence, in the State. * * * The American Home Missionary Society have sent several men recently, and four more are on their way. This society, I am told, has spent about $1,000 per month for the State since its reception into the Union. Their operations are on this wise: They send out the men to their committee. In a few months, sometimes in a few days, the Board is relieved altogether from their support. It is at once assumed by the people where they labor."

DEATHBED SCENE.

The Death of the Impenitent.

The rich Cardinal Beaufort said: "I must I die! Will not all my riches save me? I could purchase the kingdom, if that could prolong my life. Alas! there is no hope—death."

An English nobleman said: "I have a splendid passage to the grave. I die in state and languish under a gilded canopy; I am expiring on soft and downy pillows, and am respectably attended by my servants and physicians; my dependants sigh; my sister weep; my father bends beneath a load of grief and years; my lovely wife, pale and silent, conceals her inmost anguish; my friend, who was as my own soul, suppresses his sighs and leaves me, to hide his inward grief. But, oh! which of them will bail me from the arrest of death? Who can descend into the dark prison of the grave with me? Here they all leave me, after having paid a few idle ceremonies to the breathless clay which may be reposed in state, while my soul, my only conscious part, may also be trembling before my Judge."

The celebrated Talleyrand, on his death bed, was visited by Louis Philippe, King of the French. "How do you feel?" said the king. The answer was: "Sire, I am suffering the pangs of the damned."

Sir Thomas Scott said: "Until this moment, I believed there was neither a God nor a hell. Now I know and feel that there is both, and I am doomed to perdition by the just judgment of the Almighty."

A rich man, when dying, was informed by his physician that he should prepare for the worst. "Cannot I live for a week?" said the doctor, "you will probably continue but a little while." "Say not so," said the dying man, "I will give you a hundred thousand dollars if you will prolong my life three days;" but in less than hour he was dead.—*Lutheran Observer.*

Church, the Same.

Not to encourage supineness or bring backsliding by foretelling and then waiting for it, but to meet another end, we write. The Church, at best, is made up of reformed sinners. We often speak of the days of Wesley and Whitefield. Yet, in the palmy times Lady Huntington writes to Eldridge complaining of coldness and delinquency. His answer is excellent. What we want is not severe tests and unscriptural delays, and inquisitorial expedients to keep people from joining our churches. It is more love, and vigilance, and attention, extended to our young converts by the members. Let them be brought into the Sunday school and classes. Let the members visit and watch over them. This is the great defect:

"You complain that every new work, after a season, becomes a lifeless work. And why is it not in the beginning as it is now? In their infancy we find them of one heart and soul, having all things common; but presently read of partial distribution in the church stock, then of eager and lasting contentions about circumcision, coupling Moses with Jesus, and setting a servant on a level with his master. And Gentile churches as much on a level with the Jewish. The Corinthians soon fell into parties about their leaders, into errors about the resurrection, and into many gross immoralities. The Galatians seemed at first ready to present Paul with their own eyes, but grew desirous, at last, of plucking out his. The Ephesians had been much tossed by winds of doctrine. The Colossians had fallen into will worship, and the Thessalonians had some of our gossips among them who would not work, but sauntered about picking up news and telling tales. St. Paul's labors were much employed in Asia, and many churches were gathered there; yet I hear him complainining in a certain place, that 'all they in Asia were turned aside from him.'"

Losing the Reproach.

Happy are we to read, in the Southern Episcopalian, the remarks on the Sixty-... Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, lately held in Charleston, S. C.:

"It is particularly cheering to mark the progress that our Church is making in preaching to the slave population of our State. The greater number of confirmations, it will be noticed, are among this class. Our Zion is no longer be sneered at as the church of the rich; she is gathering in largely of the poor of Christ's flock, and our noble scriptural liturgy is proving itself as well adapted to the chapel of the plantation and the hut of the negro, as it is to the stately church and the venerable cathedral."

A HINT TO THE MARRIED.—"I have heard," says Matt. Henry, "of a married couple who, though they were both of hasty temper, yet lived comfortably together by simply observing a rule on which they had mutually agreed, never to be both angry with each other." And he adds that an ingenuous and pious father was in the habit of giving this advice to his children when they married—

"Both one speak fire, t'other with water come,
Is one provoked, be t'other soft and dumb."

NAMES OF CHRISTIANS.—The Scripture gives four names to Christians, taken from the cardinal graces so essential to man's salvation: Saints, for their holiness; Believers, for their faith; Brethren, for their love; Disciples, for their knowledge.

WHAT WE WANT.—The following were found at the bottom of a vote for ... men at a late election in Boston:

Experience, that's stood the test;
Conscience, to say what's right;
Intelligence, to know what's best;
Backbone, to stand the fight.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from March 0 to March 29, inclusive.

A.
Adamson 5 00
P Alexander 4 00

B.
O Beall 4 00
Barker 2 00
Rev H. Bryan 2 00
Wm E Bissell 2 00

C.
A Clement 7 50
Choloh 6 00
Cavin 1 00
Clower 2 00
Creed 1 48
Rev D P Cain 2 00
Col M Cushing 2 00
J Clark 5 00
O B Connerly 3 00
P Clymes 18 00
O B Connerly 2 00

D.
Dowling 4 00
B Dozier 2 00

E.
E Evans 2 00

F.
L Forsyth 2 00
T M Fly 84 00
S Fowler 2 00
H Foster 10 00

G.
R Gordon 2 00
W Griswold 10 00
P Gay 10 00

H.
O Harris 2 00
Healee 2 00
Headen 2 00
J Hutchinson 5 00
L Hecttl 2 00
Cliford 5 00
C Hockabee 2 00
A Haygood 1 50
J Saliberg 2 00

J.
Jackson 2 00
W Jones 2 00
B Jones 2 00
P A Jones 1 00
J Johnson 3 00
Jones 10 00

L.
Miss S E Lovelace 2 00
J T Lowe 7 50
W Littlejohn 2 00
Miss Littlejohn 1 00
J T Leonard 1 00

M.
H H Montgomery 5 00
W F Miller 1 50
Mrs F G Morrissett 2 00
Mrs H Merit 2 00
W H McMurdy 5 00
M McClintchen 1 00
J W Mills 1 00
A H May 4 00
O N Motwood 1 50
T Mount 2 00
T S Mount 2 00
W L Mount 2 00
J W McCann 5 00
A C Morrie 2 00
J McCowen 2 00
J Matthews 5 00

N.
R J Nugent 2 00

O.
J Ormond 2 00
B T Owen 2 00

P.
C G Peelo 3 50
J Parker 1 50

R—S.
U Riley 4 00
L A Redd 10 00
J Randolph 2 00
G W Rea 2 00
E R Strickland 2 50
Mrs Silcox 2 00
W Sherry 2 50
R W Spence 10 00

T.
J M Turner 2 00
Dr Thorp 6 00
G M Thompson 2 00
O Trawook 2 00

V.
M A Van Hook 4 50
J H Verner 2 00

W.
W. Wadsworth 10 00
B S Williams 15 00

Deaths.

Died—In Bossier parish, La., March 7, of inflammation of the brain, GEORGE W. L. EDWARDS, son of Capt. William S. and Eliza Ann Edwards, aged 17 years.

Died—March 21, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH, son of Rev. T. J. and Mrs. S. J. Kogor, aged 3 years 3 months and 18 days.

Female Education.

LIKE MOTHER, LIKE CHILDREN.

The Rev. S. Dyer says:—"When residing among the Choctaw Indians, I held a conversation with one of their principal chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts and virtues of civilized life, and, among other things, he informed me that at first they fell into a great mistake, they sent only their boys to school. They became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and no uniform result was, that the children were all like the mother; and soon the father lost his interest in bath wife and children. And now,' said he, 'if we could educate only one class of our children, we would choose the girls, for whon they become mothers they would educate their sons.' This is to the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully and permanently civilized and enlightened where the mothers are not, in a good degree, qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education."

"I Have Not Got the Money."

"This is the repulse I moot with often," says an agent of the Banner of Peace, "when I ask a man to subscribe for a paper." "How much does it comc at?" "Two dollars in advance." Then ask them, "Do you use tobacco?" "Certainly." "How much does that come to a year?" "Five dollars only, sir, and I pay my own money, at that." "That is but a trifle," says another, "I use twenty-five dollars worth; but these hands earn every cent of the money." "Do you take any papsr?" "No. I took one once, but the subscription price was two dollars cash up, and then I had to pay the postage." "Have you any children?" "Yes, half-a-dozen."

He eats, spits and burns the tobacco all to himself. The children could read the religious paper. This looks like solfishness.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Orizaba, Forbes, commanding, arrived in this city Monday afternoon, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d inst., and $1,800 in specie. Her news from the city of Mexico is to the 17th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22d. It is exceedingly unimportant, however.

During the latter part of February numerous earthquakes were felt in Mexico, Puebla, Jalisco and Vera Cruz.

Gen. Woll, the friend of Santa Anna, had returned from his excursion to the South, having effected nothing.

Gen. Ampudia is said to have been completely successful in his attack on the Indians in Yucatan, and to have weakened them so far that they will be unable to make any further head against the Government forces.

In Jalisco, Degollado, who occupied several important offices in the times of the Federation, has put himself at the head of a party of revolutionists and issued a pronunciamento.

The officinl orgaus lament that the revolutionists cannot be kept down, and very touchingly deplore the existing troubles erented by their conduct and the stats of anrrohy inaugurated by them.

A Frenchman, named Matthieu Thomas, a conspicuous actor in the troubles of Count Raouet de Boulbon, was arrested on his return from California to Guyamas, by order of the Governor of Sonora. He escaped on board the American schooner Alert, claiming to be an American citizen. The Alert landed several passengers on Cape St. Lucas, contrary to the custom-house laws, and has been reported to the home government.

General Vega is said to be scouting the Northern part of Tamaulipas in order to keep down the revolutionary tendencies of that province.

The *Diario* says that Gen. Alvarez was beaten by the government forces at a place called Petaquilla. He is reported to have headed a party of insurgents in an attack from the mountains upon a government convoy going to Chilpacingo, in the department of Jalisco. He was beaten off and compelled to fly, while several of his officers, including Moreno, were captured.

NICHOLAS, THE CZAR.

The news that we received previously is now confirmed, and there can be no further doubt that Nicholas, the Czar of all the Russias, is dead—that a great and noble man, as well as an able, intelligent, and politic potentate, has ceased to be. Just at the moment when his wisdom was most needed, when his counsels were most wanted for the good of his country, a power that rules kings as well as peasants, saw fit to take him away and leave the earth only its record of his career.

Nicholas Pawlowitsch, Emperor and Autocrat of the Russias, was no common man. He came into possession of the supreme power of the Empire by the consent and at the urgent request of an elder brother who was entitled to it, but who saw in Nicholas the germs of that great intelligence and ability that led him to be the most royal of the world's rulers. He was a King and Monarch by nature—a superior, physically as well as intellectually, to the common herd. He stood up in the crowd of European rulers a head above the highest, and marched with a brave, kingly stride among crowns as well as commoners. His very port was majestic and his conduct never belied it. He had the appearance, the heart and the high honor of the greatest ruler of the world. He was idolized by his own people and respected by others. He had no small objects nor no small means. Taking the national polley marked out by Peter, and the nntional faith that was transmitted him by his fathers, he followed both with an earnest desire for their success and supremacy. His life was given to his country, and every effort that he could make for its advancement was made readily and willingly. Nicholas was a patriot as well as a King, and looked no less to the good of his people than the prosperity of his empire. He ameliorated the condition of the crown serfs, weakened the power of the nobles, founded schools, colleges and academies, built railroads and telegraphs, and generally developed the resources of the great country he ruled. He strove by all possible means to make the Russian Empire the first and most powerful in existence. It was his duty to do so and we honor him for doing it.

Nicholas was born in 1796—married to the sister of the King of Prussia in 1817, and crowned Emperor in 1825. Since the moment of his coronation he has used every effort to extend the power of his nation and develop its resources. He found a general state of corruption among officials and checked it. He found a weak navy, an insufficient army and a bad revenue—and remedied them all. He was a hard worker, like Napoleon, and more patriotic than Cromwell. He was Russia—its government and its being. No useful project was too slight for his notice and patronage, nor no public fault too small for his reprehension. He was a real King in person and in action—a royal ruler, who, dying, leaves no equal behind. For the little, inefficient, unimportant crowns of the world, we profess no regard. A thousand of them might rise, rule and die, without a word of approval or any sentiment of regard from us. But when a great royal heart steps into the chair of state, and gives more honor to the crown than the crown could to him, our hero-worship becomes strong, and we wish to give him honor as we would to honor our own heroes and patriots.

Our opinions with regard to the course of Nicholas in the present war have been expressed, and do not need to be reiterated. There can be no doubt that in his death, at this peculiar juncture, the nation suffers an immeasurable lose, and that the prospects of Europe are materially changed. It is more likely than congresses and conferences will be able to effect something, and that Austria and Prussia will be successful in saving themselves from commitalism to either side. The new Czar is reported, however, to uphold the policy of his father, to carry out his last orders and approve his regulations. If such is the case, we may yet have a continuance of the war as decided as it would have been under Nicholas. *Quien sabe?*

The Council Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Common Council on Tuesday evening were of an unusually interesting character. They were important, also, for a compromise between the city and the Pontchartrain Railroad Com; any was consummated, which will result in a saving to the former of $300,000. It is true there is a dead loss of $200 000, which is bad enough in all conscience, but not so bad as the loss of $500 000 would have been. The policy pursued, which was to save the corporation as much as possible, was probably the best under the circumstances. To use a common phrase, the city was "in for it," and the cheapest and surest mode of extrication was the wisest that could be resorted to. Had we been rich, out of debt, and in the enjoyment of an overflowing municipal treasury we could have afforded to run the risk of law-suits, the jeopardling of the sum total, as well as such other expensive contingencies the future might have in store for us. But, as we are poor, heavily in debt, and as our treasury is empty, the best plan was to get back as many bonds as possible—secure as much as possible—and sever the disastrous connection forever.

Our readers are so well posted in regard to the lessenge of the $500,000 of bonds (a million was to follow) to aid in the construction of a railroad to Mobile, that extended explanation is unnecessary. The project has wholly fallen through, just as many persons predicted it would from the outset. Some weeks ago it was understood that the Railroad Directory desired a conference with a committee of the Connoil. A joint committee was accordingly appointed, and after due investigation and deliberation, reported the affairs of the Railroad Company to be in a most unsatisfactory condition, and voocmmended the acceptance of the three hundred bonds of $1000 each tendered by the aforesaid Directors on condition that litigation should cease and the Company be released. A resolution, giving effect to tha report, passed the Board of Assistants by a vote of 15 yeas to 2 nays. The Board of Aldermen concurred in the report and resolution, adding an amendment reserving in the city the privilege of bringing suits against the managers of the Company for a misapplication of the funds. The Lower Board approved of this amendment, and it has probably received the signature of the Mayor ere this. The old saying has it, "a burnt child dreads the fire." We imagine the fingers of the tax-payers have been sufficiently burned to make them watchful in future. If not, they may be set down as perfect salamanders.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES.—We learn by late advices that the yellow fever has been prevailing with much violence at many ports of the West Indies. The bark George D. Emmins, at Port au Prince on the 12th inst., had lost three men by harbor fever; the brig Star, of Boston, had lost two men by yellow fever and black vomit; and the schooner Empire Spring lost one man and another sick. The brig Erie, from the same port, reports that the sailing-master of the sloop-of-war Falmouth had died of yellow fever. Capt. Johnson and two of the crew of the schooner D. C. Brooks, for New York, had also died of the same disease. An arrival at Boston from Porto Cabello reports the fever very bad there. The frigate Columbia, of the home squadron, recently arrived at Norfolk from the West Indies, it is said, had fifty cases of yellow fever on board, seven of which have proved fatal.

EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—Under this bend the Fayettoville (N. C.) Observer notes that a tract of land at Dunbam's Depot, on the line of the North Carolina Rail road, has been bought at $4000, for which a few years ago the purchaser paid $225.

A writer in the Wilmington Herald thus notices the improvement in the condition of Columbus county, N. C., since the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad:

The benefits of the W. and M. R. R. can not be over estimated. Land that would only sell for 25 cents an acre, now is worth $3 to $5 per acre. An intelligent resident of Whitesville, told me that the railroad had certainly quadrupled the entire value of the county, and increased the amount of its exports more than ten-fold.

The friends of the Administration at Washington assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, if necessary, to exact instant reparation at Havana for the late outrage upon the steamer El Dorado.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 27.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived at this port to-day, with one week's later intelligence from Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 10th inst., and from all parts of the continent correspondingly late.

The intelligence by the Atlantic is very important, confirming as it does the reported death of the Czar Nicholas, and stating the peaceful accession of the Emperor Alexander to the Imperial throne.

The Emperor Alexander.

The Emperor Alexander II. had succeeded peaceably to the Russian throne, and had signalized his accession by issuing a manifesto stating that he will adhere to the policy of his father, the late Emperor Nicholas.

Constantine, the second son of Nicholas, the other brothers of the new Czar, and the superior officers of the army and navy, had taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor.

The new Czar had confirmed the appointment of Prince Gortschakoff, as the Russian diplomatic agent to the Vienna Peace Conference, and had reiterated the instructions of his father in regard to negotiations leading to peace.

The first preliminary conference had been held at Vienna.

Recall of Menschikoff.

Nicholas had, previous to his death, recalled Prince Menschikoff, the Russian commander in the Crimea, and appointed General Gortschakuff chief commander in his place; General Osten Sacken secoed in command, and Gen. Ludors commander of the forces in Bessarabia. Gen. Rudiger had been appointed Minister of War of Russia by the new Emperor.

The Crimea.

The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward the war with vigor. There had been more fighting in the Crimea. The French had stormed some redoubts which had been skillfully erected by the Russians during the night. Several hundred of the latter were killed, and there was a strong rumor current that the Grand Duke Michael was wounded and afterwards died at Sebastopol.

A large force of Russians threatened Balaklava.

The blockade of the Danube had been raised.

Brousse Destroyed by an Earthquake.

Bosse—probably Broussa, though the telegraph says Bosn—hnil been destroyed by an earthquake, with most of its inhabitants.

France and England.

A speck of disagreement had grown up between the Emperor Napoleon and England, and it was said the armies should not not together if the Rochuck Committee proceeded with their investigation. The Earl of Chircedon went express to Boulogne, and made matters straight. Meantime, the committee proceeds with its investigation; but it is thought Parliament will be dissolved.

Switzerland.

Serious difficultiee have arisen in Tioino, in Switzerland.

Belgium.

The crisis in the Belgian Ministry still continues.

Denmark.

The King of Denmark was sick.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Lempriere report that the Liverpool Cotton market opened with a good demand, and that prices advanced ¼ penny per pound. The demnnd, however, fell off at the close, when holders were pressing their stocks on the market. The sales of the week are reported at 87,000 bales, of which 17 000 were on speculation and 12,000 for export.

Messrs. Browe, Shipley & Co. quote the Cotton market very active early in the week. The demand, however, fell off, and the market closed tamely at an advance of ¼d per lb.

The closing quotatione were for Fair Orlsans, 5½; Middling Orleans, 5½; Fair Uplands, 5½; and Middling Uplands, 4¾d per lb.

State of Trade.

The Manchester market evinced a better feeling, and prices had somewhat advaneed.

Breadstuffs.

All kinds of Breadstuffs were dull at lower prices. Wbsat had declined 2d per 70 pounds. Flour was 1s per bbl lower, and Corn bad declined 1s per 480 pounds.

Milligan & Co. quote Western Canal Flonr 36, and Ohio 42s per bbl; and both yellow and white Corn at 42s per 480 pounde.

Consols.

Were quoted at the close at 93.

London Markets.

Baring Brothers & Co. report a fair business geuerally in the London markets. Iron wae quiet.

Amsrican stocks were quite unchangsd—Money wae easier.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

From the Crimea.

New York, Marah 27.—The special correspondent of the Loedon News, writing from Balaklava, 23d of February, says it is rumored that General Canrobert had ordered the court martial of an officer high ie command of the French army. He was accused of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

The Earthquake at Broussa.

Two thousand lives were lost by the earthquake at Broussa, in Turkey in Asia.

Austria.

A daughter had been born to the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

Switzerland.

A disturbance had broken out between the Federal Commission and the citizens of the Canton of Tioino.

Belgium.

This country remains without a Ministry.

The Difficulty Between France and England.

The London Herald says, on most excellent authority, that the French Emperor had remonstrated against the committee of inquiry in the British Parliament, into the conduct of the war, and had stated that if the committee continued its investigations, the armies of the two countries could not not together. A dissolution of the armies, it was said, would take place, though both would act sepnrately for the same cause.

Lord Lucan

Had been dsnied a court martial.

Another Kaffir War.

Apprehensione were felt in England that another war with the Kaffirs, in Southern Africa, was about to take plnce. Measures had been taken by the Government to avoid it.

New York Markets.

New York, March 27.—There is no change to note in our markets.

Suicide of a Bank Officer.

Boston, March 27.—T. W. Hooper, a teller in the Merchants' Bank, in this city, committed suicide to-day by hanging. The cause is not assigned.

Sailing of the Africa.

The Cunard steamship Africa sails at 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, for Halifax and Liverpool.

THE EL DORADO AGAIN OVERHAULED BY A SPANISH WAR VESSEL.

The U. S. steamer Crescent City, John Metlowan, commander, left New Orleans on the morning of the 22nd inst., arrived at Havana on the evening of the 23d, and sailed for this port at noon of the 24th. She brings eighty-five passengers, and a full cargo for New Orleans.

U. S. mail steamer El Dorado arrived at Havana on the 20th inst. from Aspinwall, having been again compelled to heave to off Cape Antonio, and submit to an examination of her papers by an officer from a Spanish man-of-war. The El Dorado sailed for Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 23d.

U. S. M. steamer Philadelphia arrived at Havana on the 23d, and sailed for New York the same day. H. B. steamer Calpgeton was in the harbor of Havana.

The execution of Pinto, the bandit, took place at Havana, on the 22d, before an immense concourse of people.

The trial of Crampes and Foltz, by court martial, was fixed to take place on the 24th.

The American Consul-General Sagua la Grand was under arrest in Havana, for refusing, it is said, to remove the American coat of arms from over the entry of his office, at the request of the Spanish authorities.

The events since the sailing of the previous steamer possess but little of interest from California.

Throughout the mining sections, says the Herald wherever it could be reached by telegraph, the suspension of Adams & Co. was announced early on Friday morning, and simultaneously a run was commenced upon all the other banking houses. Adams & Co. stopped payment at all their offices, and Wells, Fargo & Co. at Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, and perhaps a few other places.

George W. Plume, of Marysville, suspended, as did also Randel Davis, at Nevada.

In Jamestown, John H. Richardson, who was doing a banking business at that place, closed his doors and departed for parts unknown. His depositors lose about $30,000, and Page, Bacon & Co. about $2000. Upon Richardson's departure his safe was broken upon by the people, but only $20 was found therein.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. resumed payment on Tuesday, and so far all demands have been promptly paid.

Adams & Co. have filed a petition for insolvency, and their schedule of assets and liabilities show a balance on the right side of about $100,000; assets, $1,814,285; liabilities, $1,639,737. Mr. Woods has given all his private property, estimated at $2,000,000, and this goes to make up the total of the assets.

We understand that the express business of Adams & Co., will be carried on without any interruption.

The failure of Robinson & Co. is a bad one, but it is hoped, and by some believed, that Dr. Wright will resume in a few days.

The long looked for rain has come at last, and the miner and agriculturist will gain thousands where they have lost but hundreds by the bank failures. It has rained steadily for nearly forty-eight hours, and judging from the accounts already received, we are led to believe it has extended all through the State.

On the 16th February, the schooner Victoria was capsized off Petaluma Creek, and three of her crew were drowned.

The Mint at San Francisco is unswering the demand for coin as fully as possible. About $60,000 a day are thrived out, and the coinage for the month amounts to $1,250 000.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.—*The Black Warrior Case Settled.*—The Washington Union announces the settlement of the Black Warrior case with Spain. It appears that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations intimated his intention to preside from the position of his predecessor, and asked for the views of our Government in writing, that he might take them into serious consideration. Mr. Marcy thereupon instructed Mr. Soulo to communicate to the Spanish Government his dispatch of June 22, 1854, in reply to Mr Calderon's dispatch refusing to comply with our demand for satisfaction in the case. On the 5th of December, 1854, Mr. Soule communicated to the Spanish Government the dispatch of Mr. Marcy; but no reply was made to it by the Spanish Government prior to Mr Soule's resignation and withdrawal from Madrid. The Union, after speaking of this dispatch of Mr. Marcy as one of the most unanswerable arguments ever made on controverted questions of fact and law, says:

We are gratified to learn that it has been properly appreciated, and that the considerations of its position has been fully admitted, by the Spanish Government. Late irreprehible information as to the change in the Government of the Catholic Majesty in regard to the Black Warrior affair, and have reason to know that the following extract of a letter on the subject, from Madrid, which appears in Galignani's Messenger of Feb. 26, 1855, is correct: "It appears (says the letter) that the Spanish Government has decided on proclaiming that the authorities of Cuba exceeded their powers in the affair of the Black Warrior, as regards the two principal points of it—the description of the cargo and the time allowed for the production of the ship's manifest. In consequence, it is disposed to award a just indemnity." Assuming this information to be true, it is gratifying to know that Mr. Marcy's argument has had the effect of securing an adjustment of this affair, which will be consummated upon taking the necessary proof as to the amount of the damages."

The Union, however, strongly intimates that both the President and Secretary Marcy will not be satisfied with this single concession. There must not only be atonement for other past wrongs to the United States, but security for the future, against all aggressions and insults; in fact, the present concession seems to be merely looked upon as a pecuniary one to private individuals, the wrong and insult to the nation still retaining its original features. This was distinctly set forth in Mr. Marcy's dispatch, as the New our Government would take of it.

It appears from the Ostend documents, laid before the late Congress, that the Spanish Government voluntarily proposed to Mr. Perry, the American Charge d'Affairs, (while Mr. Soule was absent to France,) the settlement of all claims involving private interests now pending between the United States and Spain reciprocally, taking for a model the convention of 1853, between the United States and Great Britain, for a similar purpose. It also appears that Mr. Soule, in a letter to Mr. Perry, from Aix-la-Chapelle, discouraged this proposition.

Terrible Coal Pit Explosion.

Loss Of Life.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Middlothian Coal Pits, in Chesterfield county, about thirteen miles south of this city, on Monday evening last, at five o'clock, by which thirty-four persons were instantly killed, and a number of others so badly burned that little or no hopes are entertained of their recovery. Up to the very moment of the accident, the superintendents and employees in the pit felt perfectly satisfied that there was not a particle of foul air about them, and Mr. John Atkins, the agent, looked upon the pits as being so entirely free from danger, that he declared to us that he would not have hesitated to take his family into them to remain. Even now, the cause of the explosion is entirely hid in mystery, and must ever continue so, though Mr. Atkins inclines to the opinion that in making a bleat, an old shaft sunk was accidentally breached, from which poured forth a volume of gas, that became ignited, and swept as a besom of destruction through the various avenues, dealing death with an unsparing hand, on all that came within its course.

The explosion, when it took place, caused the earth, for miles around the pits, to wave and rock as a lock in the wind. One gentleman, who was crossing the railroad, about a mile from the pits, at the time, said he felt the rails reel under him; and another, who was passing the road on horseback, declared that his beast staggered and trembled, as if suddenly shocked by a tremendous galvanic battery. The outer boards around the shafts were blown off, as if they had been paper, and at the western shaft, two large cabin chimies were broken in two as easily as if they had been pipe stems. At the time of the explosion there were three carpenters at work on the top of the eastern shaft, about thirty-five feet above the ground. One of them was so badly frightened that he leaped to the ground, without incurring any injury, but "old Squire" and the other one held on to the beams until the shock was over, and then came down.

The Middlothian Pits have always been looked upon as free from danger, consequently the company found no difficulty in employing as many steady white miners as they desired; and if the explosion had taken place between the hours of 6 and 12 o'clock, we have no hesitation in saying that the loss of life would have been trebled, and the number of widows and orphans thereby created five times as great as that caused by the accident at the English Pits in May last; but fortunately, the men were not allowed to make overwork, the supply of coal raised being greater than the demand, consequently, most of the white men had left the pits at 12 o'clock, and thereby saved their lives.

As soon as the explosion was heard, all the workmen above ground, from the Middlothian and English pits, hastened to the scene, and, prepared to descend the western shaft, to rescue those who might still be alive. Mr. Job Atkins, the agent for the English pits, in company with a number of noble-hearted volunteers, descended the eastern shaft as soon as they could do so, and the two parties immediately set about in search of such of the miners as they might find alive. They succeeded in rescuing sixteen persons more or less injured, four whites and twelve blacks, and took them to their houses and the hospitals, where they were immediately placed under medical treatment. They then discovered about thirty dead men, some of whom they removed, and others they were preparing to remove when we left the pits at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Atkins describes the scene as heart-rending in the extreme. Some of the dead men, the flesh charred on their bones, held their shovels in their hands, others were holding to their picks and drills; and Samuel Hunt, a small boy, who had been deprived of reason for the time, by the concussion, was calling loudly to the mule he had been driving to go along. Those who were not dead, as soon as they heard the voices of their friends, begged earnestly not to be left, and then prayed loudly for a few drops of cold water to quench their burning thirst.

In one of the avenues several tons of stone and dirt had been thrown down, beneath which were discovered the bodies of two of Mr Woodridge's servants.

We visited the hospital, and of all the horrid spectacles our eyes ever beheld, the one there presented in our view was the worst. Some seven or eight negro men lay there, the skin burned from their faces, eyes, hands, arms and bodies as if they had been roasted, and the groans that escaped from those who were conscious of their suffering could not fail to pierce the hardest heart.

Out of fifty persons in the pits at the time of the accident, but three escaped serious injury and these were colored persons, though there can be very little doubt that many of these were smothered by the "after damps," rather than killed by the explosion.

Fifty-six of the males employed in the pits, which are 770 feet deep, were killed by the explosion. [Richmond Dispatch.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT BULLETIN.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

Vicksburg, March 25, 1855.—The Memphis and New Orleans packet steamer Bulletin, Capt. Church, whilst on her downward trip and near Lake Providence, took fire on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock and was totally consumed. In addition to the destruction of the boat we regret to have to record a great loss of life. The flames first discovered in the third or fourth tier of cotton from above, and in less than five minutes, so rapidly did it extend, that the boat was almost entirely enveloped in flames.

It is to all be found the proceedings of a meeting of the passengers, which contain a full account of this sad casualty. The books and a greater part of the papers belonging to the boat were destroyed, together with the baggage of the passengers.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS.

At a meeting of the surviving passengers of the ill-fated Bulletin, Gen. William Nick, of Bolivar county, Miss., was called to the chair, and J. M. Craig, of Uhlock county Ark., was chosen secretary, whereupon the following preamble and statements were had:

The boat was found to be on fire when near the islands of 16 and 37, about 4½ o'clock, P. M., the wind at the time blowing fresh. Capt. C. B. Church gave the order to make the shore as soon as possible. Mr. W. J. Miller, the pilot at the wheel, stood manfully at his post until the boat struck the shore, and then made his escape from the flames by jumping off the Bird'seye roof at the stern of the boat into the river. He received as well fine judgment in the selection of a point at which to reach the land, at or before reaching which the boat was unconsumed by flames, having on board about 3,500 bales cotton.

Some of the passengers succeeded in jumping on shore from the Bluff-castle, but the large majority were cut off from their escape forward by the flames, being in the after part of the boat. Captain C. B. Church, together with Messrs Fridegh, Porter and Robinson, clerks, Mr Brown the mate, as well as all the other officers of the boat, worked with faithful fidelity in saving the passengers from a watery grave. Captain Church (with Mr. James Howard, the steward) were the last to leave the wreck, and after rendering every assistance possible in his power to others jumped into the river at a distance of some two hundred yards from the shore, and but for the timely aid rendered him by a skiff going to his rescue, was in great danger of losing his own life.

This ill-fated accident occurred near the landing of Dr. Keene (some 12 miles below Lake Providence) at whose house, as well as that of Judge Morgan, every comfort was rendered to the passengers under their hospitable roofs. During the scene of danger, very great assistance was rendered by the timely aid of the officers of the steamer Falcon, by picking up by means of her small boats, many persons who were struggling in the river, but for which the number of lives lost would have been much larger. Great assistance was also rendered to the sufferers by the officers and crew of a coal-boat, which was floating in the river near by, whose names we have not the pleasure to know.

The number of missing, as near as can be ascertained, is from twenty to twenty-five persons. The lady passengers, by means of life-boats and cotton bales, were all saved, for which we ascribe great credit to Capt. Church, the boat, cargo and baggage are a total loss. The wreck floated down some five or six miles, grounded and sunk. We are pleased to learn that Captain Church has insurance on the boat to the amount of $20,000.

Upon motion, it was resolved that the Vicksburg, New Orleans and Memphis papers be requested to publish these proceedings, together with the following list of saved and missing.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. VICK, President.

J. M. CRAIG, Secretary.

Vicksburg Sentinel, Tri-Weekly.

Saved—John Kerr, Ga; Jos R Llewellyn, Ark; C C Stuart, Ark; J M Craig; Dr S S Watkins, Louisville; John Peebles, Robt. Ferraman, J D. Ferraman, N C; Wm Birch, R Finney, W H Morris, Jonathan Robinson, Dr J Strubbord, son and servant, Ark; G Handwerker, Memphis; M L Dicey, Ark; Jas B Easton, Ky; A Strickland, Mrs Whitehead and child; Miss; Sam'l Bard, Lake Providence; J W Bacon, Miss; J M Pollard, Ill; Stanley and lady, Tenn; D S Arnold, Vicksburg; E Bridgers, Miss; Thos E Brewster, Ky; Thos. Lonzs, N O; J Harriman, Miss; N E Frazer, John Shirley, Ky; J B Hastings, Miss; Wyatt Mooring and daughter, W A Wynn Hector Davis, Tenn; J J Phillips, Yazoo City; A J Hudson, Ky; M App, Miss; J T Tuck, child and servant, Memphis; Geo Cook, Tenn; Wallace ——, Auctioneer, Memphis; Wm Hermansen and sister, La.

Missing—J B Williamson, N Y; Joseph Brown, Estark Point, Miss; O Hill, Nashville; H Handwerker, Memphis; M Candler, N C, W O Ferguson, Tenn; Evans G Wynne, Columbus, Ohio; negro girl of J M Craig, Ark.

Hands and Crew—N Carter, barber; S Fitzwater, cabin boy; seven firemen belonging to W. H. Porter, N O; one fireman belonging to Jas Bjelobert; one assistant engineer belonging to E Gower, N O; four firemen belonging to Capt. Church. [Vicksburg Sentinel Extra.

Local Items.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending Saturday evening:

Admitted	171
Discharged	150
Died	22
Remaining	594

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The watchman of the steamer Fanny Spurlmark, lying in the Second District, fell a man staggor and fell into the river, near the boat, at about half-past 12 o'clock on Saturday night. He instantly got a yawl and a number of several persons, and proceeded in regaining the man, but not till he was about half drowned. He was taken to the police office, full of water, and thence to the hospital, where he soon after died. He proved to be Joseph Foster, an Irishman, about forty-five years of age. The Coroner held an inquest on the body last evening, and returned a verdict that he came to his death from cold and exposure from the effects of the fall aforesaid, while in a state of intoxication. In all probability, had he been rolled when rescued from the river, his life would have been saved.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Francois Samuel, an aged free negro, had one of his legs crushed on Saturday on stepping from the Opelousas cars, a short distance above Algiers, while they were in motion, by which he fell and the train passed over him. He was brought over to Charity Hospital, where he lies in a critical situation. Francois is a veteran of the great Chalmette victory.

Peter Fay, an Irish laborer on the same railroad, is also in the hospital with both legs crushed by a similar accident. He is not considered dangerously hurt.

ASSAULTING A WHITE MAN.—George Stevens, alias Robinson, a free negro, was sent before the Criminal Court by Recorder Ramos for having assaulted John Cushing, a white man, called him hard names, and shook his fist in his face—all in violation of the black code.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CLOCK.—The clock of many faces for many longitudes in Hyde & Beardsley's window, at the corner of Canal and Royal streets, is still an object of interest and admiration to the passing crowds as it has been for two months past. Though it discloses nothing new or wonderful, it is still a pleasure to look at it and feel that the time is several hours sooner or later in other parts of the world than it is here. Just while we are penning the Sun Francisconns are breakfasting and the Londoners and Parisians dining. The most wonderful of all the dials, to our notion, is the New Orleans dial, which, without extra hands or figures, also indicates the precise time at the antipodes—thrice as far off as California on Friend! It is a fine piece of machinery, withal, and induces an astronomical state of mind in the beholder, quite pleasant by way of a change.

THE WEATHER.—Though bright and clear, the weather continues obnoxiously cool. We are informed that spring plants, such as beans, peas, etc., have been much damaged, and in some places destroyed by the almost freezing temperature of the last few nights. It is about time for another change of some kind.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.—The work has been resumed in sinking the pipes—a work of great labor. They are down now about 315 feet. On Thursday, under the pressure of the screwing apparatus—about 70 tons—the cast iron screw units gave way and crumbled into dust. They were replaced with brass nuts; and as the present force is not sufficient, Mr. Reed is having constructed a hydraulic engine of 150 tons pressure. A piece of iron, broken off from the bottom section, is still sadly in the way of the auger.

A BAD CROSSING.—*Accident.*—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, a horse and cab, with the driver and a passenger, were precipitated from the bridge on Nayades street, into the Melpomene Canel. The passenger escaped with a bruised shoulder, and the driver escaped without injury; but the cab was smashed to pieces and the horse drowned. The accident happened from the absence of any railing or other protection on the side of the bridge, and the city should and doubtless will be held accountable for the damage. The cab was No. 261, driven by Edward McCormick.

A STRANGER TAKEN IN.—John Halcun, an old man from Opelousas, yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, charging one Hays, the keeper of a boarding-house at No. 21 Conti street, with having stolen about $80 from him. It appears that Halcun once boarded with Hays, and on returning to the city recently, fell in with him. On Monday Hays proposed a walk; Halcun accepted; they started out, and got jolly together; very jolly, that finally when Halcun pulled out his purse to pay for drinks in some suburban doggery, Hays snatched it and put it in his own pocket, all in a friendly way, saying that as Halcun was too drunk to take care of it he would return it soon. He failed to do so, however, and, ungraciously cutting Hays' society, continued the spree on his own individual account until yesterday afternoon, when officer Pecora overhauled him. He was brought in royally drunk, and locked up—and will be examined soon.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.—During a trip from Wilmington, Del., on Saturday evening last, to Baltimore, an incident occurred of not a common nature. Shortly after leaving the Susquehanna there was apparently a something from the movement to and fro of carries allowable in the ladies' car, which gave reason to suppose that there was on hand that which was unusual in that department. We do not know that names are necessary to be used, and will stop with the use of as many names as we please. Dr. W. B. Hicks, of this city, happened to be a passenger, and he, at the instance of the Rev. Dr Balch, also of this city, who was a passenger, was called on professionally to attend a lady who was ill, and at the time in the ladies' department. She was, so far as personal friends were concerned, a stranger, but was en route for to reach a residence in Baltimore. The doctor gave the attendance, and few hours resulted in the birth (her first) of a fine boy before the cars reached the city. It is needless to say that every facility obtainable was given to the lady, and that she reached her home in safety. [Baltimore Sun.

CAPTAIN SALAZAR.—"*El Regareno*," the paper published in Spanish at San Antonio, says that this notorious individual—who is well remembered by old settlers who were in Texas during the absence of the Santa Fe expedition, as the inhuman wretch who wounded with his sword, several of the Santa Fe prisoners, who were were down with fatigue, and prevented by their lacerated feet from traveling as far as the main body—is living as a citizen of the United States near Santa Fe."

From Acapulco.

The statements in the following letter, which we find in the Panama Herald, do not agree very well, it will be seen, with the accounts published in the Mexican papers of the progress of the revolution:

ACAPULCO, MEXICO, March 6, 1855.

Messrs. Editors of the Star and Herald: Owing to the necessary delay in forwarding the dispatches relative to the whole affair to Gen. Alvarez, it has not arrived in time for this letter. I have a translated copy of it in my hand, but deem it prudent to defer its publication to my next.

The revolution is not only making rapid and decisive progress towards a speedy conclusion, but ally after allies in the State of Guerrero, have surrendered to Gen. Alvarez—who after taking up his position, and having the city of Chilpancingo under his command, and fortifying the station, intercepted receiving information

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BUILDING ARCHITECT CITIES IN AMERICA.

[illegible] IN THE COUNTRY OF THE [illegible] — STRANGE [illegible]

On the 17th of October last, a party of twelve [illegible] and one Indian, headed by W. D. Hun[illegible] left Manassas, one of the most southern [illegible] in Utah Territory, by the request of Gov. Young, to explore the southern part of the Territory, of which nothing is known, and if possible open a trade with the Navajoes, who dwell in that quarter, for sheep, goats and horses, of which it is known they have an abundance. They have, besides, considerable skill in manufactures, and make all their blankets, leather, bridle-bits, etc., many of which may be [illegible] with most curious [illegible]. They [illegible] large, gold and silver [illegible] titude of [illegible] articles for the wants of husband; [illegible] returned to the [illegible] the 21st of December [illegible] ship made some most re[illegible] They found, in fact, the [illegible] the rocks, very similar [illegible] in the Eastern Desert, [illegible] it in extent. From Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] present, furnished the Deseret News, we [illegible] following highly interesting particulars:

The [illegible] left [illegible] with our full fit[illegible] mules and animals, and with five wagons. [illegible] more gloomy or doubtful, or un[illegible] appeared to us a more hazardous [illegible] an experience of twenty years in this country. A wild, mountainous and dreary desert, [illegible] almost entirely unknown, lay before us, of what was still more formidable. [illegible] Ute Indians, who had declared that [illegible] twenty Spanish companies [illegible] our route, and [illegible] was in full view. Still we [illegible] resolved to go ahead, and our [illegible] before we reached their position, [illegible] their way and Walker his, leaving [illegible] open. In this and many [illegible], we publicly acknowledge [illegible] protection and deliverance [illegible] power of God.

[illegible] Frail to within 25 [illegible] according to our [illegible] Great Salt Lake [illegible] tolerably good [illegible] no wood, grass [illegible] valley on Grand [illegible] and from five chains [illegible] good soil and grazing range, [illegible] and watered, and is about [illegible] the Rio Mountain. From here [illegible] 110 miles to St. John's River," over [illegible] and mountainous region, difficult [illegible] pack animals, being [illegible] forests of cedar. It is forty [illegible] River to the nearest Na[illegible]

[illegible] CANONBLION,

[illegible] with very hostile feel[illegible] ings, as [illegible] war with the Utahs, and [illegible] arrows had killed, bolted [illegible] mule. So great was their ex[illegible] the persuasion of two friendly [illegible] with us our guide and [illegible] ver; they [illegible] ined to an explanation of [illegible] We [illegible] readily enabled to form [illegible] did [illegible] trading with them, while [illegible] doing [illegible] he tall stealing from us." They were highly [illegible], but the chief were more cool, and appeared quite friendly, and wished us to come again and trade. Trade [illegible] letter of introduction [illegible] among the Indians. [illegible] ed us not to [illegible] as there were [illegible] country, and he said [illegible]

He said we had come a [illegible] he wished us well, and sent [illegible] out an attendance of [illegible] with [illegible] got [illegible] for our [illegible]

[illegible] St. John's River, called by the Spaniards and known on the maps as San Juan River. It takes its rise in the mountains on the west side of the Rio Grande, nearly opposite [illegible], and running almost due west, empties into Grand River just above the point where Grand River and Green River unite to form the Colorado. The San Juan passes through a country which has been nearly trodden by no white man, and of which nothing is known. Its junction with Grand River is in about the latitude of [illegible].

[illegible] in full view from the port-holes of the building, the front wall being full of them, like pigeon-holes, pointing in every possible direction; they were not more than two inches in diameter on the outside, and were plastered smooth on the inside with a kind of cement, with which the stones are laid and the rooms plastered, and is as hard as stone.

The inside arrangement of all the houses was much alike, all having port-holes in the partition-wall, and very small and obscure passages from one room to another, and from one or two houses into the mountain. Some on the cliffs above were connected with those below.

WHO DWELT THERE?

We noticed there was no water about there, and inquired of the Indians how the former inhabitants could have managed? They told us that they had heard that a very long time ago there was water running there. We asked them who built those houses? They smilingly shook their heads, and said that they had never heard, but that surely somebody must have built them a very long time back.

We very readily came to a conclusion drawn from the Book of Mormon, in the second chapter of the book of Nephi, that the ancient possessors of those strongholds were robbers of the Gadianton Band, and we considered this locality as one of their very strongholds.

[As a matter of curiosity, we give the passage from the Book of Mormon, which the writer regards as conclusive of the identity of the wonders he saw:]

"And it came to pass in the latter end of the eighteenth year, those armies of robbers and murderers were prepared for battle, and began to come down out of the mountains, and the wilderness, and from their strongholds and their secret places, and began to take possession of the lands, both which was in the land south, and that which was in the land north, and began to take possession of all the lands which had been deserted by the Nephites, and the cities which had been left desolate."

LATER FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Talbot, arrived Monday morning from Galveston, bringing dates to the 22d inst. The Times of that date says:

We have experienced in Galveston, since spring commenced, and within the past week, such weather as might be called winter cold. We have not heard that any injury has been done to crops of corn already up, but fear, if not materially damaged, its growth has been retarded. Corn which had sprung up in the gardens here was wilted down as suddenly as though fire had passed over it instead of a cold, wind. Vegetables and fruit blossoms, however, have not been seriously affected.

Dispatches received at Galveston from Palestine, on the 17th, announce a most disastrous fire at Magnolia on the night of the 16th, by which several warehouses and about eighteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed.

The Austin State Times of the 17th publishes the following letter from an officer stationed at Fort Chadbourne:

On the 16th of February, a party of seven Indians stole about twenty head of beef cattle from the vicinity of the Fort—within three miles. The cattle belonged to Messrs Mackay & Gooch, beef contractors. Mr. Mackay with a few men and a friendly Indian, followed the trail on the 22d. He came up with the Comanches, while encamped. They ran off leaving the cattle and their own animals behind. Mackay remained about an hour and a half in the camp, and then started back with the cattle and the Indian horses. After having been on the road some two hours he was attacked by more than twenty Indians. They re-captured all the property, killed the friendly Indian, and shot Mackay's horse in the shoulder. The whites barely escaped with their lives.

The force at Fort Chadbourne has been reduced by the detachment of Captain Calhoun, so that the commanding officer finds it imprudent to send out parties. He has to remain on the defensive; hence, we suppose, the reason the Indians were not pursued and chastised by the military.

The weather for the last twelve days had been very cold. The thermometer had been standing at 18 degrees Fahrenheit. Rain, snow and ice were plentiful—coming in a manner to add variety to the other pleasures of the season.

The same paper has the following in regard to matters in the region of Fort Belknap:

Many Neighbors arrived from Fort Belknap on Thursday evening. He represents the Indians in the vicinity as very quiet at present. The Caddos, Ionis and Anadahcos, Waco and Tahwaccaros are assembling on the reservation, and the Brazos Agency arrangements have been made to open agains for the first spring; and to furnish Indian rations they assemble. They appear well pleased, and are coming in promptly by invitation of the agent. Kotsoteka Comanches, consisting of about 150 lodges, have encamped a temporary location near the Indian agency. Nothing has been heard from Sanaco and the main band of southern Comanches since their stampede. No intelligence from Capt. Calhoun's command. A detachment of dragoons, from Fort Belknap, are in pursuit of the Indians who committed the depredation recently near Fort Chadbourne.

Settlers in the vicinity of Fort Belknap are making extensive preparations for farming this year. The settlements have penetrated through the Upper Cross Timbers to Belknap. A traveler can stay at a house every night from Austin to Belknap. It is estimated that 300 families settled in the Cross Timbers between the Trinity and the Brazos during the past winter.

A horrible murder was committed at Austin on the 3d inst. Mr. Wm. Pratt, accompanied by his three children, was riding into the city in a wagon when he was attacked by a man named Truman Beck, armed with a double-barreled gun. He jumped from the wagon and received two charges of buckshot in the thigh and ankle from Beck, who was arrested in the act of re-loading his gun. Pratt died the next day. He had been a day or two before, to Beck's premises with an officer in pursuit of a runaway negro, and Mrs. Beck had complained to her husband that the party insulted her.

The Dallas Herald learns from some of the leading persons connected with the scheme of Messrs. Brisbane and Considerant, for the establishment of French Socialists in Texas, that it is in contemplation to establish three provisional settlements; one, probably, in Dallas county, one in Tarrant, and one in the Brazos bottom of Brazos. A large number of the settlers for these colonies are now on route, having left Oktolonah some time since. They are probably detained by the low stage of the rivers.

It is stated that, industrial, mechanical, and learned professions will be fully represented. It is their design to make everything they use within themselves, and they engage largely in manufactures of different kinds as their attention to engage largely in the cultivation of the grape and manufacture of wines. The Herald looks hopefully and favorably upon the enterprise.

The reporter of the Boston Chronicle, describing the condition of the wreck of the ship Wm. A. Cooper, which went ashore and was lost on Salmate Beach, near Marshfield, says:

The place is, indeed, a fearful one in a storm and the night of the heavy, continuous waves rolling far up along the beach, however sublime in themselves, carry terror to the heart when conscious that a disabled ship is lying of their mercy, and that thin planks afford but a slight barrier to the powerful waves. The landing of the crew at the time the vessel struck has been described, but another fearful and perilous feat was accomplished in our presence. The night coming on, and the storm increasing, the workmen, of course, wished to leave the wreck and reach the shore, but this was by no means an easy thing to do. One boat was lowered and ten men took passage in it, and with great difficulty gained the shore; the boat was filled with water, and their escape from drowning was almost miraculous. Another boat was soon freighted with nine men under command of Capt. C. H. Hall, and was more successful. They availed themselves of the rolling in of a smooth wave, and were carried on its summit, and landed nearly a hundred feet from the water as the wave receded.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Dates have been received at Panama from Valparaiso to February 14, from Callao to February 26, and from Guayaquil to March 2.

The news from Chile is unimportant. The port had been visited by a number of vessels of war; the United States steamer Susquehanna sailed for home on the 14th of January, and the Mississippi on the 8th of February, the frigate St. Lawrence with the broad pennant, Commodore [illegible], left for the United States on the 8th. The Independence, Commodore Mervin, had arrived to relieve her. The Decatur had sailed for the coast of Ecuador. The corvette John Adams arrived on the 29th of January from Rio.

The British ship-of-war President, the steamer Rattlesnake, and the French brig Obligado were in port.

The markets are reported as rather dull, but an increase of business is soon looked for. The late rise in the price of Chile flour has been fully sustained, and its effect has been to check speculation. A cargo has been purchased at $7.6, and some small lots for home consumption changed hands at $8. The prices current state that there appears no prospect of the price going up, or even of the present rates being maintained.

Freights are rather looking down, and little activity has been observed; shipments to Europe having subsided.

From Peru we learn that nothing of importance has transpired, either in the political or commercial world; but the non-receipt of our usual files of the Foreign News and Comercio, prevents our giving a summary of events since the arrival of the last mail.

Our dates from Guayaquil are to the 29th of February. The question of the guano deposite on the Galapagos islands is discussed. Very rich silver mines are said to have been discovered near Riobamba; by an analysis made by a German, eighteen ounces of silver was obtained from twenty-five pound weight of the ore.

A new journal called *El Espectador* has been started at Quito; it is devoted to the interest of the clerical party.

AN INCIDENT IN CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Mowrady delivered a discourse on St. Patrick's day in the Cathedral in New York. A letter from that city says:

In the midst of his discourse the Rev. speaker abruptly ceased making a long and apparently angry "point." The bubble was still as death for about a minute, when the words of the priest were again heard, and all eyes directed towards the gallery, the cause of the disturbance was soon seen. A young lady sitting in one of the pews. He said:

"Take down that eye-glass, ma'am, take down that eye-glass—you can see me well enough without it; I'm sufficiently big enough to be seen without an eye-glass. And don't be making signs at that other girl and making her laugh."

Quite a sensation ensued, the unlucky lady with the quizzing glass seemed overwhelmed in the presence of the startled congregation.

The Brothers.

In all the principal "banking institutions of every kind," in San Francisco, were the "Bella Union," "Verandah," "Mine de Oro," "El Dorado," and "Parker House," all situated about the Plaza, and each employed a band of music to lessen the tedious hours of that rainy winter, and to drown the noise of dingling gold and silver and the cursing ejaculations of the gainesters. Many a sad scene has taken place within those saloons, that chilled the soul of the beholders, and is remembered with horror. I was once carelessly sauntering through one of these places. My attention was attracted towards a person who had large piles of gold before him; the starting eyeballs, the swollen veins upon his forehead, the cold sweat upon his face and clenched hands, told of heavy losses; mingled exclamations of horror, and contempt would escape him; and he seemed unconscious of all else going on around him; his gaze bent upon the cards as if his life's blood was the stake at issue: and in this case his last dollar was put within the dealer's bank, when, with the frenzy of a maniac, he drew a long dirk-knife and plunged it up to the hilt into his own body and sank a corpse upon the table. A few rude jeers followed the act; the body was removed, and the game went on as though nothing had happened—as though another victim had not been added to the page of the gambler's damning record! or another soul had not gone to its final account!

I learned this much of his history. He started with a large stock of goods, given him by his father, to sell on commission, and the father's fortune depended upon a sure return of the money so invested; but, as usual with young men, he indulged in the full liberty of unbridled license, and while the ship stopped at one of the South American ports he engendered the first seeds of "play;" but for a while after his arrival the excitement of trade and the energy necessary to accomplish a successful issue, kept his mind busy. One day, by appointment, he was to meet a mercantile friend at this house, and, while waiting for his friend, he staked a few dollars upon the turning cards, when the latent disease sprang into life, and it carried him headlong over the precipice, and ended in the tragic manner related.

The "Mine de Oro" was a gambling saloon, situated on Washington street, and opposite the "El Dorado," and in '49 it was the principal resort of the disbanded soldiers of the California regiments, and also of the soldiers who had been engaged in the war with Mexico. Behind one of the largest *monte* banks in the room sat a man who had won for himself honorable mention, and an officer's commission was given him for his bravery at the storming of Monterey; but preferring the climate of California and its golden prospects to a more northern home, he embarked for that country at the close of the war with Mexico, and upon his arrival he opened a bank for gambling. The emigrants come in by thousands, and a few nights after his arrival, a young man entered this saloon and seated himself at the bank, and staked various sums upon the cards until he had lost nearly all the money he possessed. Excited with the play, and maddened by his losses, he accused the dealer of cheating; the dealer replied sharply to the accusation—the lie passed, when the young man struck the dealer a severe blow upon his face; as quick as thought the sharp report of a pistol followed, and the gambler's clothing was covered with the young man's blood—he had shot him through the right breast. The room was soon cleared of the spectators present, the doors closed, and medical attendance called in and of the wounded man. The gambler sat moodily over his bank, running the small *monte* cards through his fingers, and perhaps thinking of the deed just perpetrated, when the wounded man gave a moan of agony as the doctor's probe reached the bottom of his wound. The doctor inquired what State he was from, and the wounded man replied;

"From Vermont."

The gambler raised his head, for it had been a long time since he had seen a person from the home of his childhood, and Vermont being his native State, the mere mention of its name interested him. The doctor next inquired the name of the place where his parents resided, if he had any. The wounded man replied:

"Montpelier."

The gambler sprang to his feet, his limbs trembled, and his face was pale as death, for Montpelier was the home of his youth, and perhaps the wounded man might have been his playmate in childhood—perhaps a schoolmate—knew his parents, his brothers and sisters. He clung convulsively to the table, and with the contending emotions of rapid thought and the weight of injury he had inflicted, he could scarcely keep upon his feet. A stimulant was given the wounded man; and he was momentarily relieved from that weakness the body is so subject to after a severe wound—when the doctor inquired if there was any friend in the city he wished sent for.

"Yes," he replied, "my wife—she is at the City Hotel, on the corner of Clay and Kearney streets—tell Mary to hasten, for I am badly hurt."

A man was sent to bring his wife.

"Doctor," said the gambler, "save that man's life and there is my bank, and $10,000 in Burgoyne's—you shall have it all."

The doctor felt the pulse of the man and probed the wound anew. The gambler watched him with the greatest anxiety until his inspection was finished, when the doctor shook his head in token of impossibility; the gambler sat down by the side of the wounded man and bathed his head with water, and staunched the flow of blood from the wound until the arrival of the wife; she came, accompanied by a few friends, and as heroic women bear their misfortunes, she bore hers. Not a word of reproach escaped her—words of cheerfulness only came from her lips as the tears coursed down her cheeks. To her inquiry as to the chances of her husband's recovery, the doctor assured her that there was no hope; that the wound was mortal; and that in a few hours he would die. She sank down upon her knees and invoked the mercy of a forgiving God for her dying husband and his murderer. The gambler asked the forgiveness of the wounded man for the wrong he had committed, and also that of the wife, which was readily granted.

"This," said he, "is for not obeying the sacred injunction of my aged father and mother—not to gamble. I have faced death a thousand times, and still I have escaped: the balls of an enemy have whistled past my ears as thick as hail-stones, and the bursting bomb has exploded at my feet; still I have lived—oh, God! and for this! High above the red tide of battle I have carried my country's ensign—and that won for me a name among men—when not one comrade was left to tell of the deeds in the battle, I escaped unscathed. Why was I not killed like the rest? All that was proud and pleasing to man I have had; and if I could recall this lust not by living upon carrion, sleeping in a pauper's grave and renouncing every proud act of my life, I would do it. I was born in the same village with that man; we have been classmates together at the same school; received instructions of the same aged man; we were born beneath the same roof, and, oh, God! the same mother gave us birth! He must not die—he is my brother!"

And the gambler sank down in a swoon upon the floor. The wounded man raised himself upon his elbows; his glassy eyes wandered about the room as if in search of some particular person—

"Mary," said he, "is brother William here?"—and the words choked in his throat; the gurgling blood stopped his utterance, and he sank back a corpse upon his pillow. The wife knelt again, but it was beside a dead body, and invoked the mercy of God upon his soul, and forgiveness for the murderer.

The gambler awoke from his swoon, and staggered up to the wife and said:

"Mary, would it were otherwise, for I have nothing to live for now; the dead and dying do not want anything in this world; take this certificate of deposit to our aged father, and tell our parents we are both dead—but, oh! do not tell them how we died!"

Before the woman could reply or any one interfere, the report of that pistol sounded again, and the fratricide had ceased to live.

On the hill near Rincon Point were two graves, a few years ago enclosed with a white picket fence, and one tombstone stood at their head with the simple inscription—"Brothers."—[Golden Era.

A MORAL CITY.—In Baltimore they inflict fines up in the little boys who are caught pitching coppers or pursuing other similar games on the Sabbath

Foreign News.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY STEAMER AFRICA

The London and Liverpool papers contain long articles on the death of the Czar, and appear to entertain no doubt of the correctness of the news.

Visit of the Emperor Napoleon to the Crimea.

A Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post, writing on February 27th, says: All doubts and hesitations as to the Emperor's journey to Sebastopol are now at an end. His Majesty will decidedly leave. From the day is fixed for the departure—it will be Saturday, next the 3d, or the latest, Monday, the 5th of March. What is more is, that the Empress will accompany His Majesty. A consultation of physicians has taken place as to whether or not it would be prudent for her Majesty to make the journey. The result is, that it has been declared to her great delight, that, seeing that her health is exceedingly good at present, she may safely undertake to go with the Emperor.

The Emperor has nominated the personages who are to attend him. His *chancellerie-prince* is thus composed: M. Fleury, as chief-private secretary, in the room of M. Mocquard, detained by the government; M. Chantepie, secretary interpreter; M. Cuvillier, *rédacteur* of the *chancellerie*; and the *employés*. The whole of the famous band of the soldier, as well known, and so much admired at London, has also received orders to get out.

Another letter from Paris states that M. Gely, a steward of the Tuileries, specially attached to the service of the Empress, has left for Constantinople, in order to prepare suitable apartments for her Imperial Majesty in one of the summer residences of the Sultan upon the Bosphorus. The ladies of honor who accompany her have been ordered to be in readiness to start on the 1st of March. The wardrobe, the preparations being that the Turkish capital is not the only one which is to be visited.

A telegraphic dispatch had been received in London, dated in Paris on March 1st, to the following effect. No one now doubts longer as to the Emperor's journey. He will go at the end of this week, or at the beginning of next. He will be escorted by the Cent Gardes, the Guides and the Gendarmes of the Imperial Guard. Some of these corps have already received their orders. It is further affirmed that the Empress goes with him.

From the Crimea—Journal of the Siege.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 7.—While I was examining the plans to-day, there was scarcely a shot fired for two hours. The small steamers and boats were particularly active running across the creek and to and from the harbor, and everything seemed to go on in the town much the same as usual. One portion of the place, containing some fine buildings and a large church with a cupola, as seen from the picquet-house, put one in mind of Greenwich from the Park Observatory, seen through a diminishing glass. The French mortars have already begun to tell on the stonework of the buildings opposite their batteries. In a few days our allies will be able to inflict tremendous damage on the town.

Feb. 8.—This morning a rumor having got abroad that the Russians were approaching, the allies prepared for them in the following manner. The alarm spread—the harbor was soon involved in smoke. Captain Christie sent riders round to all the large merchant steamers to be in readiness to render all the aid in their power; and Admiral Boxer ordered the men of the Vesuvius to be landed, and the sailors of the transports to be armed and in readiness for service. The Wasp and Diamond all cleared for action and moored stem to stern, so as to form a floating battery, commanding the approach of the harbor from the land side. The sea side is considered sufficiently fortified by nature "why, I never could understand. At four o'clock Sir Colin Campbell mounted the heights up to the little camp. It was bright moon-light. A deep blue sky sparkling with stars was streaked here and there by light fleecy clouds of snowy whiteness, which swept slowly across the mountain crags, or darkened the ravines and valleys with their shadows, like masses of infantry on the march. Scarce a sound was audible near us, except at long intervals the mountainous cry of the sentries. "Number one, and alle-well," or the bells striking the hours on board the ships, but terrible shouts of artillery and incessant volleys of musketry from the front before Sebastopol told that the French and Russians had availed themselves of the moon-light to continue their contest with fresh vigor. The endless roar of the heavy mortars, which came sounding upon the ear twice or thrice in every minute, despite the cloudy mist—which our allies were making against the city in the hours of the morning.

In the rear, around the deep valley used as the chief range towards the sea, all was silent. The men behind the trench which defends our position from Balaklava to the seaboard, scarcely spoke above a whisper, and were almost lost to sight, but the moonlight played on long lines of bright barrels and sparkling bayonets, which just crested as it were, the dark outlines of the breastwork, beneath which English, French and Turks were lying in readiness for the enemy. The guns in the redoubts and earthwork batteries were prepared for instant service. The 93d, 42d and 79th Highlanders, and the 1st Zouaves, attended the lower part of the trenches; then came a body of Turkish troops higher up the slope of the hillside; higher still were placed the Royal Marines and at the summit a portion of the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade, commanded by Major Macdonnel. The line was further strengthened for this night by the 44th and 71st regiments, which were marched out from the town. All the batteries were fully manned, and had the enemy come on at the time he would have met with an astonishingly warm reception. I had been roused out before 4 o'clock in the morning, but being rather incredulous in the matter of *alerte*s, I had contented myself with getting on my clothes and having the horses saddled till the firing from Sebastopol became so very heavy that the echoes from the heights sounded as if there was really a conflict taking place there. However, I was soon undeceived, for the sound decreased, and at last all was silent around us.

An hour and a half of anxious vigil brought the dawn. All eyes peered through the strange compound of light, formed by the rays of the rising sun and by the beams of his last declining satellite, to discover the columns of the enemy, but there was none in sight. Just as the sun rose the eternal Cossack videttes came in view on the hill top to the east, each figure standing out sharp and black against the glowing background. A few Russians were seen about Kamara, but it was evident there was no preparation for an attack this day, and Sir Colin Campbell gave orders for the men to return to their tents.

The stirring events of this day, however, have shown that the spy brought trustworthy intelligence to us. The Russians have actually returned to the height over the valley of Balaklava, towards the left of the Tchernaya, and have re-occupied the hills and the ravines about Kamara and Tchorgoum in some force. They appear to be erecting up entrenchments along their front, and it was quite evident at 4 o'clock this afternoon, that they were getting up two heavy guns or a piece of land close to Canrobert's Hill, which could command them in safety, our gunboats across the plain to the camp very considerably. Probably they buried those guns when they dismantled the valley some time ago, as it seems very improbable that they could have dragged them up to their position over the country in its present state.

Russian Version of the Battle of Eupatoria.

A letter from Berlin, dated on February 27th, says: Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following dispatch had been received from Prince Menschikoff, dated the 10th of Feb: "On the 17th a portion of the troops encamped in the neighborhood of Eupatoria, made a reconnoissance against the town to within a distance of 250 toises. They opened a cross-fire of artillery, and in a short time succeeded in dismounting a portion of the enemy's guns, and in blowing up five caissons of ammunition. Having assured himself that Eupatoria was defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns, General Chruli, who commanded the detachment, gave orders to retire out of range, which was done in perfect order."—[London Times "Own Correspondent."

Lord Lucan and Lord Raglan.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Lord Lucan to Lord Raglan, complaining of the expression used in Raglan's dispatch describing the charge at Balaklava:

BALAKLAVA, Nov. 29, 1854.—My Lord: In your lordship's report of the cavalry action of Balaklava of the 25th ult. given in the papers which have just arrived from England, you observe: "That from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and his accordingly ordered Lord Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade." Surely, my Lord, this is a very grave charge, and an imputation reflecting seriously on my professional character. I can not remain silent. It is, I feel, incumbent on me to state those facts which I can not doubt must clear me from what I respectfully submit is altogether unmerited. The cavalry was formed to support an intended movement of the infantry, when Capt Nolan, aide-de-camp of the Quartermaster-General, came up to me at speed, and handed to my hands the written instruction:

"Lord Raglan wishes the cavalry to advance rapidly to the front, follow the enemy, and try to prevent the enemy carrying away the guns. Troop of horse artillery may accompany. French cavalry is on our left.

"Immediate. R. AIREY."

After carefully reading this order I hesitated, and urged the uselessness of such an attack and the dangers attending it. The aid-de-camp, in a most authoritative tone, stated that they were Lord Raglan's orders that the cavalry should attack immediately. I asked him, "Where and what to do?" as neither enemy nor guns were in sight. He replied in a most disrespectful but significant manner, pointing to the further end of the valley: "There, my Lord, is your enemy; there your guns." So distinct in my opinion was your written instructions, and so positive and urgent were the orders delivered by the aid-de-camp, that I felt it was imperative on me to obey, and I informed Lord Cardigan that he was to advance and to the objective point. To this he made no reply, and in which I entirely agreed. I replied that the order was from your lordship. Having decided, against my conviction, to make the movement, I did all in my power to render it as little perilous as possible. I formed the brigade in two lines and led to its support two squadrons of heavy cavalry (the Scots Greys and Royals), and finally halted them when they had reached the spot from which they could protect the retreat of the Light Cavalry in the event of their being pursued by the enemy, and when having lost many officers and men by the fire from the batteries had left any further advance would have exposed them to destruction.

My Lord, I considered at the time—I am still of the same opinion—that I followed the only course open to me. As a Lieutenant-General doubtless I have discretionary power; but to take upon myself to disobey an order written by my Commander-in-Chief within a few minutes of its delivery and given from no elevated position, (unmounding an entire view of all the heights, and the position of the enemy, would have been nothing less than direct disobedience of orders, without any other reason than that I preferred my own opinion to that of my General, and, in this instance, must have exposed me and the cavalry to aspersions against which it might have been difficult to defend ourselves.

I should also be reminded that the aid-de-camp, well informed of the intentions of the General, and the objects in bad in view, after first insisting on my immediate charge, then placed himself in front of one of the leading squadrons, where he fell the first victim.

I did not dare so to disobey your lordship, and it is the opinion of every officer of rank in this army to whom I have shown your instructions that it was not *possible* for me to do so.

I hope, my lord, that I have stated the facts temperately, and in a becoming and respectful manner, as it has been my wish to do. I have confident that it will be your desire to do me justice. I will only ask that your lordship should kindly give the same publicity to this letter that has been given to your report, as I am sensitively anxious to satisfy my Sovereign, my military superiors, and the public that I have not on this unhappy occasion shown myself undeserving of their confidence or unworthy the command which I hold. I have the honor to be, etc. LUCAN.

Lieut.-Gen. commanding cavalry division.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

The Ouachita (La.) Register of the 15th says:

Low water and out of provisions is again made the order of the day for the second or third time this season. The Ouachita was never known to be as low before at this season of the year—it is still falling, though very little—and we can see no prospects for a rise just now.

THE SARDINIAN IMMIGRANTS.—It seems, notwithstanding the representations of the Sardinian Consul, that the Dee Ganey's passengers, if not convicts are all paupers. Very shortly after landing, they began to apply to the Emigrant Commission for relief, two or three at a time, increasing in numbers daily, and yesterday *fifty-eight out of the sixty-six who arrived in the frigate* were depending for support on the Commissioners of Emigration.

Of the whole number, one has lost an arm in battle, two are crippled by wounds in the legs, and one by rheumatism, and one is an old man of seventy years. Six of the eighteen who have not applied for relief are of a better class and appear to have money. Most of them have been soldiers, some of them deserters, and some two or three of them were committed, in Sardinia, for begging.

They are all very destitute of clothing, having been hurried from the prison to the frigate without notice. They say they were scantily fed during their long passage of ninety-two days, and were used with much cruelty by the officers of the frigate, who frequently knocked them down.

Forty-eight of the number express a willingness to go to the Far West, provided a sufficient sum of money is given them to keep them from want until they can so far fall into the habits of labor as to be able to earn their own living.

The Sardinian Consul has been notified that special funds will be required for each and all of them. [N. Y. Express, 19th.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the citizens of Mansfield a Committee to devise arrangements for the establishment of a Female Collegiate Institute of high character, take great pleasure in communicating to the public throughout our own and the adjoining States, the adoption of a plan, which we trust will satisfy the desires of the most sanguine friends of education.

Dr. H. C. Thweatt, (well-known throughout the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a prominent Minister connected with the Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South) has been engaged as President of the Institution. The College will be placed entirely under the control and jurisdiction of the Conference of which Dr. Thweatt is a member, a sufficient guarantee (we think) that it will be conducted upon correct principles.

The citizens of Mansfield having subscribed between ten and fifteen thousand dollars, a very spacious building adapted to all the wants of the Institution, will very soon be put in process of erection, at a cost of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. In the mean time, the Female Academy, already completed, will be used for the purposes of the school. Parents wishing to afford their daughters the advantages essential to the acquirement of a polished education, may rest assured, that no school can be found to the South-West better adapted to this object.

It will be within the province of Dr. Thweatt to employ the services of such assistants in the various departments of learning, as may be found necessary. To those living at a distance we would say, that no village in any section of Western Louisiana offers more advantages as far as health, society, etc, are concerned.

The rates of tuition will be the same as those charged in the higher Schools of the country—the particulars of which will be published hereafter. The first session of the School to commence on the 8th day of January, 1855.

Parents will please send on their daughters, as there are always advantages to be derived from an early commencement.

Board can be obtained for the present in respectable private families at moderate rates.

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The subscriber would deem it unnecessary to offer any testimonials in favor of this valuable medicine to those who have experimented with it, and only offers a few out of the many highly respectable citizens and others' names who are familiar to the community, for the benefit of those who have not made its acquaintance; and being assured that the TEXAS TONIC only has to be known to be appreciated. THO. K. PRIOR 59 Camp street.

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For Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and large assortment kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been in operation for Thirty Years, and whose patterns, and process of manufacture are so perfected, that their bells have a world-wide celebrity, for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam moulding in Iron Cases to Bell Casting—which secures a perfect-nesting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received Jan. 1855—the FIRST PREMIUM (A Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York, over all others, several from this Country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal, besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for, and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order Chimes of any number of bells, or key, and can refer to several of their make throughout the States and Canada. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast-Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may be turned upon the Bell; Spring acting on the Clapper, prolonging the sound. Iron Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counter-poise, Stap. etc. For steamboats, Steamships, etc., their Improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whole sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to rehang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in exchange.

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Being in immediate connection with the principal routes, in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

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SILESIAN WARE.—This article, which gained so much admiration, and of which so many purchased last season, is now offered for sale at No. 7 Camp street, at which place old customers and new ones are invited to call and supply themselves. No ware ever offered in this city has gained such universal approval from the purchaser, in view of the price paid. Why then expend such large sums, when the interest of your money will procure such articles as will give to your tables both elegance and durability, scarcely less than that costing ten times as much, and will retain its luster far better than silver. Almost every variety of articles for table use are now manufactured, and of styles greatly admired.

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The Spring Session will open on Wednesday, the 28th of February. feb 3—tf

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DR. JOHN S. DARE'S STEEL SHOULDER BRACE AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.—These Instruments, invented by Dr. Dare, of Virginia, are superior

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 10. WHOLE NUMBER 218.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE 136 CAMP ST.

FROST PICTURES.

When, like a outlaw exile driven forth,
Southward December drags his icy chain,
He graves fair pictures of his native North
On the crisp window-pane.

So some pale captive bird with ties unshorn
The latticed glass, and shapes rude outlines there
With listless finger and with look forlorn,
Cheating his dull despair.

The fairy fragments of some Arctic scene
I see to-night—blank wastes of Polar snow,
Ice-laden boughs, and feathery pluse that lean
Over ravines below.

Black frozen lakes and icy peaks blown bare
Break the white surfaces of the crusted pane;
And spear-like leaves, long ferns and blossoms fair,
Full linked in silvery chain.

Draw on, I pray then, by this slender thread,
Fancy, thou sorceress, blending visions wrought
Over that dim well perpetually fed
By the clear springs of thought!

Northward I turn, and tread those dreary strands,
Lakes where the wild fowl breed, the swan abides,
Shores where the white fox burrowing in the sands
Harks to the dashing tides,

And seas where, drifting on a raft of ice
The sho-bear rears her young, and cliffs so high,
The dark-winged birds that emulate their rise
Melt through the pale blue sky.

There all night long, with far-diverging rays,
And striking shades, the red Aurora glow,
From the keen Heaven, meek suns with pallid blaze
Light up the Arctic snow.

Bible me, I pray, along those waves remote,
That deep unstarried from its primal rest;
Some errant sail, the fisher's lone light boat,
Borne, waif-like on its breast!

Lead me, I pray, where never shallop's keel
Breaks the dull ripples throbbing to their caves,
Where the mailed glacier with his armed heel
Spurs the resisting waves!

Pilot me, I pray, the phantom-hosts that hold
Celestial journeys when the midnight calls,
Or sky stands, with lances bright and bold,
Storming her ancient halls!

Yet, while I look the magic picturee fade;
Melts the bright tracery from the frosted pane;
Trees, vales and cliffs, in sparkling snows arrayed,
Dissolve in silvery rain.

Without, the day's pale glories sink and swell;
Over the summit of yon wooded height
Gleams the moon's crescent, like a stranded shell
Left on the shores of night.

Hark! how the North wind with a hasty hand
Rattling my casement, frames his mystic rhyme,
Rouse thee, rude minstrel, chanting through the land
Tunes of the olden time.

A MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It is supposed by many persons that our cattle shows are of modern origin. This, however, is a mistake. We find in the Marlborough Gazette the following, taken from the Maryland Gazette of September 8, 1747:

"Whereas, there is a Fair appointed by act of Assembly, to be held in Baltimore Town, on the first Thursday, Friday and Saturday in October, yearly, the commissioners of the said town hereby give notice, that whoever brings to the said Fair, on the first day thereof, the best steer shall receive eight pounds current money for the same; also, a bounty of forty shillings over and above said eight pounds. The said steer afterward, on the same day, to be run for by any horse, mare or gelding, not exceeding five years old, three heats, a quarter of a mile each heat, not confined to carry any certain weight, the winning horse to be entitled to the said steer, or to eight pounds in money, at the option of the owner.

"On Friday, the second day of said Fair, will be run for the sum of five pounds current money, by any horse, mare or gelding, the same distance, not confined to carry any certain weight. Also, a bounty of forty shillings will be given to any person that produces the best piece of yard-wide country made linen, the piece to contain twenty yards.

"On Saturday, the third day, a hat and ribbon will be oudgled for; a pair of pumps to be wrestled for; and a white shift to be run for by two girls.

"All persons are exempted from any arrest during the said Fair, and the day before and the day after, except in cases of felony and breaches of the peace, according to the tenure of the above-mentioned act."

AN ILLUSTRATION.—In one of his recent sermons, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher hit upon believers in spirit-rapping in something like the following style:

Admitting (for argument) that they have truth on their side (though I don't believe they have) what pitiful, contemptible, time-serving creatures they are; I mean those who make "spiritual manifestations" their God, and devote their time, energies and capabilities to them; those who talk of nothing, think of nothing and study nothing but interviews with the spirits of mortals once upon this earth.

When a foreigner, accustomed to gewgaws and trappings as emblems of office and official station, enters one of our court-rooms, and seeing there the lacqueys and waiters—the menials of the court—dressed in uniform or with stars upon the breast, supposes them to be the judges or chief officials, and makes a very low bow to them, you perhaps laugh at him for his ignorance; and so these spirit-dealers should be laughed at. Supposing their whole doctrine to be true, they are bowing down reverently and worshipping the lacqueys and menials of God's court, disregarding and setting at naught the great God himself, in whom they live and move and have their being.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The following incident was related to us the other day, as having occurred at one of the numerous Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishments on Loug Wharf. The parties concerned were the proprietor of the store and a John Chinaman. Examining a pair of boots, the price of which was $5, John inquired: "How muchee you axee for um bootee?"

In a spirit of waggery, it is presumable, the owner replied: "Two dollar and a halfee, John; very cheap bootee, nintee?"

"Cheap bootee," said John, who thereupon examined a pair, and, concluding to buy, offered a quarter, anglo.

"But," said the dealer in leather, "this is only enough for one boot; they are two dollars and a half apiece, two bootee cost $5.

John was somewhat astonished; said he would not buy, and demanded the return of his money; but the dealer was inexorable. "No, John," said the latter, "you have got one boot, and have paid for it; now give me another piece like this, and take the other."

John saw the drift of the game, and was at once resolved. "Well," said he, "this bootee be mine maybe? I paid for um?"

"Yes," said the dealer.

"And you no give me the other bootee?" asked John.

"Not without the money," said the other.

"Well," said John, "I do with um bootee what I please—I cutee um up," and thereupon he whipped out a knife, cut the boot to pieces, and threw it into the street, exclaiming as he departed: "That am my bootee; that other be your bootee; you sell um to next fool Chinaman what come along."

At last accounts the boot dealer was looking for the man with the wooden leg, to whom he might sell the odd boot, and save expenses. [San Francisco Times.

Colonel Clemens publishes a contract with Flores, of Ecuador, containing the following stipulations: "In consideration that Colonel Clemens shall furnish the material aid of 2000 armed Americans, with ships and munitions of war, to be employed in the overthrow of the present Government of Ecuador, General Flores agrees to convey and assure to the said Clemens and associates, a small empire of lands upon the headwaters of the Amazon river, together with certain rights of commerce and mining, as also an order upon the revenue receipts of the port of Guayaquil, for $300,000.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CLASS MEETINGS.

NO. II.

In my previous article, I suggested that there were other causes, apart from defection towards the Church, that influenced many of our members and led to the neglect of class meetings, some of which I promised to notice in my next; and, in view of that promise, I now begin with

THE MINISTRY.

Preachers having charge are sometimes complained of for not administering the rule on this subject; the complainant saying, at the same time, that "the neglect of this duty, on the part of the ministry is the sole cause of the delinquency among the members in reference to class meetings." Now, I would not wish to be considered an apologist for our ministers who thus neglect their duty, or that anything I may write in these articles be construed into an extenuation of their conduct; but from this opinion I must in part dissent. That this is one cause of the delinquency of which we complain, I have no doubt, but that it is the sole cause, in my opinion, is not the case.

There is a time in the history of every pastorate when a strict administration of the discipline, with an affectionate and vigilant pastoral oversight, would do much to check the growth, if not prevent the existence of this evil to any great extent; provided, however, that other causes did not then and there exist. But when that time is suffered to pass without attending to it, which is too often the case, the evil assumes a magnitude that in many instances involves the largest portion of the membership, and to approach it in that way becomes a matter of doubtful expediency, and requires a man of no ordinary nerve to undertake it. In such cases, ministers begin to reason as to the better course to pursue; and, choosing between evils, they incline to consider forbearance the least, and seek to remedy the other by a different process. They are here situated not unlike the surgeon who was called on to amputate a diseased limb, lest the body become also diseased, but being too late, and finding other members involved, he concluded to resort to constitutional treatment, though life and limb were both risked by such a course. A desperate resort, it is true, but the only hopeful one, it will be seen, in view of the condition of the patient. How often are preachers in charge led to adopt a similar course, hoping by an extra religious effort to infuse a new spirit into the entire membership, and thus remove the evil, and save the delinquent members to the Church? With what success, we will not now pretend to say. So we see that while a proper application of rule would remedy the evil, it must be resorted to before it becomes too great. And here lies the fault with many: they do not try in time, and thus it is delinquency is tolerated, if not encouraged, and soon develops into open contumacy.

Our system of change of pastors, with all its advantages, affords a fine opportunity for those who are thus disposed to neglect the administration of discipline, and to shift the disagreeable work on to the hands of their successors. And thus the evil becomes formidable and difficult to contend with because of delay, when it might have been removed with care, if taken up at the right time, and by the proper person. The writer of this article has knowledge of a case in point, when the preacher in charge not only delayed action himself, but left a list of his class meeting delinquents (some of whom he had on hand for two years) for his successor, which gave the one that succeeded him no little trouble, in addition to the delay consequent on finding them out and making a proper disposition of them.

But there is another sense in which the ministry is involved, and may justly be held accountable as the cause, to some extent, of this wide-spread delinquency. During my connection with the Methodist Church I have occasionally found a brother in the ministry who, though a friend to class meetings, was nevertheless opposed to them as a test of membership! And, in several instances, these views have become known, and misconstrued into an opposition to the thing itself. Now, we are of opinion that such views, entertained by our ministers and made public, do no little harm, by increasing the evil of which we complain. If our brethren holding such views are conscientious, they never will, they never can administer the rule and exclude members from the Church for non-attendance to class. This fact is well understood by many of our members, and they give themselves no little latitude because of it. And should their consciences occasionally become troublesome, they find the views of the minister a very convenient and effectual palliation. They reason (and not without some plausibility) that they can hold membership in the Church with their exceptions to class meetings—taking care to let their exceptions always govern them—as well as their pastor can hold his place in the ministry with his exceptions to the rule requiring attendance a test of membership, and that a refusal to attend is no greater violation of their Church obligations than the refusal to administer the rule on his part is a violation of the vows he is under as a minister of the same ecclesiastical economy. Who is there so blind they cannot see the bad effects that flow from such a source? There are, however, some, on the other hand, who contend for the provision just as it is laid down in the Discipline, and would war zealously for its continuance in the same form, and who have promised to keep and apply it, and yet they rarely if ever hold a class meeting, or give that part of their work any more than a very superficial oversight. And from this source, too, the evil receives nourishment and strength. Thus we see that our ministry come in for no small share of the blame, and God and his Church will hold them accountable. It will be a happy day for religion and Methodism when our ministry and members will awake to the importance of this our "peculiar institution." And although this evil has assumed such an importance that it has become difficult to deal with, yet by patient care and constant effort to soften and mould anew the minds of our people on this subject, with a firm but gentle application of the rule as a last resort in every incorrigible case, the evil will be lessened, and our members become better Christians and truer Methodists.

WATCHMAN.

THE MIND OF JESUS.

The mind of Jesus! What a study is this! To attain a dim reflection is the ambition of angels—higher they cannot soar: "to be conformed to the image of His Son!" It is the end of God in the predestination of his Church from all eternity. "We shall be like him!"—it is the Bible picture of Heaven.

In a former little volume we pondered some of the gracious words which proceeded out of the mouth of Jesus. In the present, we have a few faint lineaments of that holy character which constituted the living exposition and embodiment of his precepts.

But how lofty such a standard! How all creature perfection shrinks abashed and confounded before a divine portraiture like this! He is the true "angel standing in the sun," who alone projects no shadow; so bathed in the glories of the Deity that likeness to him becomes like the light in which he is shrouded, "no man can approach unto it." May we not, however, seek at least to approximate, though we cannot adequately resemble? It is impossible on earth to associate with a fellow-being without getting, in some degree, assimilated to him. So, the more we study the mind of Christ, the more we are in his company, holding converse with him as our best and dearest friend, catching up his holy looks and deeds, the more shall we be "transformed into the same image."

"Consider," says the great apostle, (literally gaze on,) "Christ Jesus—Heb., iii., 1. Study feature by feature, lineament by lineament, of that peerless exemplar. Gaze on the Sun of Righteousness, till, like gazing on the natural sun, you carry away with you, on your spiritual vision, dazzling images of his brightness and glory. Though he be the archetype of all goodness, remember he is no shadowy model; though the Infinite Jehovah, he was "the Man Christ Jesus."

We must never, indeed, forget that it is not the mind, but the work of Immanuel which lies at the foundation of a sinner's hope. He must be known as a Saviour before he is studied as an example. His doing and dying is the centre jewel, of which all the virtues of his holy life are merely the setting. But neither must we overlook the Scripture obligation to walk in his footsteps and imbibe his Spirit, for "if any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his!"

Oh that each individual Christian were more Saviour-like! that, in the manifestation of a holy character and heavenly demeanor it might be said, in some feeble measure, of the faint and imperfect reflection: "such was Jesus!"

How far short we are of such a criterion mournful experience can testify. But it is at least comforting to know that there is a day coming when, in the full vision and fruition of the glorious original, the exhortation of our motto verse will be needed no more; when we shall be able to say, in the words of an inspired apostle, "We have the mind of Christ!"

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

We understand that the Odd Fellows of New-Orleans intend to celebrate the anniversary of the introduction of the Order into the United States—26th inst.—in a most imposing and brilliant manner. The various Lodges and Encampments will turn out in full regalia, and march in procession through the various streets. As there are between two and three thousand members in the city, and as all will make it a point to turn out, the spectacle will be the finest ever seen in New Orleans since the dedication of their magnificent Hall, opposite Lafayette Square, some years since.

The Louisville Courier, speaking of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in that city, says nine Irishmen were committed to jail, and on Sunday morning the dead bodies of three others were found. One had frozen to death; another had fallen down stairs and broken his neck, and another was murdered by some one unknown.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HIGH CHURCHISM.

Episcopalian Testimony.

Although your friend, Rev. R. Abbey, has informed us that "the question is settled," and "the controversy ended," by the advocates of Apostolic Succession publicly admitting that they "have no recorded list of ordinations running back to the Apostles," yet it may be interesting to some of your readers to see what was said on this subject twenty years ago, by one of the most eminent divines of the Church of England, Dr. Thos. Arnold. I therefore send you the following extracts from his miscellaneous works, that your readers may see how strongly he reprobated the pretensions of High Churchmen.

It will be seen from these extracts that no one who has written on this subject for our Methodist journals has ever spoken with a tithe of the severity with which he condemns those Judaizing teachers.

Again, although some of those of whom Dr. A. spoke with such severity have long since gone over to Rome, and although twenty years have elapsed since he thus wrote, his language is as precisely suited to the High Churchism of American Episcopalians now, as it then was to those at Oxford. American Episcopalians are at this day only repeating, with parrot-like sameness, what their elder brethren at Oxford uttered twenty years ago.

I quote first from an article headed "The Oxford Malignants," which was first published in 1836:

"But on the character of no party does history throw so full and clear a light as on the High Church party of the Church of England—the party of the Oxford conspirators. Unlike the political Tories, who are only analagously like the Tories of the Revolution, by being as much in the rear of the existing generation as the old Tories were in the rear of theirs, these Church Tories have stirred neither actually nor relatively; they are the very nonjurors and High Church clergy of King William's, and Anne's, and George the First's reign, reproduced with scarcely a shade of difference. Now, as then, this party is made up of two elements, of the Hophni and Phinehas school, on the one hand—the more low, worldly clergy, careless and grossly ignorant, ministers not of the Gospel but of the aristocracy, who belong to Christianity only from the accident of its being established by law—and of the formalist, Judaizing fanatics, on the other hand, who have ever been the peculiar disgrace of the Church of England; for these High Church fanatics have imbibed even of fanaticism itself nothing but the folly and virulence. Other fanatics have persecuted, like the Romanists, in order to uphold a magnificent system, which, striking its roots deep and stretching its branches wide, exercises a vast influence over the moral condition of man, and may almost excuse some extravagance of zeal in its behalf. Others, again, have been fanatics for freedom, and for what they deemed the due authority of God's own Word. They were violent against human ceremonies; they despised learning; they cast away the delicacies, and almost the humanities of society, for the sake of asserting two great principles, noble even in their exaggeration—entire freedom towards man, and entire devotion towards God. But the fanaticism of English High Churchmen has been the fanaticism of mere foolery—a dress, a ritual, a name, a ceremony, a technical phraseology; the superstition of a priesthood, without its power; the form of Episcopal government, without its substance; a system imperfect and paralyzed, not independent, not sovereign; afraid to cast off the subjection against which it is perpetually murmuring. Such are the objects of High Church fanaticism. Objects so pitiful, that if gained ever so completely, they would make no man the wiser or the better; they would lead to no good, intellectual, moral or spiritual; to no effect, social or religious, except to the changing of sense into silliness, and holiness of heart and life into formality and hypocrisy.

"Once, however, and once only in the history of Christianity, do we find a heresy (for never was that term more justly applied) so degraded and low principled as this. We must pass over the times of the Romanists. We must go back to the very beginning of the Christian Church, and there in the Jews and Judaizers of the New Testament we find the only exact resemblance to the High Churchman of Oxford. In the zealots of circumcision and the ceremonies of the law; in the slanderers and persecutors of St. Paul; the doctors upon old wives' fables and genealogies; the men of soft words and fair speeches, of "a voluntary humility," all the time that they were calumniating and opposing the Gospel and its great Apostle; in the malignant fanatics who, to the number of more than forty, formed a conspiracy to assassinate Paul, because he denied the necessity of ceremonies to salvation; "the men of Mint, and Anise, and Cummin," who cared not for judgment, mercy and truth, the enemies and revilers of the holiest names which earth reverences, and who are condemned, in the most emphatic language, by that authority which all Christians acknowledge as Divine; in these, and these alone, can the party which has headed the late Oxford conspiracy find their perfect prototype."

If the reader does not fully understand what is meant by the "Hophni and Phinehas school," let him turn to the second chapter of 1 Samuel, and he will there learn.

Again, in his pamphlet on Church Reform, after dwelling at length on the corruptions tolerated in the establishment, he uses this language: "Above all we wish to dispel that cloud which, on this question, besets the minds of so large a portion, not of the clergy, only, but of the gentlemen of England; to expose some of those parrot-like phrases, which, to the disgrace of human reason, so often bind men's minds with a secret and sovereign charm. Such are the expressions we so often hear of the 'constitution in Church and State,' of its 'venerable establishment,' of its 'heroic martyrs,' its 'pious and learned reformers,' and 'of the mild and tolerant spirit of its doctrines and its ministers.' We call these parrot-like phrases, because, as they are commonly used, they are all either untrue or irrelevant. 'The constitution in Church and State!' Why it is like the feet of the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream, which were made part of iron and part of miry clay; the State strong and sound, gradually perfected by the care of successive generations, carefully watched and continually repaired; and the Church patched up in a hurry three hundred years ago, and of elements confessedly corrupted, and ever since allowed to subsist, unlooked to and unmended, as if, like the waters of the Thames, it would grow pure by the mere lapse of time. We would ask, who would wish to live under our political government such as it was when our Church government was established? And if the former since that time has required a series of improvements, can we believe that the experience and added light of three hundred years could now add nothing to the perfect excellence of the latter? * * * The Church of England has no doubt had its heroic martyrs, but so has the Church of Rome, and so have all Christian communions. And besides it is not a little preposterous to invoke the names of those who died in the cause of reformation in aid of an argument that their example of reform should never be followed again? It has had, too, its pious and learned reformers, and we wish that it would produce some more, equal in piety, and superior in progressment and enlightened views to those of the sixteenth century."

In an article headed "Tracts for the Times," he thus speaks of Apostolic Succession:

"Doubtless, if Apostolic succession be God's will, it is our duty to receive it, and to teach it; but a number of clergymen claiming to have this succession, and insisting that without neither Christ nor Christ's sacraments will save us, do, beyond all contradiction, preach themselves and magnify their own importance. They are quite right in doing so, if God has commanded it. If it be according to God, it stands alone amongst his dispensations. His prophets and his apostles had a different commission. 'We preach,' said St. Paul, 'not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord, and ourselves your servants for Jesus's sake.' It is certain that the enforcing Apostolic Succession as the great object of our teaching is precisely to do that very thing which St. Paul was commissioned not to do."

In a chapter headed "The Church of England," he uses the following language:

"The government and external condition of the Church of England are full of abuses, and bear divers marks of the mistaken notions and extreme mismanagement of the times in which they were formed, and of those which neglected to amend them. Its actual governors, the bishops, appointed by the Crown, and out of all proportion too few for the extent and population of England, afford about as apt an image of primitive Episcopacy as the consuls under the Roman Empire did of the consular government of the old commonwealth. Nominated as they now are, [by the Queen,] assisted by no ecclesiastical council, accountable to no general assembly of the Church, it were most dangerous to strengthen their powers, or even to wish that they should exert to the utmost those which they actually possess."

But I am making this article too long, and I shall therefore close it with the design of sending you another next week. N.

DAYTON, ALA., March 24, 1855.

"Father," said a boy to his paternal protector, a venerable Quaker, "I can lick that chimney-sweep."

"That may be all very true, my son; but if thee does, thee will get thy hands blacked in the operation," was the wise counsel of the peaceful Friend. A counsel which every sagacious editor sees frequent occasion to follow.

SUBMISSION TO GOD'S WORD.

Jesus said unto him, It is written—Matthew, iv., 7.

We cannot fail to be struck, in the course of the Saviour's public teaching, with his constant appeal to the word of God. While at times he utters in his own name the authoritative behest, "Verily, verily, I say unto you," he as often thus introduces some mighty work, or gives some intimation of some impending event in his own momentous life: "Those things must come to pass, that the Scriptures be fulfilled, which saith." He commands his people to search the Scriptures, but he sets the example by searching and submitting to them himself. Whether he drives the money-changers from their sacrilegious traffic in the temple, or foils his great adversary on the mount of temptation, he does so with the same weapon: "It is written." When he rises from the grave, the theme of his first discourse is one impressive tribute to the value and authority of the same sacred oracles. The disciples, on the road to Emmaus, listened to nothing but a Bible lesson. "He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself."

How momentous the instruction herein conveyed! The necessity of the absolute subjection of the mind to God's written word, making churches, creeds, ministers, books, religious opinion, all subordinate and subservient to this—"How readest thou?" Rebuking the philosophy, falsely so called, that would distort the plain statements of revelation and bring them to the bar of proud reason.

If an infallible Redeemer, a law to himself, was submissive in all respects to the "written law," shall fallible man refuse to sit with the teachableness of a child and listen to the Divine message? There may be, there is, in the Bible what reason staggers at. "We have nothing to draw with, and the well is deep." But "thus saith the Lord" is enough. Faith does not first ask what the bread is made of, but eats it. It does not analyze the components of the living stream, but with joy draws the water from the wells of salvation."

Reader, take that word as "the lamp to thy feet and the light to thy path." In days when false lights are hung out, there is the more need of keeping the eye steadily fixed on the unerring beacon. Make the Bible the urbiter in all difficulties, the ultimate court of appeal. Like Mary, sit at the feet of Jesus, willing only to learn of him. How many perplexities it would save you! How many fatal steps in life it would prevent! How many tears. "It is a great matter," says the noblest of modern Christian philosophers, "when the mind dwells on any passage of Scripture, just to think how true it is."—Life of Chalmers.

In every dubious question, when the foot is trembling on debatable ground, knowing not whether to advance or recede, make this the final criterion: "What saith the Scripture?" The world may remonstrate, erring friends may disapprove, Satan may tempt, ingenious arguments may explain away; but with our finger on the revealed page, let the words of our great example be over a divine formula for our guidance: "This command have I received from my Father!" "Arm yourselves likewise with the same mind."

AN AMOROUS AËRONAUT.—A late French journal relates the following story, which, it will be seen, is French all over, beside being immensely funny:

While Mons. Godard was filling an immense balloon in the *Champ-de-Mars*, he amused the spectators by sending up the small figure of a man, the perfect semblance of M. Thiers without the spectacles. The little man being filled with gas, rose majestically into the air, and was soon lost to view among the clouds. His adventures, which became known the next day, were curious. Thanks to a strong and favoring gale which impelled him on his course, the little balloon-man arrived the same afternoon in the sight of a fine country-house in the neighborhood of Bievre. It was near the hour of dinner, and the lady of the mansion, who naturally thought herself perfectly safe, was occupied in the mysteries of her toilet. It was a warm day, and she had opened one of the windows, which looked out upon the park, and was safe from any prying eyes. While tranquilly engaged, by the assistance of a corset-lacing, in reducing her waist to a size and shape that would reflect credit on her husband's taste, she was suddenly startled by a blast of wind followed by a strange noise; and immediately the casement was thrown open, and our little balloon-man entered her chamber unannounced. The lady utters a cry of terror, and throws a shawl over her shoulders. The little man, driven by the wind, throws himself upon the unhappy woman, who, screaming louder than ever, pushes him off, and he conceals himself under the bed.

Just as the wife, in a supplicating voice, says to this novel Don Juan: "Ah! Monsieur, go away, or you will ruin me!" the husband furiously rushed in, crying: "Ah! the wretch, I have him now!" and goes in search of his sword to run him through the body.

The wife, more dead than alive, reiterates in the midst of sobs: "Fly! fly! Monsieur, and save me the sight of a dreadful tragedy."

The husband arrives, armed to the teeth, followed by the whole household, who seek to mollify his anger.

While two of his friends hold the husband, a third, stooping down, perceives our little friend, who, for good cause, utters not a word, and catching him by the leg, draws him forth from his concealment, when, lo! Monsieur Balloon, no longer held down by the bedstead, raises himself erect, swells out, and rises majestically to the ceiling, to the immense amusement of the spectators, while the poor, jealous husband slinks away, sword and all, heartily ashamed of his causeless wrath.

The Love Cure.—A Sketch from Life.

BY OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

I had already had some skill and notoriety in my treatment of pulmonary complaints, and traveling North one summer for health and rest, I stopped for a few weeks at a beautiful little village near the St. Lawrence, where I was somewhat known. I had only been in the village two days when I was called to see the young daughter of a wealthy farmer by the name of Summer.

Ida Summer had been the belle of the county, and, though only seventeen, her marvelous beauty had already kindled a quenchless fire in the heart of many a suitor to her favor. Frank, confiding, and at once playful and modest, arch, yet innocent, full of wild spirits, yet utterly devoid of coquetry; to see her was to love her.

I found the peerless girl, whom I had remembered from the summer before as buoyant and rosy with health, pale and wan as a summer cloud, and apparently in the last and closing stages of a deep decline. A careful investigation into the state of her lungs convinced me that her's was a mental rather than a physical consumption. I studied her case carefully, watched the various expressions of her speaking face, and at last came to the conclusion that her malady was one of the heart.

Of unrequited affection? I could not think that; beautiful and good as she was. The case was a difficult one. Tenderly and gently I, probed every sounding, but could arrive at no conclusion. Thus much I discovered: that she possessed no particular regard for any one of the youths far or near, whose name I could get hold of. And, notwithstanding all my efforts, she seemed rapidly declining.

I made minute inquiry into her past life; but cautiously, as not to let my motives be apparent. I learned that she had spent a few weeks of the winter preceding with an intimate friend in an adjoining town, and from that time had begun to fade. To that town I repaired; but by closest inquiry could ascertain nothing. To all alike she had been friendly, but nothing more.

The clergyman of the church which she had attended was a young man, but one given to study and seclusion. She had consequently seen nothing of him except in the pulpit. I had made a pretext to call on him, and found him a man altogether made after the model of what might be the highest aspirations of woman's heart. In fact, all the unengaged young ladies of his parish were well-nigh crazy about him. But to all he accorded nothing but a friendly greeting; and leaving them all, sought the privacy of his own study. He was eminently handsome, and, added to his tall, manly form and beautifully chiseled features, he possessed a benignity of expression that was nearly divine.

I had much conversation with him, and, among other things, I casually mentioned Ida Summer and her evidently dying state, enlarging somewhat on her beauty and goodness. His color deepened somewhat as he assented to my remarks, and expressed his own regrets at her untimely fate; but otherwise he manifested no emotion. I remarked, before I left him, that it was time for him to give his pretty parsonage a mistress.

"I may, many years from now," replied he, with a sudden and deepening sadness; "but I early learned to distrust the disinterested and abiding affection of our modern young women. If I marry, I shall probably marry late in life."

"A fallacy, take my word for it, Mr. Stuart. Our modern women, some of them, are as dead and true as any of the dames of old. The trouble is to find the right one." And thus saying, I bade him good-morning.

On my return I found my patient rather lower than I left her. I told her I had been to the village of ——. Suddenly and tumultuously the warm blood rushed up to her bosom and her face, and she looked at me with her soft, inquiring eyes. I told her of her friends, and casually mentioned the name of the young clergyman, Robert Stuart. To her clear, blue-veined temples the same truant blood sped with fearful force.

I had seen enough. I knew her disease, and most probably its remedy. I hurriedly wrote a note to Mr. Stuart, merely saying: "If you would save a life, lose not a moment in hastening to —— (the name of the town). I will await you at my lodgings." I signed my name, and dispatched it by a private messenger.

Sooner than I expected, the young clergyman was at my hotel. I had prepared Ida for a conversation with a clergyman, specifying, however, no one in particular. I led him to her chamber, saw her blush and start of joy and modesty.

What then and there transpired, no one but the great searcher of hearts and the two of his choicest handiwork thus brought together—a dying girl and a minister of Heaven—can answer. I left them alone as long as I thought her weak state might bear, and when I opened the door I found him sitting beside her bed, her slender hand fast locked in his, and his soul-beaming eyes pouring life and love upon her.

My eyes filled with tears as I caught a sight of her radiant face, so full of peace and serene bliss and life, but the tears I shed were the tears of joy.

My patient, with almost one bound, regained her health and strength, and the glorious representative of God's minister upon earth, changing his mind upon the subject of matrimony in favor of the "right one," is now one of the few truly happy men on earth, happy in a life-marriage with one every way congenial with him, and every way worthy of him.

THE ALPS.—My first view of the Alps was at Berne. I had taken a walk toward evening to the "Engische Promenade," as it is called, a mile or so from the city. Thence a fine view of the city is obtained, with its towering cathedral steeple, and the ambergris-colored Aar winding around it as almost to insulate it completely from the main land. I had seated myself, taken a cup of coffee, and bread and honey, was observing the people and the scenery, and occasionally casting my eyes in the direction of some huge white clouds, which seemed to hang heavily upon the eastern horizon. The thought occurred to me if those clouds were but mountains, how magnificent would they be; they would be beyond all conception or all description; they would satisfy the most intense yearnings of the imagination; they would fill forever that great desire of the mind to feel, if only once, an impression of the purely sublime.

I listened to the music for half an hour, sauntered around under the trees, and then strayed along the promenade a little farther on, away from the crowd; but my eye still continued, from time to time, to fasten itself involuntarily in the direction of those white clouds. They were the most unchangeable clouds I had ever seen; and the impression gradually grew upon me that there was something unnaturally hard and angular in their outline. Can these, then, be mountains? I confess this thought as it first darted into my mind, occasioned a kind of trembling and sinking through my whole frame. Is it possible that those clouds in Heaven, so white, so ethereal, so high above other clouds, that these are mountains?

Two peasants were coming along at the time, their coats and scythes under their arms. I walked up to them, and said: "Will you tell me if those clouds there are really clouds or mountains?" They looked at me with some astonishment for an instant, either at the energy of the action, or the singularity of the question, and then, with a bow, answered: "Mountains, sir, at your service."

And there they were, indeed, the Alps—the high Alps—like the imperishable white pillars of God's throne, piercing into Heaven, incrusted with a pure marble of snow, and faintly tinged with a ruby light, as if it were the smile of the Almighty. I had seen enough. I felt silent, and bowed before the greatness of the works of God. [Providence Journal.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1855.

Rev. Joel Saunders.—We learn from Rev. B. J. Hamilton that our excellent brother, Presiding Elder of Munroe District, La. Conf., came near receiving serious damage a few days ago, in being thrown out of his vehicle by a runaway horse, while on the way to the Minden Quarterly Conference. It gives us sincere pleasure to record his providential escape.

Southern Times.—The second number of this paper is on our table, edited by Dr. A. Lipscomb, and published in Montgomery, Ala. We should like to have No. 1 for our files, and will refer again to the Times. It is the Home Journal, with a better editor than Willis.

Burnt Out.—By mails of the week, we regret to learn that two of our valuable exchanges were burnt out—The Memphis Christian Advocate and the Central Georgian. We hope to hear of full insurance, and that there is enough of the phœnix about them to rise from ashes.

Auburn and the College.—The Auburn Gazette, 30th ult., tells of a large and spirited meeting held in Auburn, Ala., on the 24th of March, for determining the Conference College question. Judge Dougherty presided. Gov. Clopton and Revs. Dr. Jennings, [illegible] made capital speeches. The amount subscribed, in the town alone, had reached forty-five thousand dollars! The vicinity is rich and generous, and we expect to hear of large offerings. These items reach us just as we go to press, or we should copy more at length the interesting proceedings.

Tract Society.—The Second Annual Report of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) shows prosperously. It has sprung into existence manfully. Its receipts for the year past amounted to $13,623 [illegible] disbursements, $11,135 92. It has forty conference auxiliary societies, which sent out 153 colporteurs during the year. It has distributed 11,784,627 pages of tracts, [illegible] 3,040 volumes of general, religious and Sunday school books. The [illegible] received for these books and tracts is [illegible] at $39,042 60; the aggregate receipts of the conference auxiliaries $61,053 [illegible]. The colporteurs, so far as they have reported, have visited 21,753 families, with [illegible] of which they have offered prayer; 624 conversions have been traced to their labors, and they are known to have introduced 329 children into Sabbath schools.

Death of a Duellist.—Col. McClung, of Mississippi, the celebrated duellist, put an end to his own existence by committing suicide on Saturday, 24th ult., at Jackson, Miss. Personally, a generous and chivalric man; but morally, a striking example of the peaceless conscience and hard way of the transgressor.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated a few weeks since, by Bishop Ames, near the famous battle ground of Tippecanoe—a pleasant comment on the progress of Christianity into fields stained by blood and carnage.

Louisiana University.

This department of our city has been doing a brisk business. Monday last the Annual Commencement of the Law School was held in the Lyceum Hall. The exercises consisted in conferring degrees upon the graduates, music and addresses. Twenty-two young gentlemen received their diplomas. C. Roselius, Esq., Dean of the Faculty, addressed the graduates in a brief, plain, practical, common sense manner. The valedictory was by Mr. B. F. Jonas. James McConnel, Esq., an alumnus, delivered a very racy address.

A fortnight before, the Medical held similar exercises, when about thirty were passed to M. D. One graduated in Pharmacy. As an instance of thoroughness, we state that half a dozen were refused diplomas. Dr. Hunt, the Dean, conferred the degrees; Dr. Jones made the address. We should like to see it in print.

Detention on the Isthmus.

By the following note it will be seen that the fears of Bishop Andrew and his party that they were too late reaching Aspinwall to connect with the Pacific steamers, have been realized.

Off Panama, March 14, 1855.

Brother McTyeire—We are now on board the Golden Age, off Panama, and will not sail until to-morrow. So you will see we have been detained at Panama near two weeks. This was in consequence of the Eldorado not getting in in time for the J. L. Stephens, which steamer left this port on 2d March. We are all in pretty good health, or at least as good as could be expected, when we take into account our detention at this place. Yours, J. W. Ellis.

Methodist Press.

The Texas Advocate, 31st ult., gives good news of a revival in the German Methodist Church, Galveston:

"We are happy to state that this work continues with increasing interest and success. Up to this time sixteen have joined the Church, and seventeen have professed to find peace in believing. Four of these were Catholics, and the rest of the Lutheran persuasion. Our dear brother Molling has labored with a zeal and perseverance truly commendable, and has shown himself, in the pulpit and at the altar, 'a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.' We trust he will be enabled to hold out, and that the work will continue, until hundreds are converted. The church, when the weather is not all good, is crowded to its utmost capacity."

The St. Louis Advocate speaks of revivals within the Missouri and St. Louis Conferences. The Church is extending in its compass and deepening in piety. So may it be everywhere: Amen. The Book Depository there is doing a brisk business, faster than can be supplied, in the present state of things, at head-quarters. Hence:

"We very recently opened a trade with the Harpers, of New York, and are arranging with some other houses, and as soon as we receive our first supply will notify the brethren of the kind of books, terms, &c. But for the Hymn Book and Discipline we are dependent solely on the agents at Nashville."

The same paper, noticing the minutes of the Louisiana Conference, says:

"In this Conference there is a representation of laymen from the several parts of the work to advise, assist and determine on plans for most successfully carrying on missionary operations, raising annual supplies, &c.; and, so far as we can learn, the plan works well, as we believe it would in every place, were it adopted. We hope to see other Conferences availing themselves of the valuable helps which might thus be afforded."

The Pittsburg Advocate gives interesting correspondence on the doings of the Baltimore Conference. It is under advisement to divide its territory into two or three new Conferences. About three hundred and thirty ministers belong to that Conference:

"Conference adjourned on the 21st, after a session of thirteen days. The proposition to admit lay financial delegates was adopted by the Conference. The financial committee is to consist of one preacher and one layman from each district. The laymen are to participate equally with other members in all the financial deliberations of the Conference. Missionary collections for the past year, $28,000, seven hundred less than the previous year. It was resolved to endeavor to raise, the present Conference year, $30,000."

Preaching Calvinism with an Appetite.

"It appears," says a Hartford paper, "that an unhappy dissension has existed for two or three years in the Congregational Church of Enfield, Ct., occasioned by the peculiar doctrinal views of the Rev. C. A. G. Brigham, the pastor, who was originally a Methodist but has become an ultra-Calvinist. Those dissatisfied with his preaching alleged that he held and taught—1. That Christ died only for the elect. 2. That the Holy Spirit strives only with the elect. 3. That Christians should pray only for the elect. 4. That sinners have absolutely no power to repent, though commanded to do so on pain of eternal death. As the pastor's sentiments were more frequently inculcated and become more generally understood, the dissatisfaction increased until it embraced nearly or quite half the Church, and a large majority of the ecclesiastical society. Finally, matters culminated, and the Consociation took the case in hand; and after a protracted hearing the following decision was rendered:

"Regarding, then, the case as properly and in all its parts before the body, the Consociation judge, after a full hearing of the facts and argument, that it is expedient that the relation subsisting between the Rev. C. A. G. Brigham and the Congregational Church and society of Enfield should be dissolved, and do hereby dissolve it."

The location of this affair is noteworthy. Right in the heart of old bluestockingdom—the Jebus of Calvinism. The people do not hear it there, at this day, without a protest.

The Presbyterian of Philadelphia is grieved and astonished at this thing. "Melancholy," says that paper, "must be the blight which has fallen on the churches in New England, when such a minister could be driven from his pulpit for such a cause, and when such an ecclesiastical decision could be sustained."

Dr. Lee, of the Richmond Advocate, whose wit was sharpened, doubtless, by reflecting upon the rebuffs of his uncle when attempting to plant Methodism on that soil, remarks:

"It is a remarkable instance of ecclesiastical action. Taking the Confession of Faith as the standard of Calvinism, it seems to us he was not only justified, but could not, consistently with his standard, preach any other doctrine. We once heard of a society of professed Christians, one of whose rules was to salute one another with a holy kiss. One of the young lady members one day jumped up and kissed a young man as he came into meeting. They disciplined her and expelled her—not for kissing, that was according to rule; but for kissing with an appetite. We presume Mr. Brigham's offence was, *preaching Calvinism with an appetite.*"

A Japanese Book.—Those who bear in mind that the millions of this Empire must have the Bible printed for them, would like to know the facilities. The Baltimore Sun has received a Japanese book. It is described to be printed like the Chinese, on thin paper, and only on one side, each leaf being a folded sheet, with the fold at the edge, of course uncut, and designed to remain so. The cuts and reading matter are evidently engraved on the same plate, and the impression very much resembles lithography. The drawings indicate the slightest possible idea of perspective, while the execution of this slight idea is very imperfect.

Prizes Worth Contending For.

These prizes are offered every forty years, from the accumulated proceeds of property during that period, left for that purpose by Mr. Burnett, of Aberdeen. The first distribution was made forty years ago, when Dr. W. C. Brown competed successfully for the first prize, and Dr. Sumner, now Archbishop of Canterbury, received the second prize. Samuel Drew, the Methodist metaphysician, wrote for it, and although unsuccessful, his treatise was published in two volumes; Dr. Adam Clarke contended for its superiority over the fortunate treatises, and this view has been generally confirmed.

The Burnett literary prizes have lately been carried off; the £1,800 or $9,000 prize by the Rev. R. A. Thompson, of the Church of England, and the £600 prize by Dr. Tulloch, of the Church of Scotland. The adjudicators, Professors Powell and Rogers, and Isaac Taylor, were unanimous in their award, although they pronounced a very high opinion of six out of the 206 unsuccessful treatises, and recommended their publication. Mr. Thompson is comparatively a young man; and it is a curious fact that, during the storm at the commencement of 1854, when the posts were detained, he travelled to Aberdeen from Lawrencekirk on horseback, and delivered personally his essay to Burnett's acting trustee, at a late hour in the evening of the last day on which the treatises could be received—departing as he came, unknown. The title of Mr. Thompson's essay is "Christian Theism," and Dr. Tulloch's, "Theism," both of which are rapidly passing through the press.

Bunyan's Panorama.

It is a compliment to the taste and morality of the New Orleanais, the patronage this panorama has met with since its unrolling a month ago. Armory Hall has not had better audiences. The manager expressed fears to us, on arriving here, that his exhibition would be a failure, and the heavy expenses sink him. "If," said he, "I had a gang of black minstrels, or something so, I might calculate on large houses and large receipts; but such a quiet thing of beauty, I fear it will not take."

But it did take. There are seven thousand people here that have not bowed the knee to Baal. *Appropos:*

The great moral drama of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was to be produced on the night of the 19th, at the Chesnut street Theatre, in Philadelphia. This is the first appearance of that famous work in dramatic form, though, in fact, it is intensely dramatic in its original form. But only think of the actors of the modern stage in the sacred characters of that immortal dream!

Nashville University.

We have been waiting to see or hear some explanation of the hocus-pocus trickery by which Dr. Wadsworth, the President of this establishment, has been eliminated from its faculty. The Doctor's appointment gave the institution consideration, and its prospects under his auspices, and that influence which gathered about him, were flattering.

An arrangement is about being made to attach military discipline to the Nashville University. The Banner says:

"We do not approve of this movement, if anything better can be done; but we have no hope of the success of the University except by this attachment. We have no idea that college boys can be governed in Nashville by any other system."

The plans are, as adopted, that the collegiate department be organized upon the military system as to government and discipline, retaining the usual studies, classes and degrees; and that a new department be established for the cultivation of practical science and the higher branches of learning.

Why I Take a Religious Paper.

"A Reader" of an exchange sums up substantial reasons for so doing. It reminds us of Bishop Pierce's remark before the North Carolina Conference, "That if some people were translated to Heaven, they would not be able to make a report or give any news of what the Church was doing on earth."

1. I love to hear about the Kingdom of Christ, its advancement and prospects.

2. Because I need to be often urged to duty, personal, social, public. It often warms my heart and excites to prayer.

3. Because I ought to know how to pray intelligently for the Church and the world.

4. Because I ought to know what the times require of me, how I should labor, and how I should give.

5. Because it helps me to understand many things I hear in the pulpit and in conversation.

6. Because I wish my children to be intelligent, having enlarged and liberal views.

7. Because I would have my children, for their own good, their happiness, their salvation, to cultivate an interest in the Kingdom of Jesus.

8. Because I desire my children should be trained for usefulness.

Ex-Bishop Ives.—This gentleman thus writes to one of his friends in North Carolina:

"We are now pleasantly situated here on the North River, in the summer house of Archbishop Hughes. My employment is that of Professor of Rhetoric and Pulpit Eloquence, in the Theological Seminary at Fordham, and as lecturer in two neighboring convents, while our support is ample."

It will be recollected that it was recently stated that Prof. Ives was living in great destitution.

New Publications.

Rosser on Baptism:

We have already had occasion to speak of this volume in detail. A doctrine, like any other fact, admits of many presentations. The advancement of critical, biblical and archæological science raises new objections and confirmations. These must be attended to, and thus the discussion of what sounds like a trite subject is kept up with interest and to the increasing advantage of truth. We regard this volume as entitled to this justification, and partaking of this character. That the public are of the same mind appears from the fact that the copy before us is of the third edition.

Rosser on Experimental Religion:

The views of a minister much conversant with revivals, and mourners, and protracted meetings, on the subjects of repentance, justification, witness of the Spirit, &c., have a peculiar value. Experience is constantly before his eyes, regulating speculation. His subjectivity is soundly influenced by objective truths. Mr. Rosser is known in his Conference (the Virginia) as a revivalist. We like his book, and make it pay interest by loaning it.

Rosser's Reply to Howell:

The author of the "Evils of Infant Baptism" must feel complimented by the defensive notice taken of it. We are at a loss to know whether its glaring inaccuracies or power for mischief be its recommendation to our critics. This is a neat and well spirited little volume, of 160 pages, and uses up whatever was left of Mr. Howell.

Kate Aylesford—*A Story of the Refugees.* By C. J. Peterson. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 1855. 12mo, pp. 336.

We thought, at first glance the publisher had become so enamoured of books as to turn author. On closer inspection, the author is C. J. and the publisher T. B. The story depicts Revolutionary scenes with life enough to fire up a 4th of July train. We have a copy in advance, by mail.

Marco Paul's Voyages and Travels. By Jacob Abbett. 18mo, pp. 192. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1855.

Another of the interesting series by Abbott, under the well known title as above. Abbott is our Peter Parley. McGinnis.

Harper's Story Book, No. IV.—*The Little Louvre.* March, 1855.

The title of this number is taken from the Picture Gallery of the Louvre, in Paris, so that the juvenile reader, by perusing these pages, will see, in fifty-two engravings, accompanied by as many descriptions, what the character is of the great works of art which have made the great Louvre so famous.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland. By Agnes Strickland. Vol. V., 12mo., pp. 333. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1855.

In the volume before us the narrative is brought down to the scenes in Lochleven Castle, where Mary is left on the eve of her deliverance by Douglas. Miss Strickland writes in a spirit of generous vindication.

Physical Geography of the Sea. By M. F. Maury, L. L. D., Lieut. U. S. Navy. 8vo., pp. 274. New York: Harper & Bros., 1855.

The path of a ship on the sea was counted by Solomon among the things that could not be found out. The way of a serpent on a rock and some other things was not more difficult of trace. Maury has come as near taking up the challenge of Solomon on this point, as Morse that of Job on the lightning. He has literally mapped off the watery waste. He has found a road for navigation. His investigations of winds and currents constitute one of the most useful contributions to modern science. Before Lieut. Maury commenced his researches, the ordinary passage to California was 183 days; aided by his charts, navigators are now able to effect the same voyage in 135 days. Here we have a philosophical account of the winds and currents of the sea; of the circulation of the atmosphere and ocean; of the temperature and depth of the sea, of the wonders that are hidden in its depths, and of the phenomena that display themselves at its surface. This volume is illustrated by a series of maps.

We have it from the publishers, through H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street.

We have received from the author a pamphlet copy of a "Speech of Rev. C. K. Marshall on the Necessity of Southern School Books and Home Education, delivered before the Southern Commercial Convention, New Orleans, January, 1855."

The time and place of making this speech was as happy as its delivery. It ought to open the eyes of indolent Southrons to the text books in school and College use, and reform courses of study. It will.

Ladies' Repository.—This monthly, published at the Cincinnati Book Concern, and edited by Dr. Clark, has a subscription of 22,000 and growing. It deserves to grow. In its sphere, we know not an equal—popular in style, refined in taste and moral in teachings. We must praise the artist as well as the editor. This picture man has our thanks. His lines may not be so fine, but his expressions are. Some of his pictures produce the emotions of a poem. A few numbers back was one that started many a tear, "The mother's dream." That number was abstracted from our library, (we keep them,) but not lost. It was treasured away with certain soft locks of hair and half-worn shoes of the little boy that died. What happened in our household doubtless did in many others. There is a touch of nature that makes us all akin.

Graham for April is on our table. Send three dollars and you will get therefor a beautiful magazine.

The National Magazine for April is up to itself only in promptness, otherwise this number is a decided falling off.

Godey for April is as fine as a fiddle.

Blackwood for March has been on hand long enough to be read. The old Mag. has lost its conservativeness in dealing with the Government in its conduct of the war. It is very readable. Where are the quarterlies, due by this time?

LETTER FROM REV. R. ABBEY.

Yazoo City, March 23, 1855.

Dear Brother McTyeire—I will take it as a great kindness if you will publish the following note in your paper. I hoped to have published it in the Herald, but after the question of its publication being held "under advisement," as I was informed several days ago, I am told, "it cannot be published in the Herald, nor can any notice be taken therein of Mr. Abbey or his pamphlet." What have I done?

I was also informed that *my name* could, under no circumstances, appear in the columns of the Herald. And yet it is most likely true that this same name has appeared in those same columns oftener than the name of any other man living, or that ever did live. It has been seen there in times past—not at my instance, however—at the rate of ten, twenty, or thirty times a week. And what is the matter now? What have I done? If any man will point out my fault, I will make amends as large and as public as may be in my power.

I asked for the publication of the note in the Herald for the obvious reason that its publication elsewhere would only to a very small extent give the desired notice. I asked its publication not for my advantage, but to my pecuniary expense to most likely a considerable amount, but for the benefit of the Herald's own subscribers. But my name can't appear again in the Herald. I ask, sir, what have I done?

The editors *began* a debate with me, and got me into their paper to conduct it, and then got me out of it, and then I finished it elsewhere, and then I published, not a one-sided argument, but every word of their arguments as well as my own. I published their arguments at considerable expense. Was this fair or unfair? And now my name has become so disagreeable, or so something, I know not what, that it cannot be printed in the Herald, even to a little complimentary notice to its own subscribers! Sir, what have I done? I did not know that my name was a matter of any importance or much consequence any way.

My friend in Vicksburg, when he could not get the notice published, asked for a list of their subscribers, or rather for the privilege of making a list at his own expense. This the editors promised, but the agent of the paper peremptorily refused.

All this I cannot understand. I enclose the notice referred to.

Yours, truly, R. Abbey.

To the Subscribers of the Church Herald.

From the month of July, 1853 to May, 1854, you were furnished from time to time with a lengthy discussion on the question of the Apostolic Succession, in a debate with myself; with the exception, however, of two short letters, the Herald contained but one side of the argument. In May last the debate on that side was formally closed by the editors, in reply to a publication I made in newspaper slip a short time previously. Since then I have prepared a rejoinder to their final argument, and have published the whole debate in a pamphlet of 160 pages, which I propose to furnish to such of the subscribers to the Herald as will favor me with their address: Respectfully, &c., R. Abbey.

Yazoo City, March 6, 1855.

Will the editors of the Herald, in justice to their subscribers, be so good as to give the above a place in their columns, and much oblige your friend, &c., R. A.

The New Method of Teaching Theology.—The directors of the Danville Seminary, says the Presbyterian Herald, have adopted, in their plan of the institution presented to the General Assembly, and approved by that body, a modification of the plan of instruction pursued in the other seminaries of the Church, on one point. It is thus described in the catalogue:

"The course of instruction and study occupies three annual sessions. With the exception of Hebrew, all the students are taught in one class. Ordinarily each professor meets all the students every day, and the class spends three hours each day in the lecture room. The afternoon is devoted to instruction, leaving the rest of the day for uninterrupted study. Each professor arranges his lectures into a three years' course."

This, says the Herald, is substantially, if we mistake not, the plan lately adopted in the Aberdeen School of the Free Church of Scotland; the institution which is creating so much excitement in the Church at this time.

Relation of Baptized Infants.—This article, republished by us from the Methodist Quarterly Review, was written by Rev. T. F. R. Mercein, of New York Conference, a young minister of fine talents. The London Watchman says:

"We confess we should like to see this able paper reprinted for the benefit of the British Wesleyans. If we are rightly informed, there is want both of definiteness and of uniformity of views in relation to the baptism of infants current here—as, indeed, is the case among English Nonconformists generally—no less than among our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic."

An Avalanche of Them.—The "old soldiers" are evidently "alive and sticking." Yesterday, about 3,700 applications for bounty land for them were received at the Pension Office. Three hundred other business letters were also received at that bureau yesterday. These facts will give the distant readers a fair idea of the labor performed in that branch of the Government's affairs at this point. [Washington Star, 27th.

Dr. Achilli Again.

During the week this distinguished Italian has been added to the guests of our city. We are pleased to see one so notable. He looks about fifty years old; rather below than above medium height, and more stout than otherwise; a large head, covered with raven black hair; features large and strongly intellectual.

He was born in Rome, of an old Roman family; was twice imprisoned in the dungeons of the Inquisition. In 1842 he began his protest, and established what he calls the Italian Church. The model is the old Latin—Catholicism without Popery; belonging to no sect, but comprehending all sects.

Dr. Achilli is now engaging friends and funds for his cause. Two thousand copies of his translation of the New Testament have already been published. He desires a new edition for his Italian Church; and also to publish the whole Bible, which he proclaims ready, in manuscript.

Some of the peculiarities of this work are, baptizo is translated immerse; ecclesia, congregation instead of church; angel, messenger, bishop, overseer.

The version of Diodati is thought to be defective in literalness and obsolete in much of its language.

An item which appeared in the Advocate, 24th ult., concerning Dr. Achilli, as represented by the St. Louis Watchman and other papers of the West, formed the subject of a long and exceedingly interesting interview in our office on Thursday. Dr. A. denies that he is a Swedenborgian, any more than a Presbyterian, Baptist, &c. He translated a pamphlet of Swedenborg on the commandments—this he admits, and pronounces it a beautiful thing, worthy of being read. But he desires us to say, and on his authority we do it with pleasure, that he is not a Swedenborgian. Furthermore, that he answered all such charges at the place and in the papers where they appeared.

Regarded as an exile, a martyr and a Protestant, Dr. Achilli is a notable character. We can imagine how one with his defective English and peculiar views might be misunderstood and misrepresented.

He will lecture in this city, where he proposes to tarry a week, and proceed to the Atlantic cities—Mobile, Georgia and the Carolinas. Between his own bible and Diodati's we are not prepared to give an opinion; but any bible in Italy would be a blessing, and we wish Dr. Achilli's bible was scattered broadcast over his native land.

OUR HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Marshall, Texas, March 26, 1855.

Mr. Editor—It is now the 26th day of March, and the weather is cold, with frost every morning. No rain. The earth is as dry and parched as it is ever seen to be; roads excessively dusty, and we have no navigation. Last year's cotton crop is in the warehouses, and under sheds at the gin-houses, and provisions are so scarce in the country as to awaken apprehensions of distress. Corn is worth one dollar and a quarter or one dollar and a half per bushel, and not a bushel for sale at any price. Corn meal has been sold at $2 per bushel; flour is worth $20 per barrel. There is not a pound of meat, of sugar or coffee, for sale at any price. The river is down to low-water mark, and the heavens are brass.

Lord! thou hast promised that seed time and harvest shall not fail. Send, we pray thee, the early and the latter rain.

Thus nature pleads for railroads, and our people begin to feel the argument. An arrangement is almost completed, and probably will be consummated in a few days, to resume work on the railroad at this place with five hundred hands.

There has been some sickness in Harrison county, some in Marshall, chiefly scarlet fever and pneumonia. The Church is in a good state here, congregations large and attentive, and not often a sermon is preached without evidence that the Word reaches the hearts of the hearers. C. G. Y.

QUARTERAGE.

Mr. Editor—I noticed an article, a few days ago, in the Advocate, under the above heading, which "adzactly suits this child," for, honor bright, I have not a dime past me except $1 50 belonging to the N.O. Advocate. True, also, our first quarterly meeting has met, and the stewards brought up their quarterage, amounting to—no, I won't say; but suffice it to say, there was not enough to divide between the P. E. and P. C., and your humble servant received it all, and went home without a "red."

Now, it is a mistaken idea that preachers have no use for money until the end of the year. It is not enough to take good care of the man and horse. Neither is it sufficient to make the "chickens squall and open the new bag of flour, (which, just now, is "skase" in these parts,) and put the new quilt on the bed" when the preacher comes; for, in addition to all this, he needs some money to buy articles needful, for which he does not want to go in debt, but is compelled.

Let the brethren think about this matter, and at first quarterly meetings bring along some, be it ever so small; and by uniting their small amounts they make large ones.

Another argument in favor of paying at every opportunity, even giving it to the P. as he goes around, is, that it wont do for preachers to have too much money at one time, for some have located when "riches increased." And you know wages—our wages—have gone up "smartly;" and oh, what a pile if it all comes at once! Don't do it.

Alabama. Circuit Rider.

Sidney Smith's definition of the Popish ritual deserves a place here: "Posture and imposture, fiction and genuflection, bowing to the right and courtesying to the left, and an immense amount of man-millinery."

RELIGION—WHAT IS IT?

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Is it to go to church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere the morrow's sun goes down,
Befriending slander through the town?

Does every sanctimonious face
Denote the certain reign of grace?
Does not a pride that scowls at sin
Oft veil hypocrisy within?

Is it to make our daily walk,
And of our own good deeds to talk,
Yet often practice secret crime,
And thus misspend our precious time?

Is it for sect or creed to fight,
To call our zeal the rule of right,
When what we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excel the rest?

Is it to wear the Christian's dress,
And love to all mankind profess,
And treat with scorn the humble poor,
And bar against them every door?

Oh, no! religion means not this,
Its fruit more sweet and fairer is—
Its precept this: To others do
As you would have them do to you.

It grieves to hear an ill report,
And scorns with human woes to sport—
Of others' deeds it speaks no ill,
But tells of good or keeps it still.

And does religion this impart?
Then may its influence fill my heart!
Oh! haste that blissful, joyful day,
When all the earth may own its sway!

A Desirable Provision.—The Guardian Angel in Paris is a man whose duty it is to visit the drinking shops, and the moment a man gets tipsy to take him under his protection, accompany him home and put him to bed. The individuals practising this profession are picked men, who never drink themselves, who have the necessary moral authority to force obedience from the drunken creatures they are conveying home, who can defend him against attack, and more than all who can prevent him from drinking at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous; and there is not an instance on record of an individual thus protected home and put to bed, having failed to discharge this debt of honor. It is a rule of the drinking shops that when a man can stand he must be taken off, and the Angel straightway called. The Angel is kindly treated by the shopkeeper, whose interest is to see that no one of his customers come to harm. To receive the odds and ends of the dinner, are recommended to the neighbors when a noble man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a Bacchanal with a hundred francs in his pocket, who is confided to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them when he wakes the next morning. To those acquainted with the character of the native Parisians, it is unnecessary to observe that the Guardian Angels are relics for custom principally on the English and other foreigners, who have not learned to take wine without abusing it.

Our Future.—Spanish Policy.—The New York Herald, commenting upon the recent Spanish outrages, says:

We have had enough of this. Now what is to be done? Does the Administration think to escape the judgment of the American people by simply accepting the offer of Senor Luzuriaga to negotiate upon the Black Warrior case? It will not do. The dodge is too transparent. The present European crisis affords the opportunity, the last chance for a clean and permanent settlement with Spain, upon our own fair terms, and without delay. On the other hand, there is every reason to fear that if we enforce a settlement in the meantime, that a year hence Europe this year, the next, or two or three, or ten years hence, will be followed, if not by the appropriation of Cuba between England and France in some shape, at least by the Africanization of the Island. This will place it at once and forever beyond our reach. Cuba a free negro settlement, and the annexation of the sovereign State of the empire of Soulouque would be as undesirable.

What, then, is our present policy? It is notice, by the call of an extra session of Congress, and such recommendations to the two houses as will bring about a definite and permanent settlement. Such a course, we maintain, is the only course for peace. We may dictate the law to England and France. Wait until they are relieved of Russia, and they will dictate it to us under a bolder Administration, we shall be compelled to fight it out.

We plead for peace in pleading for a prompt and final settlement. The allied protectors of Spain are not subject to our "balance of power." Spain, subjected to their must therefore succumb to our just demands. Reparations and indemnities for the Black Warrior outrage, and all others, upon our people and our ships, in and about Cuba, will not suffice. We want not only "indemnity for the past, but security for the future." Now is the time to command it.

Let the friends of the Administration who desire to see its last days better than the first—who wish the restoration of this Democratic party to popularity and power—who are in favor of a bold American policy, plead with Mr. Pierce for an extra session of Congress. It will sustain him. The country will sustain him, because justice will be with him. If the Cabinet rebel, let him get a new Cabinet. Where is the difficulty? Now is the time for this bold and popular movement. The late speech, in the Cortes of Luzuriaga, shows that an extra session was anticipated by the most sanguine, three months ago. All the continental nations will be extensively represented. In Great Britain only does the war so exclusively engross public attention as to interfere seriously with the preparations of the Paris fair. Austria alone had seven hundred exhibitors at the London fair; she will have eighteen hundred at Paris; Prussia, which had three hundred exhibitors at London, will have sixteen hundred at Paris; and even Switzerland will have more than a hundred, vouching for the dignity of her position as a manufacturing State.

The United States has the place of honor in the exhibition. On entering the building by the grand entrance the visitor will advance at once into the American section. Great Britain will have a position upon the left, and France upon the left. More than four thousand square feet of space has been assigned to the United States, and on the 23d of February last the Commissioner of American Commissioners had been notified of the intention to exhibit but by sixty-four Americans. The prospects were that the department would not be filled up at the time of opening.

Lieut. Rodman arrived at Baton Rouge on Tuesday last, to take command of the U. S. Arsenal at that place. The Gazette says that Lieut. Todd, who has been in command for the last two years, has been ordered to St. Louis, where he was stationed previously to going to Baton Rouge.

In the Mobile Register, of Friday last, we find the following paragraphs:

Capt. Graham, with his two steamships, the United States and St. Lawrence, took his departure from among us yesterday; the United States bound to New Orleans via Havana, and the St. Lawrence for Galveston.

We regret that we cannot announce the filling up of the subscription list for $100,000 wanted to ensure a monthly return of these steamers to our waters—but by no means despair of the sum being raised as soon as the committee can fairly get to work in their behalf, by presenting the subject to the personal consideration of our merchants and other men of capital.

On Wednesday night the steamer Fry, ran down a lower bay boats, while on her downward trip to the Pilot ping, struck a snag in the neighborhood of Dog River and sunk in about six feet water. She had on board about eleven hundred bales of cotton—all of which will be saved in a more or less damaged state. The Fry is an iron boat, divided into compartments, will not be easily raised when the cotton is got out of her.

The French Industrial Exhibition.—A Paris correspondent says that the approaching exhibition in Paris promises to be more brilliant and successful than was anticipated by the most sanguine, three months ago. All the continental nations will be extensively represented. In Great Britain only does the war so exclusively engross public attention as to interfere seriously with the preparations of the Paris fair. Austria alone had seven hundred exhibitors at the London fair; she will have eighteen hundred at Paris; Prussia, which had three hundred exhibitors at London, will have sixteen hundred at Paris; and even Switzerland will have more than a hundred, vouching for the dignity of her position as a manufacturing State.

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The Opelousas Railroad.—We clip the following paragraph from the Franklin (St. Mary) Banner, of the 29th ult. It contains cheering intelligence. The completion of the section of road between the Fourche crossing and Berwick's Bay will be fraught with advantages of no ordinary character. Several populous and wealthy parishes will be convenienced thereby. The products of the most fertile portion of Louisiana can be brought to market cheaply and expeditiously. And the extension will open a business for the road which will enormously to its revenues, and enable the Directory to push forward the great work with zeal and expedition. Here is the paragraph alluded to:

The Opelousas Railroad Company, we understand, is determined to push the work with energy, for which purpose a large gang of negroes are to be placed on the unfinished part of the road between the Lafourche and Tigerville, with a view of completing that portion by the first of October at the farthest. The carrying of the road to this point will add much to its revenue, besides being a great accommodation to the traveling public.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

THE TREASURER OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

April 2, 1855—From T. Gibson, Esq., Lafourche, La., through Rev. L. A. Reed, for preaching on his plantation..... $60

Deaths.

DIED—At Eutaw, Greea county, Ala., on Tuesday morning, March 13, JOHN EDWARDS FALCONER, having nearly completed his seventeenth year. His disease having rapidly developed itself, hie death was unexpected, casting the mantle of grief over the family, of which he was a favorite member.

When quite a child, John, trained by a pious mother, and taught by her to repent his prayers, connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose arms he sought for protection, and nader whose fostering care he found guidance till the close of his life. He did not, however, openly make a profession of religion, though in the protracted meeting held there in the fall of 1853 he realized some comfort in the experience of his feelings. From that time up to his sickness he was regular in his private devotions, punctual in his attendance at church, and by his orderly walk hae left us not without hope that his spirit is at rest with Him who gave it. Though young, yet by reason of a sprightly mind he had acquired great ease in attending to his father's office, to whom he rendered valuable service by kindly waiting upon these, having business in the same. Under snch circumstances his death becoms the more painful; but still the piercing eye of faith may yet see the darkness of this great termination joyous light. And though a promising son, an affectionate child, the hope of his friends and the joy of his parents has been suddenly cantcled away, out down like the opening flower to wither and to die, yet the heart-stricken ones should "sorrow not, even as others who have no hope," having the assurance that all "them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him," who by the "word of his power" "shall change the vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body."

Upon these premisee let the "bruised reed" and the "smoking flax" lean for aid and comfort, and let the solemn warning eound in our ears, "Therefore, be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye thiuk not the Son of man cometh."

D. C. E. C.

DIED—In Chambers county, Ala., Feb. 15, CHARLES B. RUTLEDGE, in the 50th year of his age. He had been a member of the M. E. Church about thirty years. At preaching, prayer meeting, class meeting, in the Sabbath school and at the family altar, he gave evidence of his devotion to the cause of his Master; and though he felt that he was not called to any high station in the Church, yet his disposition was to do what he could. In him, verily, the poor have lost a friend; and the heart-stricken wife and sorrowing children mourn, but not as those without hope.

The disease of which our brother died was short and violent, but when the messenger came he was ready, with his "lamp trimmed and burning." He gave repeated evidence of his readiness to die during his illness, and when it was thought by some that he was too far gone to be eensible of what might be said to him, Brother Oliver, anxious to know how he felt when so near the Jordan of death, asked him of his prospects. His soul fired at the thought, as though it had been the music of Heaven; he at once gave praise and glory to him whose grace is victory in the final conflict. He said to Brother Olivor that he wished to hear his voice once more in prayer. Prayer was made, and God was present. They embraced each other as leag and tried friends, for the last time till they meet in Heaven. The vast multitude that attended his burial to mingle their sympathies and prayers with the bereaved family, is evidence that one of no ordinnry worth has gone. S. HARWELL.

Southern and Nashville Advocates please copy.

CLAYTON A. HOLT was one of more than ordinary worth; one whose life was in many respects interesting, and it is due his memory that more extended notice than has appeared be given.

He was in the 23d year of his age when death called him away, on the 19th of January last. He was blessed with a fine person and marked intellectual endowments. His mind was strong and sprightly, and finely proportioned; and his training, both mental and moral, of the proper kind.

The fact that such were some of his most striking characteristics was owing, as already intimated, and in no very ordinary degree, to his having been nurtured under the fostering care and guidance of these whose principles were correct. His parents and guardians were pious, loving the Bible, and they labored to inculcate in his mind its hallowed principles, and a part of his scholastic training had also been under men of high-toned and deep piety.

It was in his seventeenth year that he embraced religion and joined the Methodist Church.

His profession was not loud, but unequivocal, and his stand upon the side of the Lord and with his people decided. All the subsequent portion of his life evinced meet clearly the genuineness of his profession.

He was diffident, and had an humblo opinion of his own abilities and worthiness; yet his piety, like the stream of running water, was widening and expanding, as exhibited in an increase of devotedness to God and love to mankind.

He bid fair to be extensively useful as a citizen, and as a Christian. He had selected a home in the West, (Texas,) and was snatched away very suddenly, but not without preparation. He had lived the life of a Christian, and his end was peaceful. Most firmly did he rely upon the merits of Christ, and gloriously did he triumph over death. But how inscrutable and past finding out is the dispensation that has taken from our midst ons so noble, and in whom there was so much promise of usefulness.

We bow submissively to the stroke that has bereft us, with the hope that we shall meet our friend and brother in a brighter and better abode. JAMES W. SHORES.

DIED—In Sullivan county, Tenn., January 21, 1855, MOLLY MORRISON, wife of Capt. George Morrisen, and mother-in-law of the late lamented Samuel Putton, D. D., in the 75th year of her age. She was the mother of thirteen children, and the grandmother of 105, nearly all of whom are members of the Methodist Church, and all highly respectable and ueeful members of society. She herself was for thirty-six years a member of the Church and a faithful and zealous Christian.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CROZIER, daughter of Roger and Margaret Barton, and consort of Col. Arthur Crozier, died suddenly at her residence near white Plaine, Benton county, Ala., February 18, 1855.

ELIZABETH B. MOORE, daughter of James Moore, Jr., who was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Samuel Rutherford, of Scotland, whose family were taken captive by the Indians in the year 1784, was born February 25, 1818; embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church while young, and, January 20, 1855, in Russell county, Va., after a protracted illness of some weeks, passed triumphantly away to her heavenly home.

DIED—Near Pine Hill, Wilcox county, Ala., March 2, Mrs. ELEANOR THOMAS, in her 62d year. The deceased was born in Marlborough District, S. C., where she lived till the winter of 1850, when she moved to the State in which she died. Mrs. Thomas was an humble and devout follower of Christ for thirty-five years. She was looked upon by all who knew her as an example of true piety. She let no opportunity pass of doing good.

Marriages.

On the 20th March, at the residence of Thomas Guthrie, in Holmes county, Miss., by the Rev. Joseph Nicholson, Mr. HENRY T. ST. CLAIR to Miss EMMA L. GUTHRIE.

In Chambers county, Ala., March 20, by Rev. W. D. Mathews, Mr. JAMES M. POTTS, of Troup county, Ga., and Miss MARY E. REID, eldest daughter of Robert Reid, deceased, of the former place.

On the morning of the 18th March, by Rev. Mr. Trammell, Mr. J. J. HARRIS, of Chambers county, Ala., to Miss MATTIE C., daughter of James Cox, Esq., of Harris county, Ga.

On 20th March, at the residence of Rev. Mark McCutchen, by Rev. E. M. Walker, Mr. WORMLEY ROSE to Miss HARRIET E. MCCUTCHEN, all of Caddo Parish.

On the 18th March, at Lawtenville, S. C., by Rev. J. T. Sweet, Prof. CHESTER M. ROOT to Miss MARY E. JAUDON.

On the 22d March, at the residence of Wm. McLane, near Talladega, Ala., by Rev. D. Carmicheal, WM. J. RHODES to Miss SARAH A. MCLANE.

On the 18th March, at Ellis Chapel, in Sumter county, Ala., by the Rev. R. M. Saunders, Mr. SEABORN J. MELLARD to Miss MARTHA D. HOWIE.

On the 17th March, by the Rev. E. R. Strickland, Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, of Hinde county, to Miss JULIA ANN SIEBE, of Copiah county, Miss.

On the 18th March, by Rev. Mr. Meere, Mr. JOHN R. WEST to Mrs. H. LAPOATE, all of Jasper county, Texas.

On the 1st inst., in the parish of Carroll, La., by Rev. R. J. Harp, Mr. J. H. WADE to Miss M. A. COLLINS, both of the said parish.

THE CASE OF BEALE, THE PHILADELPHIA DENTIST—*Attempt to Bribe the Governor*—The Grand Jury of the Quarter Sessions made a special presentment yesterday in relation to a fact mentioned in a recent pamphlet, published in this city, upon the Beale case. The pamphlet, which is signed by the namee of Anson Reed, James Bryan, John Chambers and others, states that a proposition was made to Mrs. Beale, some months ago, to raise $10,000, with which a person, whose name is not given, offered to procure a pardon from Governor Bigler.

The witnesses subpoened and examined by the Grand Jury were the Rev. John Chambers, the Rev. A. Reed, Mr. Daniel Steinmetz, Mr. Chas. C. Rhoads and William L. First, Esq., the last named gentlemn attending veluntarily or without subpoena.

It was clearly proved that in the month of December last, Charles C. Rhoads and a female named Mrs. Susan Turner, a sister of the wife of the prisoner, suggested and urged upon the prisoner's friends, the latter being represented by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Steinmetz, that the sum of $10,000 should be raised; that it was to be ultimately paid to two professional gentlemen, whose names were not given; but that it was not to be paid till the pardon was obtained. In other words, that the pardon was to be first obtained by the agency of these unknown persons, who were to receive this enormous sum as a fee, wholly contingent on moving the mercy of the Executive. So far there was no dispute.

It was also clearly proved that this proposition was at once and indignantly declined; but it did not appear how. As late as the 5th of January, the belief was allowed to possess the mind of this unfortunate prisoner, that the money, which his friends knew was to be given to these agents, was to be paid to the Governor; the letter in which he avows this being all the time in the possession of these friends, and now published by them.

Mr. Chambers says, on his examination, that Rhoad's statement was, "that there were two distinguished lawyers in this city who had potent political power with the then Governor of the State, Governor Bigler, whose political influence could be had for the sum of $10,000-to procure this pardon." On its being douounced by Mr. Chambers, Rhoads said: "It was a mere matter of law business, and that these men were looked upon as pleading the case before the Governor. We will not ask the money until we have the pardon, and when we hand the pardon to the agent of Dr. Beale, we will require the $10,000.

At a subsequent interview, once the inauguration of Gov. Pollock, the suggestion was renewed, and the same amount required, although then it was put on the ground of compensation for legal services.

It should here be distinctly stated that no one hinted the idea, neither Rhoads nor any one, that either Governor was aware of such a mercenary influence as was contemplated being brought to bear upon him.

The result of the inquiry made by the Grand Inquest is, that a plan to obtain $10,000 from the family or friends of a convicted prisoner, in order to procure a pardon, was devised; that this plan was urged upon the friends of this prisoner and declined by them; that the parties to this abortive case were Charles C. Rhoads and Mrs. Turner; that the individuals to whom this plan was communicated, and by whom it was declined, were the Rev. John Chambers and Mr. Daniel Steimetz; that the existence of such a plan was known to these gentlemen, and other friends of the prisoner, as far back as the early part of January, but it was not communicated to the public authorities; that it was the design of the parties to this arrangement to appropriate $5000 to the employment of counsel, who was designated, but there is no mode of ascertaining from the evidence taken what was to be done with the other $5000. [Philadelphia Ledger, March 21.

General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. J. D. Adams, left New Orleans on her regular day of sailing 14th March, for San Juan. When three days out, while passing Cape San Antonio, was brought to with a shotted gun from a Spanish sloop-of-war mounting twenty-four and papers demanded and overhauled under protest of the captain, and the only reason given for so doing was that they served all steamships that passed the island the same way, after which she was allowed to go on her course. The steamship Star of the West, Capt. Turner, came into port on the day after the arrival of the Webster, with three hundred and fifty passengers from New York. Both ships left the harbor on the 24th, with passengers from San Francisco. The Star of the West had $300,000 in specie. The town of San Juan is dull and quiet. The British war steamer Devastation was in port, officers and crew all well. Also, English mail steamer Teviot. She was to leave on the 24th for St. Thomas, etc. The American brigantine Eastern State is loading with hides and logwood for New York. The brig Hamlet was discharging coal and lumber for the Atlantic Transit Company.

The news from the State of Nicaragua is of some importance. Chomano is dead; he died on the 12th inst., and was buried the following day with military honors. Thus Nicaragua is without a President, which, it is thought, may tend to a renewal of the war; but should Carel become the choice of the people, and such a result is possible, he bring a very popular and liberal minded man, it would be the means perhaps of preventing further bloodshed and contention. The revolutionists have been driven from the vicinity of Granada, and have returned to Leon, where they have made a stand. On the fifth inst., a force was dispatched under Gen. Carel against them, and it is probable that a decisive collision has by this time taken place. By many persons, previous to the death of Chomoud, it was presumed the revolution was nearly over, and that quiet would soon be restored. Communication is now open between Granada and the Port of San Juan. The time of the transit is entirely in possession of the Government. Exportation and importation have been resumed. There is a probability of the Custom House being established at Castillo Rapids, instead of at San Juan, as heretofore. Such is the prevailing rumor.

At Sonora, on Sunday, the 4th inst., the depositors in the house of Adams & Co., after consultation, decided to make a forcible entry into the vault containing the treasure, it having been for several days in charge of the sheriff. The mob proceeded to put their resolution into effect, obtained possession of the treasure, and appointed paying tellers, who have been paying it out as fast as the checks were presented. It is said that there is in this house something like eight thousand dollars more than enough to pay all depositors there. After this was done the mob went on a general spree.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Execution of Estrampes.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, arrived from New York via Havana at half-past 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, having been detained several hours by a dense fog after crossing the bar. A list of her passengers will be found in another column. The Cahawba left New York on the 20th ult., and Havana on the 1st inst.

Francisco Estrimpes was garroted at Havana on the morning of the 31st ult., in the presence of some fifteen thousand persons, under great excitement from sympathy created by the noble bearing and conduct of the young man.

Mr. J. R. Felix has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Ceuta in Africa. A number of other persons charged with treasonable offences against the Government, have also been tried, but their sentences were not made public. Several of these persons are now residing in the United States.

The Cahawba was at Havana on Palm Sunday, the day was generally observed as a grand feast day. Business would in a great measure be suspended during the present week.

The U. S. steamship Princeton, Capt. Engle, was still in the harbor. The Fulton, Capt. Mitchell, left Havana on Saturday for Norfolk.

From New York to Havana the Cahawba experienced very severe weather. Her passage across the Gulf had been very pleasant.

La Prensa, of the 1st inst., has an extended notice of the life and family of Francisco Estrampes, garoted on the previous day. He was but twenty-five years of age, and *La Prensa* speaks of him in the highest terms as a man of honor, education and high-toned feeling, attributing his tragic fate to the influence and advice of evil companions. The *Diario de la Marina* publishes a simple notice of his execution, stating that he confessed his guilt, and that his blood must rest upon the "perfidious instigators who had taken advantage of his youth and inexperience to lend him to his ruin."

The *Diario de Matanzas* publishes a letter from St. Domingo, which states that much indignation had been caused in that country by the publication in several foreign journals of the supposed cession to the United States of the important peninsula of Samana, and by comments in said journals upon the present condition and character of the population of the Republic. The official Gazette and Senor Tomas Bobadilla, Minister of Justice, had united their voices in rebuking this false report.

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The ship Revenue, Capt. Robinson, sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of February; on the same night the ship started a small leak; the next day, the crew came aft, and ordered the captain to put back on account of the leak. At night, on the 2d, they still persisted in having the ship put back; and, on the next day, at 7 o'clock, A. M., all hands, except two refused to do duty. On the 4th, they seized Capt Robinson, tied and confined him for 16 hours in the forecastle, and knocked down the chief mate with a belaying pin; some of the men immediately picked him up and carried him aft, he being perfectly senseless. On the 5th the men came aft and ordered the mate to take charge of the ship, and carry her into some port in the channel; they ordered the ship to be put about, and refused again to proceed on the voyage, when the ship lay drifting about the channel for six days. On the 10th, they told the captain to carry her into Cork; after taking charge, the captain called all hands aft, and kept the ship off W. S. W. The crew took charge of the ship the second time, and kept her for three hours, and then gave her up again to the captain, when all hands again refused to do duty. On the 12th a part of the crew turned to, and the ship proceeded on her voyage to St. Thomas, which port she arrived at on the 0th of March, and there shipped part of a crew to make up for those who refused to do duty, and sailed again. On the 13th she arrived off the bar at the Southwest Pass, and on the 31st eleven of the crew were put in irons; four of them, however, succeeded in getting their irons off last Sunday night, while she was coming up the river, and jumped overboard; the other seven were secured and carried to prison, on the arrival of the ship last night.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The degree of LL B. was conferred upon the following gentlemen, graduates of the Law Department of the University of Louisiana, yesterday. We understand the occasion was quite interesting, and regret that our vacations compelled us to be absent:

A. P. Avegno, Fountain P. Austin, James D. Augustin, A. B. Bacon, E. G. W. Butler, Thomas O. Benton, A. Broussard, John A. Hammond, Charles E. Kenner, H. L. Gibson, Benj. F. Jones, Eugene Janin, Albert N. Lewis, James M. Leggett, Joseph H. Maddox, O. Labauve, Samuel Myers, Julien Michel, Samuel B. Noble, Percy Roberts, Douglas J. Wilkins, John Yoist, J. A. Ventriss.

A bill has been reported in the California legislature to divide that State, by creating a new one, to be called the "State of Columbia," and to embrace all that part of the State south and inclusive of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Tuolumne and Calaveras. A portion of the present State debt is to be assumed by the new State on an equitable basis. Its introduction gave rise to a warm debate. One of the speakers advocated the creation of three or four new States, in order that the Pacific might have a greater influence in Congress. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the whole matter, but at last accounts no vote had been taken.

GREAT LONGEVITY.—A correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) Journal says:

There are living in the south part of this State, all in good health, ten persons, the children of the same parents, and the only children they ever had, whose united ages amount to seven hundred and eleven, in the following order: 81, 80, 77, 75, 73, 70, 68, 60, 83 and 58. Their name is Tucker, and they belong to one of the most numerous families in our State. The family have for a great many years occupied a tract of land in the western part of South Kingstown, known as Tuckertown.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO.—We find the following paragraph in the New York papers of the 27th:

The schooner Magyar of Belfast, Me., Capt. Littlefield, sailed from Kingston, Ja., on the 4th inst., and arrived here yesterday. Capt. L. reports that on the night of the 11th inst., while near Cape St. Antonio, he was fired into by a Spanish steamer. While heaving-to the steamer fired two more shots, then piped all hands, and after hailing the schooner steamed away.

Commodore Crabb, of the African Squadron, has written a letter from Norfolk stating that the Board of Officers that held the survey have pronounced the looped-war Jamestown perfectly sea worthy and fit for any service. She will sail as the flag-ship of the squadron in eight days.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

We have already published very full telegraphic dispatches of the Atlantic's news, but the following account will be found unusually interesting:

Fighting before Sebastopol.

It is clear that on the 23d and 24th of February, there was some serious fighting before Sebastopol, but the French and Russian telegraphic accounts of the affair are evidently conflicting, and probably neither of them are correct. It can scarcely be doubted that Menschikoff's dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, March 6, and Admiral Bruat's dispatch, dated Kamiesch, Feb. 24, in the Month up of the 7th, are but different versions of one and the same story, although the dates do not precisely correspond. According to Menschikoff the Russians erected, "in the night of Feb 22 and 23d, a redoubt on the left bank of the Belbec, in front of Sebastopol, which redoubt was attacked by the enemy with a considerable force, in the night of Feb. 24th and 25th."

Admiral Bruat, speaks of some important works of counter approach having been effected by the Russians in the night of February 22 and 23, on the counterfort of the plateau, which runs down towards the small Careenling Bay; and says that these were attacked by the 24 corps on the night of the 24th and 25th." So far, there is no similarity in the description of the operations on either side as to prove to a moral certainty, notwithstanding the trifling discrepancy in dates, that the same facts are intended to be spoken of. But when we come to the result, the diversity is startling. The Russian commander says the French were repulsed by two regiments with a loss of six hundred men, while the French Admiral reports that the Russians works were taken with great *eclat*, and that the loss is said to be "about 1500 wounded. It may pretty safely be presumed that the loss was greater than it is said to be in the Moniteur dispatch, but we can scarcely doubt that the works were really taken.

Death of the Emperor of Russia.

Despatches dated March 2, officially announce the receipt of the death of the Emperor Nicholas. The event took place this morning at 42:10. Paralysis of the lungs was the immediate cause.

The Prussian official journal publishes the following dispatches, addressed to Berlin by Lieut. Col Count Munster, adjutant in the service of the King of Prussia:

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 1:25 A. M.—The state of the Emperor became much worse yesterday evening. The following is the medical bulletin: "Yesterday violent fever manifested itself, with inflammation of the lungs. The fever lasted the whole night and prevented sleep. The erections continue without obstacle. A slight attack of gout is observable." I must add that the debility of the august invalid has greatly increased, and that, at least in the opinion of the physicians, the state of his Majesty is most critical. I will forward another dispatch to-day, and beg of you to communicate the present to Duke George at Strelitz.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 7:40 A. M.—The state of his Majesty has not changed in any respect this morning. I will send a third dispatch. His majesty, the Empress, has had some palpitations of the heart, but is otherwise well. I beg of you to send this intelligence to Schwerin, Strelitz and the Hague."

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 6:30 P. M.—The state of his majesty, the Emperor, grew sensibly worse during the day. The ejectments take place with difficulty, and give indications that the lungs also are touched. Atrophy of the lungs is feared. Dr. Carell is very much alarmed At the request of the physicians, the Grand Duke, their apparent, has requested the Emperor to receive the sacraments. The Empress is well. I will send another dispatch to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, 10 P. M.—The Emperor has declined receiving the last sacraments at present. The ceremony is adjourned till to-morrow morning. The Emperor only sees the Empress and the Grand Duke, heir apparent. The Empress is aware of the danger, and begs me to inform his majesty the King thereof, and to communicate it also to her august relations, and to Strelitz.

ST. PETERSBURG, White Palace, March 2, 6 A. M.—The Emperor has calmly received the communication from Dr. Mandt, that atrophy of the lungs is possible. He simply observed—"When shall I be paralyzed?" The physicians could not give a precise answer. The Emperor then said to Dr Carell—"When shall I choke?" The Emperor has taken the last sacraments; he has taken leave of his wife and children, whom he has blessed separately, as also the grandchildren, in a firm voice, in full possession of his intellect, perfectly collected, with great presence of mind. The pulse is still strong, but much has already been administered. The Empress keeps up, and shows resignation."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The Emperor Nicholas has not died suddenly; he had been ill for twelve days before. We have before us letters from St. Petersburg of the 19th ult., which state that the Emperor then kept his bed by order of his first physician, M. Mandt. The Empress was also ill and confined to her bed, and as the apartments occupied by the Emperor and Empress are situated one on the ground-floor and the other on the first floor of the palace, they had no direct communication and did not see each other. The Emperor, however, must have called the Empress to him, as we know, from telegraphic dispatch, that before his death he had assembled round him all the members of his family present at St. Petersburg, in order to give them his blessing.

Our correspondents attribute the illness of the Emperor to a cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he continued his usual occupations; he was desirous to see everything for himself, and in the most minute details; he visited the soldiers in their barracks; he passed long and frequent reviews, forgetting the precautions which his age required in such a climate and in such a severe season. To all the observations made to him by his children and by his most devoted servants, he replied that he had something else to do besides taking care of his health. He had, however, attended to it for more than a year past, and at times felt uneasiness.

He said that he had reached, and even exceeded, the number of years which Peter had allowed to others of his race, and that his end was not far distant. He had treated himself according to his own ideas; he had insisted on his physician putting him on a regimen which would prevent his getting corpulent, of which he had a singular dread. What change has taken place since the 19th of February?—It is said that congestion took place of apoplexy or of paralysis of the lungs. This was a thing which Dr. Mandt had not anticipated, for at that time he felt no uneasiness, the language was most satisfactory. The Emperor Nicholas was, moreover, subject to attacks of gout, and at the commencement of his illness he had felt some symptoms of it,

VIENNA, March 3.—The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, which was known here at 9 o'clock last night, has produced an immense sensation.

VIENNA, March 4.—The Archduke William has received from the new Emperor of Russia, goes to-day with an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Alexander. The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* contains an article praising the high qualities of the late Emperor Nicholas, and expressing a confident hope that the Emperor Alexander will complete the work of peace begun by his father.

The Accession of the Emperor Alexander.

The Times has published the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Berlin, Saturday morning: "The Czarevitch Alexander assumed the government at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon, and received homage as Emperor."

The Morning Chronicle has published the following telegraphic intelligence, dated St. Petersburg, March 3: "The Emperor expired yesterday at 10 o'clock. Alexander was proclaimed Emperor the same day. He received homage to-day."

The *Journal des Debats* says: The new sovereign of Russia was initiated at an early age into the affairs of the empire by the Emperor, his father; he was present at all the councils; he was invested with situations which gave him frequent opportunities of rendering himself useful to the army, and pleasing to the youth of the schools. Whenever the Emperor Nicholas quitted the capital he left the supreme direction to the government of his son, and, in short, he had taken the utmost pains to prepare him to become his successor.

The Grand Duke Alexander, the heir to the crown, is very popular in Russia; he is beloved and esteemed by the people. He will not exercise the great authority of his father, for he does not inherit either his *hauteur* or his inflexibility. He will rather please, as the Emperor Alexander I. did, by his mildness and affability, and between the uncle and the nephew there is a very great similarity of character in numerous ways. The new Empress is also highly spoken of, and her cultivated judgment and her conciliating manners are much extolled. It is thought that she will exercise a salutary influence over the Emperor. Public opinion in Russia attributes to the hereditary Grand Duke a policy different from that of the Emperor, and particularly a more pacific one.

Manifesto of the New Emperor.

A dispatch from Konigsberg, dated the 7th inst., gives the following summary of the manifesto of the new Emperor of Russia:

The manifesto of Alexander II. has arrived. After announcing the sudden and severe illness of the Emperor Nicholas, which terminated in his death, it says that, as the deceased devoted himself incessantly for the welfare of his subjects, so do we also, on ascending the throne of Russia and of Poland and Finland, inseparable from it, take a solemn oath before God to regard the welfare of our empire as our only object. May Providence, which has subjected to us a nation calling for our guide and protector, that we may maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and our person accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander, and of our father. May the zeal of our subjects assist us therein. We invoke and command the oath of allegiance to us and to the heir to the throne, our son Nicholas Alexandrowitsch."

The Conference at Boulogne.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "Immediately after the death of the Emperor Nicholas, the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors in Paris and London, being instructed by telegraph, represented that the situation being now so completely changed, it was highly desirable not to press on the war, but to give the new Emperor of Russia time to establish himself firmly on the throne, and to encourage by conciliatory conduct the development of his presumed pacesible inclinations. I cannot say whether or not an armistice was in terms asked for, but this much is not doubtful, that the German powers recommend that the *status quo* should be preserved as nearly as possible, and deprecate any assault upon Sebastopol until the Emperor Alexander shall have had an opportunity of negotiating. Very pressing representations in this spirit were made repeatedly on Saturday morning, both in Paris and London."

England Getting Uneasy.

The Liverpool Times, of the 10th, referring to the report that Louis Napoleon had said if the investigation in the English Parliament is continued, the French army will not act in concert with the English army, says:

But although we have expressed our disbelief that the French Emperor can have held the language of menace or intimidation to the British Government which the morning paper referred to imputes to him, what will be the feelings of our countrymen when it is discovered that he has actually done so—and that he may be found, moreover, the strongest opponent of peace arising out of the forthcoming Conference at Vienna!

Since the announcement of the hostilities with Russia, in which we are now engaged, Louis Napoleon has become unquestionably popular in England. The tone of the English press towards him has undergone a marked change, and newspapers which at one time painted him the incarnation of all that is vile and dishonorable, now lavish on him the most fulsome eulogies. If he was so black a couple of years since, the interval cannot have so essentially changed his character and his policy. Either we formed a very ungenerous estimate of him then, or we are doing him more than justice now. We ought not to overlook his antecedents, or the means by which he reached the throne; and as we have no clue to the future except through the medium of the past, it is just possible that we are reaching that turning point in the French alliance which will reveal the character of the Emperor in its true colors. We can state confidently that serious fears are entertained in very high quarters that the attractions to peace will proceed less from Russia than from France—that a parade at the present moment, even on the most honorable terms, and with undoubted sacrifices for the future, is not what Louis Napoleon really desires—that he feels he can find all things for the achievement of these brilliant objects which will consolidate his dynasty and rival the military fame of his uncle—and that he expects England to aid him in those wild Napoleonic schemes. If these suspicions are realized—and we know that they are entertained by persons who have access to the very best sources of information—we shall find the French alliance a very troublesome affair, which will either drag us further than we are inclined to go, or leave us in very ill-advised case with a power whose co-operation in this Russian war was hailed with enthusiasm by the people of this empire."

Spain.

MADRID, March 8.—A battalion of marines left Cadiz for Cuba, 5000 men will leave in May. The army of Havana will be augmented to 30,000 men.

The Madrid Gazette of the 27th ult., contains a royal decree, authorizing the establishment in the cities of Cuba of a bank of issue and discount, with a capital of 3,000,000 piasters. (The piaster is about 5 francs.) In 6,000 shares. The authorization is to be for twenty-five years, and may be renewed.

The Cortes voted the religious basis of the new consolidation on the 28th ult. It is as follows: The nation binds itself to maintain and protect the worship and ministers of the Catholic religion, which Spaniards profess, but no Spaniard or foreigner shall be persecuted for his opinions or belief, so long as he does not manifest them by public acts contrary to religion.

Belgium.

The Ministerial crisis in Belgium continues. M. Dedeyne had an audience of the King on Monday, which lasted an hour and a half. The Hon President of the Chamber of Representatives declined. It is said, in the most absolute manner, the line of conduct of leaving a Ministry and expressed his regret at the retirement of M. de Brouckere and his colleagues.

And her member of the Liberal section of the Chamber has been sent for by the King.

Holland.

ROTTERDAM, Feb 27.—A private letter from St. Thomas, dated 30th of January, addressed to a commercial house in this city states that the Island of Aves, which belongs to Holland, had been taken possession of by a party of Americans, and that the Dutch Government steamer, the Lynx, had been dispatched from St. Thomas, in order to compel them to evacuate the Island. The same papers that communicate this intelligence to the Dutch public contain a highly colored description of a ball given by Mr. Belmont, the American Minister, at the royal palace, and three hundred of the elite of the aristocracy in the Hague.

Austria.

VIENNA, March 5.—The Archduke William left yesterday with an autograph letter from his Majesty to the Emperor Alexander.

VIENNA, Monday evening.—Her Majesty the Empress of Austria, was safely delivered of a daughter at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A general amnesty for political offences is decreed on the occasion of the accouchement of the Empress.

Prussia.

A letter from Berlin, of the 5th, in the Post Gazette of Frankfort, says: The Emperor Alexander II. has written to the King of Prussia a letter to announce his accession to the throne, and to beg of him to continue with Russia the relations which existed between the two countries in the time of his father. The Dowager Empress has also written a letter to her brother, the King. In the dispatch which arrived here on Friday, and which announced the death of the Emperor, were the words pronounced by his majesty in French, thanking our King for his friendship and fidelity, and entreating him to persist in the same sentiments.

They began with "to tell my brother-Fritz," but these words were omitted from the official publication, from motives of propriety. One of the most moving scenes which has occurred here in connection with the death of the Emperor Nicholas, has been the celebration of the service for the dead, according to the Greek rites, in the chapel of the Russian Embassy.

The Grand Duchess Olga, dressed in the deepest mourning, was present, as was also her husband, the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, the King of Prussia, and all the Princes and Princesses of the royal family. When the liturgy was terminated and the prayer offered up for the blessings of Heaven on the deceased, the priests extinguished the wax candles, and the Duchess Olga also extinguished the candles which, according to the rites of her church, she had held in her hand. As she did so, the Duchess, who had previously been deadly pale, threw herself into the arms of the Queen and sobbed aloud.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—The rapid decomposition of the body of the Emperor Nicholas has prevented the exhibition of the body to the public.

Intelligence has reached Paris from St. Petersburg which creates the greatest sensation in matters of great excitement. The nobles had met secretly, with a view of addressing the Emperor on the subject of carrying the serfs. They proposed pointing out to Alexander the ruin which would accompany such a step, and the internal dangers that might follow.

It was expected that St. Petersburg would be placed in a state of siege. The war party already began to threaten. The Emperor is reported to have declared his intention to follow out the policy laid down by Nicholas at the Congress of Vienna. Prince Hortschakoff's instructions have been confirmed. General Paskiewitch is opposed to the arming of the serfs, and has addressed the Emperor on the subject. The greatest confusion appears to prevail at St. Petersburg.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt. Lawless, arrived Tuesday afternoon from Galveston, bringing dates to Saturday, the 31st ult.

The News has the following in relation to the weather and the effects of the drouth:

We have had a continuation of dry, cold and very disagreeable weather, generally throughout the month of March. The whole country, from as far as we can hear, has suffered and is still suffering from a protracted drouth. A gentleman who came passenger by the Houston steamer last night, and who is one among the oldest planters in Texas, informs us that he has never before known as late a spring, and he has been a planter on the Brazos for twenty years; and he says other planters, who have been in the country much longer than he has, also assert that so late a spring has never been known for thirty years past. Both corn and cotton have had to be replanted, on account of the bad stand from the first planting. In many instances planters have plowed up their ground entirely and replanted their entire crop. But the drouth continues, and there is now scarcely moisture enough to sprout the seed. The prospect is, indeed, discouraging. Never before have the rivers of Texas been known to be so low as now, at this season of the year. There was a time during the whole of last year, when they were as low as at this time. There was a little rain in Washington a week since, but it was light, and did very little good.

The continued cold weather has prevented the snow and ice in the mountains, farther to the North, from melting, and hence there is no water to supply our rivers at their sources, where alone we can look for a permanent rise.

A planter from the Brazos informs us that a young lady from above Vegas, in Burleson county, known to be a spirit medium, died about six weeks ago; and, while under death-bed, she announced that this year is going to be the most disastrous season ever known in Texas. It is reported that she predicted a severe drouth, and went into details with great particularity; also counseling those around her as to the measures they should take to protect themselves from the general calamity. Her predictions have been so far verified, that we understand they are producing a deep impression on the public mind in that vicinity, even among some who are least credulous.

Louisiana Items.

We find the following paragraphs in the Opelousas Patriot of the 31st ult.:

There has not been so gloomy a prospect for the sugar planters of this country as the present since the culture of cane to any considerable extent was begun. From almost every plantation we hear complaints. A small amount of seed cane was in the first place put up and much of it was thin injury it must have been planting, one half at least was rejected—in some places the whole. An unusually small amount of stubble cane remains, which in many places seems to be much injured; and of the plant-cane, none of it has yet appeared above the ground; there being scarcely moisture enough in the earth to make it sprout.

Under these circumstances it is not an unsafe calculation to say that the sugar crop of this Parish can not, under the most favorable circumstances of weather and season, reach another year within thirty-three per cent. of the crop of the past, and that shows at least twenty five per cent. of a falling off from the crop of 1853. Touching the cotton and corn crops, a large pitch has been made, and with a favorable season, a far better yield may be anticipated than the last year. The cold weather and the drouth render the prospect gloomy at present, yet there is a sufficiency of time to make as good crops as if that which was cut down by the frost of last week had been left standing.

We learn that the cold and backward spring; together with the long continued drouth, is telling fearfully upon the vacherie interests of this and the parish of Calcasieu. Within the last six weeks thousands of cattle have died from hunger and thirst. The cold and the drouth of the winter destroyed every particle of grass upon our prairies, and that being the subsistence of our cattle mostly, they become, as a matter of course, very poor. Recently the ponds in the prairies have all dried up, forcing the cattle to resort to the sloughs and bayous for water. Going into lillage, many bog and mire, and not having strength enough to extricate themselves, there perish. In this way and from extreme poverty, hundreds are dying daily.

We have the pleasure of reporting a rise in the Courtableau, being back water from the Mississippi, sufficient to allow the largest of our steamers to reach Washington. We may, therefore, expect much activity in business at that point, and heavy shipments of produce, which has accumulated there to an extent before unknown.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of the same date, speaking of drouth, says:

There is no vegetation visible yet in our fields, the trees are still leafless, and the cattle which, in ordinary seasons, are at this advanced period of the year usually, in this parish, up to the knee in herbage, now roam about picking up a scanty sustenance merely sufficient to support life. Most of the planters who have put cane in the ground, will have to plow it up, and wait until the present ungenial influences are past. It is impossible, at the present moment, to pronounce positively on the sugar cane that has been planted. Sufficient, however, is already evident to prove that but a crop is the maximum that can be produced under the most favorable circumstances.

We learn from the same paper that Chapin, accused of the murder of Mr. J. Vaughan, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

THE ENGLISH PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.—A letter from Valparaiso, dated Feb. 14, says:

Our next letters from you will

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

James Morgan was a native of Maryland, married at an early age, and soon after settled near Bryant's Station, in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the West, he had cut down the cane, built a cabin, deadened the timber, fenced a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn. It was on the 17th of August, 1782. The sun had descended; a pleasant breeze was playing through the surrounding wood; the cane bowed under its influence, and the broad leaves of corn waved in the air.

Morgan had seated himself in the door of his cabin, with his infant on his knee. His young and happy wife had laid aside the spinning-wheel, and was busily engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That afternoon he accidentally found a bundle of letters which he had finished reading to his wife before he had taken his seat in the door. It was a correspondence in which they had acknowledged an early and ardent attachment to each other, and the perusal left evident traces of joy in the faces of both; the little infant, too, seemed to partake of its kind parents' feelings, by cheerful smiles, playful humor and infantile caresses.

While thus agreeably employed, the report of a rifle was heard; another followed in quick succession. Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, and they simultaneously exclaimed: "Indians!" The door was instantly barred, and the next instant their fears were realized by a bold and spirited attack of a small party of Indians.

The cabin could not be effectually defended, and time was precious. Morgan, cool, brave, and prompt, soon decided. While he was in the act of concealing her under the floor, a mother's feelings overcame her; she arose, seized the infant—was afraid that its cries would betray its place of concealment. She hesitated, gazed wildly upon it; a momentary struggle between life and affection took place. She once more clasped her babe to her bosom, and again kissed the infant. [illegible] threw its arms around her neck and wept aloud. "In the name of Heaven, Eliza, release the child, or be lost!" said the distracted husband, in a soft, imploring tone, as he forced the infant from his wife, hastily took up his gun, knife and hatchet, ran up the ladder that led to the chamber, and drew it after him. In a moment the door was burst open, and the savages entered.

By this time Morgan had secured his child in a bag and lashed it to his back, and then throwing off some clapboards from the cabin roof, he resolutely leaped to the ground. He was assailed by two Indians. As the first approached he knocked him down with the butt end of his gun. The other advanced with uplifted tomahawk; Morgan let fall his gun, and closed in.

The savage made a blow, missed, but severed the cord that bound the infant to his back, and it fell. The contest over the child now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives [illegible]. The robust and athletic Morgan at length [illegible] secondary; both were badly cut, and bled freely, but the stabs of the white man were deeper and deeper, and the savage fell to the earth. Morgan hastily took up the child and hurried off.

The Indians in the house, busily engaged in drinking and plundering, were not apprised of the contest in the yard until the one that had been knocked down gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action. Morgan was discovered, immediately pursued, and a dog put upon his trail. Operated upon by all the feelings of a husband and a father, he moved with all the speed of a hunted stag, and soon outstripped the Indians, but the dog kept in close pursuit. Finding it impossible to outrun or elude the cunning animal, trained to hunts of this kind, he halted and waited till it came within a few yards of him, fired and brought him to the ground.

In a short time he reached the house of his brother, who resided near Bryant's Station, at Lexington, where he left the child, and the brother took upon his view; his steps quickened, his fears increased; and the most agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. Emerging from the cane-brake, he beheld his house in flames, and almost burnt to the ground. "My wife!" he exclaimed, as he pressed one hand to his forehead, and grasped the fence with the other to support his tottering frame. He gazed on the ruin and desolation before him, advanced a few paces and fell exhausted to the earth.

Morning came, and the luminary of Heaven arose and still found him seated near the expiring embers. In his right hand he held a small stick, with which he was tracing the name of "Eliza" on the ground, and his left hand lay on his favorite dog by his side; looking first on the ruin and then on his dog, with evident signs of grief, Morgan arose. The two brothers now made search, and found some bones burned to ashes, which they gathered and silently confined to the mother earth, beneath the high spreading branches of a venerable oak consecrated by the purest and holiest recollections.

Several days after this, Morgan was engaged in a desperate battle at the Lower Blue Licks. The Indians came off victoriously, and the surviving whites retreated across the Licking, pursued by the enemy for a distance of six and thirty miles. James Morgan was among the last who crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was descended. As he beheld the Indians reappear on the ridge, he felt and saw his wrongs, and recollected the lovely object of his affections. He urged his horse and pressed to the front. While in the act of leaping from his saddle, he received a rifle ball in his thigh, and fell; the Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scalping-knife.

At this moment Morgan looked up and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and knew it to his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased his activity to fury. He quickly threw his left arm around the Indian, and, with a death-like grasp, hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired in his arms. Disengaging himself from the savage, Morgan [illegible] under a small oak, on an elevated piece of ground, a short distance from him; the scene of action [illegible], and he remained undiscovered and unscalped, an anxious spectator of the battle.

It was now midnight. The savage band had, after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle-ground. Morgan was seated at the foot of the oak, its trunk supporting his head. The ragged and uneven ground that surrounded him was covered with the slain, the once white and projecting rocks, bleached by the sun and rain for centuries, were crimsoned with blood that had warmed the heart and animated the bosom of the soldier.

The pale glimmering of the moon occasionally threw a faint light upon the mangled bodies of the dead; then a passing cloud enveloped all in darkness, and gave additional terror to the feeble cries of a few still lingering in the last agonies of protracted death, rendered doubly appalling by the hoarse growl of the bear, the loud howl of the wolf, and the shrill and varied notes of the wild-cat and the panther, feeding on the dead and dying. Morgan beheld the scene with heart-rending sensations, and looked forward with the apathy of despair on his own end.

A large ferocious looking bear, covered all over with blood, now approached him; he threw himself on the ground, and silently commended his soul to Heaven, and, in breathless anxiety, awaited his fate. The satiated animal slowly passed without [illegible] him. Morgan raised his head, and was [illegible] to offer his thanks for his unexpected [illegible]; when the cry of a pack of wolves [illegible] upon him, and awakened him to [illegible] danger. He placed his hands over [illegible] all on his face, and in silent agony [illegible] fate.

[illegible] rustling in the bushes; steps [illegible] chill ran over him. Imagination, [illegible] busy imagination, was actively employed; [illegible] the most horrible awaited him, his limbs would in all probability be torn from him, and he devoured alive. He felt a touch; the vital spark was almost extinguished. Another touch, more violent than the first, and he was turned over. The cold sweat ran down in torrents; his hands were violently forced from his face. The moon passed from under a cloud; a faint ray beamed upon him, his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife, who, in a scarcely audible voice, exclaimed: "My husband! my husband!" and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife that after the Indians entered the house they found some spirits, of which they drank freely. An altercation soon took place; one of them received a mortal stab and fell; the blood ran through the floor on her. Believing it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud, and thus betrayed the place of her concealment. She was instantly taken and bound. The party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded to Bryant's Station.

On the day of the battle of the Blue Licks, a horse with a saddle and bridle rushed by her, which she knew to be her husband's. During the action the prisoners were left unguarded under their escape and lay concealed beneath some bushes near the bank of the river. After the Indians had returned from the pursuit, and left the battle-ground, she, with some other persons who escaped with her, determined to make search for their friends, and if on the field, and living, to save them if possible from the beasts of prey. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success, she fortunately discovered him.

The party of Col. Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their infant and their home.

RATTLESNAKES.—We wonder what wise man and profound Herpetologist wrote the paper on "Rattlesnakes" in the March number of Harper's Magazine. He informs his readers, in these words, as to the reproduction of the venomous rattler:

"In the warm climates the rattlesnake trusts to the heat of the atmosphere for the development of its young in the egg, although it would seem, that, in extreme northern climates, the production of the egg is followed by the instant appearance of the young breaking from the membranous shell."

We shall expect, in a future number of this reliable magazine, in a learned article upon "The Buffalo," something like this: "The Buffalo, or, as he is called by the Indians, the Bisoe, is a native of the Arctic regions, though occasionally found in the State of Bangor, Cincinnati and Salt Lake, where he is trapped for his feathers, which are excessively used in the manufacture of mattresses. His flesh resembles that of the pig, but is only eaten by the Indians and Mormons—a race of beings supposed to be descend from Solomon. The Buffalo spawns in January, at which period the females climb the highest accessible icebergs, and leave their roe in the crevices of the ice, where subsequent frosts burst the thin shell, and the young are liberated."

Or, such a description as this, of the *Viverra Mephitis*: "This is a small and exceedingly beautiful animal, found in the wilds of some portions of America, and frequently kept as a pet by the ladies and children of those regions. It is lively, amiable and affectionate, and when playful, emits a mild and most agreeable odor, for which it is highly prized. It lays three eggs, but often abandons its nest, which is then occupied by Dame Partlett, who frequently may be seen clucking at the head of a mixed brood of chickens and their foster-brothers and sisters, the young Viverrae." This would be illustrated—as Harper places great stress upon the elegance and accuracy of his pictures—by an engraving of a solemn old hen, a sort of Mrs. Cass of the poultry-yard, suckling a family of chicks and polecats in amiable fraternity!

Seriously, is it not a shame, that a magazine with the circulation and influence of that mentioned, should put forth as truth the statement that rattlesnakes lay eggs! The *crotalus* is a viviparous animal, and don't lay eggs any more than Mayor Harper, or the Reverend Napoleon Abbott. Buffalo Democracy.

A GREEK BEAUTY.—An officer, who was wounded at Inkermann, having gone to a Greek village for health, writes thus of a Greek disconsolate family:

"I tried to console them with the idea of meeting their friends; but they were entirely overcome with the thought of leaving their homes in the hands of strangers, and having to seek others, where they knew not, for they were poor, and the poor make no new friends. One young girl, the youngest of four sisters, of whom three were married to soldiers in the Russian army, was the only one who tried to keep up the spirits of the rest. The whole family wore very beautiful, but she was of the transcendent beauty which one rarely sees, except in statuee or paintings. She led an old creature, past ninety, almost imbecile, who followed from instinct, as it were, and walked along, trying to sing some of the songs of her country to cheer up the rest. Poor girl! had I belonged to any profession other than my own, my dear ——, I would have had a wife beautiful as the first flowers of spring, with eyes like a gazelle, and a face and a figure resembling that of a Hero or Helen of old. I pressed what coin I had into her hand as I put her into the boat, so that she and her sistere at least might not want for bread on landing, and rode back to my tent well contented with what I had done, and I knew the good God who takee care of little fishes will not forget it, and will give me a lift in rough places when I may require it, as the saying is in India.

A HORRIBLE PICTURE.—The Dublin Nation contains a horrifying account of the condition of Ireland, from the pen of Mr. Duffy. He says:

No words printed in a newspaper or elsewhere will give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the West and the South. The famine and the landlorde have totally created a *new race* in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahoos of Swift; creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Gray-haired old men, whose idiot faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simious and semi-human, and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of a coin on the pavement, swarmed in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shrieking for their prey, like some monstrous unclean animals. In Westport, the sight of a priest on the street gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming around him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hair; girls with faces gray and shriveled, the grave stamped upon them in a degree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet affected; and among these terrible realities, impostures shaking in pretended fits, to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen these accursed sights, and they are burned into my memory forever. Away from the town, other scenes of unimaginable horror disclose themselves. The traveler meets groups, and even troops, of wild, idle, lunatic-looking paupers wandering over the country, each with some tale of extermination to tell. If he penetrate into a cabin, and can distinguish objects among filth and darkness, of which an ordinary pig-sty affords but a faint image, he will probably discover from a dozen to twenty inmates in the hut—the ejected cottiers—clustering together, and breeding a pestilence. What kind of creature men and women become, living in this dung-heap, what kind of children are reared here to grow up into a generation, I have no words to paint.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.—Col. Benton writes to the St. Louis Democrat that he procured the insertion of a clause in the general post road bill, for a direct route between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the mouth of the Huerfano and the Little Salt Lake to Stockton, on the San Joaquin River, in the Valley of San Joaquin, where it will connect with the permanent steamboat navigation of the Bay of San Francisco, and also of the Sacramento River, and where it will also connect with the telegraphic system, and the whole post road system of California. This new mail route will absorb several routes which are independent now, and supply their places by short cross routes. Thus the Santa Fe mail can branch off at some point on the Upper Arkansas. The Great Salt Lake mail can branch from Little Salt Lake, only 260 miles over a level country, and a well-made Mormon road, now in use, and the present mail to Los Angelos and Southern California can branch off at Las Vegas de Santa Clara. Col. Benton says in his letter that he also procured the passage, in another bill, of an amendment granting preemption in stations to all the mail contractors in the territories through which his mail road would pass, and this he regards as a most important provision, for its effect will be to enable the mail route to go into operation and be carried on; it will make a chain of stations across the continent, which will quickly become a line of settlements; and what is equally essential, it legally recognizes the existence of the central route to the Pacific, and *virtually establishes it for the railway.*

A young married lady, named Girard, committed suicide in New York on the 29th ult., by cutting her throat with a razor. It was said she was insane at the time.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

BY THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 9th inst. We clip the following items from a file of the Herald up to that date:

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS OF WELLS'S CALIFORNIA.—The depositors of the Miners' Savings Bank, to the number of one hundred, assembled in the Recorder's court-room yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of devising a plan for immediate relief. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Mr. R. Hendrie. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to submit a proposition to Mr Wright, permitting him to resume business, on condition that he agree to pay 25 per cent of deposites at the expiration of every succeeding two months, until the whole is paid; provided, also, that he will furnish paper security for the faithful performance of said agreement. Messrs Hendrie, Major Gardiner and W. Green were appointed a committee to carry out the object of the meeting, with instructions to report on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FIGHT WITH THE KLAMATH INDIANS.—A correspondent of the Yreka Herald, writing from Bestville, on Klamath river, under date of Feb 19, says:

I hasten to contradict the rumor circulated in and about Yreka, to the effect that Capt Best, John Chapman and —— Woodward, had been shot by the Indians. The report is entirely without foundation. Nothing of the kind has happened, as I have just been informed by a gentleman from Orleans Bar. He reports that on last Monday a battle was fought with the Indians, in which thirty-three volunteers were engaged with vastly superior numbers of Indians. Thirty-three Indians were killed and twelve wounded. No damage was done the other side, with the exception of the man wounded. John Hughes was shot through the arm with a rifle ball, but it was only a flesh wound.

The election for city officers took place at Marysville on the 5th inst. There were in all 1089 votes cast for Mayor. Majority for Gen Allen, independent, over Fowler, Union, 466; majority for Anderson, independent, over Ripley, Union, for Marshal, 488. All the Independent Aldermen were elected by large majorities.

NOTICE TO QUIT.—A dispatch from Sonora, in the San Joaquin Republican, says: A committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Richardson, Page, Bacon & Co's and Wells, Fargo & Co's agent, at Jamestown, concluded, after a thorough investigation of his papers, books, etc., to give him a polite invitation to leave town within twenty-four hours. Mr. Richardson asserts that he spent the money, and produced vouchers in proof.

An exciting riot had occurred at San Francisco among the seamen, they having struck for higher wages. Several vessels were cut, a-trift and other lawless acts committed, but the rioters were finally arrested, and quiet was restored by the exertions of the City Marshal and police force.

The trial of John Blake, for the murder of Lyman Newry, was concluded at San Francisco on the 8th, and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

It is said that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company intend setting their old boats, the California, Oregon, etc., to carrying freight from the Panama Railroad to San Francisco. The new boats to carry mails and passengers. There is to be a great reduction of fare also in a short time.

A lump of gold weighing sixteen pounds, is now on exhibition in Rhodes & Co.'s office, in Yreka. It was taken out of a claim on Scott's Bar.

A murder was perpetrated at the mouth of Middle Creek, on the night of February 28th, by Jeptha March, from Missouri, had a dispute with Hamilton Timmons, during the day, about some liquor. The difficulty, however, was adjusted over "drinks," and the parties retired to their respective cabins. The same evening, after dark, while Timmons was eating supper with his partners, March came in, spoke to all of them with a smile on his countenance, and then shot Timmons through the heart.

While Messrs. Rusk & Co were mining at the head of Humbug Gulch, says the Yreka Herald, they took out a live toad at the depth of twenty-five feet from the surface, imbedded in solid clay. His toadship, after basking in the sun for about an hour, opened his eyes, and notwithstanding "walked off."

From Korn River.

Mr. Stelle, of Stelle's Express, has furnished the editor of the Mariposa Chronicle with a couple of letters, received by him from a gentleman at the Korn river mines, from which the following extracts are given:

I have visited most of the different mining localities in California, and from my experience since I have been in this place, I regard the diggings in the many gulches emptying into Korn river, superior to any that I have seen in the State. The success and smiling faces of the miners remind me of the good old days of 1850.

Worland's Store, which is the grand rendezvous, is situated on Worland's Flat, near the head of Greenhorn Gulch. A good road to this place can be had—cutting off some twenty miles—by passing up Deer creek and by Lhuin's ranch.

The diggings here resemble those in the vicinity of Sherlock's, Agua Frio and Mariposa. Reports are coming in hourly of more discoveries extending along the north fork of Korn river. Water can be had in many of the gulches, and if we are blessed with a good rain, more gold will be taken out here than ever was in any part of California.

Two weeks ago, at Worland's store—on Sunday—I saw more gold dust exhibited than I had ever before witnessed in any trading-post in the State, and there is the same disregard of economy that prevailed in 1849-'50.

Crowds are coming in daily, and the Flat begins to resemble a town or village. I would advise you to establish an office there at once.

A Mr. J. M. Brown, writing to the San Joaquin Republican, says: "I found on my arrival at Greenhorn Gulch, where the first discovery was made, all the miners were very busy at work on their claims, which were paying very well, ranging from eight to fifty dollars per day. Claims could not be bought, unless at very extravagant prices. The day of my arrival one party of two, at the head of the gulch, took out fifty dollars; but as they had been making from two to three ounces daily since they commenced working their claim, to them it was but a common occurrence. Another party, lower down, on the same day, made an ounce to the man; and a party at the mouth of the gulch, consisting of four men, took out one hundred dollars. The entire gulch is already taken up, and by a few men only, each one being allowed two hundred feet. New comers go about fifteen miles higher up, where they are making from eight to sixteen dollars per day. It is reported at the gulch, and firmly believed, that a party of five or six shot forty miles higher up, in the mountains have been making one hundred dollars a day to the man, for the last month; and the very day of my arrival, a company went out to look them up, as they had not disclosed their whereabouts.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The San Francisco papers have advices from Honolulu to the 9th of Feb. A grand review was held on the 9th in honor of the king's birthday. About 500 troops were mustered. Some ten thousand persons were present. There was a soiree in the evening. Several changes have been made in the Government officers. The American bark, What Cheer, arrived on the 5th of February, from Hong Kong, with one hundred and eighty-three Coolies, who are to be employed as laborers on the islands.

The King had issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war now impending between the Allies and Russia. He had also issued another proclamation, as follows:

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge from the highest official sources, that my Government has been recently threatened with overthrow by lawless violence; and whereas, the representatives at my Court of the United States, Great Britain and France, being cognizant of these threats, have offered me the prompt assistance of the naval forces of their respective countries, I hereby publicly proclaim my acceptance of the aid thus proffered in support of my sovereignty. My independence is more firmly established than ever before. KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

By the King and Kalauui Nui,

R. C. WILLIS.

From Oregon.

The Oregonian learns from General Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, that a convention and arrangement for the extinguishment of Indian title to all the lands in the Willamette Valley has been entered into. The Oregonian says:

The country embraced in this treaty is over seven and a half millions of acres. The cost to the Government will probably be about three cents per acre.

The treaty secures to the Indians the right to occupy such tracts as may be designated by the Superintendent, within the limits of the country purchased, until such time as a permanent home be selected, and the proper improvements made thereon, when they agree peaceably to vacate the ceded country and remove to their new home, without any additional cost to the Government other than is provided for by this treaty.

The Whigs and Democrats will hold conventions in April—the latter on the 10th, and the former on the 18th—to nominate candidates for delegates to Congress.

DEATH OF COL. ALEXANDER K. MCCLUNG.—Our community has rarely ever sustained a greater shock than when on Saturday last it became known that Col Alexander K. McClung had come to his death by his own hands, at his lodgings at the Eagle Hotel. The weapon used was a pistol—the ball entering behind the right ear. Its report was indistinctly heard by some of the inmates of the house, but it did not awaken suspicion of a serious occurrence. Some half hour afterwards a servant had occasion to visit his room, when life was found to be extinct. Those with whom the deceased had conversed during the day had received from him no intimation of his intention, and all he leave behind him any explanation of the some which prompted the melancholy act.

The deceased was about forty-one or two years of age. When a lad he enlisted in the Navy and soon won admiration by his high spirit and lofty bearing. Leaving its pursuit before he had attained to years of manhood, he studied law in his native State of Kentucky, and when he had obtained license to practice he took up his abode in Mississippi, where he has ever since resided, except when absent on public duty. We will not attempt a sketch of the incidents and episodes of his life. His talents were of the highest order. His genius was great and original. To a rich and vivid imagination, sparkling with withering satire, and a cultivated taste, he added a logical and intensely severe precision of thought. There was nothing commonplace in anything which emanated from his brain. Whether as a writer or an extemporaneous speaker, the same pre-eminence marked his productions. But the profession of arms best suited him. He was a soldier by nature. In 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out he was among the first to tender his services, at the head of the "Yazoo light volunteers." From the captaincy of his company he was elevated by the 1st regiment to the second in its command. At the storming of Monterey, while gallantly leading his column, he was severely wounded.

In the political canvass of 1845, he was an elector for the State at large on the Whig ticket, and distinguished himself as an able and popular debater. On the election of Gen. Taylor he was appointed U. S. Charge to Bolivia, but resigned the office after a service of two years. Since that time he has resided principally in this city. His last and greatest studied production—one which has wedded his name to immortality more than any other of his literary efforts—was his splendid eulogium on the life and character of Mr. Clay, pronounced in the State Capitol in 1852.—[Jackson Mississippian, 26th.

Col. McClung's remains were conveyed to Vicksburg for interment.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican states that the city of Chicago derives its name from a small river flowing through it, which was called by the Indians "Shi-kee-ko," which means a polecat or skunk. The Chicagonians, therefore, should call the place by its original name: Skunktown or Polecatiana.

Important from Madrid.

DEBATES IN THE SPANISH CORTES, ON OUR CUBAN RELATIONS.—The following extract from a recent debate in the Spanish Cortes upon the relations between Spain and the United States, is translated from the official Government organ at Madrid:

SENOR RAMEZ.—My purpose is to draw from the Minister of Foreign Affairs some explanation sufficient to counteract the effect of certain facts which have coincided with the departure from this court of the Minister from the United States, Mr. Soule. By some respectable members of this chamber an article has been published, which ascribes to Mr. Soule the slander or belief, that the future strong relations with the United States is inevitable; and the pretext for such an extreme case is supposed to be the slight with which Mr. Soule and the country he represents have been treated by the Spanish Government—Coinciding with this fact, in itself very important, a pamphlet has been published, with the express purpose of attributing to the Spanish Government all the various difficulties now existing between the two governments, or at any rate, the responsibility of not having settled them; and Mr. Soule is so praised in it for his benevolence towards us that you would almost think that he gave up the interest of the country he represented. Besides, in some papers, information has been given about Mr Soule having received in the latter days of his stay several slights from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These facts have urged me to ask the Minister for some explanations. I believe that, considering the especial circumstances of the case, and the serious and immediate interest which our country has with them, since it is the only international question we have pending, it is expedient to correct the effects which may be produced by the above facts. The best means of rectifying public opinion, both here in the United States, where it is very important to place it in the right, as far as it is possible, as the facts will be enhanced by distance, and as usual made fruitful by the American ex-Minister, who will be anxious, doubtless, to repair, in some measure, among his friends and partizans the failure of his unfortunate diplomatic campaign in Spain—the best means to arrive at this object would be for the Government, in view of the particular circumstances of the case, to bring to the chamber the documents and correspondence which may intervened in the course of this matter between both countries.

I know that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will not grant this, and will be unwilling to put aside the custom called diplomatic secrecy, and which we observe to an excess in my opinion, etc. Therefore, with due respect to the right of the Government to exist subjects, I limit my request, to ask the Minister if he thinks that the reasons and facts I have exposed possesses the gravity which I attribute to them, to give some explanations sufficient to prevent the consequences which I anticipate.

Senor Lustriago, Minister-of-Foreign Affairs, replied; he expressed his pleasure at the opportunity offered him to make explanations, to satisfy public opinion in Spain, and in the United States. He denied any slight from motives of courtesy and duty. He said he had no time to read what may have been published on the subject. He took for granted that the publications having been participated in by members of the Cortes there would be in them nothing unbecoming. That the Government of the United States determined on the 15th of January to replace the Minister at Madrid. When the news reached Madrid, Mr. Soule had left, but the Government of her Majesty had learned by a perfectly regular channel the language in which it is officially announced to the Spanish Court, which is in harmony with the relations of peace, amity and good understanding which exist between the two Governments. "In this state of the case," adds Senor Lustriago, "the Government of her Majesty, who, in the sight of all, may now act of its own free will, from its own impulse, after having received this news has ordered that all pending difficulties with the United States be submitted to a new investigation, instructing especially those charged with it not to search for arguments to reject the claims of the United States, but to study simply to ascertain what is just, in order to grant it spontaneously, freely, as it becomes the people whom it governs. It is resolved by its own impulse, to grant whatever is just, without any pressure. The Government is confident that the same feelings will be found in the Government of the United States. The President announced it so to the House of Representatives, saying that his sole object was justice. We are, therefore, perfectly agreed, and since there will be doubtless, the same sincerity in both parties, the Government cherishes great hopes of arriving at an entirely peaceful solution." He concluded, protesting his devotion to good sense, justice and reason, but did not enter at all into the merits of the case.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—Another interesting letter from Silas E. Burrows, appears in the Alta California, which we condense as follows:

While in California Mr. B.'s commercial business enabled him to obtain various specimens of sculpturing from the natives of Queen Charlotte's Island, in latitude 54 N. The natives take slate rock from their mountains and sculpture it, with a beautiful polish. He was impressed with the great resemblance of this work to that of Japan, and took with him to Japan various specimens. When in Jeddo Bay, with the Vice-Governor of Uraga, and many of the other men on board, he had these labors of the sons of Queen Charlotte's Island placed on the table, without a remark being made.

The Japanese, with evidently great surprise, (as they had their police regulations so perfect that nothing could come on board the ship without their knowledge,) said, "Where, Mr Burrows, did you get these Japanese articles?" He replied, "Are these Japanese?" "Certainly they are Japanese," said several of the party, and anxiously looked at him to ascertain in what manner they had been brought on board.

Mr. B. replied, "It is with great pleasure, and this alone repays me for coming to Japan, that you recognize these articles to be the workmanship of your family, but the workmen were not born in Japan, but in America." The position of Queen Charlotte's Island was then pointed out to them on the charts, and when they again examined the sculpturings, and saw how perfectly Japanese they were, all were satisfied that the inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Island were their descendants.

The noble specimens of the North American Indians, Tecumseh, Logan, Uneas, King Phillip and Pocahontas, were perfect specimens of the Japanese, and were no doubt of the same blood and family.

The proof presented, Mr. B. thinks conclusive evidence that the red men of America came from the family of Asia.

Many of the habits and customs of the Japanese have survived the wreck of ages. The Japanese have a tradition that many years ago, their vessels had a communication with the land of the rising sun, now called America, and I hope your readers will feel the same interest in the subject as I do, as it lessens in some degree the speculation so long existing as to man's creation.

When Columbus first conveyed to Spain the natives of America, who appeared so different from the inhabitants of Europe as to impress all that they were a distinct creation of man, could they have been accompanied by the Japanese of Asia, they would have ranked as the same family.

The Japanese made it a perfect jubilee during the time we remained in Jeddo Bay, and had not the Emperor interfered to arrest the intimacy, the Japanese would soon have been Americanized.

Never were a people more desirous of the closest intimacy; but the Emperor and Prince prefer the old state of things to the new, and time will be required for the change.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The following official letter, recently written by Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, to the Postmaster of New York city, tells the story. We advise the reader to cut it out and paste it somewhere to be constantly within his reach for reference, until habitual compliance with its requisitions in his transactions with the Post-office shall have sufficiently familiarized him with its explanations:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, March 22, 1855.

SIR—Your letter of the 28th inst is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you,

1. The act of 3d of March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States on the same or any following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a Post-office, the Postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the Dead Letter Office.

2. Letters postpaid should be dispatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate according to the distance established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter when requested by writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged if the letter, contrary to its address, has been mis-sent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3d, 1855, aforesaid.

4. Ship letters, as they cannot be prepaid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be dispatched agreeable to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1855.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO KING,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster, New-York.

BANK ROBBERY.—*Unparalleled Audacity.*—The Branch of the Bank of the State of Georgia, in this place, was entered through the front door, opening on the public square, between 7 and 8 o'clock Wednesday morning last, and robbed of fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars in bills, all of which were payable in this place. The teller had just been in the room, and removed the till from the vault to its usual place in the counter, preparatory to the day's business, and retired to breakfast, leaving the side door leading into the passage after him, and supposing the front door secure, as it had been locked the evening previous. A negro boy, whose business it is to sweep out the banking room every morning, while the teller is present, has been arrested, and confesses that by agreement with a white man the night before, he secretly turned the key in the front door while sweeping. The robber, all this while, was secreted in the privy at the corner of the building, and but a few steps from the door. As soon as the bell rang for breakfast, he emerged from his hiding place, entered the building, secured his booty, and effected his escape unseen. The robbery was discovered a little over an hour after it occurred, yet all attempts to track the villain failed.—[Wilkes Republican, 29th ult.

SIGNOR BLITZ AMONG THE INSANE WITH HIS MAGIC AND CANARY BIRDS.—On Thursday afternoon Signor Blitz gave an exhibition of his wonderful powers before the inmates of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. The effect upon the minds of the unfortunate spectators was calculated to excite the attention of the curious and those interested in the study of mental phenomena.

Some who were impressed with melancholy, and were never known to laugh since being admitted into the institution, became quite mirthful. One person seemed to enjoy several of the tricks, and, finally said, to a fellow inmate, "my dear sir, that man is a very devil, and I will not look at him any more." He then buried his face in his hands, and preserved the utmost silence during the remainder of the exhibition. The learned canary birds were objects of their wonder, whilst the ventriloquial powers of the Signor caused the greatest consternation. The general effect was happy indeed, and no one seemed to enjoy it more than the Signor himself, whose heart ever throbs with sympathy for the more unfortunate of his fellow-creatures.—[Philadelphia North American.

THINGS IN KANSAS.—We find the following telegraphic dispatch, dated the 23d, in the St. Louis papers:

Thousands of actual residents have gone from Missouri to Kansas. Hundreds from Cooper, Randolph, Howard and Saline, are passing here daily. Weather mild; river falling fast.

The excitement in Kansas, and all along the counties bordering on that Territory, is intense. It is charged that Governor Reeder communicated to the New England Abolitionists, a month or more ago, the precise time when the election of members of the Legislature was to take place, but kept the same intelligence concealed from the people of Kansas, and of Western Missouri, and they are justly indignant at the trickery. There will be tremendous excitement at the election on the 30th inst.

A FORMIDABLE UNDERTAKING.—A contemporary puts the tobacco question into the following shape: "Suppose a tobacco chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life, and each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug. It amounts to six thousand four hundred and seventy-five feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad. Now, what would the young beginner think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and were told that to chew it would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of two thousand and ninety four dollars?"—Life Illustrated.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to the 15th of March next, directed to them at Mansfield, for building the Mansfield Female College. A description and full specifications of the house can be seen in the office of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, in the office of the Caddo *Gazette*, in Shreveport, and in the office of the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Satisfactory guarantees will be required of the contracting party.

GEORGE C. BURNS,
LEWIS PHILLIPS,
W. W. BELL.

Mansfield, DeSoto Parish, La., Jan. 27, 1855. f10-4t

THE METHODIST DENOMINATION has long felt the need of a suitable Music Book, for Church, Conference, Social and Camp Meetings; one of suitable size, to be conveniently handled, and one which should comprise the best Hymns, familiar to the denomination, set to appropriate music. We have the pleasure of announcing that such a book has been prepared, with much labor, and care, by B. Hubbard, Esq., author of "Songs of Canaan," Musical Gems, Temperance Melodist, etc., etc., assisted by Rev W. McDonald, of the Maine Conference, author of the Wesleyan Minstrel. The book bears the title of

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP.

The authors say in their preface: "Our object in compiling this book, is to supply a denominational want which is felt, and often expressed by our preachers and people. * * * We commit the work to God and, his children, praying that all who sing from these pages on earth, may sing the new song in Heaven forever."

We are pleased to know that so far as it has been examined, the Harp meets the strong approbation of the denomination, and we trust that it will soon be in general use.

Zion's Herald, Boston, speaks thus of this work: "This book is, without doubt, one of the very best of its class. We like it because its pages are not disfigured by the light doggerel which sometimes finds its way into similar works. The hymns in this volume are mostly from our own hymn book. We cheerfully recommend it to all who feel the need of such a work."

From the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio: "We commend the Wesleyan Harp most cordially to the singing members of the church, especially all such as believe in praising God."

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m8 3t

CHARLES E. KELLS,
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GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gears and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of using the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 11.
WHOLE NUMBER 219.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HIGH CHURCHISM.

Episcopalian Testimony.

(CONTINUED.)

Dr. Arnold thus describes Episcopacy as it exists in the established Church of England, contrasted with primitive Episcopacy:

"Episcopacy then was instituted for the general ends of good government; and, like ordinary civil offices, its identity appears on continuing to exercise an equal influence on the body connected with it. If, then, its mode of appointment be wholly changed, and its relation to the Church greatly circumscribed, still more if the whole society to which it belongs has assumed a different aspect, it is hard to conceive how it can continue essentially the same. Now the primitive bishops were appointed by the members of their own order, with the approbation of the people of the diocese; bishops in England are appointed solely by the Crown. The primitive bishops could legislate for the church, laity as well as clergy; the bishops of England can legislate for no one without the consent of the Crown; and if they are allowed to meet in synod, they can legislate only for the clergy, over the laity their canons have no authority whatever. The primitive bishops fixed the doctrines of their churches and ordered their ceremonies; no single bishop, nor all the bishops in England, united, can order a single prayer to be added to or taken away from the Church service, nor can they do so much as alter a single expression in its language. No bishop can ordain any man unless he will take certain oaths imposed by act of Parliament. No bishop can refuse to institute any man regularly ordained to any cure of souls in his diocese to which he may be appointed by the Crown."

To see the practical working of this last abuse, it is only necessary to remind the reader that "church livings," or benefices, are bought and sold in the markets of England just as any other property, and he who purchases one has the right of appointing a pastor for that benefice, and out of the rents and church rates the patron pays the pastor a certain sum. Every one will see at once that Dr. Arnold very justly considered this as a great source of corruption. Whatever might be the character of the clergyman selected by the patron, the bishop was bound to institute him.

Romanists and High Churchmen teach the duties of a priesthood as being perpetuated from the Jewish to the Christian Church. On this subject Dr. A. uses the strongest language in condemnation of the error:

"For, by a happy fertility in evil, it has united the bad tendencies of two opposite descriptions of characters, encouraging, on the one hand, superstition, fraud, uncharitableness and tyranny, and on the other hand leading to a general carelessness of principle, profaneness, and all licentiousness. This error is the confounding the Christian clergy with the hereditary priesthoods of Judaism and Heathenism; and this conceiving of the clergy as of an order preserving its identity by perpetual succession, and being invested with certain indefeasible powers, which were neither derived from human authority, and which no human law can modify or take away."

"It is well known that Episcopalians generally speak in the most extravagant terms of the sacredness expressing their admiration for the liturgy of the Church. Dr. A. did not seem much pleased with it. Hear him:

"Their admiration of the liturgy and articles of our present constitution would be—and almost said less idolatrous—than it was to be now; but it would be more sincere and better grounded. True it is, that in following that both additions and omissions were made in the original articles of the Church of England within ten years of their first publication, they would probably judge of the lapse of two hundred and seventy years must have made other additions and alterations expedient now; remembering that the liturgy was altered several times in Christian spirit—that the last nominal revision, in 1661-2, was the mere mockery of a triumphant party, and that the revision attempted in 1689 by some of the best men in the Church was frustrated by the influence of the same party, they would probably desire another revision in the spirit of 1689 to be carried into effect now."

In the following paragraph Dr. A. gives us a pretty good description of the High Churchmen of our day. Indeed, it is so "true to nature," that it would not be easy to describe them better:

"It (circumcision) was not only harmless, but becoming to the Jewish Christians, so long as they observed it as a venerable institution handed down to them from their forefathers, and formerly, under different circumstances, commanded by God himself. But it became injurious, nay, subversive of the souls of men, when it was put forward as necessary to salvation, and attempted, in the spirit of fanaticism or worldly ambition, to be urged upon the acceptance of all Christians. Nor could St. Paul forbear the language of the strongest condemnation when these Judaizers attempted to shake the lawful government of the Christian Church, because it had interfered with their selfishness and superstition. They disputed St. Paul's apostleship as irregular, because he had not, like Matthias, received his appointment through the medium of the apostles of Christ; because, in defence of the essential liberty of Christ's Gospel, he had resisted the highest human authority, and reproved even Peter himself. Such is over the nature of superstition; anarchial at once, and tyrannical; virulent in proportion to its ignorance, and lax in matters of principle, consistently with its intolerant strictness on points of form. Such is that spirit which, incapable of comprehending the pure and loving bond of Christian union, spares no pains and scruples at no means to make proselytes to its own paltry party, and on which our Lord himself, who, in true zeal for God's service, as in everything else, is alone our perfect pattern, has pronounced one of his heaviest sentences of condemnation!"

In this quotation there is direct reference to a strange peculiarity among High Churchmen—that peculiarity is this: They are careless to a fault about the doctrines of the Gospel, and most readily tolerate the greatest extremes of Arminianism and Calvinism, of High Church and Low Church; they are careless about what a man believes and teaches, provided always that he conform strictly to the forms and ceremonies of the Church himself, and is careful to teach all others that they are essential to the existence of the Church. He may be a Puseyite of the deepest dye, and he may openly propagate the superstitious errors of Romanism without a word of censure, but he may not, under any circumstances, depart from the *forms* of worship. They can tolerate many things among their ministers, but the idea of one of them officiating without the gown, is absolutely intolerable—a sin not to be forgiven. Their people may spend their nights in dancing, and an apologetic article will be published in the "Herald of the Church," if any be so bold as to speak against the sin of dancing. But if any of their more spiritual members endeavor to institute a weekly prayer meeting, without conforming literally to the liturgy, they are forthwith lectured about it in the columns of a Church paper, and admonished of the dangerous tendencies to sectarianism. Thus it would seem that in the opinion of High Churchmen dancing parties are so harmless as to be, in some sort, taken under the protecting wing of the Church, while the sinful tendencies of a weekly prayer meeting are so great that those who would attend them must needs be reproved for so doing.

Dr. Arnold uttered a strange truth, but a truth nevertheless, when he said of High Churchism, "virulent in proportion to its ignorance, and lax in matters of principle, consistently with its intolerant strictness on points of form." Well may he say that High Churchmen are the men of "Miat, and Amise, and Cummia," blind guides, which "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." He is even excusable when he declares that "the fanaticism of the English High Churchman has been the fanaticism of mere foolery—a dress, a ritual, a name, a ceremony, a technical phraseology, the superstition of a priesthood without its power."

Again, he bears this testimony of the High Church party of his day: "It spares no pains and scruples at no means to make proselytes to its own paltry party." In this respect the High Churchmen of our day have certainly not degenerated, they are the living and faithful representatives of the past generation; and, whatever else may be said of them, it cannot be said that in this work they have grown weary. N.

Alabama, March 28, 1855.

TO-DAY.

On one occasion, the late Rev. W. Blunt requested a lady, whom he thought qualified, to undertake some charge in district visiting, or some kindred engagement. She answered him, rather declining the proposal, "My stay here will probably be too short for me to be of any use. I do not know that I shall be here three months." His answer was brief, very calm and solemn. "I do not know that I shall be here one!" He alluded to his time and life in this present world. She saw his meaning, answered no more, and heartily embraced the work offered her to do. In God's sight, time has in reality no remnants, no shreds, no patches to be thrown away; and the habit of speedy and ready application of our faculties is one of the most important acquisitions which can possibly be be formed.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—Remember that hereafter no letter will be mailed from any post office in the United States unless the postage is paid. This is according to the latest postal arrangement.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CLASS MEETINGS.

NO. III.

In addition to other causes that operate against this institution, and to the increase of delinquency, some of which are briefly referred to in our previous article, I would here mention another, though more remote, yet not wanting in efficiency in producing a prejudice in the minds of some of our people against this means of grace; and that is, the influence of ministers and members of other denominations.

There are numerous instances in which, owing to the social and domestic relations of life, ministers and members of other denominations have immediate access to and contact with many of our members, and in most instances they fail not to avail themselves of the opportunity to assail them, that, if possible, they may so influence them as to alienate their feelings from their own Church, and thereby the more easily win them over to other denominations. Abundant evidence of this we have always at hand. That there is a degree of jealousy, if not envy, among some belonging to other churches towards Methodism, is too plain to require of us any proof or to admit from them a denial. And the spirit of proselytism thus engendered is so well developed in the present day, that it hesitates not to make the most daring advances, and to employ every means that bigotry, combined with no small amount of impudence, can suggest to accomplish its end. And while from one source our ordinances are assailed, from another our ministry is attacked, as warring in the right to exercise the sacred functions, and the consequent invalidity of our sacraments, at the same time all seem to combine against this peculiar institution of Methodism. It is often assailed with a degree of bitterness and ridicule for which no apology can be found other than an undisguised hostility to our Church. However variant their opinions and actions may be in regard to other things, in this they agree. In this war Herod and Pilate make friends.

With the lukewarm and unstable this course of procedure is too often successful. This is their vulnerable point, for the reason that a close searching scrutiny into Christian experience, with pertinent and personal inquiries in reference to their spiritual condition, is a very painful ordeal to a half-backslidden professor of religion. And to be relieved of this, with many, is a desideratum. And when these arch agents of sectarian interests can succeed in exciting this state of feeling to such a degree as to induce the total neglect of this means of grace, they have well nigh accomplished their object. Their victim, then, is easily enticed to scenes and sources of amusement forbidden by our Church, but tolerated by theirs, and then it is the door of their fold is thrown open as a place of refuge, and they are pressed to enter where their consciences will never again be disturbed by any inquiries about their religious condition—where the forms of a lifeless liturgy are substituted for vital godliness, and high sectarian prejudices for holy zeal.

In this way inducements are held out to our people to neglect their duty, and to violate the rules of our Church; and a warrant of exemption from anything pertaining to experimental religion and non-conformity to the world is offered to every backslidden Methodist. If they fail in the accomplishment of their end, which is sometimes the case, they leave the object of their efforts in such a condition that they rarely ever enter again so fully into all the exercises of the class room, and their negligence becomes habitual, and thus the number of delinquents are increased.

There are other causes, however, operating to the same end, though not so certain and direct. They are incidental to the conduct and management of the institution itself, and may be found among the leaders. There is no position or office under the economy of Methodism, after the ministry, more important to the well being of the great body of the Church, and more responsible than that of class leader. They are to the class very much what the pastor is to the whole flock, and they have not inaptly been styled sub-pastors. While their field is more limited their ministration is often much more immediate and frequent than the pastor's can possibly be, especially where the membership is large and the labors diverse. How difficult it is to get men to fill this office, as it demands, every one knows. Many have the zeal and piety, but have neither the gifts nor the necessary knowledge; while others have the piety and intelligence, but not the disposition to engage in this work. So it often happens that we have to make up this department from among the available, more than from among the best qualified. It must therefore follow that many are defective, if not incompetent, and fail to interest and profit their members, and thereby neglect becomes more common. But there are many among the leaders who are every way competent, but so engrossed in their secular interests that they fail in the performance of other duties that belong to the office besides the bare meeting in the class room once a week, and thus it is delinquency grows in the hands of some of our best and most gifted leaders. How few are there in this money-loving and money-making age that can be induced, in addition to the Bible, to take time to read some standard works on Christian experience and kindred subjects, and thus furnish their minds that they may be the more useful to those under their instruction and care! Every class leader ought to be conversant with Mr. Wesley's sermons. But how few are there that read them even occasionally, say nothing of regularly, and of that patient study so necessary to a proper understanding and use of them! And yet information of this kind is indispensible to the class leader, if he would meet and minister to every phase of experience that may be developed under the multiform trials and temptations of our probationary state.

How many of our leaders can be induced to appropriate one hour in each week to the looking after their members, and finding out the cause of their absence, and thus prevent that willful and habitual neglect of class meetings that now characterizes many in our communion! And yet how important is such a work!

How many are there who, for want of this kind of care are hopelessly lost to the Church, if not lost forever! Where are the Carvossos, the Roeses? On whom have their mantles fallen! Would to God we could see a manifestation of the same faith and zeal among our leaders of the present day that characterized those holy men whose names will long be remembered as the honored instruments, in their sphere as leaders, of saving scores and hundreds of precious souls! We might enumerate other causes and enlarge on these, but we leave them for another aspect of the subject, with which we shall close these articles.

WATCHMAN.

Alabama Conference.

IF I PERISH, I PERISH.

ESTHER, 4: 16

I can but perish if I go,
I am resolved to try it;
For if I stay away I know
I must forever die.

But you will not perish, weeping, trembling soul. He has told you you shall not. He has sworn by his own name that you shall not. He loves you too well to let you perish. He has bought you with too dear a price to deliver you so easily to the power of the enemy. Go to him, he will recall Calvary; go to him with your doubts, he will remember Gethsemane; go to him with all your temptations and fears, he will recall the wilderness, the pinnacle and the mount. No, you can never perish with such a sympathizer, such a compassionate friend, such an Almighty Saviour to befriend you. Then let not the light of hope so soon fade. Did he ever reject one yet! Did ever poor, trembling sinner come to him on earth, and go away refused of his petition? And does he not himself say that he is the same yesterday, to-day and forever? The same in his almightiness to rescue; the same in his power to uphold; the same to pity, the same to love, to guide, to accept, that he ever was. You are not worse than a thousand others. Paul was more blasphemous; Magadalene was more corrupt, the dying thief more abandoned—and were they refused? Our desire to go never equaled his desire to receive us. Our wants of grace never surpass his readiness to supply. Our wish for happiness is always behind his willingness to bestow it. Go, then, he will not refuse. Go and be blessed. Go and touch the extended sceptre and rejoice, and all Heaven will rejoice with you; the angels of God will tune a higher note of praise on their harps of gold, and star will whisper it to star, till the whole of God's bright universe shall sing with joy at the return of a long lost soul.

TURN THE BIBLE INTO PRAYER.

Robert Murray McCheyne, in writing to a youthful parishioner, uses the following language: "You read your Bible regularly, of course; but do you try to understand it, and still to feel it? Read more parts than one at a time. For example, if you are reading Genesis, read a psalm also; or, if you are reading Matthew, read a small bit of an epistle also. Turn the Bible into prayer. Thus, if you are reading the first psalm, spread the Bible on the chair before you and kneel and pray: 'O Lord give me the blessedness of the man that walketh not in the council of the ungodly.' 'Let me not stand in the way of sinners.' 'Let me not sit in the seat of the scornful,' &c. This is the best way of learning the meaning of the Bible, and of learning to pray."

A GENEROUS CHRISTIAN.—The Home and Foreign Record announces that the gentleman who last year gave five thousand dollars to assist in establishing and sustaining parochial schools, has made a similar offer for the year 1856. Would that many more of our rich Christians were like-minded.

THE BIBLE IN THE FAMILY.

An incident has come to our knowledge which strikingly illustrates the daily rending of the Bible in the family upon the conscience and the moral affections of childhood. In the ordinary course of family worship, a Christian father read the 32d Psalm, accompanying the reading with such brief and simple remarks as would make plain the meaning of the psalm to the family. "Now children," said he, "you see that David had done wrong, and tried to hide it. But he knew all the while that he could not hide his sin from God. He was troubled and unhappy. His conscience gave him pain. Sometimes the thought of the wickedness he was trying to conceal would trouble him so that he could not sleep. His burden ached with the ache that he felt in his heart. At last he made up his mind to confess his sins to God; and no sooner had he done this than he felt relieved and happy, for God had forgave him. Let us learn from this never to hide our sins; but whenever we do wrong to confess our sin and to seek the forgiveness of God."

These remarks were not called forth by any incident in the family but grew naturally out of the psalm itself. When prayers were over, one of the children, a little girl, some eight years old, desired to speak with her mother alone. "My dear mother," said she, in tones of deep sorrow, "I told you a falsehood once, a great while ago, and I have never confessed it. I have felt sadly about it a great many times; and sometimes, when I went to pray, I could not, because I kept thinking of that lie. It has made me very unhappy. So to-night, when father was reading, I made up my mind to tell you all about it."

On recalling the incident, the mother remembered that she had suspected the child of an untruth at the time, but having no means of detecting it, had let the matter pass. The lie was told about some little thing more than a year ago. The child was suspected of some slight misdemeanor; and, on being asked kindly about it, had denied the fact. The subject was never referred to afterwards. Yet for more than a year that little heart had borne the burden of that falsehood. At length, hearing an exposition of the duty and blessedness of confession, she determined to open her whole heart to her mother, and to seek forgiveness of God.

What a testimony is this to the power of the Bible as an educator of the heart and conscience. And yet how little do parents realize in the daily reading of the Scriptures in the family that they are addressing to the susceptible minds of children truths adapted to quicken their moral nature, to develop in them a sense of their responsibility to God, and to educate their whole being into holiness. How often is the reading of the Bible in the family a mechanical process, a dull formality, upon which children are expected patiently to wait, but in which they are hardly imagined to feel a present interest. Yet in this daily reading of His Word, God has committed to parents a power over the delicate, sensitive, thoughtful, impressible soul of childhood, which is beyond comparison the most potent of all moral influences in forming that soul unto a holy character. Let the thought of this invest the daily reading and exposition of the Scriptures in the family with the momentous import of a personal address from the living God to souls made eager and susceptible by his quickening Spirit. Let the parent by his own earnest and believing attention to the truth, ever make it manifest to his children that this is indeed the voice of God. Why should we wait for children to grow up into open enemies of God before we think of them as proper subjects of his renewing and sanctifying grace? Why look so eagerly for tokens of the Spirit at missionary stations, and in revivals at home, when the Spirit is waiting upon our daily ministry in the household, if only we have faith to seek is blessing or to discern his presence?—*Independent.*

Middle Aisles.

We know a minister, now of some experience and position in the Church, who cannot look his congregation in the eye. He says he tries, knows that it is no mean element of effectiveness, not to speak of elocutionary propriety; but he can't do it. His eyes will wander blankly about or stare on vacancy. This calamity he seriously attributes to the pulpit of the first station he served at for two years. It looked down an aisle, a broad, empty space. The view opened upon vacancy; instead of fronting upon an intelligent area of human faces.

The Congregationalist, in some criticisms on the impropriety of having a middle aisle in the construction of churches, uses these words: "No man wants to have the best position in his pulpit naturally face nobody, as it must if the pulpit front a vacant aisle of four or five feet in width."

AMERICA—ITS AGE AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

The only knowledge which the PRESENT has obtain of the PAST, anterior to written history, must be gathered from the lessons taught by the monuments that have survived the devastating wars of ignorant and infuriated man, the crash of the elements, and the slow corroding power of untold time. The two continents of this Western hemisphere abound with these ante diluvian records. The Lehors of the antiquarians in Asia, Africa and Europe have disclosed monuments of art, now in ruins, that were reared by a people whose history has passed down to us in written records. With the general history of the Assyrians, the Israelites, the Egyptians, the Carthaginians, the Greeks and the Romans, we are already acquainted, and all the discoveries made by antiquarians in their researches in those countries, among the ruins of ancient palaces, temples and cities, serve but to illumine some portions of written history that are now dark, or illustrate others that are imperfectly detailed. But, such is not the case in America.

The antiquities of America extend from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the great lakes and British Provinces to Peru and Brazil, in South America. These ruins are not illustrated, or even alluded to, by any written history. Their origin is lost to view behind the impenetrable veil imposed by unnumbered cycles of unchronicled centuries. Immense forests growing over the ruins of large cities and the gigantic size of the trees, with indications that other generations of trees sprung up and grew and decayed before them, prove that these ruins preceded the Christian Era. Neither history nor tradition indicates the origin or the rise of those vast mounds that are found scattered over the North American continent. They stand in silent grandeur, monuments of a race of people that have long since passed away, leaving no other trace of their existence.

It is fashionable to speak of the Eastern continent as the Old World, yet it is not known to be entitled to this appellation. Who can say that the Andes and the Sierra Nevada are not the seniors of the Alps and the Himalaya? Who is prepared to prove that the ruins of Uxmal and Palenque, and the pyramids of Cholula, in Mexico, do not take precedence in age of the sphinxes and pyramids of Egypt, or the winged lions of Assyria? History traces the rise and fall of Nineveh, of Babylon and of Thebes; but we have no record of the rise, progress or fall of those great cities in Central America, which the laborious researches of Stevens and Catherwood brought to light. There the human-faced bulls and the winged lions of Nineveh find their equivalents in the grotesque carving in stone of hideous forms of men and animals. Who can say that these rude sculptures of America did not precede those of Asia?

But we will not speculate on a subject that offers no basis on which even a plausible argument can be erected. The existence of numerous and immense ruins in America of what were once large cities is a fixed fact, and we must be content to remain in utter ignorance of the epoch in which they flourished. The most extensive of these ruins are to be found at Uxmal and Palenque, in the southeastern part of Mexico. At Uxmal are immense pyramids, coated with stone, and quadrangular stone edifices and terraces. The highest of these pyramids is 130 feet, and on the summit it supports a temple, on one of the facades of the temple are four human figures cut in stone with great exactness and elegance. The hands are crossed upon the breast, the head is covered in something like a helmet, about the neck is a garment of the skin of an alligator, and over each body is a figure of Death's head and bones.

At Palenque are immense ruins—a city of great extent, with the remains of a royal palace. One temple, that of Capan, was 520 feet by 650, and is supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. Another temple of great dimensions is here, having an entrance by a portico 100 feet long and 10 feet broad; it stands on an elevation of 60 feet. The pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. Different objects of worship have been found, representatives of the gods who were worshipped in this country. These temples, with fourteen large buildings and many other objects of curiosity, stand here as monuments of ancient greatness, to remind us of the remote origin of a mighty empire. This city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travelers have supposed that it must have been sixty miles in circumference, and contained a population of 3,000,000 souls.

It is in Mexico that we must seek the largest pyramid in the world. The tourists, the historians and the geographers have made us familiar with the pyramids of Egypt, among which that of Cheops looms up a wonder among wonders. But Cheops is a pigmy compared with that of Cholula, in Mexico.

The pyramid of Cholula is described as covering forty-four acres of ground. On its summit was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols. Several smaller pyramids surround this large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into an artificial shape. Its dimensions are immense, being nearly three miles in circumference and about four hundred feet high. It is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages and bastions, elevated one above the other, and formed with large stones skillfully cut and joined without any cement. In some respects the style of architecture resembles the Gothic, being massive and durable; in other respects it resembles the Egyptian; yet the general construction, manner and style of architecture are different from any thing hitherto described in the world.

The wave of immigration which has planted the Anglo-Saxon race on the shores of the Pacific can not fail to be favorable to the advancement of knowledge among men. The well-known activity, enterprise and inquisitive character of the race will naturally prompt them to explore the ruins which are so profusely scattered over Mexico and South America, and it yet may be the destiny of some restless Yankee to trace in the ruined temples and cities of this strange land a history which has hitherto lain hidden under the rubbish of countless centuries. [Louisville Journal.

REMINISCENCE OF JEFFERSON.—Mr. Jefferson's great height and slender figure exposed him to much ridicule from his opponents. His combat with them was "Long Tom;" and when his famous project of the substitution of gunboats in place of the navy was adopted by Congress, and the attempt was made to put it into practice, the cannon, disproportionably large, with which each of the ill-constructed craft was burdened, obtained, in contempt, the name of a "Long Tom." Nothing could present a more singular contrast than the figures of Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Knox; the one very short, as thick as he was long; the other lank and lean, and unusually tall. They happened to meet one morning on the steps of General Washington's lodgings in Philadelphia. The two gentlemen approached contrariwise, and arriving at the same moment, a contest in etiquette took place. The General at the head of the army, and full of its chivalrous politeness, could not think of passing in before the equal head of the Department of State; while the civil officer of government was equally averse to take precedence of the military, and they stood for some moments, each drawing back and waving the other forward. In the midst of this somewhat entertaining scene came up, directly in front, the notorious Judge Peters, the greatest wit of his day. Perceiving how matters stood, and casting a sly glance from one to the other, he pushed boldly between them, exclaiming as he passed: "Pardon me, gentlemen, if in my haste I dash through *thick and thin!*"

VISIT TO A VOLCANO.

The next morning by 9 o'clock we were off for Vesuvius. By the same carriage road as the day before, and with many of the same sights around us, we drove to Resina, where we were met by the noblest and sturdiest set of guides, beggars and boys, we had yet encountered. The guides were ready to furnish horses and conduct us to Vesuvius. The beggars wanted money, and the boys would ask us sticks to walk up the mountain, or they would go along and help us. We had been advised to find Vincent Cozzolino, who had conducted Ross, Forbes, Humboldt and other great men, and was, therefore, the man for us! We inquired for him, and one guide claimed to be his brother, and another his cousin, but the real Cozzolino was not to be found. His horse was near, and thither we went. He was absent, but we found his son, a smart young fellow, who produced his book of certificates, and among them one from Professor Silliman, whose commendation was all sufficient, and we committed ourselves at once to his care. Giovanni, for that was his name, supplied us at once with horses, and we set off with the whole gang of boys, beggars and guides in full cry after us. They assured us that one guide would not be enough; we should need help in climbing the mountain, and each one had some particular service to render which was quite indispensable to our success.

By dint of hard riding we managed to get away from them, and, by a road that was well payed, and had been for a thousand years, we rode on for an hour, and then commenced an ascent by a winding but easy path, which, after another hour, brought us to the table-land, where stands the Hermitage with refreshments for travelers. Our way led us through fields in which men were at work, and many women saluted us as we passed. Vast strata of lava were lying in great ridges, along the sides of which the vines were growing luxuriantly, where the waves of liquid stone had once flowed and cooled, now stretching in long rows, like rivers from the mountain to the sea. We often paused on our upward way to look back on the enchanting prospect—the neat white cottages on the hill-sides, the villages on the plain, the city, the bay, the islands and the blue sea. A glorious vision, every moment growing more beautiful as we ascend and take in a wider view. Now we observe successive layers of lava, with the common earth between; on the border of a ravine we could thus count four strata deposited by as many overflows of the boiling caldron.

After leaving the Hermitage we crossed immense fields of lava, over which a path for the horses has been made, and in single file we made our way to the foot of the cone of Vesuvius. We are now between Monte Somma and Vesuvius. They were one in olden times, till the great eruption of A. D. 79 left this valley after the mountain had thrown down in the plain and the sea, and buried the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. At the base of the cone a dozen fellows were awaiting the arrival of travelers, and with sedan chairs would carry those to the summit who preferred that to walking, and when we all refused to be carried, they followed us, insisting that we should allow them to haul us up with a handkerchief about our waists.

Taking the track along the side of a ridge of lava, now and then leaving it for the ashes, into which we sank and slipped back about as fast as we got up, we climbed as perpendicularly as up a ruined stairway of some old castle. From time to time I was obliged to sit down on the ragged piles of lava, and gather strength for the ascent, for the summit seemed to recede as we approached it. But we did it in forty minutes from the base of the cone. Now on the rim of the crater, the ground on which we are treading is opened with seams or cracks, from which smoke or steam issues continually, and if we listen we can hear the roar of the internal fires beneath our feet. We went a few steps below the verge to get some protection from the cold winds that blew too freshly on us in our heat, and there we placed a lot of eggs in the crevices of the earth, and made Vesuvius cook them for our dinner. Refreshed and rested, we descended a hundred feet into the crater, and, standing on a ledge of rocks, we could see down into the lower depths, from which the smoke was rising, but no fire was perceptible.

After the interior of the crater has been cleaned out by a great eruption, it is gradually filled up by the upheavings of the boiling mass, and when full it flows over and runs in rivers down the mountain sides, or a mighty eructation throws it into the air, to descend in a storm of red hot stones and scoria. Enveloped in the thick sulphurous vapor that rose from the abyss, we were sometimes unable to see up or down, and appeared to ourselves to be lost in some purgatorial cavern, from which deliverance was doubtful. For a few moments the cloud would clear away, and we then launched huge stones into the abyss, listening to hear their roll and their bound after they had passed entirely out of our sight.

I write these lines sitting on the rocks as near the bottom of the crater as I could reach. It was harder to get out of it than in. But once more on the verge above, we pursued our footway around the crater, perhaps a mile and a half in circumference; but the strong sulphur clouds of smoke and steam so nearly choked me, that I was obliged to cover my face with my handkerchief, and trust to the guide to lead me through. Happily the wind was favorable, and when we came round to the western side we were relieved, and could look off on the magnificent prospect which the summit of Vesuvius commands. It was an entrancing sight. There is no other like it on the earth. If this has been said of a score of other scenes, let them all be unsaid, that the view from Vesuvius may bear the palm. We can now look far off into the country, where cities have been, and white villages now are, and smiling vineyards, down into whose bosoms these black streams extend from the sides of the mountain. And here is beautiful Naples, girdling the sea with its suburban villages; and there lie the islands of Capri and Ischia, and this "great and wide sea."

But we must not be looking off. We plunge our walking-sticks into the ground, and out rushes the smoke and sulphurous gas. We walk on and find new openings, and hot steam issues, before which we could not hold our hands. We step across wide fissures from which the scalding vapor was ascending, and we could distinctly hear the roar of the boiling caldron below. At last we completed the circuit of the crater's rim, and sat down again to rest and think. What a wonderful past has been around this burning mountain! Before the Phœnicians came hither these flames had been burning, and the Syrian language gave the volcano its name. Jupiter Tonans, the Thunderer, once had a temple on the summit—*Jovi Vesuvio sacrum, D. C.* Pliny's graphic story of that awful eruption, which destroyed the cities of the plains, we read while in full view of all the localities which he describes. It gave a terrible reality to the scene. Other cities are now lying nearer to this crater than Pompeii, and are thoughtlessly treasuring up wrath against a similar day of wrath. May God save them from such a doom!

It is time to descend. The sun is on the down-hill side, and we have a buried city yet to see. Away we went through the soft ashes which had been soaked by a heavy rain the night before, and now made a yielding bed for our feet, as by successive leaps of ten or fifteen feet at every bound we came down, and never paused to look back, and had no need to rest till we were at the foot of the cone. This operation did not occupy more than ten minutes, and was full of excitement. [Travels in Europe.

The Churches of Massachusetts are discussing the propriety of abolishing the annual fast, which has long been desecrated to uses the most inconsistent with those for which it is set apart.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

The Methodist Protestant Conference, at Alexandria, has passed resolutions raising the salary of unmarried preachers from $100 per annum to $150, and of married preachers from $200 to $300, and making an allowance of $25 for every child under fifteen years of age.

Impostors Out!

From several exchanges that have been forwarded us with special request to put the public on their guard by copying, we condense the following. One or more of them is about.

A man calling himself A. Armstrong, and claiming to be a Methodist minister. He is about five feet six or seven inches in height, is an Irishman by birth, and has a little of the brogue in his accent; twenty-five to twenty-eight years of age, high, dark skin, black or dark brown hair; rather spare features and build; opens his lips slightly when listening; stoops a little when walking, and has the smile of a villain when off his guard; when speaking, has a clear, good voice. Let everybody look out for him.

Another, Charles Wesley Scott, said to be a son of Orange Scott. Charles is prepossessing in his appearance, and tells a plausible story. He is of medium stature, light complexion, and talks very smoothly. Usually, he has "lost a pocket-book," "is always from home, with a wife and child," "needs a loan until he can arrive there," &c. By this means, and with this false pretence he obtains from five to ten dollars, and twenty dollars, and even more, from individuals who supply him liberally for the sake of his father. This terrible swindle, it is now believed, he has been practicing for years, and must have realized hundreds, if not thousands of dollars by it.

Another, representing himself as a German Methodist preacher, *alias* Dr. Mann. He has a letter purporting to be from Dr. McClintock, editor of the Northern Quarterly Review, and also credentials as a Methodist preacher, signed by brother Jacoby, Missionary in Germany. He is a real German in language and appearance; wears a pair of gold spectacles; cross-eyed; light auburn hair; pleasant manners; is very intelligent; about twenty-five years old; has evidently seen much of the world; speaks English pretty well; says he was educated in Berlin; and converted under the ministry of brother Jacoby. He is represented as an arrant imposter.

LONG SERMONS.

The late Dr. Bogue said to some of his students, "Do you suppose that people have nothing to do but to listen to your emptiness by the hour?" a rebuke pettishly given and too severe. But there is propriety in Lamont's remark. There is no excuse for a long sermon; if it be good, it need not be long; and if it be bad it ought not to be long. * * * Queen Anne, after hearing Dr. South, said, "You have given us an excellent sermon, Dr. South; I wish you had had time to make it shorter." * * * * Whitefield and Wesley, and most of the early Methodists were short. Why do not many of their successors follow their example?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGION IN MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., April, 9, 1853.

Dear Brother—There is considerable religious interest in Mobile. The St. Francis street Baptist Church was first visited with revival influence, then the Presbyterian, N. S., on the Spring Hill Road. At a protracted meeting at West Ward, which still continues, there have been twenty-one accessions to the Church, and as many conversions. There is a revival in progress at Brother Peebles' church (Wesley Chapel) also. Brother Hilly likewise has an interesting meeting at Turnerville. Yours, in Christ,

Henry Urquhart.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE METHODIST DISCIPLINE IN FRENCH.

Franklin, La, April 6, 1855.

Dear Brother—As we are getting up a book establishment proper for our Southern branch of the M. E. Church, would it not greatly promote the spread of a pure Christianity, in many portions of the work, to spread as widely as the necessity of the case requires our Discipline in the French language? Many of the people who read and speak this language frequently attend our gospel administrations, laboring under prejudices that might be removed by reading for themselves our book of discipline published officially in their tongue.

Suppose the edition did not pay for itself, which is not certain, we think the prospect of doing good would justify the outlay of money. We have some members of this class who would be greatly profited by this move, and in our intercourse with them we are informed that with such assistance they could gain access to many, and bring them into our Church. Please consider this subject and give to it such support as you think it deserves.

Progress.

Exhibition of the Public Schools.

Fourth District.

The public, free and common school system of our city is *the* institution. The most of last week and Monday and Tuesday of this, have been devoted to the examination of the various schools and classes of the Fourth District; that part of New Orleans formerly known as Lafayette.

We were unable to attend the examination of any of them, but have been informed that the examination was close and thorough, from the lowest to the highest departments, and that they gave universal satisfaction.

We specially regret not being present at the examination of the Girls' High School, on Monday, and the Boys's High School, on Tuesday.

The exhibition at the Felicity street chapel, on Wednesday, was everything that the friends of public education amongst us could desire. It was not unlike a college commencement, with this pleasant exception, that the youth of both sexes took part in the exercises. The compositions of the young ladies were neat and tasteful productions, and, for the most part, were read with becoming grace and modesty.

The addresses of the boys, both in matter and delivery, were equal to those of the college commencements. Indeed, they pleased us better than anything of the sort that we have ever heard.

The music was a feature of this entertainment which delighted the audience and reflects the greatest credit upon the industry and skill of Prof. Bleokmar in training the pupils in vocal music. We were reminded of the pleasure which the same skill and industry gave us at Jackson, last July.

Quite a large class of young ladies graduated and received their diplomas. The class of male graduates was small—only ten, we believe. The diplomas were presented by Dr. W. P. Sunderland, President of the Board of Directors. The Doctor read a very interesting and appropriate address, which we hope the will not soon forget.

We were one of nearly fifteen hundred who composed the audience on this occasion.

We congratulate the people of the Fourth District, the Board of Directors, the worthy Superintendent and the whole corps of teachers on the prosperity of an institution which they have built up, and of which they may all be proud.

As a *nota bene* we observe that prayers and Bibles are not banished from the schools of the Fourth District.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SCOLDING IN THE PULPIT.

Mr. Editor—I want to make a complaint to you. Not a complaint either, exactly; but I want to tell you of something that grieves me. All the family feel the same, and often we talk of it among ourselves.

We have an excellent minister. He is such a good man! As for preaching, I have heard the best judges say he had not his superior in the Conference, hardly an equal. He makes the Scriptures plain, and is eloquent. I have felt happy when he encourages God's people, and am seems exceeding sinful as he holds it up. He visits, too, and prays where he visits, leaving an odor of peace and purity and heavenly mindedness wherever he goes. Personally, he is handsome, and, though he makes no special effort to be so, is agreeable in company.

Well, you will ask, "What fault do you find in him?"

Only one, and it is this: He has a way of talking that anywhere but in the pulpit would pass for scolding. This is not common; it is only now and then; but very marked. I suppose he does not feel well, or the subject in hand gets tangled. His fine forehead frowns and wrinkles. Around his mouth there are curling and sneering, and almost ill-natured expressions. What he says is hard and harsh. His eye, so beautiful and persuasive when glowing with love or moistened by a tear for poor sinners, looks on us all as if he was outdone and didn't care if we did go to the bad place.

Mr. Editor that is beautiful when we pray to Jesus to look on us with a look of love.

If our minister would only quit that, it seems to me he would be almost perfection itself.

I cut out and send for publication an extract of a letter written by the sweet tempered poet Cowper to Rev. J. Newton, that expresses what I mean better than I can myself. Perhaps our minister will see it. I hope he may:

"No man was ever scolded out of his sins. The heart, corrupt as it is, and because it is so, grows angry if it be not treated with some management and good manners, and scolds again. A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be poked, though he will growl even under the operation, but if you touch him roughly, he will bite. There is no grace that the spirit of self can counterfeit with more success than a religious zeal. A man thinks that he is skillfully searching the hearts of others when he is only gratifying the malignity of his own, and charitably supposes his hearers destitute of all grace, that he may shine the more in his own eyes by comparison: When he has performed this notable task, he wonders that they are not converted. He has given it to them soundly, and if they do not tremble and confess that God is in them of a truth, he gives them up as reprobate, incorrigible and lost forever. But a man that loves me, if he sees me in error will pity me, and endeavor calmly to convince me of it, and persuade me to forsake it. If he has great and good news to tell me, he will not do it angrily, and in much heat and discomposure of spirit. It is not, therefore, easy to conceive on what ground a minister can justify a conduct which only proves that he does not understand his errand. The absurdity of it would certainly strike him, if he were not himself deluded."

Rosedale Mary

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of the Czar Nicholas and its Conjectured Results

Two thoughts sprung up in every mind and were uttered immediately by every tongue, on hearing of the death of the Czar Nicholas. First, was his death natural? Secondly, will the war consequently terminate? Ever since that upspringing of these thoughts and their almost simultaneous utterance, conjecture has been busily engaged in vainly endeavoring to furnish certain replies. The intelligence which has reached us as to the Czar's last days and hours is very scanty. But little of that scanty all can be relied upon. It is tolerably certain that he died not a death by deeds of brutal violence, such as were experienced by some of his predecessors. We think the probability is that overworking his brain and system shattered one of the strongest of human intellects, subdued one of the most ambitious of human wills, and destroyed one of the most gigantic of human bodies.

We hear that the terminating form of disease was pulmonary paralysis or apoplexy; that for some days previous he had been sinking; that at length he became personally sensible that his end was nigh; that he gathered around him such members of his family as were accessible; that he blessed them; that he received the last offices of the church, and speedily expired.

These statements force upon the mind the inquiry, how is it that while Russia and Russian proceedings are almost as unknown to us, living within a few hours distance, as are the events which transpire within the empire of the black monarch of Japan, and more so than the characteristics of that China which is so sealed against the "Western devils," how is it that the phenomena of the Czar's last hours have become so well known? If we are referred to telegraphic messages and to private letters between nameless correspondents, we do not feel that we have sufficient data in which to rest even a moderately strong faith. Have the Western Powers spies in the Russian Court? Were these spies in attendance on the scheming and dying Czar? If that were the case, would the spies be so easily able to communicate with their masters? and would their masters so speedily and in detail inform the public?

The phenomena of the Czar's death are infinitely less important, however, than the great and awful fact that he is dead—the man who was deemed as a deity by his own people, and is held to have been a demon by so many millions beyond the boundaries of his all but limitless dominions!

For thirty years his trained and fertile intellect and indomitable will ruled and extended an empire which forces on human thought the Assyrian and Babylonian empires of the ancient world, and Rome in less distant ages, not as they are, living only in history, but as they gloated over the conquered, and grew great by conquests, and flourished in their pomp and pride, until the stricken and bleeding earth yawned, and patient Heaven became weary of their pride and their crimes; and as they fell before the lightning shock of war, or dwindled to irreparable ruin, for on them the sword of man and the elements of nature wrought the righteous purposes of "The King of Kings and Lord of Lords!"

Yet it were hard to accomplish, were we required definitively to solve the problem of Nicholas' character. If we were able to assume infallibly, as a starting point, that his life to the age of twenty-nine was spent, not in the tranquil connubial and domestic enjoyments which are pictured as having been his, but in wily preparation of schemes of ambition, plotting the death of Alexander, and terrifying the feeble tyrant Constantine, lest he should mount a throne which Nicholas determined to make vacant, we should have a key, a visible clue to his motives and designs. Ambition might have been indigenous, although latent; but developed and cherished by circumstances and afterthought. This cannot be absolutely determined. It may be pretty safely guessed. We know that Alexander died suddenly and mysteriously. Grim death obtained abruptly; not warningly to threaten, but fatally to strike and the illuminated and joyous town was changed for the dark and joyless tomb. Whether the blow fell from the Supreme, whether from the agents of Nicholas; whether Alexander's suspected leanings to Roman Catholicism, yet albeit spiced with Quakerism, brought on him the power of the Greek Church, we cannot say. It is no new thing for people to destroy an idol once adored.

Thirty years have passed since that event. Perhaps among the mournful or threatening ghosts of the multitudes whom Nicholas slaughtered when he ascended the bloody steps of his own throne, combining with other legions from "said Sarmatia," from the mountain passes of Circassia, from the snows of Siberia, from the plains of Hungary, still swelled by hosts upon hosts from Olmeuitzu, Silistria and Sinope; from Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann and Sebastopol, (so fully finishing a reign so bloodily begun,) perhaps, we say, Alexander was there, at the head of the witnesses against, as the head of the sufferers from, the despot, as he crossed the "shaded frontier" to the plains of the departed!

The Russian despot, Nicholas, is dead. Will the war therefore cease? Alexander the Second has ascended the vacated throne he has accepted the iron sceptre; he is said to have avowed the policy of his father! Probably no one (Nesselrode and Gortschakoff included,) so well knows what were the true principles and intentions of the fallen Czar. We have heard, until we are sick of hearing, the statement that Nicholas was the sole cause and prop of Russian aggressive despotism. That he was its most visible embodiment, we believe; that he cherished it, we cannot doubt. His gigantic form, his cool, calm, fearless intrepidity, the freedom with which he mingled with his subjects, his kind words to the serf, his close identification with the priesthood of the Greek Church, his use of endearing titles and diminutives when speaking of himself or his people, his inherited headship over the Holy Alliance, the praises he continued to elicit from all quarters of the civilized world as to his sagacity, learning and power, were doubtless ministrant to the one great object of his personal existence, and expressive of the dynastic yearnings and purposes of his house and of the empire. But however much a monarch may foster or modify a national spirit, he can neither create nor extinguish it. Many Englishmen have lived through various reigns; those of George the Third and Fourth and King William. What were the predominant peculiarities of those monarchs, everybody knows. They were all infinitely inferior to Nicholas in all the leading features of his mental and governing character; but did the Saxon spirit expire under the mental feebleness of the first, the despicableness of the second, or the amiable mediocrity of the third? No.

We cannot define, but we may recognize and illustrate the spirit of a nation, an empire or an age. That of Russia is antagonistic to contentment and peace. Alexander might have a choice of his father's throne—accepting the influence of its antecedents and obligations; the throne without them, but personally menaced by speedy death, or of an abdication such as that which was chosen or accepted by his uncle Constantine.

He appears to have accepted the first. What Alexander is, or can do, remains to be developed. Were he disposed, he would find it difficult to get rid of the officials of the Court and Empire. They could get rid of him infinitely more easily than he could dispose of them. He has accepted; he cannot avert his fate! Had he chosen a peaceful privacy, we know tolerably well that Constantine, Nickoff or Michael would either of them gladly mount the throne. Some argue that the greater number of weightier arguments are on the side of probable honorable peace. Would that our differing conclusions might be fulfilled. We fear that, as their reasoning seems more injurious than powerful, their inferences are not to be accepted.

Leek, March 12, 1855. X. Y. Z.

Philoskomonos Again.

The keen irony of our correspondent, on "Progression," has by some been taken in earnest as a serious advocacy of the measures he meant to put down! The following is not a solitary instance in our Home Correspondence:

Morehouse, La., March 28, 1855.

In the last number of the Advocate I read a piece headed "Progression." The Lord deliver us from such progression. Why, an organ in a Methodist Church! And, worse still, our very life-blood and substratum of Methodism, class meetings, are to be done away! Yes, kind reader, our class meetings are ridiculed, looked upon as old fogyism! And again—would you believe it?—this writer Advocates pews, and they to be rented at that! Did you ever? Why if a preacher here in Louisiana, where we have more Catholics to contend with than any other Southern State, were to advocate such views, he would at once be set down as an incorrigible heretic, and would not pass muster in the First Quarterly Conference. The writer of "Progression" cannot be a preacher, if even a Methodist in name. He cannot, he a friend to Southern Methodism, for if he were permitted to effectually destroy Methodism by any means, the three subjects he introduces, "organ, pews, and no more class meetings," would more effectually do it than all others in combination! And then, as if we were not effectually destroyed, I think (not having the paper by) he advocates reading sermons! How long, let me ask all Methodists, do you think our Church would stand were these innovations introduced? We can speak for one and a large family of Methodists, should either of his innovations he introduced, not another week would we continue our membership in that Church. As to reading sermons, that would not cause us to withdraw our membership; but we wish it distinctly understood that his first sermon would be the last we should hear. I love old Methodism too well to tolerate or sanction such fatal stabs as are advocated by the above writer. I do think such firebrands ought not to obtain a place in our papers; all such should be thrown under the table or disposed of by exposing them to the action of what Prometheus is said to have stolen from Heaven. May peace, joy and contentment be yours. Your brother,

Bartholomew.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHARON, MISSISSIPPI.

Our colleges here are are doing well, male and female. The Female College, under the superintendence of J. W. Shelton, has opened with fair prospects. Judging from the favorable impression the President and Faculty have made upon the community, they cannot fail to succeed well.

Yours, J. Matthews.

Echo.—The shadow of a sound—a voice without a mouth and, words—without a tongue. Echo, though represented as a female, never speaks until she is spoken to; and, at every repetition of what she has heard, continues to make it less, instead of more; an example recommended to the special attention of tattlers and scandal mongers.

A Methodist University on a Magnificent Scale.

The Northwestern University, near Chicago, Ill., will go into operation by November next. The buildings are under way, and will be advanced by that time sufficiently for a beginning.

There is somewhat about this new enterprise, the largeness of its endowment, beauty and convenience of location, strength of faculty and happy financial management, that has for a good while engaged our attention, and we propose to lay a few items before our readers. Besides the curiosity of the thing, it may serve us of the South as a work to work up to. It is more worthy of Methodism in the United States than anything of the kind yet enterprised.

Rev. Mr. Hill, a presiding Elder of Indiana Conference, was in our office last week and told us about it. It seems the Chicago Methodists had on hand a piece of town property for the site of the proposed institution. But judging the site an ineligible one, and judging also wisely that a good location was half an endowment, they were casting about for a better. After receiving various proposals, and visiting various places, they heard of a piece of ground on the lake ten miles off, and the committee, taking an omnibus, went to look at it. The ground lay beautifully, sloping toward the lake, no buildings on it; three hundred and fifty acres. They determined at once to locate there.

The owner had been asking $8,000 for it, but getting wind of what was going on, raised to $25,000. They bought it promptly, and made the first payment.

A town was laid off, named after a generous laymun, who had been forward to plan and help Dr. Evans. The lots, as they say in Georgia, sold like hot cakes. Besides being put in funds to take up the remaining notes due, there was some $100,000 on hand for building and endowment, and only a moiety of the lots disposed of!

To finish the good luck, what should happen about this time but a railroad company runs a track from Chicago through the new town! Real estate rose accordingly. There is no telling what the University is worth. No begging, and the bag full, and only a part of the funds realized. The Chicago Christian Advocate furnishes us with the following:

"For the information of our more remote readers and many inquirers, we deem it not amiss to again notice that Evanston is located on the Lake Shore Railroad, whose depot is located about half a mile from the site of the University. The village, which of course as yet exists mostly *in posse*, on paper, is beautifully, and, we believe, salubriously situated on two high gravel ridges, the first one running along the lake shore and rising gradually back from the lake for about a quarter of a mile to about twenty-five feet above the lake, back about half a mile further, till it reaches the west ridge which is some ten or fifteen feet higher. These ridges are in places covered with fine groves of oak and command a beautiful and extended view of the lake. The University grounds are located centrally and longitudinally in the village, and include thirty acres. A large number of persons from abroad, and of the principal citizens of this city, have purchased lots during the short time that they have been in the market, and several dwellings, including an inn, built with special reference to the wants of the place, are now in progress of erection. The prices of lots range from $300 to $500, the proceeds of which are secured sacredly to the University fund.

"The Garrett Biblical Institute forms no part of the Northwestern University, but was founded by a lady (resident in this city) whose name it bears, and has its own separate charter. The institutions are located in neighborship, which is appropriate. Though in fiscal and faculty matters they are two, yet in sympathy and fraternity they are one, and will mutually aid each other."

Dr. Dempster is at the head of the Biblical Institute. The lady alluded to, it is said, donated $100,000 for its establishment.

From the last annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University we republish the arrangement agreed upon for the professorships, in the college, of literature science and the arts:

1. A Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Logic.
2. A Professorship of Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy and and the Philosophy of History.
3. A Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature.
4. A Professorship of Mathematics.
5. A Professorship of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Civil Engineering, and kindred studies.
6. A Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature.
8. A Professorship of Chemistry and its Application to Agriculture and the Arts.
9. A Professorship of Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology and kindred studies.
10. A Professorship of German, French, and other Modern Languages and Literature.
11. A Professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages and Literature.
12. A Professorship of the Fine Arts and Arts of Design.
13. A Professorship of Didactics—Physical Education, Hygiene.
14. A Professorship of Natural History Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

The following chairs have been filled with young men, who have signified their acceptance, and have given sufficient evidence of rare ability for their respective departments. They are expected, however, to devote a year or more in traveling in Europe and to study in the best Eastern Universities, comparing their own modes of instruction and profiting by the the society of the ripest scholars of the age. Two of them will visit Europe the coming fall.

The chair of Moral Phylosophy and Logic has been assigned to the President.

The chair of Rhetoric and English Literature will be filled by Rev. Abel Stevens, A. M., of New-York city, the present able and popular editor of the National Magazine.

The chair of the Greek Language and Literature will be occupied by Rev. Wm. D. Godman, A. M., of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

The Chair of Mathematics, by Henry S. Noyes, A. M., President of Newbury Seminary at Newbury, Vt.

The total interments in the city of New Orleans for the week ending on the 7th inst., was 114. Among the number was a Creole lady one hundred years of age.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

THE POLICY OF ALEXANDER.

The Vienna Conference, etc. etc.

New York, April 6.—The details of the news per steamship Baltic are of considerable interest, though not of great importance. Below we give the material points of the news:

The Czar's Policy.

The addresses issued by the new Czar, Alexander II., to his diplomatic representatives and the councils of the Empire are mild, but those to the army are quite warlike in their tone.

There is strong evidence that Alexander aided his father, the late Emperor, in all his warlike plans.

The Vienna Conference.

The latest dispatches from the Vienna Conference show that it is progressing favorably. The second point had been settled or nearly so, and very strong hopes of peace were entertained. The question, however, rests on the third of the four points, under which the allies formerly agreed to peace.

The veteran Count Nesselrode will go to Vienna on the part of the Russian Emperor when the negotiations become critical and it is expected will take a prominent part in the proceedings.

It was currently rumored that the new basis on which peace is hoped to be obtained, is an arrangement including the freedom of the Black Sea in ships of all nations, the opening of the navigation of the Danube, and the erection of Turkish forts in Asia.

Turkey, it is stated, is determined to maintain, in an undiminished form, her sovereignty of the Dardanelles, and protests earnestly against the Christians in her Empire being placed under the protection of any foreign powers. She also desires that Prussia shall participate in the proceedings of the Conference.

Sebastopol.

The Russian General, Osten Sacken, telegraphs to St Petersburg that on the night of the 10th of March, new redoubts were erected three hundred yards in front of Kamelof bastion.

The health of the Allied troops is reported to have been very satisfactory at last accounts from the Crimea.

The English position was exceedingly well fortified.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements.

A council of war had been held by the Allied commanders, at which it was resolved to immediately commence active operations against Sebastopol.

The fire of the English batteries had caused two Russian steamers in the harbor to leave their moorings.

The Turkish troops in the Crimea, under Omar-Pasha, reached 35,000, and were rapidly increasing.

It was reported that Prince Menschikoff had died of fever at Sebastopol, but the rumor is from questionable authority.

The Russians had sunk three more ships of war in the harbor of Sebastopol.

It was reported that Gen. Gortschakoff had been ordered to take Eupatoria, now occupied by the Turks, at any price, and it is added that he was preparing to do so.

Conveyance of Troops

An Anglo-French squadron of 25 steamers, was on its way to Genoa, for the purpose of conveying Sardinian troops to the Crimea.

The French Government had chartered the new Liverpool and Philadelphia screw steamship, City of Baltimore, for six months, to transport troops to the seat of war.

French Hospital Burnt.

The French Hospital at Constantinople had been burnt and one hundred persons perished in the flames.

There is no other general news of importance by the Baltic.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The circular of Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Lampriere quotes the Liverpool Cotton Market as firm at the close at the advance already reported, the improvement being mostly in the better qualities. The sales of the week including those to speculators, were 87,500 bales. The authorized quotations on Friday evening were, for Fair Orleans, 5¾ pence; Middling Orleans, 5 3-16 pence; Fair Uplands, 5¼ pence; Middling Uplands, 5 pence, and Middling Mobiles 5 1-16 pence per pound. The stock of cotton in port was estimated at 611,000 bales, of which 422,000 bales were American.

London Markets

In the London market Sugar was easier, but prices were not quotably lower. Coffee was quiet, but firm at unchanged rates. Rice was very dull of sale.

Slavery in Cuba

Washington, April 8.—The views of the Spanish Minister of State have been greatly perverted, owing to a bad translation of his remarks in the Cortes. The true meaning of his speech, according to information received by the Spanish Minister here, is, that Spain has no idea of abolishing slavery in Cuba.

Washington, April 9.—The Intelligencer to-day contains Senor Luzuriaga's letter to Gen. Concha, stating that the Cortes proclaimed, at its sitting on the 8th of March, a firm resolution to protect slave property in Cuba, and that slaveholders in the island will have their property assured to them, whatever changes may take place in the Government.

Latst from California.

New York, April 7.—The steamship Illinois arrived today from Aspinwall, with the California mails to the 16th of March, and about $750,000 in specie. Her advices are of but little importance.

None of the suspended banking houses were expected to resume payment.

The yield from the mines was abundant, and the accounts were favorable for the receipt of a large amount of gold from the interior.

The San Francisco markets were quiet at about previous rates.

Swiss Paupers for New Orleans.

New York, April 7.—A number of Swiss paupers are reported by the American Consul at Zurich to have been shipped on board a vessel for New Orleans.

Naval Preparations.

Norfolk, Va., April 6.—The sloop-of-war Portsmouth, from the Pacific and South American stations, arrived here to-day, landed her mail, and immediately left under sealed orders, probably for Havana.

Action of our Government upon the Cuban Outrages.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald continues to assert confidently that the Cabinet will take immediate and energetic steps to obtain redress for the late Spanish outrages, and the Union still holds its menacing tone. We trust that it may end in something more than smoke. The Herald's correspondent says:

A remarkable change has taken place in our affairs with Spain. The Government is no longer an applicant, suing for justice, which has been withheld from the United States for years, under promises of redress, having assumed the responsibility, even at the eleventh hour, to act with firmness and dispatch. The almost every day receipt by the Government, of some fresh outrage committed on our people, has produced the change above stated in its policy to Spain, which even the false report put forward by the Union in this city, in the Black Warrior affair, has not been able to overcome.

I am happy in being able to assure you that the policy now resolved upon by the Government has the Cabinet with it as a unit in sentiment, and that sentiment adopts immediate action for the recent insults which our flag has been made to suffer under, and orders to obtain redress have been forwarded to those who will too gladly see them carried into execution. One vastly important feature, brought about by the recent transactions in and about Cuba, reflecting upon our national reputation is, that whilst the Government will not encourage filibustering, it will not, for the future, find it incumbent upon her to listen to the various reports of schemes on foot for invasion, which for months past her attention has been drawn to by Spanish officials in and out of the United States.

So well assured of this determination on the part of our Government are the leaders of the expedition, that but a few weeks since was checked through the activity of Marcy and the President, that re-organization is taking place, and from the city of New York alone the Cuba Junta report to their compeers in this city their ability to furnish from two to three thousand men at but a few days' notice. In New Orleans, and in one or two other Southern States, large numbers have enlisted for the expedition, and of these facts the Government at Washington are fully aware, but the enterprise will be allowed to proceed to its destination without any real opposition from the United States.

Schooner L. F. Rogers Foundered at Sea.—Captain Collier, of the schooner L. F. Rogers, and crew came passengers on the schooner Venice, from Brazos St. Iago. Capt. C. reports he left Mobile with a cargo of lumber, bound to Brazos St. Iago, and on the 2d inst., in lat. 26 deg. 6 min. North, long. 96 deg. 50 min. West, in a severe hurricane, sprung a leak, when all hands went to the pumps, but finding it impossible to keep her free, and fearing she would capsize, had both masts cut away, and cleared the stern boat, and all hands took to her as the schooner went down and made for the nearest land. About 10 o'clock at night, discovered land about 10 miles to the southward of the Rio Grande, then proceeded to the mouth of the river, and two days afterward arrived at Brazos St. Iago and took passage on the schooner Venice, Capt. Fish, for this port. Capt. Collier states that himself and crew lost everything with the exception of what they stood in.

A gentleman in California has ordered from this city, says the New York Times, a splendid service of gold plate, which is to be shipped on Saturday. It consists of three hundred and fifty pieces, comprising dinner, desert and tea services, from massive center pieces, vases, tureens, etc., to cigar stands and toothpicks. All the pieces are elaborately chased, representing characteristic scenes among the mines and the whole service is valued at $15,000.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN PAPERS.

From the Crimea.

By way of Germany, Constantinople letters of the 1st of March have been received. They publish accounts of the attack made by the French, in the night between the 23d and 24th of February, upon the redoubts erected by the Russians in front of the left flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and in some measure explain the contradiction existing between the dispatch of Prince Menschikoff relative to that affair and the dispatches from the French quarters. The latter represent the French as having stormed the redoubts, and completely defeated the Russians; Prince Menschikoff's dispatch, on the other hand, stated that the French had been repulsed with a loss of 600 men.

It appears that the French did take the redoubts by storm, but then found themselves exposed to a murderous fire from the batteries, and even from the guns of some Russian vessels anchored in the port. The position was not tenable, and, having destroyed the redoubts they had taken, they withdrew with about 400 men *hors de combat*, of which number 100 were killed.

Prospects of Peace.

The *Moniteur*, of March 15, publishes the following letter from Vienna, addressed to the *Frankfort Journal*:

The Emperor Francis Joseph has just sent His Imperial Highness, the Archduke William, to St. Petersburg to present his condolences to the Empress Dowager and to the new Emperor, and to congratulate His Majesty Alexander II. on his accession to the throne.

These are simply acts of courtesy, customary between princes, but by no means proof of a modification of the policy of the court of Vienna. Its political programme is still the same which was fixed by its adhesion to the basis of peace, of the 8th of August, of the Western Powers, and by the conclusion of the treaty of alliance of the 2d of December. It is to defend the unchangeable interests of Austria and of Germany, the most sacred principles of European right and the balance of power in Europe, that Austria has buckled on her sword, and Austria armed already for some time, at great cost.

It would be superfluous to prove that it would be useless to think of the conclusion of peace before something or other has been decided in the Crimea. If the decision should be favorable to Russia, and that power should refuse to withdraw its previous concessions, or modify them in such guise as to render them illusory, the duty of Austria would be clearly to oppose energetically such hallucinations.

Slavery in Cuba.

At the session of the Cortes of the 8th of March, the following notice was made of the condition of affairs in Cuba. We translate from the *Independance Belge*.

Gen. Serrano—Gentlemen, a rumor is afloat that a conspiracy has been discovered in the Island of Cuba. [Sensation.] I demand of the Government to give us some information in relation to an event of such importance.

Senor Luzuriaga [Great attention.] The Government has received, indeed, dispatches announcing that a conspiracy had been discovered at Havana. Captain-General Concha took on the spot all measures necessary to maintain order and to quiet the peril immediately. I can, in this immediate Chamber the assurance that the possession of an Island so important is in no danger. The Government has decided to neglect nothing for the avoidance and suppression of every threatening eventuality. Troops will be sent, if necessary, to reinforce those who are already at the disposition of Lieutenant-General Concha. Numerous arrests have been made. In a few days we shall know what to believe concerning the character of this abortive movement. At present we cannot say whether the excitement came from the government or from a party which desires annexation; there is, however, the circumstance, that the conspirators stirred up ardent partizans of the maintenance of slavery. That is another reason why their conduct should be repudiated in Spain, where, without making any attack upon property, there is serious thought of putting an end, as soon as possible, to this scourge of humanity. [Long approbation—long agitation.]

Senor Olozaga—I have the honor to propose to the Assembly the following resolution:

"Congress, profoundly satisfied with the explanations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declares that it gives its entire adhesion to the measures taken by the Cabinet in relation to the Island of Cuba."

Deathmen—I believe that I should do injustice to the patriotism of the Cortes, were I to dwell upon the merits of this proposition. It is enough that it should be presented for it to be voted for instantaneously by all the Representatives of the country.

Many Members—Yes, yes.

The proposition of Senor Olozaga was voted unanimously.

Immense Inundation on the Rhine—Seventy Villages Submerged

Rotterdam, March 7.—Accounts from the provinces of Guelderland and North Brabant state that in consequence of the driving ice of rivers having fixed itself in various points into barricades, a vast quantity of territory is now entirely under water. As many as seventy villages are submerged; and when it is considered that the inhabitants of these villages are mostly of the poorest class some idea may be formed of the great distress that prevails, and will for a long time prevail, among them.

Since 1820 such inundations have not been known in Holland. At Arnheim, enormous dams have been constructed in all haste, to prevent the entire town being submerged. The Utrecht railway will, it is apprehended, become impassable. In the village of Veenendaal the water covers the tops of the houses, most of which will be left undermined and in ruins. In most places, however, the water has simply overflowed the dams, which heretofore resisted the pressure of the accumulated waters in those districts, should the damage continue to be limited, the consequences will be but temporary; but in some cases the dams are broken, and the water has burst into the adjoining lands with a fatally irresistible force. In these districts the consequences will be of a more serious character, as a vast quantity of land will be thrown out of cultivation for many months, and vast numbers of laboring men will be thrown out of employment. Many cattle have been drowned, but in consequence of the excellent precautions used in equalizing to the people the moment of positive danger, comparatively few of our fellow-creatures have lost their lives by these lamentable casualties. A telegraphic message has just arrived from Bois-le-Duc, to the effect that one of the dams in the neighborhood has given way, and that others are expected to give way, and that a great part of the city is already under water.

Rotterdam, March 10.—Accounts from the Lower and Upper Rhine, and from the province of North Brabant continue to be of the most distressing description. Dear Bois-le-Duc, undermined and beaten down by the inundating waters, while others more on a level with their violence stand with their roofs peering above the surrounding flood. In one instance, in a village near Bois-le-Duc, the inhabitants had not the time to effect their escape before the waters dashed in, sweeping all before them.

Many poor creatures were drowned, though not so many happily, as under the circumstances might have been expected. To those who escaped, the only place of refuge was in the higher stories of their dwellings; and in many instances occurred the pitiable spectacle of men, women and children on the roofs of their cottages, whither no assistance could be conveyed to them in consequence of the enormous masses of ice dashing about on the surface of the encroaching waters. The village of Veenendaal has suffered severely; the inhabitants have left—i. e. have been driven from—their homes *en masse*, and may be seen bringing with them their children, their furniture, and whatever they could save, seeking shelter in the neighboring villages.

The church, which is situated on a rising ground, is almost the only building uninjured by the flood, and is consequently filled with poor creatures shut out from every other shelter. I hear many of them are there unable to move through sickness. Even when the water may have returned to its channel—and at the time I write it has begun to fall—a fearful scene of devastation will await the return of the inhabitants. Of winter crops, there will be none—not a potato nor a beet remains; the villages, in a manner too terrible to describe, are ruined, and for a time before its inhabitants can occupy it again.

In North Brabrant the flood is not so general, but it has broken down the dykes, so that the damage cannot improve of a fearful character. Several bridges have been carried away, and the town of Bois-le-Duc is a dismal island amidst a waste of water and ice. The surrounding villages are deserted, but when the dykes are repaired the water will again, for the most part, be bebitable. In one village, however, twenty houses were almost carried away by the flood, and seven of their occupants were drowned. It is 144 years ago since Holland was before visited with a similar destructive flood.

The Expedition to Search for Dr. Kane.—The government is now engaged in fitting out an expedition to search for Dr. Kane, who is supposed to be imprisoned among the icebergs of the North Pole. For this purpose, the steam propeller "City of Boston," was purchased, and for some time past has been laying at the Navy Yard. The City of Boston was built at Medford, near Boston, and for some years past has been employed in a line of propellers between Boston and Philadelphia. This vessel was very strongly built, and is driven by two steam engines, possessing power enough to give her headway against the most rapid currents on the coast of Long Island. She is five hundred and fifty tons burthen, and her model is sharp, long and narrow. For the past few days or two weeks this vessel has been upon the dock at the Navy Yard, undergoing a survey by the naval officers, who were to decide upon her sea qualities, her strength and her other capacities for the expedition to the North Pole. This Board has just reported, adversely to the City of Boston; the objection to her being mainly upon the ground that she was too large and unwieldy. The vessel that is now fixed upon for the expedition is yet upon the stocks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This last vessel is very strongly built, is only two hundred and fifty tons burthen, about half the size of the City of Boston, and was originally designed for a government light ship. It is intended to provide her with screw and engines for propelling, and to give her a full press of canvas. The vessel will be provisioned by Mr. Grinnell, Esq., whose generosity, it will be remembered, fitted out the expedition under Dr. Kane, and will probably be ready to sail from here on her members early about the first of June next.

The command of this expedition is to be given to the gallant Lieut. Hartstene, who for some time past has been the commander of the mail steamer Illinois, running between New York and Aspinwall, on the Californian route. Lieutenant Hartstene was born in the State of South Carolina, and entered the United States Navy in 1828, having now given nearly thirty years of his life to the naval service.

A Sad Affair.—The Pittsburgh Union publishes the following:

A few days ago a gentleman named Jacob Byerly, in this county, about four miles from Freeport, started to sell, under the following circumstances: His son had for some time been talking of going west, and on the day mentioned, came to the conclusion to start. Mr. B. was very much opposed to the idea, and did all in his power to prevent his offspring from going. The old gentleman stood in the doorway of his residence when the son departed, and gazed after him until he had vanished from his sight, when recalling tears commenced coursing down his cheeks, and he seemed perfectly overpowered with emotion. Mrs. Byerly, who was standing beside her husband, told him that there was no use in mourning as it could not be helped, and that he had better come into the house and part

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from March 30 to April 12, inclusive.

A.
W Addison $2 00

B.
S Brooks 2 00
M A Bethany 2 00
S Brewster 2 50
Barrett 2 00
Bullmer 2 00
Boatwright 2 00
Baldwin 2 00

C.
M Crockett 5 00
H B Carrington 2 00
Cooper 2 00
Carlisle 2 00
H Carter 2 00
Champion 5 00
S Connerly 5 00

D.
H Damaron 2 50
Dalton 2 00
L A Duffield 2 50

E.
Ellis 7 50
Herbert 2 00
Ellis 5 50

F.
Fisher 8 00
H Foster 2 00

G.
Gregory 3 00
W W Goodyear 3 50
Grilling 5 00
Gilmore 3 00

H.
Hannis 3 00
Haley 2 00
Hudson 2 00
Holmes 2 00
Hetherwick 2 00

J.
W B Johnson 9 00
J R John 2 00
Mrs P Jefferson 2 00
J R Jefferson 2 50

K.
W L Knox 3 50

L.
J Lusk 6 00
Mrs A M Low 2 00

M.
L Moore 4 00
A McHeyde 0 00
S Morris 2 00
Mrs S McCarroll 3 50
J M Matchison 2 00
H H Montgomery 5 00

N.
W B Neal 10 00

P.
J A Pugh 2 00
W T Powell 2 00

R.
J W Rush 2 00
L W Redford 2 00
Mrs F R Ramsey 2 00

S.
W M Shockley 2 00
L J Schuler 4 00
A M Samford 5 00
Mrs E Streck 2 00

T.
A J Tully 2 00
Mrs S S Tully 1 50

W.
W K Wilson 2 00
W W Worthington 2 00
H J Woodward 4 00
J R West 10 00

Marriages.

On the 5th April, in Madison county, Miss., by Rev. H. Montgomery, Rev. F. A. Alford, of the Mississippi Annual Conference, to Miss Amarantha, daughter of Ernsmus and Lilly Williams, formerly of Louisiana.

Deaths.

Died—Mrs. Maria L. Shackelford, consort of Mr. John Shackelford, of Macon county, Ala., was born August the 2d, 1819, in Jones county, Ga., removed to Montgomery county, Ala., in 1823; united in marriage to Mr. Shackelford, Jan., 1842; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1840, at a camp meeting in Augusta county, Ala., and died of disease of the heart Feb. 23d, 1855, about two hours after the attack. The even tenor of her life, joined with fixed religious principles well qualified her for all the relations of life; the summons was sudden, and awfully solemn, but she met it with fortitude, composure and resignation to the divine will; in her life was evinced the truth of the sentiment, "Christian is the highest style of man." Warmly attached to the church of her choice, she was always ready to do good, and to communicate to the wants of the sufferer; as a neighbor, she was kind and respected; as a child, dutiful; as a wife, she consulted the happiness of her husband. She has left husband, an aged mother and sister, with others, to mourn her loss. May they all meet her in the better land.

William B. Neal.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

Mrs. Mary R. S. Jones, the daughter of Sidney and S. L. Waugh, was born near Fredricksburg, Va., and died of consumption on the 24th March, 1855, at the residence of her husband in Montgomery county, Ala., in the 32d year of her age.

In 1835 her parents removed from Virginia to Alabama, and settled in Autauga county, where she was married to Dr. Kennon Jones. She was taught to pray in childhood and in early life. Without making a profession of religion, she became a member of the M. E. Church. In 1853, under the ministry of Rev. S. Hurt, she experienced the converting grace of God in a very powerful manner, and from that time until the day of her death, as a faithful, devoted, consistent Christian. The last year of her life was one of intense suffering, yet she never murmured, but was always cheerful and happy, saying the grace of God was sufficient for her. I have never seen any one more patient in affliction, or more perfectly resigned to the will of the Lord.

When she felt that her last hour was at hand, she requested her husband and children to kneel by the bedside, and exhorted them always to pray and not to faint; besought her husband to be more spiritual; told her children to serve the Lord and meet her in heaven, and told them when temptations befell them, to remember the words of their dying mother. Soon after she died as none but a Christian can die, with no tormenting fear or gloomy anticipation, but full of faith, and joy, and peace. John W. Rush.

Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 27th March, Miss Julia E. Frizell. She was born in Lafourche parish, November 27th, 1831, the eldest child of James and Mary E Billin. Her unconsciousness, and simplicity, with a devotional spirit, were among her prominent characteristics, having always from childhood a reverence, and fond regard for the society of the religious.

Shortly after her marriage she gave the influence of her character to the cause of religion, by connecting herself with a branch of the visible church of Christ, and continuing an active and acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and those who had the privilege of belonging to her class in the Sunday School will long remember the example and the wholesome instructions of their teacher.

The death of sister Frizzell was a happy one, and displayed in a eminent degree the nature, and power not of philosophy, but of Christianity. With her evidence not clear, for while she lingered upon the shores of time and clung to earth—not satisfied—"wanted the anointing,"—1 John, ii. 27. She was rewarded of the promises—the love of God—she "believed on the son of God, and had the witness in herself"—1 John, v. 10; "her joy was full"—St. John, xvi., 24. She found consolation in Christ, and great peace of mind.

Agreeably to her ardent request, on Sabbath the Lord's supper was administered to her by her pastor, and the solemnity of the occasion will not soon be forgotten by those who had the privilege of being present. It was a refreshing time.

Sister F. was constantly engaged in meditation, prayer, and retained her consciousness unto the last. She was anxious to join the loved ones that had gone before. She enquired of her auntif she thought we would recognize our departed friends in Heaven—she was answered in the affirmative. On the morning of the day she died, in an ecstacy of joy she remarked to her husband, "O, I see cousin Hellen (meaning sister Cross, who died about a year ago,) and I see so many bright angels." And again reviving from a sinking spell, she remarked to her aunt and those around her bedside, "Am I here? O, I thought I was gone—I saw Heaven—I am so happy."

Taking leave of her weeping husband and friends, and babe, she exhorted them to meet her in Heaven, expressing her entire readiness and willingness to depart and be with Christ. She requested her mother and friends to sing—

"Bright angels are from glory come,
They're round my bed, they're in my room,
They wait to waft my spirit home,
All is well: all is well."

L. A. Reed.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate will please copy.

Isaac Worthington breathed his last on Wednesday, March 28th, at his residence in Washington county, Mississippi, aged nearly 63. He was a native of Muhlenburg county, Ky., and moved to the State almost 30 years ago, being one of the earliest settlers in the "Swamp." He was the son of religious parents—Methodists—but did not himself join the Church until 30 years of age; a circumstance in his history which he lamented to the writer of this a week before his demise. For years after he had migrated to this State, there was but little preaching; but so soon as an opportunity offered, he again formally attached himself to the Church, and from that time to the hour of his death continued a steady, consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been, indeed, the chief stay of the Church in this county, and she can ill spare so liberal and useful a member. He filled from time to time offices of honor and trust, having been Judge in two different courts—that of Police, at the period of his decease.

On his death-bed he gave his children a solemn charge to devote themselves to their God and Saviour; extending this also to his brothers, for whose spiritual and eternal welfare he showed the deepest interest, urging two of them, still unconnected with the "Sacramental Host of God's elect," to attach themselves to the Church and live for God and Heaven. Respecting himself, he affirmed he had no anxiety. "God," he declared, "had for Christ's sake pardoned all his sins, and he was going to Heaven." Repeatedly during his sickness he expressed his entire resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father. He has left a consort, also a member of the same Church, and eight children—several quite young—to fill their brief period of probation on earth and secure a meetness for the blessed society of just men made perfect, in the kingdom of their Heavenly Father.

W. McCallen.

Washington, Miss., March 31, 1855.

Died—In Bossier parish La., March 10, 1855, of Typhoid Pneumonia, Cornelia Salome, only daughter of Johnson and Catherine Slippy. Little Cornelia was born in Pickens county, Ala., on the 12th November, 1844. She was one of those sweet-spirited, kind-hearted and obedient little girls that one had only to know in order to love. She had been under pious instruction from her cradle to the time of her death. We have no hesitancy in saying that her spirit is now among the angelic hosts on high. The day before her death she said to her father, "I see the good Man!" and added, "Don't you love him, Pa?" Being answered affirmatively, she replied, "So do I." On the next day, the God she loved took her from the afflictions and sorrows of this lower world, to enjoy himself forever in Heaven. May he sanctify this dispensation of his providence to the final salvation of the bereaved parents and brethere of this good little girl—Amen!

James. L. Wright.

Model Subscriber.

THINGS ON THE BOEUFF.

A brother, writing from Holmesville, La., amongst other things, says these. The writer pays for his paper long in advance. We are glad to find a man, and hear from him, too, who is *exactly* suited. How tastee differ! Not very long ago, somebody complained of the oloes small type. Here is one who would not have it otherwise for the world. Another four bite would not move him; a few paltry cents is nothing in his estimate of a good paper:

"I get your paper regularly, and in good time. I am so well pleased with it, that if you should ever take it into your head to raise even another "four bits" on it, you need not four driving me off your list. My head is quite frosty, but I like small type, because it makes room for more matter, and I don't think we can have too much of such as I find in the Advocate.

We are in one of the richest and healthiest parts of this State, and yet we have scarcely the necessaries of life, because we are shut out from your city by low water. Our stream (Buyou Bœuff) is generally navigable by Christmas, or sooner. But we have not been able to get off a hogshead of sugar or bale of cotton this season, and there is, I think, between Washington and Cheneyville, at least one million dollars worth of these articles on this Bayou. There is not more than half corn enough to last until the present crop may be used. We had a fine prospect for a crop of corn up to the 22d March, when it was all killed by the frost, and every one had to plant again."

The Spider's Love of Her Progeny.—All her hubs, one by one, may be torn from her body without forcing her to abandon her hold of the cocoon in which she has wrapped her eggs; and if, without mangling the mother, it be skillfully removed from her, and suddenly thrown out of sight, she instantly loses all her activity, seems paralyzed, rolls herself into tremulous limbs as if mortally wounded. If the bag be returned, her ferocity and strength are restored the moment she has perception of its presence, and she rushes to her treasure to defend it to the last. [Professor Hentz.

The Opelousas Railroad.

The Thibodaux Minerva, of the 7th inst., in referring to the earnings of this road for the month of March, which are considered in the highest degree satisfactory, adds the following welcome and excellent remarks:

The work on the road, at this time, is progressing very rapidly—there being over six hundred laborers employed on the sections between the west bank of the Lafourche and Tigerville. The best of feeling and harmony seems generally to prevail on all sides and from every quarter. The management is represented to be the best and most satisfactory—all owing to the business capacities of the President and new Board of Directors, who seem to have at heart the interest of the company, and neglect nothing that has a tendency to increase the interest and augment the zeal of those whose good the road, when completed, is destined to effect.

We are glad to hear that so many laborers are employed, and that the work is progressing so rapidly and satisfactorily in all respects. Only twenty-five or thirty miles have to be completed to open up the entire business of several wealthy and populous parishes; to bring a vast amount of valuable produce to this market, that now seeks other markets through other outlets; to enable the mails, passengers, parcels, goods, merchandise, etc., to reach the various Texas ports in a much shorter time than it now takes; all of which will so increase the revenues, enhance the value of the stock, and add to the credit of the Company, as to make it self-sustaining and lucrative, and enable the Directory to push forward the great enterprise with celerity and certainty. As soon as this road reaches Berwick's Bay, its future success may be set down as certain beyond all peradventure, for it must then enjoy a passenger and transportation traffic, the profits of which, alone, will enable the Directory to build twenty or thirty miles of road per annum. Let such a coalition of things as this be brought about, and the managers of the road will find no difficulty in reaching the ears and pockets of capitalists, should they deem the negotiation of a loan necessary or advisable. Hence we regard the early construction of the road to the point named as of momentous importance. In one sense, it will be almost equivalent to reaching the Texas line; for the half-way house will have been arrived at and passed—the worst, most expensive and difficult portion of the journey overcome. And, as soon as we penetrate the fertile regions of Texas, we will secure a mighty trade, which will continue to increase for many years, until it forms one of the principal pillars of our commercial greatness and strength. The day is not far distant when the trade of the country west of the Mississippi will be of as much value to this city as the trade of the country east of the Mississippi, leaving out, of course, those regions which are especial y made by nature tributary to this mart. Therefore, let the glorious prize be secured in time. We have much to contend against, much to overcome, much to subdue. Nothing can save us but the railroade.

Anecdotes of Catlin.

We have seen a most interesting letter, says the London Morning Advertiser, from a young man who has recently settled in Brazil, in which he speaks of a *rencontre* with Catlin, the celebrated ethnographer and traveler. He met him in Georgetown, Demerara, and was immediately recognized, although it was ten years since they had seen each other in the Egyptian Hall. "You won't know me," he said to Catlin, "it is ten years since you saw me." Catlin, in answer, pronounced his name in an instant. They proceeded together 1500 miles, "by land and by water, through forests and swamps and prairies," following the course of the Amazon, and we select the following incidents on the journey. The first, relating to Colt's pistols, contains a hint to some *Old Chiefs* in England. We must explain that Catlin had received the name of "Governor" from his youthful associate:

HOW THE OLD CHIEF WAS ASTONISHED BY A COLT.

The Governor had one of Colt's pistols in his belt, and one of his revolving rifles always in the hand, and I had the old Major with whose power you are somewhat acquainted. I had let out the idea that the Governor's gun could shoot all day without reloading, which made an illustration necessary. They were all anxious to see it "set in motion," and I placed the door of our tent, which was part of a cowskin stretched on hoop, at the distance of sixty or seventy yards, with a bull's eye in the centre. The whole village had assembled, and the Governor took his position, and went off—one! two! three! four! five! six! I then stepped up to him and told him that was enough, I presumed; and while the old Chief was assuring him that they were all convinced, and it was a pity to waste any more ammunition, the Governor was slipping the empty cylinder off, and another one on with six charges more, without their observing what he was doing. He offered to proceed; but all were satisfied that his gun would shoot all day without stopping, and this report traveled ahead of us to all the tribes we afterward visited in that region.

The next is a tiger story:

KEEP COOL, AND DON'T SPILL THE GRAVY.

One day when he had landed so, and most of our party were lying asleep on the boat, which was drawn under the shade of some large trees, the Governor and I had collected wood and made a large fire on the bank, two or three rods from the bont, over which we were roasting a fat pig which I had shot from the boat during the morning. I was squatted down on one side the fire, holding a short-handled frying-pan in which we had made some very rich gravy, which the Governor, who was squatted down opposite to me, was hulling over the pig, with an Indian wooden spoon. All of a sudden, I observed his eye fixed upon something over my shoulder, when he said to me in a very low tone: "Now, I want you to keep perfectly cool, and don't spill your gravy; there is a splendid tiger behind you!" I held fast to the frying-pan, and turning my head gradually around, I had a full view of the fellow, within eight paces of me, lying flat on his side, and with his paws lifting up and playing with the legs of one of our Spaniards, who had laid himself down upon his belly, and was fast asleep.

Our rifles were left in the boat! The Governor drew himself gradually down the bank, on his hands and feet, ordering me not to move; I was in hopes he would have taken his old Minie, but he preferred his own weapon, and getting it to bear upon the beast, he was obliged to wait some minutes for it to raise its head, so as not to endanger the poor Spaniard; at the crack of the rifle the animal gave a piercing screech, and leaped about 15 feet straight into the air, and fell quite dead. The Spaniard leaped nearly as far in a different direction; and at the same instant, from behind a little bunch of bushes on the opposite side, and not half the distance from our fire, and right behind the Governor's back, where he had been sitting, sprang the mate, which darted into the thicket and disappeared. We skinned this beautiful animal, which was shot exactly between the eyes, and after all hands had withdrawn to the boat, waited several hours in hopes that the other would show itself again, but we waited in vain, and lost our game.

Hopes the President will not Behead on Bamboo Him.—Extract from a letter of an officer on board the United States ship Vincennes, of the North Pacific expedition:

"The American clipper ship 'What Cheer,' Captain Baker, from Hong-Kong, bound to California with China emigrants, put into Loo-Choo in October last, in want of provisions and water. The Governor reported to our commanding officer that Captain Baker had been furnished with these articles to the amount of $157 66; that Captain B. paid $75 of this account, and thus sailed, leaving the balance of $82 66 unpaid. The amount due was paid by our commanding officer. This sum was trifling, but the Loo-Chooans are defenceless themselves, and with no consuls to take cognizance of the acts of foreign vessels, they are liable to gross outrages. The Loo-Choo Governor, in reporting this act of Captain Baker, did so with an amiable reluctance, and strenuously hoped that his Excellency, the President of the United States, would not cause the dishonest captain to be beheaded, nor even bambooed."

American Humor.

Coleridge, with admirable acuteness, has said that "there is such a thing as sciuntific wit." Therefore pure wit sometimes gives an intellectual pressure without making us laugh. The wit that makes us laugh most freely, is that which instantly accepts another man's premises, and draws a conclusion from them in its own favor. A country gentleman was once showing his improvements to the Prince de Ligne, and among other things pointed out to him a muddy spot which he called his lake.

"It is rather shallow, is it not?" said the Prince.

"I assure you, Prince, a man drowned himself in it."

"Ah, he must have been a flatterer, then," answered De Ligne.

Of the same kind is the story told of one of our old Massachusetts clergymen, Dr Morse. At an association dinner a debate arose as to the benefit of whipping in bringing up children. The Doctor took the affirmative, and his chief opponent was a young minister, whose reputation for veracity was not very high. He affirmed that parents often did harm to their children by unjust punishment from not knowing the facts of the case.

"Why," said he, "the only time my father ever whipped me was for telling the truth."

"Well," retorted the Doctor, "it cured you of it, did'nt it?" In wit of this sort there is always a latent syllogism.

Then, there is the wit which detects an unintentional bit of satire in a word of double meaning; as, where Sir Henry Wotton takes advantage of the phrase commonly used in his day to imply merely residence, and finds an undermeaning in it, saying: "that ambassadors were persons sent to lie abroad for the service of their Prince."

On the other hand, I think unconsciousness and want of intention, or at least the pretence of it, is more or less essential to the ludicrous. For this reason what may be called the wit of events is always ludicrous. Nothing can be more so, for example, than the Pope's sending a Cardinal's hat to John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, which arrived in England after Henry the Eighth had taken off that prelate's head. So, when Dr. Johnson said very gravely, one day, that he had often thought that if he had a barren he would dress all the ladies in white linen, the unintentional congruity of the speech with the character of the great moralist threw Boswell into an ecstacy of laughter. Like this is the ludicrousness of Pope Paul III., writing to the Council of Trent "that they should begin with original sin, observing a due respect unto the Emperor."

Captain Basil Hall, when he traveled in this country, found the Yankees a people entirely destitute of wit and humor. Perhaps our gravity, which we ought to have put him on the right scent, deceived him. I do not know a more perfect example of wit than something which, as I have heard, was said to the captain himself. Stopping at a village inn, there came up a thunder storm, and Captain Hall, surprised that a new country should have reached such a perfection in those meteorologic manufactures, said to a bystander, "Why, you have very heavy thunder here." "Well, yes," replied the man, "we *du*, considering the number of inhabitants."

Here is another story which a stage-driver told me once: A wag on the outside of the coach, called to a man by the roadside, who was fencing some very poor land—"I say, mister, what are you fencing that pasture for? It would take forty acres on't to starve a middle-sized cow." "Jesso; and I'm a feucin' of it to keep our kettle cool."

Now in the 'forty acre' part of this story, we have an instance of what is called American exaggeration, and which I take to be the symptom of most promise in Yankee fun. For it marks that desire for intensity of expression which is one phase of imagination. Indeed, many of these sayings are purely imaginative—as where a man said of a painter he knew, that "he painted a shingle so exactly like marble, that when it fell into the river it sunk." A man told me once, that the people of a certain country town were so universally dishonest, "that they had to take in their stone at night." In some of these stories, imagination appears yet more strongly and in that contradictory union with the understanding which lies at the root of the highest humor. For example, a coachman driving up some mountains in Vermont, was asked if they were as steep on the other side also? "Steep! chain-lightnin' couldn't go down 'em without the breechin' on!" I believe that there is more latent humor among the American people than in any other, and that it will one day develope itself and find expression through art. [J. R. Lowell's Lecture on Hudibras.

Anti-Scratching Machine.—The Yankee who invented the "Patent Hen Persuader" has found his match in another who has brought out an invention called the "Patent Never-Failing Garden Preserver, or Hen Walker." It consists of a small instrument, something like a spur, only considerably longer, which is attached to the hind part of the hen's leg, pointing at an angle of forty-five degrees toward the ground. When the hen, with this instrument on her legs, enters the garden in the spring after seeds, and puts her foot forward to scratch, the "walker" catches in the ground and forces her forward; and thus she is walked, in her efforts to scratch, entirely out of the garden. The Oswego Palladium says an agency has been opened in Oswego for the sale of these machines. It must be "hard scratching" about Oswego, even for hens without fetters.

Local Items.

Charity Hospital.—Report for the week ending Saturday evening:

Admitted	176	Died	25
Discharged	151	Remaining	516

Capt. Soria—Military honors were paid to the memory of their late Captain, by the Washington Artillery, on Saturday. Minute guns boomed solemnly on Lafayette square throughout the day, and added a funeral tinge to the gayety and joyousness inspired by the beautiful weather and the brilliantly thronged streets.

Railroad Slips.—One of the Lafayette horse cars was twice jerked from the track near Tivoli Circle on Sunday, by the horses, who were unusually restive. The excursion train on the Jackson road also ran off the track while returning to the city on Sunday evening. Nobody was hurt that we could hear of.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday afternoon, at about two o'clock, a man in seeming health was seen to walk across Lafayette Square, set himself on one of the sun benches, and fall over. Those who saw him fall—on going to him, found he was dead. The Coroner was called, and a verdict of apoplexy rendered. Nothing could be ascertained as to who the man was. He was dressed like a working man in cheap well-worn clothes; about five feet eight or nine inches high; apparently thirty-five years of age, black hair and whiskers, and partly bald; nationality unknown. The body lies in the corner room of the old Municipal Hall, and it not claimed to-day will be buried by the corporation.

Another Fatal Target-Shot.—On Sunday afternoon a man named James W. Angle, while fishing in the Fourth District, at the intersection of Second street and the Protection levee, was accidentally shot by one of a party who were firing at a target near him. He was carried home and died yesterday morning. Coroner Foshee went up and held an inquest last evening, and returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol ball entering in the right side, penetrating the liver and stomach, said wound being accidentally inflicted by some person or persons unknown, while shooting at a target, at the time and place above mentioned. Angle was a native of Ohio, thirty six years of age. This accident was a singular coincidence; for on the previous Sunday, at nearly the same hour, the boy Hartmann was shot in the same way, while occupied in the same pastime, in the Third District.

The River.—The old Father of Waters is at last cutting his spring swell, and the forests of ships and steamers at the levee begin to look down upon the city. The current is very muddy and angry, and boats upon its bosom say quantity of drift, from which the waterwagoners are reaping a rich harvest. We observe that the water has got up to the sluices, and that the gutters of some of the streets are receiving a wholesome drenching without the aid of the Water Company.

Mortuary.—The total interments of the city for the week ending Sunday morning were 114—four of the persons deceased was a creole lady aged one hundred years. Another of the deceased was six years of age, and two others 75.

Another Murder, Probably.—Mr. McGoff, who resides at No. 24 Englehen street, in the Third District, went up the Opelousas Railroad on a hunting excursion on Tuesday last, and evening he was brought down in the cars, dangerously wounded with a load of shot in his abdomen and groin—conscious, but suffering great pain. He was found lying by the railroad about three miles from Mr Bonny's plantation, and twenty-three miles from Algiers. He says that he was shot in the thighs, some distance from the road, by a man named Fulmer, or Folmore, with whom he worked on the road some time ago, and that he was shot purposely; but for what cause he did not state. He was brought over home from the depot by a gentleman with his buggy, last evening, and is believed to be in a very dangerous condition. Word was sent to the Sheriff of St Charles parish to look out for Folmore.

General Intelligence.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Mexico, Captain Forbes, arrived from Vera Cruz at an early hour Wednesday morning bringing dates from that city to the 8th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 4th. The papers are entirely destitute of news.

Captain Forbes reports that the American bark Flash Wilson master from New York, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., and the American bark Susan Hawes master, sailed for New York on the 8th inst., with a cargo of mahogany and hides.

The *Eagle* Comercio states that the military and civil functionaries at Vera Cruz had conducted in celebrating Holy Week, and the processions and ceremonies had been unusually brilliant.

Santa Anna had returned from his southern trip, and a report was current that he was about to start for Michoacan. His lady, on the anniversary of her birth, received at the palace the congratulations of the diplomatic corps. A paper at the capital having stated that she wore upon that occasion the ribbon of Maria Louisa, the *Diario* official corrects the statement and furnishes the important information that the Senora Presidenta has not yet received the insignia of that distinguished order.

The official paper at Potosi states that Alvarez had suffered a total defeat at Los Cajones in a battle with the government troops, losing all his artillery, fourteen pieces, and barely escaping with his life. No further particulars are given, and it only such battle took place the character of the defeat of Alvarez suffered was probably similar to many others the Mexican papers have announced.

Bands of robbers still continue to commit the most shocking excesses in many parts of the country, plundering, murdering, and carrying away women and girls.

Appointments of the Governor.—The following appointments have been made by Hon Hebert, in accordance with the requisitions of the Quarantine Law at the last session of the Legislature:

Resident Physician—H. D. Baldwin, M. D.

Members of the Board of Health on the part of the State—Zenon Trudeau, N. B. Benedict, M. D., J. H. Wilkinson, Jr., M. D.; Wendy Burke; James Graham; Theo. Thayer.

These gentlemen are charged, in connection with others, with important trusts. The public, not only of New Orleans and Louisiana, but of the valley of the Mississippi, expect much perhaps too much, from them. We hope they will discharge their duties faithfully, ably and vigorously. There is no use in having quarantine laws unless those laws are rigidly enforced. We congratulate the community upon the appointments that have been made.

Public School Examination.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Mr. A Bourges Superintendent of the Public Schools in the Third District to attend their annual examination and exhibition which takes place in accordance with the following schedule. The examination hours are from 9 A M to 3 P. M., and the exhibition takes place on Tuesday, the 24th, at the U. S Hotel.

Monday, April 9th, 7th Ward Boys' School, corner Good-children and Elysian Fields streets.

Tuesday, April 10th, 7th Ward Girls' School, corner Frenchmen and Morales streets.

Wednesday, April 11th, 7th Ward Boys' and Girls' School, Bretonne Market, corner Burgundy and Bayou road.

Thursday, April 12th, Lake School, Milneburg.

Friday, April 13th, 8th Ward Boys' School.

Monday, April 16th, 4th Ward Girls' School, Marigny, street, between Breutmen and Craps

Tuesday, April 17th, Washington Boys' School, corner Louisa and Moreau.

Wednesday, April 18th, Washington Girls' School, corner Piety and Moreau streets

Thursday, April 19th, Hancock School, near the Barracks.

Friday, April 20th, Boys' High School, Frenchmen street, between Breutmen and Cassadiy streets.

Monday, April 23d, Girls' High School, No 45 Mandeville street.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that the fire companies of that city, which rejected the new fire ordinance, have since conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner. The Independence Hose Company paraded through the streets with its apparatus, and a large lamp fastened to the carriage, upon which was the following inscriptions: "Independent now—Independent forever;" "Pay one, pay all;" "Follies of the Select and Common Councils;" "Downfall of the Fire Department;" "Farewell run." The novel parade attracted much attention. Several other companies made a similar parade at midnight they tolled their bells and placed their flags at half-mast. There were numerous alarms of fires, but the police were in sufficient force to put down all roadyism, so that nothing serious occurred.

Much excitement exists in Baltimore in regard to the ship James Chester, which vessel was picked up at sea, after having been abandoned by her crew, by the British ship Marathon, and carried safely into Liverpool. It is thought and believed here that the crew of the J. C. murdered the captain. A letter has been received by her owners saying that she was in good condition, and had been scuttled at the water line. Two of her boats were found to be gone and one remained on board. The cargo of the J. C. is estimated to be worth about $150,000.

A man named Chambers and another named Lettleier, of Barbour county, Ala., recently had some difficulty, and finally exchanged several shots at each other the one with a rifle and the other with a double-barreled shot gun, ending in Chambers' getting shot through the head and killed.

An intelligent officer of the army writes from Fort Laramie, under date of Jan 24th, to a friend in Buffalo, that since the massacre at the thirty persons by the Sioux, trade with that nation has been prohibited and the traffic of powder and lead has been stopped in his section of the country. All the Indians on the Missouri, north and east of us, will not sell their furs for any thing but Ammunition, arrow heads, etc., preparatory to opening hostilities, which they declare they will commence in the spring, and drive all the soldiers out of the country.

North River Giving Out.—The Albany Argus says: "The experience of the last few days has developed an alarming state of facts, that the Hudson river is hardly navigable for the larger classes of vessels, and even vessels of ordinary draught ground on the bars below Albany. The evil has been increasing for years, and has this year arrived at a state which promises the most disastrous consequences in an interruption of travel, involving severe pecuniary loss."

In Sullivan county, Ohio, one of the candidates for county clerk was pledged to give one-half of the proceeds of the office to the widow of the late clerk, and the other promised, in the event of his election, to marry the widow.

Mysterious.—*A Probable Murder.*—Coroner Underwood yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a female, in a horribly decomposed state, at the foot of Paddy's Hen and Chickens. The woman's hands were crossed and tied before her. Every appearance of the body when found fully confirms the belief that this unfortunate creature has been most foully murdered and cast into the river to obliterate all traces of detection. [Memphis American.

Suit for Damages.—Hobson & Son, of Richmond, Va., have brought a suit against the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company to recover damages in the sum of $17,000, sustained by them in consequence of an error made in a dispatch sent by them to their Southern correspondent. They ordered five hundred bales of cotton, and the operator at Montgomery made it twenty-five hundred.

A young man named Richard J. Choate, son of Thomas W. Choate, of Jones county, Georgia, was shot and killed by a peddler, named Morris, on Wednesday the 27th ult. Nothing is known of the cause of the shooting. The peddler had called for the sale of his wares, and with the young man was walking on the piazza when the report of the pistol was heard. Morris attempted to escape, but was arrested, and after examination, committed for trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Commodore Perry, in a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Co., of Boston, in regard to the trade between this country and Japan, says:

"It strikes me that woolen cloths of assorted qualities would be more acceptable to the Japanese than the cottons and these should be chiefly of the darker colors. But with regard to the colors, selections may be made by reference to the drawings of costumes which are to appear in the report of the Japan expedition to be published during the present year."

River Intelligence.—The St. Louis Republican of the 31 says:

The Mississippi at this point was on a stand yesterday. The Upper Mississippi is reported in the same condition, with a good stage to Keokuk. Thirty inches on the lower rapids, and heavy floating ice between Rock Island and Burlington. We had no report from the Missouri yesterday. Several boats are due from that river. The Illinois river is on a stand, bank high, and in many places overflowed.

Interesting from Spain.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Spanish Cortes, on the 5th ult., that the Government entertained a serious thought of putting an end, as soon as possible, to slavery in Cuba as all the conspirators lately arrested there were the ardent partisans of the maintenance of slavery. The announcement is represented to have been received with loud approbation.

The minister further stated that he entertained hopes that the differences between Spain and the United States would be satisfactorily arranged. M. Isaacs, in reply, said that what the country wanted was to see them honorably settled.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Mexico, Capt Lawless, arrived from Galveston at an early hour Tuesday morning, bringing dates to the 7th inst.

The gazette of the Brazos has the following paragraph:

His Royal Highness, the Duke Paul Wilhelm of Wurtemburg, has stirred at Galveston. The Duke has a high reputation in Europe as a traveler and man of science. He visited Texas more than twenty years ago, in the prosecution of his investigations and is now on a tour to the northern portion of the State, taking San Antonio and Austin in his route.

A letter in the San Antonio Texan, dated at Fredericksburg says:

On the night of the 6th we were again visited by a party of our Houston's harmless savages, who carried off ten horses belonging to Mr L. Waltman. Next day a party of citizens discovered the trail, running up towards Fort Terrett, and followed it two days, but their provisions giving out, they were compelled to relinquish the chase and return. Messrs F E. Dose & Thomas and C. A. Campbell have been compelled to leave their stock farms on the Fort Terrett road, and bring in what cattle they could hurriedly collect together to this place for protection, leaving still about two hundred head, which they suppose are strayed or driven off. Messrs. H. Brown and J. H. Green arrived here a few days back with their families and a large stock of cattle and hogs, from Red River, for the purpose of settling here, but when they found such insecurity of life and property on this frontier, as we at present have, they wisely returned from whence they came, to await a better country."

The Santa Fe mail had arrived at San Antonio with dates from Santa Fe to the 25th of February. The San Antonio ledger has the following:

Capt. Skillman arrived here on Tuesday morning, having in company with him Mr C. A Bland, of our city, and Mr. Henry, of Fort Fillmore.

These gentlemen left El Paso on the night of the 11th and stopped two days on the "Limpia," thus making the trip in about ten days, with a heavy load, which is very fast time.

They report no news of much importance. They saw no Indians on the road, and the country generally, below El Paso, is quiet and peaceable at present. Above that place, however, the Indians are represented as being more troublesome than ever, stealing cattle and horses without number. It would seem that the Indians about Santa Fe have dropped their quarrel with each other, and are turning a more systematic combination for harassing the white population.

The mules belonging to the Mexican Boundary Commission, under Senor Salazar, were all stolen by the Indians near El Paso.

Maj. Emory, with the United States Boundary Commission, was near Lake Guzman at last accounts.

The Ranging Companies of Messrs. Henry, Walker and Travis, were passed by Captain Skillman in round Fort Clark, and are now at the place to be mustered out.

A public meeting has been held at Santa Fe, at which resolutions were passed assuring Gov. Merriwether, and several speeches were made, very strongly condemning the official course. A subsequent meeting of his friends, however, seems to have been equally unanimous and enthusiastic in upholding the Governor, and vindicating his acts.

The Santa Fe Gazette gives accounts of depredations committed by the Indians—killing and stealing.

The Tragedy at Wytheville, Va.—We have the following particulars of the recent bloody tragedy at Wytheville, a notice of which we have already published:

William H. Graham, a citizen of Wythe county, was in the bar-room of Col Boyd's hotel about 9 o'clock at night with several other gentlemen, when Mr Spiller came in and took a seat. Graham at the same time left the room, went up to his own room, returned in a few minutes, and immediately commenced firing at Spiller. The first and second balls took effect in the arm and back of Mr. Wm. Terry, brother-in-law of the Telegraph, and the next struck Mr. C. F Trigg, candidate for Congress. Mr Oscar Cox was also wounded—the wounds of these gentlemen, however, are not serious. Mr Spiller made his escape from the room and had reached the street, where he was pursued and fired upon twice by Graham, one ball taking effect in the heart and the other in the head, from which he died immediately. As soon as the villain had accomplished his fiendish purpose he made his escape. The family of the deceased have offered $1000 for his apprehension.

The Chattanooga Advertisor of the 3d inst. says:

Some miserable scamps placed a quantity of stumps rails, etc., upon the railroad this side of Murfreesboro', for the reception of the passenger train due at Chattanooga. On came the train, running at a rapid rate on a straight piece of track, when it encountered the obstacles. The locomotive bounded partially over and landed on the track, strange to say, with slight damage to the fire pan. The trucks of the mail and baggage cars were turned off entirely, and more or less damage done to the other cars. The tossing was a tremendous shaking up of the passengers, the upsetting of the stove, fire, mails, and mail robbery, conductor, baggage men, etc., attended with no loss of life, but some hard knocks. Hanging is an easy punishment for such barbarism, and it would be a fine thing indeed, could detection once happen to test the extent of the law.

Sudden and Shocking Death.—The Lafayette (Ala.) Tribune, of the 6th, has the following paragraph:

A man named Domino, who had lately come to this place, met with his death very suddenly, last Monday morning, while engaged at work in a well. The bucket being drawn up over his head, in its ascent, by some means turned partly over and let fall a rock, which struck the unfortunate man on the head and killed him instantly—the rock staking through his skull, and leaving an aperture sufficiently large for the introduction of a man's hand.

There is a bill before the New York Legislature for the incorporation of the "Hellgate Navigation Company." The object of said company is to remove rocks obstructing the navigation of the East river at Hellgate, to the depth of twenty feet below water mark. After performing such work the Governor is to appoint an engineer to make an inspection, when every sailing vessel of over 60 tons, passing through Hellgate, shall pay for each and every passage the sum of two cents per ton. Every steam vessel from New York to any foreign port, or to any port south of Delaware Bay, on the coast of the United States, shall pay two cents per ton for each passage. All other steamboats of five hundred tons, half a cent per ton for each passage. All such charges shall be a lein upon vessels liable to pay, to be collected by the company in the same manner as dues for wharfage. The capital of this proposed company is put at $200,000, but may be increased to $500,000.

To Preserve Dead Game.—Take out the intestines and fill the inside with unground wheat, and place the fowl in a heap or cask of the same grain in such a manner as to insure its being completely covered. In this way fowls may be preserved perfectly sweet for months. The feathers should be removed.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Jewish Pilgrim in Palestine.

Are these the sacred holy hills
Where angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story tells
With glory hot yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
Of Greek and Latin seed,
But these don't promised Palestine
My dreams have been of these.

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been,
When Israel's home was there!
Though wide the sword and time have passed
And Cross and Crescent above,
And heavily the chain hath pressed
Yet still thou art our own.

Thine are the wandering race that go
Fleetest through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the Polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand;
And thine the brassless hearts that turn
From all Earth's shrines to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen—nations gone—
Before the march of Time,
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime—
Where Gentile plow-share marred the brow
Of Zion's holy hill—
Where are the Roman eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still!

And hath she wandered thus in vain,
A pilgrim of the past?
Nay! long delayed her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last;
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
And from some Prophet's urn;
It bids the nations build not there,
For Jacob shall return.

Oh! lost and loved Jerusalem!
Thy pilgrim may not stay
To see the final Earth's harvest-home
In thy consoling day;
But one, resigned in faith and trust,
Seek a nameless tomb
At least beneath thy hallowed dust
Oh! give the wanderer room!

THE KNIGHTS-ERRANT OF CHESS.

If we enter one of the many public places in London, where chess is played, be it humble coffee-shop or lordly divan, we may be almost sure to see, seated in the darkest corner of the room, either playing or studying a chess problem, a man attired in rather seedy habiliments, whose not very clean face is bearded like the pard, and surmounted by a high intellectual looking forehead. This person is one of the many modern heroes of the chess-board whom fate, fortune and foreign political strife, have thrown as exile on our hospitable shores. Like Count Robert, of Paris, at the Chapel of our Lady of the Broken Lances, he is ready and willing to wage battle with all comers; not, however, for honor alone, but for a stake which varies from sixpence to a crown, according to the style and standing of the establishment he frequents—a circumstance mainly depending on the state and condition of his garb. As Sterne, shut up an imaginary prisoner in a dungeon that he might be the better able to describe the horrors of captivity; so shall we place one of these modern chess champions in a coffee shop, in the debatable land between Bloomsbury and St. Giles, and there exhibit him to the uninitiated reader.

As we have said, he is gloomily poring over a combination of the pieces, and probably making hieraglyphical chess notes with the bare stump of a pencil on the back of a dirty hand-bill. An amateur enters; a nod and a smile of recognition pass between them; they seat themselves opposite to each other, and arrange the pieces for a game. Before the first move is made, the amateur somewhat ostentatiously takes a six-pence from his pocket, and puts it on the table; the champion, with an air of serious dignity, places another beside it. The game commences. We immediately observe that it is a very one-sided affair; the professional plays the strongest moves, but he also directs his antagonist how to meet them with the best counter-play. The opening being thus made, according to the strict rules of art, the hostile armies are deployed upon the chequered board without either having obtained any decided advantage.

The game proceeds, the champion still directing the play of the amateur; at one time advising him to castle, at another to defend his queen from the long range of a ruly bishop, or the treacherous flank movement of a marauding knight. When the game has lasted some half-hour or so, the champion proclaims that he will give mate in a certain number of moves, and shows his adversary how to protract a sure defeat until the last moment. The fatal checkmate is at length given, and the champion, lifting both eyebrows, with a polite smile, gives an order to the expectant waitress.

"Oh!" exclaims the reader, who has been mentally observing the game, "this is gambling. I thought chess was never played for a stake. How silly the amateur must be to play with one so immeasurably superior in skill and knowledge of the game, and for money, too."

You are mistaken, friend; that cup of coffee, that roll and Yarmouth bloater, which the amateur has just taken to the champion, proves the first food he has tasted since yesterday, was not won, but fairly earned. What have you witnessed was no gambling; nothing more, in fact, than a chess lesson; but, with that perverse pertinacity which prompts mankind to avoid calling things by their right names, neither of the players would acknowledge it to be so. The amateur who has acquired more knowledge of chess in the last half-hour than he would from an inferior player in a year, will boast to his friends, particularly to the unscientific, that he plays with Col. Cisherubusy; that he celebrated a player beats him, he allows, but he can strongly contest the game, without receiving the odds of a single pawn. On the other hand, the Magyar noble, in poverty and hopeless exile though he be, does not condescend to give lessons. Oh, no! he plays merely for amusement, and a trifling stake *pour intéresser la partie*.

Very different, indeed, are the fortunes of these modern champions to those of the chess paladins of old, whom monarchs welcomed to their Courts, and whose associates were princes and nobles. An amusing account of the adventures of two of these chess-errants is contained in the rare work of Salvio, a noted chess author, and learned Neapolitan doctor of law; and the still rarer work of his contemporary, Carrera; both written in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. If, in a literal translation, we could attain to anything like the quaint simplicity of Salvio, or the Defoe-like minuteness of Carrera, space would forbid us to attempt it. We can only, then, as a serious record of a state of society long past, call a few particulars from each, and thus rescue from almost utter oblivion the doughty deeds of the two most renowned knights-errant of the chess world.

During the pontificate of Gregory XIII., a contemporary of our Queen Elizabeth, there resided at Rome a young law-student named Leonardo Fonder of chess, however, than the profession his friends wished him to study, he applied himself so sedulously to the game, that he soon became one of the most renowned players in the Eternal City. The heroes of the chess circle, even down to the time of Philidor, who played with our fathers, and whose real name was Andre Danican, have always been known by fictitious appellations, either assumed by themselves or given to them by their admirers; and thus it was that Leonardo, on account of his youthful appearance and unpretending manners, was denominated *Il Puttino*—the Little Boy. At the period of which we write, the best chess-player in Europe was the Spaniard Ruy Lopez, then curate of Cafra, but subsequently promoted to the bishopric of Segovia. Lopez having occasion to visit Rome on ecclesiastical business, took an time in making on the famed Puttino. They played together, but the ingenuity of the youth was no match for the experience of the veteran; Leonardo was patiently defeated, but most insultingly taunted by his eternal conqueror. Mortified and disgraced, the fallen champion suddenly left Rome, and journeyed to Naples.

Bearing his standard in Naples, the Puttino remained there two years, playing against all comers, and constantly studying the game, until he felt himself able to contend successfully against the insulting Lopez. But another rival had first to be encountered—another champion must be introduced upon the scene.

The famous Paolo Boi, named from the place of his birth, *Il Syracusano*, the Syracusan, hearing of the prowess of Leonardo, came to Naples to contest his superiority. Without making himself known, Boi gained admission to the Neapolitan Chess Academy when the Puttino was playing with the Prince of Gesualdo. The game was won by the former, but might have been drawn by the Prince, if he had seen a certain occult move. Paul observed this, and mentioned it after the game was over. The Prince and bystanders immediately left the Syracusan, placing the position on the board, proved that he was right. Then, to the delight and amusement of the company, he announced his name and quality in the following words: "I should be unworthy of the name of *Il Syracusano* if I had not discovered this move. Be it with pleasure that I now inform Signor Leonardo, that I have come here from Sicily generously moved by his just fame, to measure myself against him; and I beseech him to grant my request, with the license of the Prince, that it may be proved which of us is the best master of this most honorable pastime."

The challenge so gracefully given, was as gallantly accepted. The lists were speedily formed in the great hall of the Prince's palace; the Princess and other noble ladies were accommodated with raised seats, while a crowd of noblemen and chess-players surrounded the antagonists. The Syracusan gained the first move, and boldly advanced his king's pawn two squares; the Puttino as gallantly replied by the same move. Then Paole offered the dangerous king's gambit; and Leonardo accepting it, prepared to defend the acquired pawn. Here was a war of heroes! How differently, in our degenerate days, was the last great chess-battle between England and France fought! After playing several games, night put an end to the contest; and both players having won an equal number of games, neither of them had any advantage over the other. The bystanders were enraptured with Leonardo's skill, while they were surprised by the rapidity and force of his antagonist. Arrangements were made to renew the contest on the next morning; but the Puttini failed to appear. He had decamped in the night, leaving, however, an apology, which stated that his abrupt departure was occasioned by his unconquerable desire to revenge himself on Ruy Lopez.

Leonardo, however, went first to Cutri, to visit his parents, previous to his final departure for Spain. On arriving at Cutri, he found the place in the greatest confusion. An Algerine corsair having landed the night before, and carried off a number of the principal inhabitants, among whom was the brother of Leonardo. The pirate, having announced his wish to hold the captives to ransom, Leonardo went off to the galley, and, while bargaining with the rais for a ransom of 200 ducats, his eye chanced to fall upon a chess-board. The rais, following his looks, asked Leonardo if he could play; the latter replied that he had some knowledge of the game. The Algerine then challenged him to play for fifty crowns; they sat down to the board, and in a short time Leonardo won his brother's ransom and 200 ducats. Both the money and the captive were honorably delivered, and Leonardo and his brother returned home in triumph. A few days after this adventure, Leonardo set out for Spain with a friend, who rejoiced in the classical name of Giullo Cesare.

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After reaping fresh laurels at Marseilles, he sailed in Barcelona, from whence he proceeded to Madrid, playing chess several places on the way, without disclosing, however, that he was the famed Puttino. On arriving at the capital, he rested for a few days and then made his appearance at the principal chess resort, where he found Ruy Lopez playing with a Spanish nobleman. The Spaniards received the stranger courteously, and on one of them asking him "if he would play at chess?" Leonardo replied that he had come to Madrid for that purpose, provided he could meet his equal. Such bold words, spoken in the head-quarters of European chess, were like the explosion of a bomb-shell. The nobleman gave up his game with Lopez, that the latter might at once chastise the bouncing braggart. Lopez, not recognizing his old antagonist, who had now assumed a more manly appearance, immediately challenged the stranger; and, to the surprise of the Spaniards, the first game was drawn; Leonardo judging that he was now superior to Lopez, but putting forth all his strength, but permitting the first day's play to be equal. On the next day they met and played, but Leonardo only winning by one game. For several days they played, but Leonardo was content with study ing his adversary's tactics, and reserved his all force to be exhibited on a more interesting occasion.

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After wandering for eighteen years as a knight-errant of chess—at one time a captive in Algiers, where he gained his ransom by the skill, at another visiting Hungary at the request of the Hungarians, who meditated a crusade against him; and I beseech him to grant my request, with the license of the Prince, that it may be proved which of us is the best master of this most honorable pastime."

The challenge so gracefully given, was as gallantly accepted. The lists were speedily formed in the great hall of the Prince's palace; the Princess and other noble ladies were accommodated with raised seats, while a crowd of noblemen and chess-players surrounded the antagonists. The Syracusan gained the first move, and boldly advanced his king's pawn two squares; the Puttino as gallantly replied by the same move. Then Paole offered the dangerous king's gambit; and Leonardo accepting it, prepared to defend the acquired pawn. Here was a war of heroes! How differently, in our degenerate days, was the last great chess-battle between England and France fought! After playing several games, night put an end to the contest; and both players having won an equal number of games, neither of them had any advantage over the other. The bystanders were enraptured with Leonardo's skill, while they were surprised by the rapidity and force of his antagonist. Arrangements were made to renew the contest on the next morning; but the Puttini failed to appear. He had decamped in the night, leaving, however, an apology, which stated that his abrupt departure was occasioned by his unconquerable desire to revenge himself on Ruy Lopez.

Leonardo, however, went first to Cutri, to visit his parents, previous to his final departure for Spain. On arriving at Cutri, he found the place in the greatest confusion. An Algerine corsair having landed the night before, and carried off a number of the principal inhabitants, among whom was the brother of Leonardo. The pirate, having announced his wish to hold the captives to ransom, Leonardo went off to the galley, and, while bargaining with the rais for a ransom of 200 ducats, his eye chanced to fall upon a chess-board. The rais, following his looks, asked Leonardo if he could play; the latter replied that he had some knowledge of the game. The Algerine then challenged him to play for fifty crowns; they sat down to the board, and in a short time Leonardo won his brother's ransom and 200 ducats. Both the money and the captive were honorably delivered, and Leonardo and his brother returned home in triumph. A few days after this adventure, Leonardo set out for Spain with a friend, who rejoiced in the classical name of Giullo Cesare.

Their first stay was at Genoa, where they were well received by one Signor Giorgio, a noted patron of chess. Here Leonardo fell in love with Giorgio's only daughter, but his poverty forbade him to declare his passion to her father. Still, as he expected to reap a golden harvest in Spain, and the feeling being reciprocal, the young people solemnly bethrothed themselves to each other. Leonardo then departed for Marseilles; his trusty friend Cesare remaining at Genoa, as a medium of correspondence between the lovers, the young lady being unskilled in the art of writing.

After reaping fresh laurels at Marseilles, he sailed in Barcelona, from whence he proceeded to Madrid, playing chess several places on the way, without disclosing, however, that he was the famed Puttino. On arriving at the capital, he rested for a few days and then made his appearance at the principal chess resort, where he found Ruy Lopez playing with a Spanish nobleman. The Spaniards received the stranger courteously, and on one of them asking him "if he would play at chess?" Leonardo replied that he had come to Madrid for that purpose, provided he could meet his equal. Such bold words, spoken in the head-quarters of European chess, were like the explosion of a bomb-shell. The nobleman gave up his game with Lopez, that the latter might at once chastise the bouncing braggart. Lopez, not recognizing his old antagonist, who had now assumed a more manly appearance, immediately challenged the stranger; and, to the surprise of the Spaniards, the first game was drawn; Leonardo judging that he was now superior to Lopez, but putting forth all his strength, but permitting the first day's play to be equal. On the next day they met and played, but Leonardo only winning by one game. For several days they played, but Leonardo was content with study ing his adversary's tactics, and reserved his all force to be exhibited on a more interesting occasion.

The new chess-player, who could contend on equal terms with the hitherto unrivaled Lopez, was the whole theme of conversation in Madrid. Philip II, then King of Spain, determined to see the two heroes play together, and promised the sum of 1000 crowns to the winner of the first three games. The match was played at the foot of the throne, in the royal palace, and the first two games were lost by Leonardo. Philip, seeing the Italian so easily beaten, considered the match virtually over, and rose to leave the apartment, when Leonardo, falling on the knees, addressed the King in these words: "I entreat your Majesty not to go; for I have purposely lost the first two games to display my superior skill. Your Majesty will see me win the three following games; for this is the Puttino, come to Madrid, having been moved thereto by the insulting taunts of Ruy Lopez when he conquered me at Rome."

The King, struck with surprise, consented to remain; and Leonardo made his boast good by winning the three games in succession. The King, delighted with the exhibition of such consummate skill, paid Leonardo the 1000 crowns, and presented him with a valuable jewel and a royal ermine cloak, as king of chess. Further, as desired the Puttino to ask for any other favor, and it would be granted. The latter, gratefully thanking his Majesty, requested that the native town of Cutri might, for a few years, be exempted from taxes, which the monarch accorded, fixing the period for twenty years.

Leonardo was now the acknowledged chess-king of Madrid, when a rival appeared to dispute his pretensions. This was no other than Paolo Boi, the Syracusan, who had followed him from Naples. No time was lost in arranging a match between these two great champions, and the next day was appointed for its commencement; but that very evening Giulio Cesare arrived in Madrid with the sad tidings of the death of Leonardo's mistress, the daughter of Don Giorgio, at Genoa. Overwhelmed with grief, Leonardo declined playing, and departed that night for Portugal, to seek consolation for his woe.

He was not long in finding it in a Portuguese gentleman, whom he accidentally met, consoling him with poetry, and introducing him to the chess-players of Lisbon. Don Sebastian, then King of Portugal, was as liberal a patron of chess at his brother monarch of Spain. The most renowned player at the Court of Lisbon was *Il Moro*, the Moor; so named from his dark complexion and East ern descent. Both from his infidel extraction, and his proud and insolent bearing, he was detested by the Portuguese, though they could not but admire his great skill at chess. Leonardo immediately challenged the Moor, and Don Sebastian decided that the match should be played in his presence. In a few days contest the Puttino utterly vanquished the proud Moor, to the great delight of the Portuguese, as well as of the King, who heaped favors on the conqueror giving him the appellation of *Il Cavaliere di Scacchi*—the Knight-errant; because, like the knights of old, he went about the world to do battle with the proud, and humble their pretensions.

In the meantime, the Syracusan remained at Madrid, successfully contending with all who dared to oppose him. He also played before Philip II. who was so much pleased, that he granted him an annual pension of 500 crowns to be paid by the university of Syracuse. This by the way was a good commentary on the delusion of taxes at Cutri; thus, in turn, Paolo Boi lodged lord paramount of these at Madrid, till the Puttino returned to that city from Portugal. A grand match was then played between the two famous Italians. The first two days both were equal; but on the third, the Syracusan being attacked by cholera, could not play with the usual spirit, and fell before the indomitable force of his adversary. Disconcerted, but not disgraced, the Syracusan left Madrid and went to Lisbon.

Leonardo, after staying a short time longer in Spain, returned to Naples, where he was received with all honors. Subsequently being appointed to the honorable office of agent to the Prince of Bisignano, he was entirely eclipsed when at the court of that dignitary in Calabria; and this was untimely cut off in the lofty prime of his age.

Boi, who left Madrid, went to Lisbon, where he had the honor of playing with Don Sebastian himself. A still greater mark of distinction was conferred upon our chess champion by the same monarch. One day after they had been playing together for more than four hours, which according to etiquette knelt at the time upon one knee, was so fatigued that she was compelled to change his position; seeing this, the king, with his own royal hand, condescended to assist him—to kneel upon the other knee.

The Syracusan played in a less constrained attitude when at the court of Don John of Austria. This prince, as one of the court-pages of the palace paved with marble, bear large slabs of black and white marble. The man for in a humorous chess-bout there real flesh and blood dressed according to their relative names and powers. Don John and Boi, seated in galleries at opposite sides of the court-yard, directed the moves—the men walking in the respective squares as the players commanded. The chief prince was so pleased with Boi, that he conferred upon him high military rank; and the latter served

Later from Texas

The steamship Louisiana Captain Talbot arrived on Saturday last, from Galveston, bringing papers to the 5th inst.

The Galveston Times has stopped publication. It is stated that its suspension is only temporary.

The recent American triumph in New Orleans was specially announced in Galveston by the firing of thirty-two guns.

The Austin State Gazette says: We have still to record more depredations on the frontier by the Indians. Some six weeks ago five horses were stolen from the North fork of the Perdernales, and on the night of the 13th inst. four horses were stolen from near the San Saba crossing. Since then we learn that the Indians, emboldened by their successes, appeared within 25 miles of San Antonio, and stole some horses, and a mule, the property of Peter Gallagher.

A correspondent of the Texian, writing from Eagle Pass says: "The Lipan Indians have stolen from me eleven horses and mules, and from some Mexicans to my employ, some five more, and this makes three times the Indians have stolen from us in the last two months. Under all the circumstances I shall be compelled to break up my ranche and move away, for it is rather more than I can put up with longer."

We copy the following paragraph from the State Gazette:

"We have made diligent inquiries, and find that everywhere on the Colorado, the Brazos, the Guadalupe, and even so far as the Trinity, the corn crop has been cut off to the ground has been sadly injured by the late frosts. The stand in many farms in Travis is almost destroyed, and nearly every where much of the corn will have to be replanted. The frost has nipped the fruit, pumpkins and boiled beans, squashes, cucumbers, etc., unprotected. The cheap industrious farmers are now just about hoed and weed with the lazy ones, and the latter are well pleased at their ingenuity and good luck."

John Fallah, of Henderson, had been stabbed by a man named H. T. Wright. Hall's wounds were dangerous. Wright died escaped.

The Dallas Herald states that the citizens of Rockwell, in Kaufman county, recently held a meeting and passed resolutions strongly condemning the selling of liquor to the Indians during this, some one set up a grocery in Rockwall—then the citizens mustered in their strength and pitched the barrels containing the intoxicants into the street, and destroyed every drop—and knocked the head out of the barrels, destroying the intoxicants.

The Houston Telegraph announces the death of Dr. McAnnelly of this city, on the 31st ult. The deceased had been a resident of Houston since 1839. He represented Harris county in the State Senate at the last session of the Legislature.

The State Gazette expresses its gratification at learning that Col. Sydney A. Johnston has been tendered the appointment of Colonel in one of the new cavalry regiments. Col. Johnston was absent on the frontier, attending to his duties as Paymaster, when the advices of his offer reached Austin.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—The Natchitoches Chronicle says:

"During the past week we have been visited with even more disagreeable weather than had marked the preceding. This is beyond question, one of the most remarkable seasons ever known in this section of the country. The late frosts and excessively cold weather, superadded to the absence of rain, has had the most disastrous effect upon vegetation of every description. A large number of planters have been forced to replant their corn, while the cotton is seriously retarded. We can only console ourself with the belief that it is a long lane which has no end" and hope "there is a better time coming."

We learn from the Thibodaux Minerva, of Saturday last, that the bayou is at present in excellent navigable condition.

A great hail storm occurred in the parish of Iberville on the 5th inst. The Sentinel gives the following account of it:

The most remarkable hail storm that we ever witnessed, occurred in this place Thursday afternoon, about ten minutes past two. A dark cloud had been approaching for some time from the northward, and about the time mentioned the sky became entirely overcast, when preceded by thunder and lightning, the storm commenced. The general size of the hail stones were about as large as pigeon eggs, but there were a great many as large as a hen's egg—irregularly shaped lumps of ice, and in some instances still larger. The ground was literally covered with these ice balls, and presented a scene such as we have never before witnessed.

The same paper has the following paragraph:

An Indian the owner of one of those little trading sloops, so many of which may be seen upon the river, while lying at our landing on Sunday last, discovered some ducks in the river, and seizing his gun hastily by the muzzle, and while pulling it toward him the hammer of the lock was drawn back, when the gun exploded, putting the whole contents into his bowels, which caused his death—and he was buried the following day.

Unpaid Letters by Mail Cars and Mail Steamers.—The Assistant Postmaster General writes to the St Louis Postmaster:

"I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that hereafter unpaid letters dropped into the mail cars to be forwarded must not be mailed, but the route agent in charge should take the earliest opportunity to deposit them in the post-office at or nearest the point where they are received, and the postmaster should post on a list of them with the unpaid letters dropped into the office, adding that they were put into the cars unpaid. If not attended to such letters must be returned monthly to the dead-letter office. Unpaid letters placed on mail steamboats, upon which the mails are in charge of route agents, should be treated in the same manner.

Unpaid letters received by steamboats or other vessels not in the mail service, not carrying the mail with no route agent on board, should be treated as ship letters, and disposed of agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1855."

Among the most startling wonders in connection with electricity, is the announcement that Mr. Bidelli, of Turin, has invented a new electric telegraph by which trains in motion on a railway are enabled to communicate with each other at all rates of velocity and at the same time with the telegraphic stations on the line, while the latter are at the same time able to communicate with the trains. It is added that M. Bonelli is in possession of a system of telegraphic communication by which all private matters entirely disguised will.

Great Military Expedition to the Plains.

It is announced in the St. Louis Republican, that orders have been received from Washington for the early march of four thousand troops, to the Great Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians who have for years past been engaged in depredations upon the property and the murder of American citizens. It is understood that 1200 of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie, 500 at Fort Kearney 600 at Fort Utley, a number in the Upper Missouri. They are to take out a year's supply of provisions.

The Ingraham Medal.—The editor of the Washington Union has been shown the drawings for the medal to be presented to Capt Ingraham for his gallantry and decision in the Koszta affair. The Union says:

Greece sided the medal there will be a rich wreath, between the two ends of which appears the American eagle in a starry constellation, standing on an anchor. In the center is the following inscription:—"Presented by the President of the United States to Commander Duncan Ingraham as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and judicious conduct on the 21 of July, 1853." Joint resolution of Congress, August 4 1854. On the other side we have a distant view of Smyrna, with the United States sloop-of-war at Louis, and the brig of war Bilboa riding at anchor in the harbor. The life like character of the scene is preserved by the introduction of large and small Turkish craft of a more particular character, and peculiar to the Levant. The medal is nearly four inches in diameter, and will be richly as should from every three hundred dollars in gold. The engraving of the dies will probably cost over $2000.

The Savannah News learns from the captain of the sloop Sea Bird, from Hallowell Me. which was wrecked from Camden Me on the 30th inst, that he left the sloop Sea Bird, from Hallowell Me which was knocked down by a gale on the 30th inst. in latitude 38 long itude 73 degrees. To right the vessel the masts were ordered to be cut away. Three of the crew were washed overboard and one had his leg broken by being dashed against some portion of the wreck. As the vessel was perfectly unmanageable, all on board of her were brought into Savannah by the Steet Asahel.

SOUTH AFRICA.

From the Dutch Republic.—Accounts from the Transvaal Republic announce the return of Gen. Pretorius, after inflicting signal punishment on the Kaffir chief Makapan, for the murder of Field Cornet Potgieter and seven other men, and the massacre of several women accompanied by circumstances of the most horrible cruelty. The General reports that toward the end of October his force, united to that of Commandant-General Potgieter, reached the subterranean caverns in which the enemy had ensconced themselves. These caverns are situated on a solid rock in height, by 300, 600, and 850 feet wide, intersected by several walls, and offering security to every kraal; so that an Egyptian darkness prevails throughout. Even in those caverns which have two openings. I did

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IV....NUMBER 12.
WHOLE NUMBER 220.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CLASS MEETINGS.

NO. IV.

In my previous articles on this subject, the causes of the increase of delinquency among our members are briefly referred to. To those already named others might be added, and of their effect in producing this result much more might be said, but for the present we must desist, and close our remarks with a few reflections on the excellencies of this institution, as developed in the lives and Christian character of those who faithfully stand upon it as a means of grace.

The best test of any system relating to the moral advancement of mankind is the results. We must judge of the tree by its fruits, and if the tendency and result of a faithful observance of class meetings is the improvement of our spiritual condition, we are compelled to admit them as evangelical, and to observe them not only as a privilege, but as a Christian duty; a duty that every well informed and consistent member of the Methodist Church feels bound to cherish and perform.

It has been said that "class meetings are to Methodism what Sampson's locks were to him," the seat and secret of his superhumaa strength, without which he became weak as other men; and without class meetings we become as others, with no more spirituality and power than some of our sister churches. We have no special provisions for the cultivation of personal experience apart from the ordinary public services of the sanctuary. The correctness of this saying may be manifested by placing in contrast the lives of those of our members who avail themselves of this provision of the Church with those who habitually and willfully neglect it.

From the fact that our membership is larger than that of any other denomination in this country, and by the operation of our itinerant system, we gather into our fold individuals from every caste and condition of society; so that we have not only the most numerous, but the most diverse communion, of the most cultivated and refined, to some of the rudest and most unpolished that can be hewn out of the quarry of nature and worked into the great ecclesiastical structure, as living stones in the temple of God. Nor could we have it otherwise. This was one of the prominent features of the Church under the ministry of the blessed Jesus: "The poor have the gospel preached unto them," and publicans and sinners entered before many who claimed to be the children of the Kingdom.

In the culture and management of such a numerous and diversified membership, it will necessarily follow, as a sequence of our humanity, and a development of unsanctified human nature, that cases will occasionally occur requiring Church adjudication; and in this, too, our most excellent economy provides—another feature, by the way, of a New Testament Church. But on whom do Church penalties most frequently fall? Who of the distinct classes here referred to are more often brought under censure for misdemeanors, the class meeting, or the class neglecting members?

We ask this question, even where there is a very limited knowledge of our history, is to secure an answer that furnishes an argument in favor of class meetings that opponents can neither gainsay or disprove; an answer that may be extorted from the candid of even those who are known to be inimical to the institution. It is no pleasure to us, nor a compliment to them, to be compelled to say that full four-fifths of all the Church litigation we have is from among those who profess to be opposed to and habitually neglect the class meetings! And this fact has become notorious to every administrator of discipline, that whenever we hear our members say "they are opposed to class meetings," and consequently do not attend them, we are justified in believing at once that a large majority of such are in a backslidden state, or so near it that they have lost all relish for the more spiritual and searching exercises of religion. We say that we are justified in coming to this conclusion, and now for the reason: Who among our members most frequently violate our rules in other things? Those who go to theatres, balls or dances, even though it be only occasionally? I answer, in almost every instance, men and women who rarely ever are seen inside of a class meeting. Who leaves his home and comes down to the city to sell his crop, but before morning must visit places prohibited by his God, thinking, as he is a stranger, he will not be detected? I answer, not the man you saw last Sunday remain in church attentively listening, to enjoy the benefits of class meeting! Who is it that drops in to a drinking saloon at "lunch time," and takes his meat and bread to stay his stomach for a late dinner, but fails not to wash it down with a dram of brandy, and by way of promoting digestion, sits down and spends an hour at a game of chess or backgammon, and calls it innocent amusement?" I answer, it was not the brother you saw at class on Sunday morning, and heard relating his experience, while tears flowed freely from his eyes, and beams of joy so illuminated his countenance that his face seemed almost radiant with the light of Heaven! We might carry out those illustrations much further and more minutely, but this is enough to remind these objectors to and neglectors of class meetings that the Church has her eye upon them as the "spots in her feasts of charity," and sources of much of her mortification and trouble. That any consistent member of the Methodist Church, living in the enjoyment of religion, can be at heart opposed to class meetings, we have no idea; and these puerile objections we sometimes have from certain quarters we set down as affectation, apologies framed to excuse an inexcusable course of conduct.

Let us now glance, in conclusion, at another aspect of this subject. Where will you find the reliable and efficient part of our membership, the men and women who are ready for every good work, the liberal supporters of the Gospel and zealous co-workers with the ministry in carrying out the designs and enterprises of the Church? I answer, in the class room! There, where the faithful are wont to assemble and aid each other by their experience, examples and prayers. There the "wise virgins" of Methodism, with "lamps trimmed and burning," ready for the coming of the Bridegroom, may be found waiting at their appointed seasons. There are they that "let their lights so shine that others may see their good works and glorify their Father which is in Heaven." These are our faithful witnesses, living epistles, "known and read of all men." And on the superiority of their attainments in matters of Christian experience, and the purity of their conduct, we rest the argument in favor of class meetings.

WATCHMAN.

Alabama Conference.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, PARIS.

Religious Services.

It is reasonably apprehended that the forthcoming exhibition in Paris will attract to this capital a considerable number of evangelical Christians from various parts of Great Britain and America, who, during their visit, would desire to enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel. The great majority, it may be supposed, could only profit from such ordinances through the medium of the English language. Now, the present accommodation for English worshippers is exceedingly limited, there being only four places of worship, which are scarcely adequate to ordinary demands.

Under these circumstances, a committee of ministers and gentlemen have made arrangements for extra accommodation during the exhibition. An additional Protestant evangelical chapel will be opened at No. 27 Rue de la Madeleine, the pulpit of which it is proposed to supply twice each Sabbath, through the aid of those evangelical ministers, whether English or American, who, during their visit, may be willing to officiate. By this means Christian ordinances may be enjoyed by many who otherwise would be deprived of the high privileges of public devotion.

The committee therefore earnestly and affectionately solicit that all those ministers holding decidedly evangelical views, who may be willing to take one or more services during their abode in the French capital, would communicate their names and the Sabbath on which they could probably officiate to the Secretary, as below, in order that due arrangements may be made for the conducting of the services. It is desirable that all who can should forward their names before the 1st of May. Those who may be only able to make definite arrangements at a later period will please to communicate with the Secretary at the earliest opportunity.

As the providing these accommodations will be attended with considerable expense, and as they are designed for Christians of all denominations, contributions are respectfully solicited, which will be received by Rev. W. Arthur, Centenary Hall, Bishopgate street, London, or by

Rev. J. HINE RYLANCE, Secretary,
No. 5 Rue de Parme, Paris.

Signed, { Rev. JAMES HOCART,
Rev. J. P. COOK,
ISAAC HOLDEN, Esq.

N. B.—It is hoped that the services will commence on the first Sabbath in May, and continue about five months. *All letters to be prepaid.*

GUNPOWDER.—The source of power in gunpowder lies with the saltpeter. This substance, termed nitrate of potash, consists of nitric acid and potash. Now, the nitric acid is, as it were, an immense volume of atmospheric air, condensed into a solid, ready on demand to assume the air form by the touch of a spark of fire. When sulphur and charcoal are mixed with nitre (saltpeter) and a spark is applied, the sulphur (brimstone) ignites, setting fire to the charcoal. Air is supplied to these substances by the composition of the nitre; the atmosphere condensed therein instantly unites with the combustibles, and the result is an intensely hot gaseous compound, 2000 times the bulk of the original solid. The English Government gunpowder is composed of 75 parts of nitre, 15 of charcoal and 10 of sulphur. The Russian Government powder consists of 73 parts of nitre, 13 of charcoal, and 12 of sulphur.

Victory alone shall wear the crown. We must not only fight, but overcome.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CONTEMPLATED COLLEGE

OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Auburn—Its Claims.

The importance of this enterprise is admitted by all. The spirit and purpose of the citizens of Greensboro' and Auburn, as recently displayed, make it certain that the necessary amount of money can be obtained to justify the Conference in consummating its project. The only question remaining to be discussed is its location. This is certainly a vital question. A mistake here will be fatal. For if the location be not possessed of all, or most of the essentials which contribute to success, a failure will immediately follow. The deep interest felt by the writer induces him to submit to the consideration of the entire Church a few facts connected with Auburn. In doing this, he feels free from all sectional prejudice, and prepared to estimate properly the claims of any other place that may be urged before the commission appointed to locate the College.

It will be remembered that Auburn took the initiatory in making this movement. A memorial from its citizens was before the Conference at its late session, backed by a subscription of fifteen thousand dollars. These were the result of an effort made at a late hour, just, indeed, before the Conference was to assemble. The existence of LaGrange, the protegee of the Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences, forbid any hopes before that a successful appeal could be made contemplating a Conference institution, such as is now proposed. So soon, however, as it became apparent that Alabama would change its relation to that school, the people of Auburn, having long felt the want of collegiate advantages for their sons, resolved to memorialize the Conference on the subject. Some of the memorialists are devoted members of the M. E. Church, South, and of course preferred that the Alabama Conference should be the patron of the college. Others, though not members, having all confidence in the ability of the Conference to manage such an institution, heartily co-operated with the former; and, indeed, all the citizens of Auburn in the Church, and out of the Church, desired most ardently that their request should be granted and the college located there.

The small sum subscribed probably caused their defeat. Had they anticipated any such contingency as came up, and which led to the formation of the existing commission, they would have given unmistakable evidence of their willingness and ability to meet all that the Conference could in any fairness have demanded. At a recent meeting (24th March,) held at Auburn, a very handsome subscription was obtained. The amount, which has since been increased to forty-five thousand dollars, was received from the citizens of Auburn principally, a few of the subscribers only living in its immediate vicinity. In addition to this, it is now certain that other sums will be obtained, placing it beyond a doubt that a sufficient pecuniary consideration can be realized to relieve the friends of this location of all fear on this point.

That Macon county is fully able to meet any proper demand upon her liberality the following statistics, derived from the last census by DeBow, will clearly exhibit. It may here be remarked that the property of this county, both real and personal, is perhaps more generally distributed than in a large majority of the counties of the State—few instances of overgrown wealth, fewer still of real poverty. We find here Wirt's "golden mean, the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence." But to the statistics.

First, its population. Number of whites, 11,286; the number of slaves, 15,596; free negroes, 16. The total population in 1840 was 11,247; in 1850, the date of the last census, 26,898; showing an increase in the previous ten years of 15,651.

Education. The number of pupils in academies and private schools was 784; the number in public schools, 568. The number of whites over five and under twenty-one years old, 4,967; the number of whites over twenty unable to read and write, 57.

Third—Lands, productions, &c. There were 186,014 acres in cultivation, producing, besides stock of every kind abundantly, 13,000 bushels of wheat, 187,722 bushels rye and oats, 998,867 bushels corn, 298,563 bushels potatoes, and bales of ginned cotton of 400 pounds, 29,089.

Now, when it is remembered that Macon is comparatively a new county—that it contained in 1850 nearly 300,000 acres of land unimproved, and that it has been steadily increasing in population and in productions, no room for doubt is left of its ability to provide as much money as it ought to furnish for this enterprise.

But there are some other facts of a highly important character connected with Auburn, which are entitled to very grave consideration.

The healthfulness of the locality I mention first. The writer of this has traveled much, North, South, East and West. He has been in sickly places, so termed, and in places famed for their salubrity. An examination of the locality in question satisfies him that it must be secure against all diseases dependent upon malarious agency, and only liable to those maladies which can occur by reason of vicissitudes of weather in any healthy place. Reliable information shows that a case of typhoid pneumonia has never occurred in the town of Auburn.

The moral character of the citizens of Auburn constitutes one of its strongest claims. About twenty years ago a few gentlemen emigrated from Georgia, with intention of forming a settlement in Macon county, Alabama. Having purchased lands, it was determined, in order to secure the necessary religious and educational facilities, to build a town. A site was selected, the land bought, laid out into town lots, and sold under the hammer. The conditions of the sale of these lots were published. One was that neither gambling in any way, nor the traffic in intoxicating liquors would be allowed, on pain of forfeiture of title. From its foundation Auburn has been a temperance town, and at this time no intoxicating liquor can be bought, except such as is legitimately sold by the apothecary for medicinal purposes. Free entirely from groceries and gambling-houses, Auburn stands in the centre of an area twelve miles in circumference, over which, by legislative enactment, the temperance rule is operative. Within this area reside, we believe, the entire number of those who are pledged to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars for the establishment of the proposed college.

It may be added that about one-half of the population of Macon county is identified with the Christian Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has a strong foothold, and embraces in its membership some of the most intelligent and pious of its citizens.

The last thing I will notice is the fact that Auburn is of easy access, the Montgomery and West Point Railroad running immediately through it, and connecting it with the capital of our State and the various towns of Georgia, &c.

The people of East Alabama want a college—they really need a college; and willing to throw all their sympathy and aid in favor of Auburn, it is believed that the claims of Auburn will secure that consideration to which she is so justly entitled.

COME, O COME TO CHRIST.

FROM A TRACT BY REV. DOCTOR PLUMER.

Repentance will come, live as you may. Either you will repent in time, and turn to God, and except Christ, and save your soul, or you will repent forever in despair. No men repent so bitterly, so long, so hopelessly, as those who on earth make a mock at sin, and slight the offers of redeeming grace. Their eternity is spent in fruitless lamentations over their own wickedness and folly. There is a madness in sin which has never been fully explained. No mortal has ever solved the whole mystery of iniquity. Why will you die?

This life is vapour that soon vanishes away, but the next life has no end. All the largest thoughts of endless duration ever formed by man fall infinitely below the truth. Suicide may be called in to aid a poor, godless, hopeless sinner out of this world, but it cannot help him out of eternity. Annihilation, sometimes hoped for by the wicked on earth, shall bring no cup of forgetfulness to lost souls in hell. While God exists, while seraphs sing, while saints rejoice, the despiser of the gospel must lie in sorrow, and mourn with a perpetual mourning, and say, "How have I hated instruction, and my heart despised reproof, and have not obeyed the voice of teachers, nor inclined mine ear to them that instructed me!"

—And all this loss and ruin are as unnecessary as they are terrible. The calls of the gospel could not be more kind, or free, or urgent than they are. Listen to a few of them: "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as white as wool." "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." Listen, too, to the very words of Christ, while he was on earth: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly of heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out;" and, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." Even after Christ had ascended to heaven he sent out the same blessed offers in his own name: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." "And the Spirit and the Bride say, come; and let him that heareth say, come; and let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." "Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way."

Will you accept these gracious offers? Have you no heart to love the Lord Jesus Christ and flee to him? Let not pride, or unbelief, or love of the world, or sinful shame, or anything else keep you away from Christ. Greater grace, freer mercy, richer blessings never were offered. Make them yours by yielding yourself to God, by renouncing all sin, and by believing on the Lord Jesus Christ. Come, O Come to Christ.

A BRAND PLUCKED FROM THE FIRE.

Col. B. was an officer of the Revolution. Until near the close of life he had lived in entire neglect of the concerns of his soul. The company with whom he had already associated was very unfriendly to religion. Such were his views of religion and habits of life that, to all human appearance, his case was hopeless, so far as all ordinary means of conversion were concerned, for he had no relish for hearing the Gospel, reading the Bible or attending to any means of grace.

But he had some praying friends who often presented his case before God in prayer. And it would seem that their prayers were heard in his behalf, and that God interposed in a way somewhat extraordinary. It pleased God to awaken his conscience by an awful dream. In his sleep he had a terrible view of fire burning with brimstone. It appeared as an extensive sea of fire, the surface of which was in terrible agitation, like the tossing billows of the ocean. In this sea of fire he thought he saw thousands of human beings, writhing in the greatest agony imaginable. He seemed to himself as standing on the brink of this lake, which was descending and very smooth. Suddenly his foothold gave way, and he found himself sliding down. He tried to hold on and regain his foothold, but all in vain; it was as steep as the roof of a house, and as smooth as polished marble, and down he slid near to the edge of the lake. The fiery waves would dash against the shore so near him that he felt their burning heat. He expected every moment a wave would reach him and wash him into the burning pool. In this dreadful struggle to save his life he awoke.

From this moment he had such an awful view of his danger as a sinner, that he had no rest, day nor night, until he gave his heart to God. He sought the Lord in great earnestness, and in a few weeks he was happily converted. He lived several years after his conversion, and gave good evidence of having become a pious man. He departed this life in Christian triumph, exhorting all around him to meet him in Heaven. Is not this a brand plucked from the burning? And does it not greatly encourage us to pray for our friends?

I had this account from the lips of one of Col. B.'s family connections.—*N. Y. Ch. Ad.*

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

The Thibodaux Minerva, of the 7th inst., in referring to the earnings of this road for the month of March, which are considered in the highest degree satisfactory, adds the following welcome and excellent remarks:

The work on the road, at this time, is progressing very rapidly—there being over six hundred laborers employed on the sections between the west bank of the Lafourche and Tigerville. The best of feeling and harmony seems generally to prevail on all sides and from every quarter. The management is represented to be the best and most satisfactory—all owing to the business capacities of the President and new Board of Directors, who seem to have at heart the interest of the company, and neglect nothing that has a tendency to increase the interest and augment the zeal of those who good the road, when completed, is destined to effect.

We are glad to hear that so many laborers are employed, and that the work is progressing so rapidly and satisfactorily in all respects. Only twenty-five or thirty miles have to be completed to open up the entire business of several wealthy and populous parishes; to bring a vast amount of valuable produce to this market, that now seeks other markets through other outlets; to enable the mails, passengers, parcels, goods, merchandise, etc., to reach the various Texas ports in a much shorter time than it now takes, all of which will so increase the revenues, enhance the value of the stock, and add to the credit of the Company, as to make it self-sustaining and lucrative, and enable the Directory to push forward the great enterprise with celerity and certainty. As soon as this road reaches Berwick's Bay, its future success may be set down as certain beyond all peradventure, for it must then enjoy a passenger and transportation traffic, the profits of which, alone, will enable the Directory to build twenty or thirty miles of road per annum. Let such a condition of things as this be brought about and the managers of the road will find no difficulty in reaching the oars and pockets of capitalists, should they deem the negotiation of a loan necessary or advisable. Hence we regard the early construction of the road to the point named as of momentous importance. In one sense, it will be almost equivalent to reaching the Texas line; for the half-way house will have been arrived at and passed—the worst, most expensive and difficult portion of the journey overcome. And, as soon as we penetrate the fertile regions of Texas, we will secure a mighty trade, which will continue to increase for many years, until it forms one of the principal pillars of our commercial greatness and strength. The day is not far distant when the trade of the country west of the Mississippi will be of as much value to this city as the trade of the country east of the Mississippi, leaving out, of course, those regions which are especially made by nature tributary to this mart. Therefore, let the glorious prize be secured in time. We have much to contend against, much to overcome, much to subdue. Nothing can save us but the railroads.

"Heave to!" or Catching a Tartar.

On a bright sunny day, some years ago, when the slavers carried on their infamous operations with a boldness only equal to their success—not withstanding the exertions used by our cruisers to enforce the various treaties entered into by this country with several of the European powers for the abolition of the vile trade—Her Majesty's brig Tardy might have been seen rolling at single anchor off the British fort of Accra, a most agreeable and comparatively healthy little town on the Gold Coast.

The day in question was unusually hot, even for that proverbially roasting climate. There was not a breath of air sufficient to ruffle the surface of the sea, nor a cloud to temper the fierce rays of the vertical sun, penetrating through the snow-white awnings with a power almost insupportable to the panting and exhausted crew, who were assembled in listless groups on the forecastle, longing for the slightest breath of air to re-invigorate their exhausted frames. The only sign approaching to activity appeared in the person of the young officer second in command, who, as he slowly paced the quarter-deck, occasionally paused to examine with a glass the low sandy shore, glistening with peculiar brightness at the foot of the lofty range of mountains which form the bold back-ground of this part of the coast.

The Tardy was one of those old ten gun brigs that are now, happily, nearly extinct in the service. She was a disgrace to the country that owned her, as well as to the officer who had the misfortune to command her; and with all the bad qualities peculiar to that class of vessels, had no redeeming points to recommend her. She was a perfect tub, and a reproach to the gallant fellows that belonged to her, who for eighteen months had toiled in the vain hope that a prize would at length reward their exertions and sufferings on that pestilential coast. Hitherto, however, they had been doomed to disappointment. The excitement of the chase, usually so intense when the sailing qualities of the pursuer and pursued are nearly on a par, had but few charms for the *Tardys*, whose visions of prize-money and honor grew more and more indistinct as the retreating sails of the chase slowly and too surely vanished on the horizon.

Such mortifying failures—the unfailing result of a trial of speed between Her Majesty's brig and the low rakish clippers of the coast—were still more annoying, from the fact of the scale and the division of the prize money having been altered shortly before the Tardy arrived on the station. Formerly £10 per head had been allowed for every slave captured, which was shared by the entire squadron; but at the time of the Tardy's arrival at Accra, on her way from Sierra Leone to her cruising ground in the Bight of Biafra, £5 per head was allowed to be shared only by the officers and crew of the vessel that made the capture. However beneficial this arrangement might be to the fast sailing cruiser, it was but a bitter mockery to the hapless Tardys.

We left the officer—the senior mate already alluded to—watching with his telescope the low shores of British, Dutch and Danish Accra, with the evident determination of allowing not so much as a canoe to break the blockade without his cognizance. His vigilance was shortly rewarded by the appearance of the commander's gig leaving the shore, and, under the vigorous strokes of her lusty crew, she quickly reached the side of the brig, bringing on board the commander himself. After the bustle incidental to his arrival had somewhat subsided, the mate accompanied his chief below, whither we will follow.

"Well, Mr. Winton," commenced the commander as soon as they reached the cabin, "I suppose you have been short, and are all ready for tripping as soon as the land-breeze makes its appearance. The canoe containing the cartwheels and grass will be alongside in an hour," he continued, without noticing his junior's bow of assent; "and then the sooner we are off the better."

"Did you hear of there being any vessels in the rivers about to sail, sir?" inquired the mate.

"Why no, nothing for certain," replied the lieutenant. "The Consul was too intent on finding out what I could possibly want with his old conch-wheels to pay so much attention to my inquiries on that subject. But I rather think, from what I heard from another source, that the *Vecna* is nearly ready for sea; so possibly, we shall be off the Benny just in time to intercept her."

"I hope we shall, sir. It is rather vexatious to be always returning late port empty-handed."

After some further conversation relative to the hoped-for capture of the *Vecna*—a well-known Spanish slave-schooner—the two officers returned on deck, where they saw several of the expected canoes slowly approaching the brig, looking more like moving haystacks than legitimate African canoes. On their arrival alongside, their strange freight caused a good deal of wonder among the hands.

"Well," said an old salt, "I 'spects this is about the rummiest go as ever was seed on this here part of the coast. I wonder what the skipper's agoing to do with this here dunnage."

"Why, turn the *hooker* into a farm-yard for monkeys and alligators, and thatch her in for a full due," suggested a surly topman, who felt too sore on their ill success to be in any humor for joking.

"And make you Jemmy Ducks, eh, Bill?" said the first speaker, who was the captain of the forecastle. "What's the use of growling like a bear with a sore head. When——"

"Come, come, shipmate," cried the incensed coxman; "gather in the slack of your jaw. I'm no crooken, but mind what I says——"

The rest of the sentence was lost through the interruption of the officer of the deck, who, having overheard the remarks of the men, sharply ordered them to attend to their duty; and in silence the remainder of the novel cargo was hoisted on board, much to the amusement of every one who was engaged in the operation.

During the afternoon all hands were busily engaged, under the personal superintendence of their commander, in stowing their acquisitions in so curious a way that by sunset they had so completely altered the outward appearance of the brig that no one who saw her leave the anchorage under the influence of a rattling breeze would have imagined her to be the same vessel which a few hours before had been lazily riding on the glassy sea.

The greater portion of the long, thick grass that had been brought on board, was made up into bundles and stowed on the booms. The remainder of it was used for covering the coach wheels, which, being made fast horizontally in the chains outside the vessel, gave her more the appearance of an over-laden trader than one of her majesty's cruisers. The foretop-gallant mast and flying-gib-boom were now got on board, and a short main-top gallant mast sent up instead of the lofty spar she always carried abaft. This, with an old and patched suit of sails, cautiously reefed, made the disguise complete.

There being nothing now to detain the brig, all sail was made for her cruising ground, which she reached shortly afterward. About noon of the eighth day after leaving Accra, the Tardy being then off the entrance in the Benny River, but out of sight of land, the look-out aloft reported a sail on the port bow. This announcement caused the greatest delight to all hands on board the brig, as she had been dodging about in that locality for several days, in the expectation that one or more of the slavers known to be on the river and about to descend would make their appearance.

As well as could be ascertained from the distance, the stranger appeared a long, low, rakish schooner, evidently a Guinaman, and no doubt one of the gentlemen with whom the Tardys desired a more intimate acquaintance. One thing was very plain, she had little or no wind. What there was of it, however, was fair for her running out from the land, giving her the weather-guage of the Tardy; and this, so far, was just what the officer of the brig wished, as it allowed the slaver the option of speaking them, if so disposed.

In about an hour from this time she was reported. The Tardy, by a succession of short tacks, apparently with the intention of working up for the entrance of the Benny, had arrived within four or five miles of the slaver, which was lazily forging ahead, under the influence of a light breeze, and decreasing every moment her distance from the disguised cruiser, apparently without the least idea of there being danger in her path. From the tops of the brig a number of woolly heads could be seen, evidently taking their constitutional—a sure proof that their masters were engaged in no lawful commerce, and that the schooner was what all hands on board the Tardy had expected, and in truth hoped.

"They must surely intend to board us, as they do not alter their course," said the commander. "Show them the colors, Mr. Winton," continued that officer, "perhaps the sight of the old flag may tempt them to pay us a visit."

The British ensign was soon waving from the Tardy's peak, but the schooner did not deign to show her's in reply.

In the mean while both vessels gradually approached each other. The crew of the Tardy, with the exception of a few of the old steady hands, who were disguised in red flannel shirts, were lying down at their quarters, out of sight, but ready at a moment's notice to use with hearty good will the guns that were screened from the sight of the pirate craft by the closed ports. Jokes were flying about in plenty, as the happy and excited Jacks slapped their pockets in anticipation of the golden lining with which they would soon be furnished.

The last task made by the Tardy—in as slovenly a manner as possible—placed the schooner about half a mile dead to windward; and as she still appeared to be without the least suspicion of having so formidable an antagonist in her vicinity, the excitement on board Her Majesty's brig, from the captain to the cabin-boy, became almost painful. Every available glass on board was leveled at the wicked-looking craft, to watch with eager glance her minutest movements.

After a short pause the suspense was relieved by the gaudy flag of Spain being seen slowly ascending to the main peak of the slaver, and immediately followed by a noisy summons from her foremost gun for the Tardy to "heave to."

"Now we have the rogues!" exclaimed the commander. "Up mainsail; square the main yard," were the rapid orders. "Don't hurry there, lads," he continued; "we must not alarm them just yet. Belay, there; belay," was the final order before the Tardy became stationary to await quietly the result.

Onward came the beautiful schooner, gracefully bending under the lively breeze, perfectly unconscious of the reception that awaited her. As she slightly altered her course to pass under the Tardy's stern, a crowd of impatient desperadoes were seen clustering the gangways, ready to pounce upon their expected prey. Too late, however, they perceived their error; when recalling to under the lee of the royal cruiser, a formidable battery showed itself to their astonished gaze. Instead of the terrified crew of a defenseless trader.

On becoming aware of their position, the ruffians were at first too much bewildered to pay any attention to the cruiser's summons for them to surrender; but a messenger, in the shape of a thirty-two pound shot, brought them to their bearings, when, seeing all chance of escape perfectly hopeless, the colors of the slaver were hauled down. A boat's crew, from the Tardy, under the command of the senior mate, was soon in possession of the prize, which, as had been anticipated, proved to be the *Vecna*, a splendid craft of about two hundred tons burden, commanded by as desperate a set of villains as were over bound together by the ties of crime. The greater portion of them were

The Tardy; the remainder, as well as the live freight, numbering one hundred and seven slaves, were retained on board the *Vecna*, which shortly afterward sailed in charge of the prize crew for Sierra Leone, leaving her captors still gently cruising, in the hope of winning further laurels. A few days after the *Vecna* reached her destination, her case was tried in the courts. As she was taken full of her miserable human freight, there was no difficulty about the condemnation, which took place accordingly. The negroes were of course emancipated, no doubt greatly to the disgust of their late masters, whose crest-fallen appearance, as they sullenly wandered about Sierra Leone, afforded the highest gratification to the prize crew of Her Majesty's brig Tardy.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BROUSSA.—Most distressing details have been received of the dreadful earthquake, that destroyed one-third of the flourishing city of Broussa on the 28th ult. The panic caused by the destruction of the stone buildings is indescribable. The population of Broussa rushed out into the fields terror-stricken. The wounded were dug out of the ruins as soon as possible and conveyed to temporary hospitals. The first day five hundred wounded persons were recovered. It was under the khans, baths and mosques which are all of stone, that the most serious casualties occurred. These khans, or inns, are the resort of the Asiatic merchants, who, attracted by the silk spinning factories, belonging to Europeans and natives, have more or less suffered. In Mr. Degastin's establishment upwards of seventy poor young girls were killed.

Broussa is celebrated for its thermal springs, and for a most extraordinary phenomena that two of the springs have disappeared, whilst that called Cigulea was thrown out of its bed, and the water now runs in the opposite direction. During the earthquake a large rock was observed to detach itself from Olympus, and roll down like a tremendous avalanche, carrying in its descent trees, bushes and stones, until it arrived at the bottom of the ravine on the other side of the city. The number of killed are set down at five hundred, with twice as many wounded, and two hundred and fifty mosques have been destroyed.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—The Bastrop (Morehouse) Times, of the 7th inst., says:

Copious showers of rain have fallen since Wednesday evening last, and old mother earth seemed gladdened by the welcome visitor. Shrubbery, which a few days ago, seemed parched by the droughts as by a broiling July sun, now leaves with verdure, and everything looks smiling about our delightful town. The bayou will hereafter be navigable for largest class boats, and our planters, who have been so long deprived of the luxuries of the New Orleans market, begin to cheer up with the prospect of soon being able to ship their last year's crop.

Many of our planters have been compelled to replant their entire fields of corn, and besides the labor which has been thus thrown away, the high price of corn makes it a matter of no little importance. The price of corn ranges from $1 50 to $2 per bushel.

The Marksville (Avoyelles) Villager, of the 12th, says:

Since our last issue an abundant shower has somewhat improved the appearance of the crops.

The Franklin (St. Mary) Planters' Banner, of the 12th says:

The weather just at this writing is delightful. Spring is now fairly upon us—nature is clad in her living green robes—the birds make the air redolent of vocal music—and—the Delia's coming, and we're off for New Orleans.

FROM OREGON.—*Expedition Against the Snake Indians.*—The Secretary of War has advised Gov. Curry, it is the intention of the Government to send a force in the spring against the Snake Indians who massacred the emigrants near Fort Boise last summer. This force will probably consist of eight companies—two of dragoons, one of Artillery and four of Infantry—drawn from the posts in Oregon, Washington and California. These companies will, if possible, be filled to the maximum or 64 rank and file of eighty-four per company; and it is believed from the success which attends the recruiting service at the present time, that it may be done, and the recruits embarked for their destination by way of the Isthmus in the month of March—reaching Oregon in ample time the season will permit the expedition to operate.

LATER FROM FORT BOISE.—The Oregonian learns from Mr. Charles Ogden, who has for some time been in charge of Fort Boise, and who has just arrived from that place, that the Indians are now quiet. The Snakes pretend to regret the murder of the immigrants last summer, and charge the whole affair to five of their people. This is known to be false, as the boy who escaped says there was a much larger number engaged in the bloody affair. This pretence is undoubtedly for the purpose of effecting improvement on the part of the whites to punish them for their cruelties, and to give them an opportunity again to rob and murder immigrants who may hereafter fall in their way.

A man named Seebers, has obtained a judgment of $25,000 against the city of Memphis as damages for being committed as a vagrant. It appears that Memphis never had a vagrant law.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

New St. Felicity Street Church.

CYCLORAMA PANORAMA.

This splendid exhibition continues to attract a goodly throng of interested and appreciating visitors. As a work of art it excels anything of the sort to which our citizens have been treated. To high moral and religious sensibilities it is the success which has marked its exhibition. If we do not over estimate its influence, one sitting is equal to many sermons.

Tears of penitence and joy have been shed by many of the visitors, and we have it by report that a camp meeting about rang [illegible] hall the other night.

[illegible] occurred at the moonlight [illegible] Beautiful, the delectable mountains, the waters of the river of life, the land of Beulah, or the rapt and gorgeous finale of Christian's entrance into Heaven, we are not informed. We can testify that it is a source of great and that no one can see it without going away impressed with the truth, beauty and sublimity of religion, and without being a stronger, better and happier Christian.

Mr. Greenwood, the gentlemanly and efficient manager of the tableaux, purposes to exhibit it on Monday night, the 23d of April, for the benefit of the Elijah Steele Methodist Church. This church has for several years been laboring under embarrassment from debt contracted in the erection of their house of worship.

The exhibition will be at Armory Hall, Camp street, and we hope that on this occasion it will be filled with the well-wishers and friends of Christianity. Tickets to be obtained of H. D. McGinnis, 30 Camp street, at Wm. Fleming's book store, in the Fourth District, and at the door.

TRACT AGENCY OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—This important position has been proffered to Rev. David Kinnear, who signifies his acceptance in a letter of the 10th inst.:

"Rev. Dr. J. Hamilton wrote me on the subject. My health during the winter was [illegible] but since the weather became [illegible] warm I have been convalescent. I [illegible] would have been better for me to [illegible] the winter in Louisiana. I purpose to be in New Orleans shortly, and in readiness for the agency, if my health will permit and the brethren concerned think proper. I pray God to overrule all this according to his will, for the welfare of the Church. Yours truly, D. KINNEAR."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE TRACT CAUSE.

[illegible] arrangement has been [illegible] between Hamilton and myself [illegible] to have a general supervision [illegible] of our Tract Society in this [illegible] year, as its agent. [illegible] in the course of the year to visit [illegible] of the Conference; but our territory [illegible] it will be impossible for me to [illegible] annual session, but I will go [illegible] circumstances will allow. [illegible] requested of the presiding [illegible] other ministers to communicate freely with their churches and people on this important branch of our ecclesiastical [illegible] and urge before them the high [illegible] it involves. It is confidently hoped that all the Quarterly Conferences [illegible] will form auxiliary tract societies, and it is specially requested that I may [illegible] of the formation of these societies, the address of the president, secretary and treasurer of each, and any other information that may be deemed useful.

[illegible] have just received a supply of books, embracing a wide range of moral and religious miscellany at very cheap publications.

Any [illegible] contributing *ten dollars* in aid of this great moral and religious movement [illegible] entitled to receive in return half the amount in books. I confidently hope to receive many communications of this sort, and will respond promptly with regard to the [illegible] in return.

I [illegible] very much desired to employ for the [illegible] several colporteurs, if suitable persons [illegible] be had, particularly for the cities and [illegible] respectively, of Natchez, Vicksburg, [illegible] Orleans. I will be very glad to [illegible] information touching the practicability of employing suitable persons for colporteurs for these and other points.

All funds collected in this Conference for the [illegible] may be remitted either to myself or to Rev. W. P. Barton, Treasurer of the Conference Tract Society, at Woodville, Miss.

Brethren, we have just organized our affairs so as to use the printing press as the great ally of the pulpit in the dissemination of pure, moral and religious truth efficiently. It will make its mark upon public morals, public taste and public opinion, and upon the Christianity of the land, if we urge it on closely up to the openings of Providence. Shall we not do it?

R. ABBEY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CRITICISM AND FAULT-FINDING.

The habit of fault finding is very injurious to the Church, and should be guarded against by all who would preserve a proper Christian spirit themselves, and avoid injuring the influence of their ministers. A preacher's success depends, to a very great extent, upon the confidence which the community have in his piety and capacity for his great work. It is therefore the duty of the Church, as far as is consistent with truth, to endorse his character and sustain his influence; defending him from unjust aspersions, and from the insidious attempts of the enemies of religion to paralyze his influence and destroy his power to put down vice and exalt the cause of truth.

But how frequently do we see members of the Church, professed friends of Christ and religion, lending themselves to the cause of darkness by disparaging remarks about Christian ministers, taking part with the enemies of religion in their efforts to cast contempt upon the Gospel by degrading its advocates and representatives. I know that Christians do not intend that their remarks and criticisms on ministers should injure the cause of religion; they do not design to do harm; but the injury is done, and they will be responsible to God for their recklessness. This fault-finding spirit exhibits itself in various ways, sometimes in the severity of their criticisms on the style and manner of the preacher. If a preacher is not perfect as an orator, if there is any defect or want of conformity to the rules of logic or rhetoric, he is dissected by these self-created supervisors of the pulpit without mercy. They seem to regard themselves as having this department placed under their special charge, and do not attend preaching to be profited by the reproofs, warnings and instructions of the minister of God, but to watch for, record and expose the unimportant defects in the style and delivery of the sermon. Instead of hearing prayerfully and with self-application, that they may be profited and correct their own moral and spiritual defects, they hear as teachers of rhetoric or elocution, and, instead of sitting in judgment upon themselves, they sit in judgment upon the preacher. No wonder if such hearers are seldom either pleased or profited by the preaching of the Gospel. There is a great deal of vanity in such hearers. They criticise to display their own acumen, and flatter their self-love by the contrast between their correctness and the imperfections of the preacher.

The fault finding spirit extends to the manners of the preacher, also. There is always some imperfection to be pointed out. He is too familiar, and thus compromises his dignity; he makes himself too common, and will not be appreciated; or he is too reserved, he will never succeed unless he associates more freely with the people. He studies too much and relies too much upon the works of other men, instead of studying human nature by intercourse with the world; or he neglects his books, and will never be able to teach unless he studies. He is idle, and does not spend enough time in his study. The preacher is too strict and spiritual minded; he does not converse about anything but religion; he always looks serious and grave, like one dwelling in eternity; he ought to unbend sometimes, and enter into the innocent pleasures of the world; or, on the other hand, he is too light, and does not talk enough on the subject of religion; he is not sufficiently severe in reproving the vices and follies of the world. Thus there is always some defect or imperfection to be complained of by these fault-finders, and it is impossible for any man, however excellent and useful, to escape their animadversions. They have no charity for any failure or imperfection in their minister. He is either too young or too old, too handsome or too homely, too rich or too poor, too eloquent or too prosing, preaches too long or too short, too loud or too low; he prays too much or too little, he dresses too fine or too coarse. In short, they are seeking for imperfections and defects, rather than the excellencies of character that may be possessed, and may well be compared to the flies, which pass over all the sound parts of the man and light upon his sores.

Sometimes whole churches become infected with this spirit; and if so, woe be to the unfortunate man whose lot is cast among them; they will make his position a most unenviable one, unless he be, like Peter the headstrong, in Knickerbocker, determined to please himself regardless of the whims and wishes of others. Indeed, this is the only way he can succeed in pleasing any one, for if he attempts to accommodate himself to their conflicting tastes and opinions he will neither please them nor himself.

I have generally observed that those church members who are most exacting and fault-finding towards their preachers are apt to be the most delinquent themselves; and no class needs more charity for their imperfections. The man who sustains his preacher, defends him, prays for him, and does his whole duty towards him, will be apt to love him, and will not discover so many faults to complain of; or if he discover faults, it is not to blaze them abroad to his discredit and the injury of religion, but in the spirit of Christian love and meekness to point them out to himself, that they may be corrected. S.

The following notice was lately affixed at a church in Herefordshire, England, and read in the church: "This is to give notice that no person to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish; and those who desire to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clerk."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

ACAPULCO, March 21, 1855.

Dear Brother—I wrote you a hurried note as we were approaching Aspinwall, which we reached in an hour or two, and staid there some three or four hours, when we took passage on the Panama Railroad for Panama, which we reached in a few hours, and found, as I feared, that the Pacific steamer had sailed without us. We missed her by about half an hour, and the loss of that half-hour caused us the loss of a whole fortnight's precious time in Panama. What important interests hang on a few moments of precious time! And yet how many laugh at the idea of being economists of time! Aspinwall, the northern terminus of the Panama Railroad, is situated at Navy Bay, and affords a tolerable harbor for vessels in the midst of the winds which prevail. The town is small, being called into existence by the Railroad. It is situated in a swamp, the tide sweeping through the yards, and the houses, many of them, being built on piles. The place, I should judge, was unhealthy. Unless all the usual indications of an unhealthy locality should prove fallacious, I should say that chills and fever must certainly thrive well about Aspinwall. Of our stay in Panama I need say nothing new, having written more fully to the Southern Christian Advocate, which you will see, and I trust will copy, that our friends generally who feel an interest in our movements may be kept advised.

On Friday morning last we left the Bay of Panama, on board the magnificent steamer Golden Age, Capt. Watkins. Ship large, 3000 tons burthen, with an engine of 1000 horse power, elegantly fitted up for passengers, of whom she can accommodate about 1200. We have now about 550 passengers, with a large supply of children; so that we are at no less for company or noise. The weather is oppressively hot, and our drinking water about the right temperature for washing dishes; and if you cool it, it must be with ice at twenty-five cents per pound, which won't keep over till next time; so that a man's money invested in that article literally melts away without the owner's permission. Our captain is an old naval officer, an affable and courteous gentleman, and every inch a seaman, who personally inspects everything, and consequently his ship is kept in admirable order. All day on Friday we sailed along in full view of the mountains which skirt all this coast, but on Saturday morning no land was in sight, nor did we again see it before Tuesday, when the mountains which skirt the Gulf of Tehuantepec were dimly seen in the distance. On Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock, we entered the town of Acapulco, where we shall remain several hours to take in coal; shall probably leave some time to-night, and, God willing, hope to reach San Francisco about this day week, the distance hence being about 1800 miles. This place, though rendered somewhat famous from its connection with the movements of Gen. Alvarez, is an insignificant town with a few hundred inhabitants, dwelling in low, hut-like houses; yet it is one of the most perfect harbors on the globe, perfectly enclosed with high mountains on every side, so that a vessel could ride here in perfect safety, no matter from what quarter of the heavens the tempest without should blow. It is, however, but a miniature harbor, and could not offer shelter for a large fleet. The City of Mexico is distant from this point only about 200 miles, and some small traffic carried on to that point by means of mules—the only way, probably, in which it ever can be carried on. It is at present a coaling station for the Pacific Steamship Company, who have deposited here a large quantity of coal, and when that is gone they intend, I understand, to have all their coal brought by the railroad across the Isthmus to Panama. When that is done Acapulco will lose its present importance. There is something quite interesting and exciting about the appearance of the harbor. The water covered with native boats, each one clamoring for passengers on his boat, raising a din which would be quite creditable to the cab and omnibus men in New Orleans on the arrival of a steamboat or of the railroad cars, while half-a-dozen naked urchins are playing and diving in the water, which they do perfectly fearless of sharks, who visit the harbor in great numbers; and I am told they will dive down and bring up a piece of money from the bottom with perfect impunity, although the sharks are swimming all around them. A good many of our passengers have gone ashore. I await their return and report before I decide on landing myself. I have some suspicion that the pleasure realized would scarcely pay for the expense and trouble of landing.

And now I have thrown together a considerable scrawl, though written in haste. It only remains to say that although it has been so far a trip of privation and a good deal of suffering, yet my heart is found trusting in the Lord. No earthly interests call me to California; no golden prospects induce my visit. I shall probably be several hundred dollars the poorer for coming, yet I believe that God, in his providence, has called me to California, and I go there in obedience to that call. God, I believe, will go with me there. Will our brethren in the ministry and the membership carry us and our cause to the throne of heavenly grace?

Yours, affectionately,

JAS. D. ANDREW.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

Starting—Sage Reflections—Sea-sickness—Greytown—Point Arenas—Up the River—Scenery—The Boys—A Night on the River—Castillo Rapids—Fort Castile, "High Living"—Tropical Costume—Fruits—San Carlos—Lake Nicaragua—Mount Omatepe—Virgin's Bay—Mules—The Half-way House—A Scene—San Juan del Sud—&c., &c.

SAN JOAN DEL SUD, NICARAGUA,
March 12, 1855.

Mr. Editor—At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of March we embarked at New Orleans on the steamship Prometheus, bound for San Francisco, via the San Juan or Nicaragua route. Steam was put on, the signal given, off we started. Soon we rolled past the city, with its forests of masts along its numberless wharves, and past its Algerine neighbor over the way, and in a little while were dashing down the mighty Mississippi, admiring the beautiful summer residences, embowered in evergreen shrubbery, which dotted the shore, and the broad, rich sugar plantations stretching away on either side, with their neat little villages of white negro cabins in the centre. Passing Fort Jackson and the Balize, about sunset we entered the Gulf of Mexico, and were at sea.

And now, as every revolution of the wheel carried us farther from our native land, and from that little world at home in which we may have been somebody, surrounded by strangers who know nothing and care as little about us, we were made to realize what insignificant items we are in the great mass of humanity, and to acknowledge the possibility of the world being able to go along without us altogether. And these feelings of humility were greatly strengthened and confirmed by sea-sickness, the premonitory symptoms of which we soon began to feel, and which soon compelled us to turn into our berths.

The voyage to the Isthmus was smooth and pleasant, with no incident of interest to mark it. We had nothing to do but to read, write, gaze upon the restless, ever-rolling waters, watch the little flocks of flying fish that would flutter and glitter a few moments in the air, and then drop into their more natural and congenial element, or combat sea-sickness and sympathize with our fellow-passengers, many of whom suffered much, and seemed to be fully persuaded that "all was vanity."

The transition from the cold and ice which we left in New Orleans to the heat of the tropics was very sudden and very great. After our entrance into the Caribbean Sea, on the third morning, thin clothing, cooling drinks and fresh breezes were in demand.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th we came in view of Monkey Point, a bare, barren rock rising abruptly three hundred feet above the level of the beach on our right, and hugging the shore for two hours, which gave us an opportunity to admire and grow enthusiastic over our first view of the magnificent tropical vegetation that grew in the rankest luxuriance down to the very water's edge, we entered the Mosquito Bay, and in a few moments found ourselves in the mouth of the San Juan River, anchored near Point Arenas, and in sight of the classic spot called Greytown.

We were in a few minutes boarded by a number of *congos*, or small boats, from both sides of the river, the crews of which were doubtless illustrative of the character of the population in general, being composed of Yankees, Spaniards, Indians, negroes and Mestizos. One of them, a Spaniard, who spoke English very well, approached me and said:

"I have a good boat—will you go over to the town?"

"Are the people friendly to the Americans since the visit of Capt. Hollins last year?" I inquired.

"O, yes!" he replied. "There is no use in getting mad with a whole nation for the doings of one man." But I could see from the frown which darkened his swarthy features that the remembrance of Capt. Hollins and the Cyane was not pleasant, or calculated to increase his amiability.

Now for a description of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte. Imagine a low, sandy beach, terminating a few hundred yards from the water in an apparently impenetrable jungle of tropical trees and undergrowth. Ranged in a parallel line with the water is a double row of houses and huts, some built of boards, others of reeds and all thatched with palm leaves. They are only one story high, and have no chimneys. Many of them are mere sheds, open at the sides, and without floors. The residence of the American Minister, which is about a mile below the main town, is the only one at all respectable in appearance. A tattered flag, the ensign of his Mosquito Majesty, droops from a stumpy flagstaff on the top of a hut in the centre of the town.

A party of us, eleven in number, went ashore in a berge belonging to a native. The inhabitants were of every color, almost of every nation, and of every degree of degradation—low, lower, lowest. A couple of very black Jamaica negroes were quarrelling in front of a hut, and making strong demonstrations of fight. Everybody greeted us politely and respectfully, from the well-dressed, keen-looking Yankees down to the half and wholly naked savages that lounged about the filthy huts. One of the many branches by which the San Juan empties into the sea forms a semi-circle in the rear of the town. On its banks most of the wearing apparel belonging to the place, which had been washed in its clear waters, was spread out on the green grass to dry. Being our first visit to the tropics, all we saw was new and very interesting. The beautiful trees and flowers, the coffee plant, the breadfruit, the monkeys, the parrots, the iguanos, all were interesting. A negro had just returned from a hunt, and had about half a dozen iguanos. It is impossible to imagine anything uglier. They resemble a lizard, to which family of reptiles they belong. Their bodies, exclusive of the long, snake-like tail, which is from two to three feet in length, are about eighteen inches long, and about eight inches in circumference. Their heads are small, and on the top of it is a little tuft or horn, which adds nothing to their beauty. The natives eat them, and pronounce them delicious food. They also eat monkies, and prize them highly as an article of diet.

Point Arenas, on the other side of the river, is a narrow peninsula between the San Juan and an arm of the sea. The Nicaragua Transit Company have erected a number of buildings near the terminus of this peninsula, from the summit of one of which floats the stars and stripes. Two or three small steamers, such as are used in the navigation of the river, lie along the shore, and flatboats, congoes and canoes are scattered promiscuously about. From the greater depth of channel, and other circumstances, this would seem to be the better site for a town, but the unwholesomeness of the water, or some other cause, renders a residence there fatal to all who attempt it. At least so say the old settlers of San Juan del Norte.

As we lay anchored in the river between these two places on the afternoon of the day of our arrival, waiting for the coming of the steamer Northern Light, from New York, the view that met our gaze was such as could only be found in the tropics. Beneath the warm rays of a torrid sun lay in profound repose the silver waters of the Mosquito Gulf, the luxuriant vegetation fringing its banks forming an emerald setting to the silver picture, while the colossal volcanic peak of Cotargo, sixty miles distant, lifted its dark form high above the gigantic mahogany forests in the intervening distance, and above the white clouds that boiled up at its base, and sported along its side.

To the courtesy of Capt. Churchill, the veteran commander, and to Dr. Russel, the polite, intelligent and gentlemanly purser of the Prometheus, we were much indebted for the pleasure and comfort of this part of our voyage.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th the Northern Light arrived. The passengers and baggage of the two steamers were immediately transferred to the river boat, which was a small steamer with two decks, open at the sides, and at early dawn we started up the river and across the Isthmus to Nicaragua.

The scenery of the river was indescribably beautiful, and more than realized my highest anticipations. I had never fully conceived the luxuriances of tropical vegetation. The impenetrable wall of living green that rose from the water's edge on either side, the endless variety of tropical trees, clothed in their unfading green robes, interlaced and draped with flowers of every hue, and size and shape, and vines and air plants wherever there was an atom of space or anything to cling to; the huge alligators that lay sunning themselves thick along the shore; the beautiful birds, large and small, that displayed their bright and varied plumage, and enlivened the air with their music; the chattering monkeys, springing from tree to tree and from branch to branch in the tall groves among which they sought shade and food; the little thatched huts peeping out upon the river at intervals, and the occasional plantain fields in all their luxuriant beauty; the congos, with their crews of naked boatmen, rowing leisurely and gracefully down the stream, all presented a scene new, striking and delightful. We saw every moment something we had never seen before, and soon despaired of ever being able to find out the names of half the trees, flowers and birds that we beheld.

A large proportion of our passengers were wicked, reckless fellows, with whisky in their heads, oaths in their mouths, and revolvers and bowie-knives in their pockets. They amused themselves with playing cards, swearing, and shooting at everything that they could see. As the boat would be passing where a long, rusty-looking alligator lay comfortably dreaming in the sun, a volley of fifty revolvers would rouse him from his slumbers, when he would roll lazily into the water.

There were about 250 passengers on board, most of whom belonged to the steerage, and were a rough, noisy, profane set of fellows, but good-natured and well disposed in the main. They drank incredible quantities of liquor, and kept up a vast deal of noise. No provision had been made for feeding the passengers on the boat. Crackers, ham, &c., were brought forth by those who had been prudent enough to provide them, and such as had neglected it had to do without. About dark the heat stopped, and we lay by for the night. Our situation was quite romantic, and we rather enjoyed it. The air was warm and pleasant. The sky was clear, and the light of the stars was reflected from the dark waters of the silent river. From the banks spread out the magnificent tropical forest, where the puma, and the jaguar, and the cougar, the wild boar and the deer roamed in undisturbed security. Spreading our cloaks on deck, we threw ourselves upon them, and with the rest of our fellow passengers lying promiscuously around us, in the same way, slept sweetly and soundly, only disturbed by the boisterous singing and dancing of a drunken Pennsylvanian, who at last became exhausted by his efforts and tumbled down with the rest of us.

When we awoke the next morning we were not annoyed with the trouble of washing our faces and making our toilets. There was a shoal in the river, and to lighten the boat so as to enable it to pass, the men got out and walked a mile and a half, where they got on again. The scenery presented the same appearance as that of the preceding day, displaying the same luxuriance, beauty and variety; and the passengers conducted themselves in the same manner. At noon we arrived at the Castillo Rapids, and here we waited one day for the boat from the Pacific side.

Fort Castile, which stands on an eminence commanding the river at the rapids, is one of the oldest structures in America, having been built by the Spaniards in 1522. My knowledge of architecture and its technicalities is too limited to enable me to give a detailed and accurate description of it. Though it has existed for three centuries, exposed to the action of time and the elements, its walls are still standing, and possess nearly all their original strength, and in the hands of brave men would be almost impregnable. They are built of stone, with brick cornices, and stuccoed with a peculiar kind of cement, which has, when dried, the hardness and durability of adamant.

This fort was in the hands of the Democratic or Revolutionary party of Nicaragua until last December, when it was attacked and captured by a party of Government troops under Gen. Coral. I conversed with an intelligent English gentleman who saw the fight. Several men were killed on each side, and about fifty of the Revolutionists were made prisoners. Gen. Chamorro has established a small garrison here, consisting of about twenty mulattoes, two of whom were on guard when we visited the fort. One of them was lying asleep on a bench under a little shed on the summit, and the other stood holding a short, greasy musket, which he presented as we came up, and warned us to come no further, though evidently fearing a revolver that peeped from under my friend's coat. A number of the prisoners are confined here. The main body, however, were sent to Grenada. Twenty of those who escaped over the river, with the view of making their way to Costa Rica, lost their way in the woods, and eighteen of the twenty perished with hunger. The other two were taken and brought back.

At the rapids is a small village. There are three or four hotels, kept by Americans and Germans. We (my wife and I) were charged seven dollars per day while there; a fact which shows they know something of high living in the tropics. The native women dressed in their gayest attire, though rather scantily to our view, were ranged around the landing selling oranges, lemons, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, ginger beer, lemonade, maple sugar, cakes, sweetmeats, &c., while the men lounged listlessly about, with their bare feet and in their shirt sleeves, and many of them without pantaloons, looking for all the world like the lowest class of free negroes in Virginia or Georgia. We saw some costumes even lighter than the above, consisting of only a straw hat and a cigar!

Towards noon the next day a shout from "the boys" announced the arrival of the boat that was to take us on, and amid much shouting, swearing and crowding of men, women and children, we started. After going some thirty miles we were transferred to a larger boat, in which we were to cross Lake Nicaragua. About dark we arrived at San Carlos. There is here a custom-house and a fort, with a small garrison. The commandante had notified the officers of the company that no vessel would be allowed to pass the fort after 6 o'clock P. M., the Government having the fear of Col. Kinney and the filibusters before their eyes. The consequence was we had again to lay by all night. The sleeping accommodations were not superb. The floor of the cabin furnished a bed, brother Stewart's saddlebags answered for a pillow, and the buzzing of a large swarm of mosquitoes made a lullaby; while the sleepers(?) were arranged in the most picturesque confusion, each having chosen that position which was most agreeable to his fancy—check shirts, heavy boots and big whiskered Californians were in close proximity to soft ringlets, rosy cheeks and silk dresses.

At length morning dawned, the sun arose, we obtained a gracious permission to pass, and we entered Lake Nicaragua. This lake is the great topographical feature of the country, being sixty miles in width and one hundred and twenty in length. Its waters are clear and abound in excellent fish. It is dotted with numerous islands, many of which we passed; among the rest, the volcanic mountain of Omatope lifted its sharp, conical peak, scorched and blackened by the lava streams which have poured down its sides for centuries, thousands of feet above the bosom of the lake whose waters dash and fret around its base. Repeated attempts have been made to ascend to its summit, but without success. The dense jungle, the poisonous reptiles, and the fierce wild beasts render the enterprise difficult and dangerous, if not impossible. A species of monkey, called the congo, of unusual size and fierceness, inhabit it in great numbers, and seem to have resolved to keep away all intruders. They not long since attacked a German naturalist who had ventured alone some distance up the mountain, and he only saved his life by a precipitate and undignified retreat.

After a run of six hours, we had crossed the lake. Anchoring about two hundred yards from the shore, we were landed by means of a life-boat. There was a heavy swell in the waters of the lake, but all got ashore safely, receiving, however, a good drenching from the spray. The point of landing is called Virgin's Bay. This is a small town, very much like Castillo in all respects—at least, so far as regards the character, condition and occupations of its inhabitants.

Here we found a number of wagons, and an indefinite number of stunted, lean-looking mules, ready to transport us to the Pacific, a distance of 12 miles. Making a hasty purchase of fruits from the natives on the shore, placing my wife in one of the wagons, I mounted a donkey, and away we dashed, the muleteers hawling, "the boys" shouting and belaboring the unfortunate mules, and everybody in a high state of excitement and enjoyment.

About dark, we came to the Half-way House, where liquors and eatables are kept for the thirsty and hungry travelers. Here our drivers halted, with the intention of remaining until the moon rose, declaring the road to be very bad and dangerous. We remonstrated in vain. Everybody seemed to be drunk, or fast becoming so. A quarrel soon commenced between a native and one of our party. The former drew his machette, and slightly wounded the latter. The excitement was intense. Every Californian wanted to shoot the native. Soon the natives began to quarrel among themselves. Drawing their machettes (a kind of small sword) with angry imprecations, they would rush upon each other with the greatest fury—taking particular care, however, to stop before they came within striking distance, where they would again commence abusing each other with the utmost violence. Their women, too, took part in the quarrel—some screamed with rage, while others tried to get their husbands away. Many of our "boys" were hungry for a fight, and it was with great difficulty we could restrain them from shooting somebody, it mattered little whom. For a few minutes the greatest excitement prevailed. Some one told a gentleman of our party, who was greatly frightened, that a body of natives, twelve hundred strong, were posted a short distance ahead, to attack us as we passed—which added greatly to his alarm, and almost threw some of the Indies into hysterics.

We partially succeeded in getting our people quiet. A portion of those who had been detained on the way, now came up. The natives were still quarreling, but we hunted up our drivers, some of whom were tolerably sober—starting them ahead, we mounted our donkeys, formed a body-guard, and on we went. My mule, though a little self-willed, and a rough trotter, got thoroughly aroused, and displayed a great deal of enthusiasm for one of his species. He only balked with me into the woods once, though from the fact that my bridle was merely a rope tied around his head, without any bit or curb, it was a little difficult to persuade him to come back. My saddle I shall long remember. It was made of wood, covered with raw-hide, which having been wet and drying in the sun, was diversified with hard ridges, which rendered the short, rough motion of the mule by no means agreeable.

The road was hilly but smooth, and we were not long in performing the remainder of our journey, after we once got started. About midnight we got within sight of the lights in the town of San Juan del Sud, and for the first time saw the waters of the great Pacific, the surf rolling close along the sandy beach by which we entered the place.

San Juan del Sud (or San Juan on the South) occupies the shore of a narrow bay making in from the sea, and surrounded by high, rocky cliffs, with a few acres of level sandy beach in front, upon which the village is situated. There are several hotels (all kept in the true tropical style, i. e., poor fare and high prices,) one or two stores, and a number of huts occupied by natives. We stopped with Mr. Pricot, the American Consul, who keeps the best house, (though his is nothing to boast of,) who is a gentleman, a "good fellow," and who did all he could to make us comfortable. We found such a variety of the most delicious fruits, however, that we cared but little for anything else. The oranges here were particularly delicious.

Here we saw the last of Nicaragua and the Isthmus. Though, perhaps, possessing natural advantages as great as any portion of the globe of equal extent, it is in a state of the utmost poverty and degradation. Its population are a miserable, mongrel, degraded, lazy, worthless race—its government is worse than no government at all—and its religion is Popery in its worst, most pernicious development.

I did intend to give an outline of the political history, and present condition of Nicaragua; but the story is too long to be told here. Suffice it to say, that they are now looking confidently for the speedy termination of the *third* civil war within the last four years! They are too cowardly to hurt each other much; but the little energy they have they expend in these suicidal contests, and hence the ground is untilled, the resources of the country undeveloped, and were it not that they have already sunk to the lowest possible degradation, would continue to degenerate. If the time shall ever come when our civil institutions, and our Protestant religion shall be brought here by our own people, Nicaragua must, in view of its unbounded natural resources within itself, and its relative position, become one of the most important, and one of the most prosperous portions of the globe.

Enough for Nicaragua (I am afraid the reader has mentally said that long ago.) When I write again, it will be from California.

Truly, OSCAR P. FITZGERALD.

A CARD.

The extract below is from a letter published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate of April 7th, over the signature of R. Abbey, of Yazoo City, and refers to a request made to the editors of the Church Herald for a list of their subscribers, for the avowed purpose of sending a pamphlet published by him:

"My friend in Vicksburg, when he could not get the notice published, asked for a list of their subscribers, or rather for the privilege of making a list at his own expense. This the editors promised, but the agent of the paper peremptorily refused."

This statement gives an incorrect impression of the transaction referred to. The business agent of the Herald, without consulting with the editors, refused to allow a list of the subscribers to the Herald to go out of the office, but offered the party who appeared on the part of Mr. Abbey every facility for using the list within the office, or to allow Mr. A. to use it, or to direct and mail the pamphlets as desired, rather than admit such a violation of all precedent and of business propriety as to give a copy of the list of subscribers out of his hands, thus surrendering it to the general use of persons who might use it to their great annoyance in future.

B. T. BIGELOW, Agent Church Herald.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Ohio, Morgan, Capt. Lawless, arrived on Saturday last, bringing dates from Galveston to the 12th. The News of that date says:

We have had fine pleasant weather for several days, but the drought continues, and the supply of water in our cisterns is getting short.

In some portions of the interior they have had some rain, but in other sections great complaint is made for want of it.

A letter to the News, dated Liberty, March 23, says:

An attempt was made to murder three good citizens of this county, by a band of assassins, on the night of the 24th, or morning of the 25th, about 1 o'clock, A. M. The object of the assassins was the release of Mr. Joseph White, who stands committed for the murder of Levi Barrow about one year ago, but they did not succeed. He was guarded by three men, one of whom was badly wounded in the night arm, having received two shots—one from a rifle, the other from a shot gun, which have so mutilated him that it is doubtful whether he will recover.

The San Antonio Texan states that the Indians have been committing depredations in the Medina and Hondo valleys. A company of minute men was organized, and recently on a scout after Indians, they came upon four Waccos, on whom they fired, killing one and wounding two others. These Indians had one stolen horse with them, and were prepared with bridles and ropes for stealing others.

The same paper says a party of Indians lately stole twenty-three horses from Mr. Davenport, of Sabinal, in Bexar county, and at the same time shot an arrow through a Mexican in Mr. D's employ, who was driving the horses up for the purpose of penning them. There is but little hope of the Mexican's recovery.

The Texan has still later information to the effect that Mr. Davenport's neighbors had left, and moved further down the country. He would probably be compelled to leave also.

Two nights previous the Indians took two horses from Mr. Ware, who lives in the same neighborhood, and eight days before they drove off eleven head from the canon, and another neighbor by the name of Riley has just lost forty head.

By another letter, dated one day later, says the Texan, we are informed that all the horses in the neighborhood have been stolen, and they are satisfied that it was by the Tonkaways. Mr. Davenport, and a man by the name of Brown, started on the trail, which took them nearly in sight of the camp of the Tonkaways, when they found that the Indians had fired the grass, and they were obliged to return home to protect their wives and children.

A letter to the Austin State Gazette, dated Fort Belknap March 17, says:

Capt. Colhoun's command, consisting of two companies of dragoons and Capts. Rogers's, Boggess's and Fitzhugh's companies of rangers, returned day before yesterday, all in good health, horses tolerable. They had a long and tedious scout. No Indians were seen.

Maj. Merrill's command came in yesterday from above up the Colorado, after Indians who drove off cattle and killed a Delaware near Chadbourne. No Indians were seen.

The Henderson Democrat states that the fire at Magnolia, which destroyed over 1,700 bales of cotton, was supposed to have originated from a lighted candle, which some gamblers had been using. The principal losers were C. Vincent, of Mount Enterprise, who lost 347 bales; G. R. Grimes, of Cherokee, 147 bales; Lightfoot, of Palestine, 107 bales. The balance of the loss falls mostly on planters of Anderson and Cherokee counties.

A gentleman named Frank Lee, of Kentucky, is making public addresses in the Western portion of the state in favor of a prohibitory liquor law. The Waco says his speeches are the best it has heard on this important question.

We learn from the Texan, that Mr. George Giddings, who is now the contractor, left San Antonio on the 3d inst., for Santa Fe with the largest mail that has ever passed between the two points, and five passengers. It is understood that the compensation is $33,500 per annum, and the mail is to be carried twice a month.

A person writing from Wheelock, Robertson county, states that Mr. Wm. D. Miller, a lawyer, was shot and killed on the morning of the 21 inst., in an affray with Lewis Tubbs, Burl Brown, and T. A. Johnson and brother. The fatal rencontre appears to have been caused by an old difficulty between Miller and T. A. Johnson, who had been partners in land speculations. Miller was a native of Kentucky, and removed to Wheelock in the fall of 1865.

The San Antonio Ledger, of the 7th, reports every branch of business quite active in that city. The population, now numbering about nine thousand, the Ledger says is increasing rapidly. The Ledger is of opinion that no place in the State improves so fast as San Antonio.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Marriages.

On 3d April, by Rev. A. E. Goodwyn, Mr. [illegible] A. Richter to Miss Helen Olivia Tyson, all of the parish of Rapides.

On 18th March, at Ellis' Chapel, by Rev. [illegible] Saunders, Mr. Seaborn J. Mellard, to Miss Martha Howie, all of Sumter Co., Ala.

On 5th April, near Paynoville, Ala., by the Rev. R. M. Saunders, Mr. Geo. W. Hamilton, of Meridian, Miss., to Miss Eliza J. Williams, of Sumter county, Ala.

Deaths.

Died—In Thibodaux, on the 28th ult., after a few days' illness and extreme suffering, Mary Ann Dixon, aged 26 years 11 months and 3 days.

Sister D. was a native of New York. At the age of nine years her father (a Mr. Byers) removed with his family to New Orleans, where her mother soon died with the yellow fever, and her father some time after, in Liverpool.

The orphan girl grew up, and on the 12th of November, 1848, was married to Joseph Dixon.

Some time after, removing to Thibodaux, she fell in a revival under the labors of brother [illegible], in the year 1852, they both united with the M. E. Church, South, in which she lived a consistent member till death.

She bereaved husband, with three children, and an infant three weeks old, together with a number of friends, mourn her decease. Sister Dixon was ready. Trusting in the merits of Christ, and resigned to the will of God. After prayer and singing the hymn—

"Bright angels are from glory come,
They're round my bed, They're in my room,
They wait to waft my spirit home,
All is well! all is well!"

the frail form of nature was hushed into the stillness of death, and the spirit took its flight to dwell! We miss thee on earth, but will meet thee in Heaven. Sam'l Hawes.

Thibodaux, April 10, 1855.

Died—At the residence of the late Thos. Howe, on Red River, Natchitoches parish, on the 1st inst., Alice McCallen, aged 2 years. In October, 1850, she experienced the pardoning mercy of God, cast her lot among the people of God called Methodists, and till her death lived a consistent Christian.

In her last illness she suffered much, but did not repine. For her, death had no terrors.

Shortly before her death she remarked, "I know, father, you'll give me up freely, as I am going to Jesus." Never have I seen before so young as onlm and collected in the prospect of death. She frequently said to me, "Oh, father, how true the words of the Bible: 'Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are.'"

Her loss has left many friends to lament her death; but their loss is her infinite gain.

H. McCallen.

Died—In Greensboro', Ala., April 8th, of scarlet fever, James Elmer, son of Rev. T. J. and Mrs. S. J. Kogor, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The Quarterly Review for April.

This number is now on its way to its destination, through the length and breadth of South and Southwest. It will carry to readers a rich variety of matter, adapted, more or less to the great object of publication. It has cost us not a little anxiety. He is greatly mistaken who supposes the preparation of such a work for the public eye to his without pains or solicitude. Experience only can realize the difficulties. A peculiar class of responsibilities are encountered, in addition to an editor's ordinary labor. The work must sustain a life-character. Its reputation and its utility must, to a great extent, upon this feature. It must exhibit the higher forms of cultivation both of thought and of expression, in order to meet the expectation which it justly awakens. It must take rank with the progress of the age, now so rapid and influential around us. It must be the companion of cultivated ladies and gentlemen, of academies, colleges, of universities, of all classes of intelligent readers. It must minister to their need, inform their understandings. It must occupy, not the fugitive moments, but the quiet, thoughtful hour. Such is one of the responsibilities which we would foreign large, but of which we are conscious of going too far short. There is one yet still higher: the soundness, the purity, the edifying, and the religious tendency of the matter which it contains; the influence which it should exert upon its readers. To comprehend this idea, as a whole, and to accomplish the purpose, is the most serious and difficult of our duties. Something infinitely more than a mere editorial despatch is required here: more than a mere exercise of the judgment. "The wisdom that cometh from above," without which we must ever wander, in endless mazes lost." With a sufficient study of this wisdom may God endow us! In deciding upon the merits of a variety of materials, sometimes painfully scant, how difficult it is always to satisfy ourselves. In a good degree, we are persuaded, these wants are met in our Quarterly; and it will be our steady aim to approximate them more nearly. But we have stated these facts, in part, at least, to show that they cannot be fully realized without the zealous co-operation of the ministers and members of the Church. We cannot obtain articles of high literary merit, of well digested matter, with any constancy, without paying from $1 to $2 per printed page. It is preposterous to think of it. Occasionally voluntary articles of this class may reach us, but we cannot depend upon them for our regular issues. And then, are they to be procured? We do not solicit donations for the Review. We only ask that its circulation be extended, that the subscription list be so increased that we may be able to contract for the necessary labor. Thus while each subscriber will receive for $2 the very best publication of the kind in the South, the editor will be enabled to meet all the expenses of the publication, without encumbering the general agents with the weight of debt. This has always been our aim. Four thousand paying subscribers would suffice to do this, and even more. And where are these amongst the tens and hundreds of thousands in our Israel? We regret that in view of the increase of our list we were struck off a larger number of copies for the present volume than we have ventured before. We beg, therefore, that subscriptions be obtained for the entire volume, for every copy. If our friends will exert themselves on the appearance of the April number it will be in time to secure our object.

D. S. Doggett, Editor.

Richmond, Va., April 7, 1855.

New Publications.

Mr. H. D. McGinness has laid the following books on our table, from the publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington. By R. R. Madden, M. R. I. A. In two octavo volumes: 1855.

This work has made a sensation, and has been extensively noticed by the secular press in dealing with his subject the author has presented the public with a plausible and ingenious specimen of moral and literary whitewashing—we speak of his estimate of the Countess' character as a woman and her merit as an authoress. The work is of interest chiefly for the sketches of letters which it contains of nearly all the literary, political and fashionable celebrities of the past half-century. It is a panorama of literary personalities, a paper firmament in which the greater and some of the lesser lights of genius are set. Lady Blessington was the centre, Count d'Orsay the Mercury of this world of stars.

Travels in Europe and the East—A year in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austrin, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt. By Samuel Irenæus Prime. In two vols. octavo.

The typography and illustrations of these volumes are refreshing to weak eyes. If the author has performed his part as well as the publishers have theirs, this is a work of rare merit. Some of the chapters which we have read are highly entertaining. Others are too much in the mill-horse path, abounding in the commonplaces of tourists. The first chapter is like all first chapters, running, thus in its contents: "Leaving home—on the sea—the voyage—a storm—a wreck—a man overboard—land." When will there rise up a traveler with sufficient originality to say nothing about a man overboard, and not nauseate his readers with stereotyped descriptions of sea-sickness?

These books of travel, for the most part, read very much as though they were prepared to order before the voyage, and afterwards completed by the filling up of a few blanks here and there. Mr. Prime brings to his task a fresher eye and more graphic pen than most in this kind of book making.

The Story of the Peasant Boy Philosopher—Or, A Child Gathering Pebbles on the Seashore. Founded on the early life of Ferguson the shepherd boy astronomer, and intended to show how a poor lad became acquainted with the principles of natural science. By Henry Mayhew.

This is a beautiful 12mo, interesting and instructive. One of the best of books for ten year old boys and girls, and not unsuitable for children of larger growth. The preface by the author is an essay which abounds in excellent thought and suggestions.

Harper's Story Books, No. V.—*Frank.* April, 1855.

A little book for little children; beautifully illustrated, with a taking cover.

An Introduction to Practical Astronomy, with a collection of astronomical tables. By Elias Loomis, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of the city of New York, author of a Course of Mathematics, &c.

This work is large and complete. The author proposes it for the use of the following persons, chiefly—1st, amateur observers, who have in their possession astronomical instruments which they wish to employ to the best advantage, and feel the need of more specific instruction than can be gathered from the elementary text-books; 2d, practical surveyors, engineers, astronomers, and all persons who have occasion to engage in astronomical computations; 3d, the entire corps of young men who are engaged in a course of liberal education. To these and all other star-gazers we commend the work.

Quarterly Review of the M. E. Church, South.

The April number of this periodical is at hand. The rapid and unsatisfactory glance that we have been able to give it leads us to a very high estimate of its contents. We think it has not been surpassed, in many respects, by former numbers. The face of the venerable Dr. L. Pierce adorns the first page.

Article 1 is a biographical sketch of Bishop Capers, by Rev. Wm. M. Wightman, D. D. It will be read with interest by all who have access to the pages of the Review.

2. "Fitzhugh's Sociology for the South," by Geo. Frederick Holmes, Tazewell county, Va.

3. "Haggai." A new translation, with explanatory notes, by Rev. T. Y. Moore, D. D., Richmond, Va.

4. "The Heredian Family." From the German, by John D. Reiley, Petersburg, Va.

5. "Italian Literature," by Joseph B. Cobb, Esq., Mississippi.

6. "The Beatitudes." From the German, by Rev. Nelson Head, Lynchburg, Va.

7. "The Rhemish New Testament," by Rev. A. Spence, Ala.

8. "Rosser on Baptism," by Rev. G. W. Langhorne, Petersburg, Va.

"Remarks on the meaning of Heb. 1: 7," from the Journal of Sacred Literature.

9. Brief Reviews.

A dispatch of the 8th inst. from Baltimore, says:

The mate and part of the crew of the John Cheston, taken off the brig Two Friends, by the Lucy Sharp, arrived from Wilmington this morning. They represent that they pumped the vessel twenty-one days and nights, that the water tanks leaked, and that the water was unfit for use; that the crew were all sick with the dysentary and scurvy, from using bad water. The brig Two Friends could furnish no water and no relief; the water still gaining on them, and believing it impossible to get her into port, they concluded to abandon the vessel. They deny all knowledge of the sugar holes.

We believe this statement agrees substantially with that made by a portion of the crew arrested at Havana.

Shipments of Sugar.

The Railroad Necessity.

We clip the subjoined statistics from the Franklin (St. Mary) Planters' Banner of the 12th inst. They will be found interesting and important, not only on account of their bearing upon the sugar trade of this city, but for the detailed information furnished:

Shipments by Sea from Franklin of the Crop of 1854-5, up to April 1, 1855.

Destination.	Sugar.	Molasses.
New York	hhds 19,674	bbls. 31,210
Philadelphia	" 2,113	" 2,190
Baltimore	" 7,038	" 8,430
Richmond	" 6,161	" 8,224
Charleston	" 2,429	" 3,000
Savannah	" 256	" 350
Mobile	" 469	" 1,675
Norfolk	" 77	" 97
Total	37,622	55,012

Estimated at—Sugar, $1,504,880; Molasses, $440,096—Total, $1,944,976.

Crop of Same Last Year.

Total number of hhds. of Sugar	24,985
" bbls.	5
" hhds. Molasses	1
" bbls.	29,854

According to the above figures 37,622 hhds of sugar and 55,012 barrels of molasses were shipped from the port of Franklin for the year ending 31st of March last. For the year ending on the 31st March, 1854, there were shipped from the same point 24,985 hhds. of sugar, and (we omit the two small items) 31,854 barrels of molasses. This exhibits an *increase* of shipments by sea the past year over shipments of the previous year of 12,637 hhds. of sugar, and 15,158 barrels of molasses. The value of the produce thus shipped, according to the estimate of our cotemporary, is very near two millions of dollars. The city of New York took more sugar and molasses than all the other ports named. Of the 37,622 hogsheads of sugar that sought a market by sea, she received over 19,000, and of the 55,012 barrels of molasses, over 31,000. Quite a large contribution of sweetness from a single, unprotending Louisiana port. And, while we furnish sweetening for nearly all the good things used for household consumption at the North, including the raw material which forms the basis of the candy manufacturers—and how children *do* love candy—a great number of the people there make it a point to look at us as sourly as possible. This is an egcousistent outrage. They should abandon the use of our sugar, or gaze sweetly upon us. We don't care a fig which alternative they take; but they should adopt one or the other. They have no right to use our sweetening and then abuse us because we accommodated them. Such a course looks more like borrowing a man's money and then villifying him for lending it, than any thing else we can think of just at present.

But, a truce to badinage. The subject is a serious one, especially to us of the city. We cannot afford to laugh at this diversion of trade, small and unimportant as it is in itself, for the simple reason that it is but one of innumerable diversions of a similar character—all united, constituting an aggregate of formidable proportions. These small contributions make up the mighty sum total of the commerce transacted in this commercial mart, and are to New Orleans what the larger and smaller bayous and greater and lesser tributaries are to the Mississippi river. Let these diversions continue to multiply on every hand, and the far-famed Crescent will soon cease to be a city of much mercantile importance, just as the old Father of Rivers would speedily hide his diminished head if all of his subject streams should dry up. He could stand the drying up of a dozen or so of his customers and not feel it, but if the epidemic should become general it would destroy his usefulness and grandeur. Just so with us. We have stood a good many diversions of trade, like that mentioned above, but we cannot afford to indulge in the amusement any longer. It is too expensive and risky. Besides, the further we go the worse we are off, and the future, instead of brightening, grows more and more gloomy.

The figures given above, in reference to the port of Franklin, illustrate and prove one great necessity, as well as clearly indicate the only remedy within our reach—*railroads*. Superficial readers may think we attach too much importance to a small illustration. To all such we would propound the interrogatory—how *great* was the incident that rendered Isaac Newton the most illustrious astronomer the earth has ever produced? "Straws show which way the wind blows" just as accurately as the most conspicuous vane upon the top of the loftiest steeple. Slight causes very frequently lead to great results; just as a trifling disease, if unattended to, produces death; or a small break in our southern levees, if not promptly repaired, eventuates in the inundation of a vast tract of country and the destruction of an immense amount of property. For instance: low waters and the absence of railroad communication—and these are the solo causes—have sent to other, if not rival ports, in a single year, from an obscure point, over 12,000 hhds. of sugar and over 15,000 bbls. of molasses. Had we enjoyed railroad facilities, this sugar and molasses would all have sought our levee, its legitimate market, and brought with it as much more. Here would have been a large gain instead of a loss. Owing to the same causes precisely we have lost, the past two seasons, an enormous trade from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville—enough of actual cash to have built all three of the great railroads now in progress in this State. What has been lost from these sources is lost for ever. There have been other losses of no small magnitude, all chargeable to the low waters and the lack of railroads. Northwestern Louisiana, Arkansas, and many other sections that must necessarily seek this port for an outlet, have been, as it were, a sealed book, a sort of *terra incognita* to us. Their produce, if the rivers ever do rise, will come here; but in the mean time the sacrifices, troubles and inconveniences of both planter and merchant, have been of the most serious description.

We might pursue this subject at great length, and multiply instances upon instance, and illustration to illustration and pile proof upon proof, all going to show the overwhelming necessity which is pressing upon us that we must emancipate ourselves from the ruinous thralldom of low and uncertain rivers. Until this is done we can look for neither certainty, regularity or profit in our business transactions. We will be in a state of dependence and suspense all the time. The experience of the past two seasons—bitter, protracted and ruinous—demonstrates this but too sadly. Were the New Orleans and Opelousas, the Vicksburg and Shreveport, and the New Orleans and Jackson roads completed, a very great relief would be at once experienced. The Jackson road and its connections would save us on the East, while the others would render us comparatively independent on the West. Then let the railroads be rushed along. The iron horse and his *attachés* will prove our best and surest friends. [Daily Crescent.

Weather Prospects, etc.—We clip the following from the Richmond (Madison Parish) Journal, of the 6th:

A glorious shower on Wednesday night has given the earth a new appearance. We may now reasonably expect a speedy stand of corn and a supply of vegetables, the want of which has been sensibly felt.

The river water made its appearance in Roundaway Bayou at this place on Tuesday last. The rise is so slow that we fear there will not be sufficient water to enable our Tensas friends to get off their crops.

General Intelligence.

Later from Havana.

The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, Captain J. D. Bullock, left New York on the 26th inst., arrived at Havana on the 14th, and sailed for this port next day. She crossed the bar on Sunday, at half past four, P. M., and arrived at Pollock Wednesday morning, having been detained several hours by the fog. We are indebted to her purser for the following memoranda:

The U. S. steamer Princeton was still in port. Her officers and crew were all well.

On the Morro the Black Warrior spoke the U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, Comdr Ellicott, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Crabbe, from Norfolk, bound to, with all well on board.

Dr. Peck, the person who was arrested at Puerto Principe, comes passenger in the Black Warrior. He was arrested by mistake and brought to Havana; but he was afterwards released, with the freedom of the island, excepting Puerto Principe. As his business was in that town, however, he preferred coming to the United States.

Sixteen companies of mulattoes are being organized, to be attached to the infantry as soon as arms are delivered to them.

The Military Commission was in session last Friday and Saturday. Nothing of their proceedings had transpired.

We have received by this arrival full files of Havana papers to the 15th.

La Prensa of that date has an elaborate article upon the prospects of the next Presidential campaign in the United States, wherein it predicts will be the most hotly contested of any that has been known since the foundation of the Republic, and it expresses much surprise that many of the very States that constituted the largest majorities in the election of the present Chief Magistrate, should before his term expires, give evidence of the utmost hostility to his administration. The writer goes on to state that the Democrats have evidently chosen as their favorite candidate for the Presidency no other than the filibuster, Gen. J. A. Quitman.

"We have believed," says the writer, "that this personage aspired to the first position in the nation, and also, this ambition was what induced him to become Chief of the filibustering expeditions, believing that he would thus become popular with classes most powerful at the elections in that country, where fists and slung-shots are the most eminent arguments employed."

We quote this opinion as one eminently Spanish.

The officers and soldiers of the four battalions of Havana volunteers have commenced raising a subscription of one dollar per month each soldier, and four dollars per month each officer, for a given time—12 months or longer—for the purpose of arming said battalions with Minnie rifles, without cost to the Government. Four merchants, officers in the battalions, had undertaken to advance the sum necessary to purchase and import the guns, and it was thought they could be obtained immediately.

The *Prensa* states that the commerce of Havana and of the entire island has suffered much during the two past months of February and March, in consequence of the condition of things in which the island was placed, but that American commerce has also suffered, and that it is as much the interest of the American as the Cuban merchant to put an end to the confusion arising from reports of invading expeditions.

The *Diario* fires up indignantly because the Delta saw fit to speak of the Spaniards as brave and resolute dogs. The *Diario* admits that the Spaniards may be likened to dogs in one respect—that they stand ready to defend their domicils against thieves who are intent upon breaking in to steal. It intimates that the writer of the Delta's article has lived a long time in Cuba.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Charleston, April 13.—The steamship Isabel has arrived at this port with dates from Havana to the 10th inst., being the same as received by the Philadelphia at New Orleans.

Many assassinations had occurred during the holidays. Senor Rabiestra, the manager of the railway, and Lawyer Cultra had been liberated by Concha, and are allowed to travel in Europe.

The British steamer Clyde arrived at Havana on the 9th inst., in six days passage from Vera Cruz. By her, the Courier has advices from the revolution, said to be six days later than those received by way of New Orleans. Every thing indicates the speedy fall of Santa Anna. Moreno's disaffection, subsequent capture and execution were all a fable to entrap Alvarez.

Col. Zires was recently discomfitted at Cazeres, his whole regiment dispersed by the revolutionists, and three in attempting to cross the Passagayo River, were drowned.

Governor Mximo Ortez, on a march from Ichtucan, to Tehuantepec fell into an ambuscade, and his whole force of six hundred men was nearly annihilated.

Accounts from the South are favorable to the cause of the revolutionists—Alvarez is supreme in Guerrero. It is the universal opinion that Santa Anna will be obliged to fly the country, and it is also evident that the Allied European powers stimulated Mexican internal commotions, to bring Mexico on their side, and indirectly her with Cuba.

Results of the Fort Laramie Massacre.

The St. Louis Republican publishes an interesting letter from Platte river, dated March 12, in regard to the consequences resulting from the line of policy adopted against the Sioux Indians since the Fort Laramie massacre. We make the following extracts:

It is known when the soldiers fired they wounded the Bear in three places, of which he died after six days. The brothers and near relatives of the chief, desirous of revenging his death, started out to steal and kill; they saw the mail party coming, laid in wait, and you know the result.

The village of which they were members have offered to give up these murderers, (five in number,) and the murderers themselves say they have revenged the death of their chief, and are willing to die, and will go to the Fort whenever their Father calls for them.

The present situation of the Indians is distressing; they have been so long accustomed to sugar, coffee and other luxuries of the white man, that they cannot well be suddenly deprived of them without seriously experiencing their want.

The course pursued in stopping all trade with the Sioux, and not holding any intercourse with them whatever, is thought not to be a very judicious one, and is certainly a very hard one upon us traders, who make a living in that way. If the Indians could get no ammunition, sugar, coffee, etc., from any other place than the traders on the Platte, I would willingly submit to lose what little I have, to starve them out and bring them to terms, but they have only to travel a few hundred miles to Fort Pierre, where they can get guns and ammunition in abundance, and I have been informed that the traders from Fort Pierre are on the Cheyenne and White rivers waiting for the Platte Indians to come and trade with them; therefore it is that I think it peculiarly hard for us here to be made to suffer, when it affects not the object for which it was intended. I hope, soon, relief will come to us in the shape of opening the trade for the poor people of the country are in a destitute situation, having no employment nor means of support, and after the buffalo are gone, it will be tolerable tough times to live.

The people in this country are entirely dependent upon trading with Indians for support, and when we have no trade, there is no employment to be given, and consequently they have no means of making money to purchase meat and bread. Every trading post has its full complement of destitute men, whom they have known for years, and cannot refuse the actual necessaries to sustain life, and scarcely a day passes that you do not see men seeking employment and something to eat; one poor fellow, who came from the Arkansas river, destitute of money, applied to me for employment, which I had not to give him. He had applied at the Fort without success, and a short time afterwards he was found a few miles up the Platte, dead; and no doubt starved to death, for he had no wound or bruise to indicate violence, nor had he anything about him—gun, hatchet, knife, or anything to make a fire or cook himself with. [illegible]

The Indians have all left the Platte, and gone to Wilds River and Leasquicourt; they have been impatiently waiting to hear from their great Father at Washington, to see if the whites are determined to fight. They now begin to think it "all day" with them. They say they are determined not to fight the whites. But I should not be surprised if they moved to the Missouri, to hear of murders and thefts where they have a chance. I believe we all (outside of the Fort) have serious cause to be alarmed for our lives and property.

Larochelle Items.

—The Thibodaux Minerva of the 14th has the following:

We are again in the enjoyment of warm weather, and the crops are beginning to shadow forth more promise than heretofore. All creation has put on spring clothes, and we begin to realize that the charming month of April is present in all its glory.

At a meeting of the Lafourche Dragoons, at Prince's Hotel, on Sunday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers: E. Dres, 1st Lieut.; Pic. J. J. Haines, 1st Sergeant; Towson Ellis, 2d do; J. Gautreau, 1st Corporal; L. N. Falcon, 2d do.

We notice that Mr. Howes, Judge Myers and Capt. Soger, of the railroad, passed through our town on Monday, en route to Chacahoula. We interpret this as an omen favorable to the speedy completion of the road to that point, and we doubt not but that very soon the dead-level of that swamp will be roused from their morning nap by the shrill snort of the iron horse.

Sons of Temperance.—At a regular meeting of Magnolia Division of this place, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present term: W. H. Rogers, W. P.; F. M. Hancock, W. A.; F. L. Mead, R. S.; E. T. Buchanan, A. R. S.; H. A. Thompson, F. S.; L. A. Reed, T.; G. W. Westbrook, D.; James O. Ballard, A. C.; Louis Corbit, I. S.; James Ashworth, O. S.; Rev. L. A. Reed, Chaplain; W. H. Rogers, D. G. W. P.

Mississippi.—The Port Gibson Herald is in mourning for the death of its editor, E. Bruner, Esq., who died on the 6th inst. His death was sudden, he having been engaged in business up to a late hour of the night of his death. He was a native of Massachusetts.

We learn from the Columbus Democrat of the 7th inst., that Jeffy Alleman by the name of Alex. N. Mings, committed suicide at his residence in that county, eight miles from Columbus, on the Gilmer road, the evening of the 3d inst. The fatal deed was done by sticking a cedar reed 3 in the region between the breast and stomach, which caused his death in an hour afterwards. The deceased had been partially deranged for the last three years, through the influence of religious excitement.

From the Crescent.

An Excursion to Amite and Osyka.

A balmy myself of the opportunity of participating in a gilfood ride of one hundred and seventy-six miles over Jersey New Orleans, Jackson and Great Western Road, on Sunday last, and having enjoyed one of the most delightful excursions I ever made out of the city and back in the same day, I feel an inclination to communicate my impressions of the developments this magnificent enterprise has already produced in a portion of country whose resources position and resources have hitherto remained almost entirely unknown to our citizens. Many doubtless have been allured against the sameness of this landable undertaking, despite the feasibility of a continuous rapid ride from Hagerty, which, to my mind, are now forever dissipated. The intervening swamps, prairie *ronchaud*, and large passes between the city and the pine hills, which were denoted as formidable barriers, are now traversed at a speed of twenty five miles per hour by the locomotive, in a sensation of danger or fear of its celerity seeming to enter the mind as you are whirled along towards the rolling lands of Pontchitoula, Amite and Osyka. Over coming an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet in sixty-eight miles within three hours, the train arrived at Amite City, where apparently attracted by the diminutive commotion, and airy appearance of the new hotel, erected by Messrs Pelicaun, Bach & Co., many of our most sagacious sojourned for dinner. Concluding to lose the present terminus of the road, I felt richly repaid by my visit to Osyka, for to any sojournment I was handed in the center of a thriving town which had apparently sprung from the primeval forest to bustle in the ranks of commerce, as full fledged as those mysterious warriors from the brain of Jove. A beautiful amphitheater of hills surrounds the site of this Atlanta of the valley, and within short distance the serpentine but limpid Tangipahoa leaves the white sand beds, where the tall and luxuriant cane waves a rustling lady to the zephyr's breath, and the rays of the noon-day's sun is pleasantly by the thick foliage of the magnolia and laurel. The road at the place of debarkation or venture westward through a deep cut, where the grading is excellently executed. About three miles beyond, I am told, one may enjoy a view of Carter's Hill through which the grading is already made to a depth of sixty feet, connecting a level course along the valley for a distance of seven or eight miles.

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The bill repealing tavern licenses passed the Senate of Pennsylvania by 16 to 11. It prohibits the granting of licenses after the first of July, but does not interfere with the existing licenses. The other House has to concur in some amendments before it can become a law.

The Plaquemine National of Saturday last has the following:

Fears are entertained here that the rice crop will fall rather short this year. By the want of rain and the low stage of the river, no rice has yet been sown. There are but little hopes that the corn now planted will be of any benefit, inasmuch as it is lingering for want of rain.

By the present prospect, the orange, citron and lemon crops here will be larger productive than we first expected.

The difficulties between the President and Directors of the Fayette and Western Railroad, N. C., and the New York contractors, have been satisfactorily arranged, and the prospect is said to be fair for a speedy completion of the work from Fayetteville to the coal mines. There now remain to raise $100,000 additional by individual subscriptions.

A dwelling house in Brooklyn was destroyed by fire a few night ago, and a boy named Patrick Riley was so badly burned that he died next morning.

On the 5th inst., the brig Dungan, Capt. Porter, from Philadelphia, for Bath, Me., went down with all on board, fifty miles north-west of Cape May, during a violent gale.

Two young men named Wm. G. Gane and Henry Moore, are charged with robbing letters in the Cincinnati Post Office. Moore gave bail, but Gane, in default of $2000, was committed. Both of the young men are very respectably connected.

On Sunday night, the 8th inst., the storehouse of Messrs Moss & White, near Buckingham Courthouse, Farmville, Va., was destroyed by fire, and two young men named Deny and Chenault were burned in it. The young men were in the habit of sleeping in the store, and the general impression is that the store was entered by burglars, the young men murdered, and the building then fired.

A riot occurred at Oxford, N. Y., on the 8th inst., among the Roman Catholics, in consequence, as the report goes, of a certain excommunicated member being ordered out of the church by the Priest. The services were suspended, and a general fight ensued outside the building between the Roman Catholics and Protestants. The result was not serious.

Desperate Attack Upon a Jail.—A large party of men, armed with pistols and knives, attacked the jail at Yreka California, one night last month, for the purpose of rescuing a prisoner. In the melee which ensued, two men were killed and seven or eight wounded.

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The Pine Bluff (Ark.) Republican of the 7th says:

We have had a glorious rain, and confidently anticipate boats in a few days; but the people in the Arkansas railroad spirit to abate, but will push the Napoleon railroad to its completion as though there were no river in the valley. We have a daily evidence that this great enterprise is growing in popular favor at home and abroad; all agree that necessity will complete it.

The St. Louis Republican of the 11th inst contains the following dispatch:

Rockville, April 10.—The steamer El Paso struck a log near and a half miles below Rockville, and sunk. She has got three feet of water in her hold. It is thought she can be raised by to-morrow. All her deck load was thrown overboard. The Sam Gibson went to her and took all the freight out of her hold and put it on shore, and also took her passengers off.

Sad Accident.—Moses Robinson, an old man seventy years of age, was burned to death in his house, at Mount Vernon, Me., on the 5th inst. The house was all in flames when discovered, at 4 or 5 o'clock A. M., the inmates, with the exception of Mr. Robinson, barely escaping with their lives. One young man in the second story was obliged to leap from the window. The bones of the old man were found upon the hearth; it is supposed he was bewildered and unable to find his way out.

Quick Passage.—On the 7th inst., the steamship United States arrived off Sandy Hook from Havana, having made the shortest passage on record—three days and twenty-three hours.

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The difficulties between the President and Directors of the Fayette and Western Railroad, N. C.,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE PERILS OF THE SEA;

Or, a Night on a Whale.

The King Harold, whaler, was cruising off the King's Mail, troop for sperm-fish, with th[e] intention of [re]maining the winter months there and in the [ne]ighboring further south to catch the rest of [the] year. At last, however, their efforts were destined [to] be crowned with success, and one of the boats [in] connection with the adventure which formed the [subj]ect of this paper.

The [boa]t was [Pa]trick, named Pat; an active young [Irish]man who had been promoted to perform the important duty of boat's header, or harpooner. At the first summons, four boats left the side of the King Harold, exerting their utmost strength to outstrip each other. An exciting [scen]e usually prevails on such occasions as these, when [the] different boats, as it becomes a point of honor [in] which shall throw the first harpoon and [draw] the first blood, ahead of that commanded by Pat, whose [boat] to the right of him, but at a considerable distance, [pursued] another whale was seen to blow, and as at once turned towards it, while [pulled] away from his companions.

The [boat] had too much work on their hands to pay any attention to him; and as the [whale] and they were in pursuit of just the [same] within thirty feet, one of the harpooners immediately drove his iron home. The [two] others were also "fast" soon after; but [one] of the second boat came out again [and] the [whale] sank to a great depth, it was compelled to follow the third, and help in capsizing it. This they eventually succeeded [in] doing, the [whole] leviathan set off at a northerly direction, towing [the] boats after them, and dashing the water [furiously] over their bows. However, after much trouble they finally secured two, and then lay on their oars to await the ship, as it would have [been] impossible for them to row with such a [tremendous] mass in tow.

While [waiting] for their vessel, which was at a [great] distance, they had leisure to look round for the fourth—that of our friend Pat—but they searched in vain for its glistening sail. It had disappeared, and their consolation was it the hope that it had been kept in sight from the mast-head. The King Harold, however, was by no means a quick sailer, and the afternoon was spent ere she reached them, and secured the two fish alongside. A man was immediately sent aloft to see where the fourth boat was, but nothing could be seen of it, and at length the skipper summoned all the crew followed to the [cabin] for a similar purpose; but all in vain. One of [the] swine they fancied they could see a dark spot on the water to the southwest, but on looking closer it disappeared. The watch was kept up until dark, but not the slightest trace of it could be discovered.

As the captain could not cruise about, on account of the fish alongside, even had he known in what direction to steer, he determined to continue [on] during the night as far as possible, and [then] to heave to, leaving the remainder with a [lan]tern, by which they could pick the missing boat and its crew in the still had a chance of finding them [in] the [mo]rning, as the ship was drifting in the [direc]tion of the trade wind and equatorial current. It was most probable that a wounded sperm will have destroyed the boat, and that the [crew] were [com]pelled to keep on long ahead of the ship, as they certainly could not [pull] against the wind. They were certainly calm enough, as the [usual] mark speedily across the blue of a [storm] fish; and, as at the present moment there [were] not [a] dozen greasy brutes were swimming [lazily] around the vessel, and making unavailing [efforts] to [get] a piece of the sough and slash [with] their tails, it could be only too certain that [they] had [not] struck any where near the other boat [in] search of the unfortunate men who were [now] at their [mer]cy.

But there was [one] possibility that the boys had managed to [get] to leeward [that] it could [not] be seen, and two lanterns were hung [out] as [sig]nals, in order that they [might], [pull] past in the gloom [of] night, and before the ship [was] [out] of sight the gun fired; but [in] vain. Not without anything being [seen] or heard of the [boat] at once. The cutting up of the [fish] was [act]ively in the meanwhile, and [the] [work] was immediately commenced. [Large] [strips], fat by strips of blubber, hung [in] [festoons] in a [row] [be]tween the [ship] and the dark ocean, giving the [latter] [at] a singularly transparent hue.

[At] [day]break, two harpooners were sent to [the] [mast]-head with good glasses, to again look [out] [for] [the] missing boat, and in vain had they searched [the] [horizon] without being able to [discover] [even] [a] [speck] on [the] [wave] which [could] [be] [seen] [by] [the] [naked] [eye], when a cry from the look-out announced that a whale was [spouting] on the [lee] [bow], but [it] [lay] [to]windward. [Pat] [and] [his] [boat] [had] [passed] [it] [in] [the] [night], [and] [the] [latter] [was] [ordered] [off] [with] [the] [remainder] [of] [the] [boats]. [Even] [if] [it] [were] [not] [found] [it] [would] [probably] [be] [a] [dead] [whale], [and] [they] [would] [save] [the] [trouble] [of] [towing] [it] [home]. [They] [surely] [put] [them] [on] [the] [right] [track], as the fish, if struck, [would] [in] [any] [case] [have] [one] [of] [the] [ships] [harpoons] [in] [it].

[Before] [an] [hour] [they] [pulled], [following] [the] [course] [of] [the] [ship], [on] [board], without distinguishing [the] [boat] [in] [question], until the harpooner [at] [the] [mast]-head [suddenly] [hailed] [the] [deck] [with] ["][Boat] [right] [in] [front], [and] [only] [just] [visible]! [Before] [long] [he] [shouted], [half] [standing] [up] [and] [pointing] [in] [front]:

"[Pull] [away], [pull] [away]. By heavens! if that is not [a] [sail] [or] [boat], or something [else], [pull] [away], for I fancy we are [only] [just] [in] [time]." Then uttering aloud "Hallo-[o]-[o]-[o]!" [he] [waved] [a] [signal] [to] [attract] [a] [responsive] [echo]; but [none] [was] [returned] [him], [and] [the] [boat] [bounded] [on] [in] [course] [towards] [the] [extraordinary] [object]. "[I] [see] [a] [man]!" [the] [man] [in] [the] [boat] [now] [shouted]. "By heavens! if that is [not] [Pat] [and] [the] [boat]'s [header], who was also [the] [harpooner]!" [the] [harpooner] [replied]; "but [where] [are] [the] [rest]?"

[Pat] [and] [his] [boat] [soon] [did] [away] [in] [renewed] [chase], [and] [as] [they] [came] [nearer], [the] [fourth] [harpooner], [the] [shipwrecked] [man], [kneeling] [on] [a] [dead] [whale], [and] [waving] [his] [hat] [in] [token] [of] [recognition], [could] [be] [seen]. His left hand [was] [grasping] [tightly] [in] [the] [line] [of] [the] [harpoon], [which] [came] [from] [him] [in] [his] [slippery] [post], [and] [with] [his] [right] [he] [held] [the] [shaft], [which] [he] [had] [cut] [away] [from] [the] [harpoon], [so] [tightly] [grasped], [that] [he] [could] [not] [even] [let] [go] [when] [the] [boat] [shot] [up] [to] [him], [and] [every] [arm] [was] [stretched] [out] [to] [help] [him] [in].

The poor fellow looked deadly pale, and could [not] [utter] [a] [single] [word] – his eye was wildly fixed [on] [the] [boat] [as] [if] [he] [did] [not] [recognise] [it]. [He] [was] [quickly] [lifted] [on] [board], [and] [fell] [down] [exhausted] [as] [soon] [as] [he] [felt] [the] [deck] [under] [him]. He had lived through [a] [night], and we must return to the period when he quitted the others with his boat, in [pursuit] [of] [the] [whale] [on] [his] [own] [account].

[It] [was] [a] [bright], very cleverly steered away [from] [the] [rest] [of] [the] other three boats and fol[lowed] [the] [whale], which was lazily breasting [the] [waves] [at] [some] [distance] [from] [the] [fleet] [of] [boats]. [It] [was] [hardly] [on] [an] [even] [keel] [for] [a] [moment] [during] [the] [rush] [of] [the] [sperm], [and] [great] [care] [was] [required], [for] [the] [fish] [was], as yet, [ignorant] of the danger that threatened it. At the same time the sperm warred more and more from its former course, and went westward [with] the [wind] and current. Patrick now set his sail in order to get nearer to the fish without any unnecessary noise. The whale, however, [appeared] to have scented the approach of [danger], [for] [it] [started] [off] at the top of its speed. [Had] [it] [stood] [on] [with] [the] [favorable] breeze, [it] [would] [be] [little] [from] [it]. Suddenly, just [as] [the] [boat] [was] [within] [striking] [distance], [and] [the] [boat] [was] [in] [the] [act] [of] [raising] [its] [harpoon], [the] [whale] [was] [still] [there], [but] [the] [sperm] [were] [gone]. "Sail in!" [the] [boat]-[header] [quickly] [shouted]; but the boat [had] [already] [attained] [a] [great] [distance] [from] [the] [impetus] [it] [had] [received], [and] [the] [boat]-[steerer] [stood] [with] [his] [iron] [already] [awaiting] [the] [signal] [to] [dart] [it]. [The] [sail] [flapped] [idly] [in] [the] [wind], [and] [the] [boat]-[header] [held] [the] [sheets] [firmly] [in] [his] [hand], [that] [they] [might] [not] [lose] [a] [moment] [in] [pursuit]. [The] [whale] [looked] [down] [into] [the] [clear] [water] [beneath] [with] [the] [hope] [of], [perhaps], [seeing] [the] [sperm] [and] [discovering] [the] [direction] [it] [had] [taken].

[Suddenly] [the] [whale] [commenced] ["]swimming," one of the [boat]-[steerers] [said], in a half-suppressed and anxious tone; "its coming up straight from below."

"Hush!" the harpooner said—"gently, gently, or you'll startle him—there!"

"There he comes—there he comes!", three four shouted simultaneously, and grasped instinctively at their oars.

"Back—back for your lives!" the harpooner cried at this moment, who was well aware of the peril to which they would be exposed if the [whale], in rising, merely grazed their boat. Almost at the same instant the oars fell into the water, and the boat had scarcely shot its [own] length back, when the gigantic, rounded [head] of a powerful sperm fish, with its wide, [arrow]-jaws half opened, rose to the surface, and then bounded forwards, as if to escape the strange object, whose presence he was now aware of. In the bow of the boat, and close [under] the mountain of blubber, which actually [rose] under his very feet, stood the boat-steerer with uplifted lance; but his arm trembled, and till within reach of the fearful foe, who could crush them at a blow, he did not dare to hurl the harpoon into the flying monster.

"Give it him!" Patrick however shouted, perfectly careless of danger, and only thinking at the moment of the chase. "Hang the fellow, he'll let the fish slip through his hands;" and seizing his own lance, he appeared to be anxiously awaiting the moment when he could [hurl] the sharp steel into the back of his prey. The boat-steerer still hesitated, but only for a moment; for if he suffered the opportunity to slip, it was a question whether they would ever gain come up with the startled whale. The [fish] had again caught the wind, and the harpooner held the tiller firmly with his knees to bring the boat's head round, and rush after the flying foe. At this instant the harpoon whizzed through the air deep into the monster's back, and was imbedded in the tough blubber. In a second the sail was again taken in, and the boat-steerer, springing back to the tiller, made room for the harpooner to throw his lance and give the leviathan of the deep his death-blow. [A] [shriek] [stood] [in] [the] [bows], with his lance raised for a cast, and the crew tugged away at the harpoon rope, to bring their little barque close up to the prisoned fish. Patrick bent back, and while the flukes of the gigantic brute lashed the waves close to them, and it rose once again to escape this danger which it saw impending, the death-bearing steel sank deeply into the [left] flank of the foe. In a second the harpooner withdrew it to repeat the blow, and the whale, in its fury, suddenly turned at bay, causing the sea to hiss and foam by its rage.

"Thick blood!" the crew shouted at this moment; but the voice of the harpooner was heard. "Back for your lives!" And while the boat was thrown his whole weight on the tiller, and leaned overboard to bring her head round, and [ere] the crew could ship their oars, the furious brute came up with open jaws, and seizing and crushing the thin planks, tore them asunder as if made of paper. Patrick saw the danger, knew what impended over them, and with a [lan]shaking hand he again hurled the lance at the enemy, and pierced its eye, but he could not save the boat. The maddened brute probably did not feel the new wound in its death-struggles. For, blowing out the thick blood, and only thirsting for revenge, it tore the [boat] in pieces, and the foaming, blood-stained waves soon closed over a mass of fragments and [swimmers], who only tried to clutch at a plank, the instinctive feeling of self preservation which Patrick had, quite unconsciously, seized the line to which the harpoon was fastened, wound it round his arm; the whale dragged him along through the dissolved waters, and he could inevitably have been drowned had he [not] [lived] a few minutes longer. But the first [shot] gone home, and rising again to the surface, the whale swam once or twice in a circle [around] the [foaming] waves with its gigantic [flukes], and then floated slowly and dead upon the blood-stained sea. Patrick, who had risen with it, and had been so unwillingly taken into [tow] by the whale, swam quickly up to the floating monster, and seizing the harpoon still sticking in it, raised himself up at the very moment when a piercing shriek sounded close behind him. In horror he turned round; the cry for help was too agonizing; but he felt as if stabbed to the heart when he saw, at no great distance from him, the dark dorsal fins of two sharks, which shot greedily back and forwards, while the gurgling in the water just behind him, and the lashing of the waves, betrayed the spot where one of his comrades was fighting the fight of death in the merciless clutches of a third brute.

Here and there a few of the unhappy men belonging to the boat were still floating on oars and planks, but only three left of the merry fellows who, but a few minutes before, had boldly looked danger in the face, and now the hyenas of the deep were revelling beneath them. Of what avail was the powerless blow of the arm armed at them, or the yell of despair! It was music in the ears of the cold, fearful monsters, with their cat-like eyes and giant strength.

"This is fearful!" groaned Patrick, who had hardly strength enough to keep on the back of the whale that still offered him protection—"Fearful thus to die, and no help!" And his eye sought desperately across the watery waste for the saving ship, which was tacking to pick up the other boats, far, far away on the horizon. And when they missed him, and sought for him, and could not find the boat with the glass, and sailed about for days in search of him, of what avail would that be to him? Only hours, minutes, perhaps, were allotted to him, and his murderers were bounding in their insatiate greed after their prey. Shuddaringly he concealed his face in his hands, almost forgetting his own peril, to see the death-struggle of his comrades around him, which was only a counterpart of what awaited him; but the hissing and beating of the waves compelled him at last, with that instinct of self-preservation which clings to a straw, to think of his own salvation, or at least to defer his fate as long as was possible, in order to leave room for any possibility of help. The harpoon in the back of the whale, which drove still deeper into the blubber, offered him a support to keep him on the slippery, smooth mass. For, although he thought once or twice about cutting out the head and using it as a weapon of defence against the greedy sharks, still he immediately gave up the idea again. Once washed into the sea, even the sharp steel would be no protection against the ogilo sharks which would infallibly seize its prey eventually, and then draw him down in spite of all the wounds it might receive. But one thing he could do. The handle of the harpoon, a short, stout oak stick of about two inches in diameter, was still firmly fixed in the steel. This he pulled out, cut it away from the line with the lanyard knife every sailor wears on his person, and then fastened the cord to the ring of the harpoon. And while he twisted the cord tightly round his left hand to have a better holdfast, he seized the shaft, with renewed confidence, and awaited with tightly-clenched teeth and flashing eyes the attack of the foe, which, however, was deferred for some time.

The sharks were satiated for a while, and played in the streams of blood which stained the water around, rather than sought for fresh prey; they tried at times to catch hold of the slippery, broad carcass of the whale, or swam lazily or sleepily among the broken fragments of the boat, seizing a plank and holding it for a while between their teeth, and then pushing it before them with their round, spade-shaped upper jaws. The weather, fortunately, was quiet and calm, and the rippling waves, in which the whale rose and sank, washed over Patrick, but not one of the sharks had come near enough to scent him, or, if it had done so, had not noticed him; and he hoped, perhaps, that he would be able to hold his own unassailed until the ship could come up to save him, or, at least, send its boats. But where was the [ship]? Father of mercy! there was no prospect of release for a long, long while. For even at that instance he then was, it could not escape the sailor's practised eye that it was keeping away from him. The other boats, therefore, had caught their fish, and with their booty alongside, would not be able to look after him. At the same time, the sun burnt, hot and scorching, on his forehead, and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. Water! the limpid waves bathed his feet, and should he perish of thirst? He knelt down and washed his forehead and temples, and eyes and lips, in order to have a slight refreshment, and then he bound his handkerchief round his head—for he had lost his hat at the destruction of the boat—in order to protect it in some measure from the scorching beams.

Through this movement, however, the attention of one of the sharks must have been attracted to him, or else, though satisfied and over-satiated, it could not resist its desire for more prey; for just as he raised his hands, he noticed that one of the largest dark fins, which projected above the water, was swimming in a direct line towards him. He had, in fact, scarcely time to raise himself, and prepare his weapon for defence, when a tremendous fellow of some thirteen feet in length shot up to him, and tried to turn over on the back of the whale and pick off what was still upon it. But with the danger, all the sailor's daring courage returned to him, and swinging the heavy shaft in his hand, and holding the rope firmly in the other, he struck the head of the monster such a powerful and well directed blow that the shark, half-stunned, slipped off the whale and sank ere it could prepare for a renewal of hostilities, or perhaps make up its mind to such a serious step. But other sharks had been attracted by the noise and splashing, and although they did not dare an immediate attack on the bold mortal who ventured to withstand them in their native element, still they continually swam in narrower circles round the spot where he was sitting, and once or twice came so near that Pat gave them one or two hearty blows across the jaws, to teach them to be respectful to him and keep their proper distance. But the shark is a greedy, obstinate brute, and even if dangerously wounded, always returns to any booty it has once scented, as long as it retains the necessary strength. So it was in this instance. Again and again the heavy stick was required to teach them that there was nothing here for them to feloh—at least, so long as the young Irishman felt himself strong enough to struggle against hunger and thirst, the scorching sunbeams, and the constant, fearful excitement of his nervous system in the tremendous danger that ever surrounded him.

And the ship—no hope of salvation thence! Deeper and deeper sank the sun, and the ship lay to windward, with its brightly glistening sails. But the beasts that swam around him became more and more ravenous, and tried in vain to drive their teeth through the tough skin of the sperm whale; and when the stars were lighted, and gradually illumined the whole sky, as far as the bright strip which still lay on the Western horizon, he watched the glistening beams shooting athwart the limpid waves, as the sharks swam restlessly backwards and forwards, and the peril that beset him grew worse with the night.

He clearly saw the lights of his vessel hung out for him—he even noticed, when it grew quite dark, the bright glimmer of the blubber-lamps, and even the pale light which came from the stoves of the oil-fryers, and were reflected in the idly-flapping sails. But what availed that to him? How could he hope to be seen from the ship in the darkness, and to be saved from his fearful position?—and would merely human strength be able to endure it till the next morning? He was no longer strong enough even to keep on his feet, and sought to find some little relief in kneeling down for a minute, or so long as the approaching sharks permitted, upon his extraordinary float, and attempting to stretch himself at full length, even though it might be in the water. Fruitless hope! his tormenters left him no rest, and the danger of being surprised, seized, and pulled down to a certain death, was too imminent to allow him to await their attack. The most greedy of the brutes, a young fish of scarcely more than eight feet in length, once went so far as to seize the harpoon and hold it sufficiently long to be left half dry upon the sperm by the retiring wave; but the oak stick struck it such a fearful blow across its treacherous, crafty looking eyes, that the shark glided off the slippery whale, turned up its white stomach, and sank. But others took the brute's place, and only the glistening streak in the dark water revealed their approach, and warned the unhappy man to prepare himself for the renewed attack.

Hour after hour thus passed in this fearful contest for life; but fresh hope was aroused in him when the ship drew nearer and nearer to him, and the signal guns clearly and distinctly reached his ear. At last he was able to recognise the forms on deck, as they moved backwards and forwards in the flickering light. "Ahoy—ho—ahoy!" his wild despairing cry was wafted across the waters, as his comrades drifted slowly past without noticing him—"ahoy!"

Again he was compelled to defend his life; for the sharks, attracted by the sound of a human voice, came up from all sides, and their dark dorsal fins oleft the surface of the water in every direction. His blow fell repeatedly, and the end of the tough shaft was already splintered—blows which would have felled an ox, but produced no further effect upon the shark than to make it retire for a little while. And the ship? there it drifted, almost within hail. Again a signal gun resohed his ear, and he again employed the ensuing pause to send his cry for assistance across the waves to the spot where salvation lay—so near, and yet so unattainable. But the wind came from that quarter; though he could so distinctly hear the sound of the gun, and even distinguish the different voices on deck, he was unable to make them hear him. He only made his enemies around more and more active and rapacious, and their attacks became almost incessant.

His strength, his good spirits—which had till now been kept up by the hope of salvation—sank when he saw the ship drift past—sank when no moans were left him to announce his proximity. The love of life alone kept him upright, and urged him to defend it against the savage brutes until his last breath.

Thus night passed away. The southern cross turned slowly—very slowly—to the west, and day at length broke in the far-distant east. He saw it all; he saw the sun rising from its ocean bed, recognised the contour of his vessel, the graceful masts and the hellying sails, attempted to make a last attempt to announce his existence, and tried to pull off his shirt and wave it in the air—a signal certain to be seen by the lookout at the mast-head—but he was not able to do it. His limbs were stiff and rigid, even his voice refused its service, and he could only produce a hoarse, gurgling sound; his eyes burned, his head went round and round, and a new wild idea, like a will-o'-the-wisp upon the broadly-spreading sea, struck him and seemed to expel all else—every thought of help or salvation, every hope. He began to look out among the sharks that incessantly swam round him for the one on which he should hurl himself, and which he intended to destroy, along with himself, by means of the sharp knife he wore.—Again and again had this one attacked him, and he allowed him neither peace or rest, for even an hour at a time; again and again, although received by fierce blows and driven back, it returned, the most rapacious of the rapacious band, and revenge he determined to have on that enemy.

But his strength deserted him, the painful excitement of his mind and body threatened to overpower him, and although the sharks had not renewed their attack since daybreak, though they still kept round the dead whale—for they felt that he must soon become their prey without further trouble—he had fallen on his knees, and, half unconscious, only followed with his glance the dark, threatening fins. He had utterly forgotten the ship.

The loud hallos of the sailors that came to save him first aroused him from his lethargy. He saw the boat, but he could scarcely comprehend; it seemed, what it all meant, or where he actually was; but he raised himself once again, felt himself supported by friendly arms, greeted by cheering, encouraging words, and sank back in a fainting condition. The harpooner had received orders that, on arriving at the dark spot which had been seen from the deck, if he found it was a dead whale, he was to give a signal by waving a white flag he had taken with him, and remain there till the other boats could be sent to his assistance to take the dead fish in tow. But they had not expected to find a single half-dead mammate upon it. He therefore gave the signal and stuck the flag into the body of the dead whale, in order that the other boats might find the spot, and then rowed with the saved man, as fast as he could, to the vessel. Three of the sharks, which were not inclined to let their prey be so easily torn from them, followed the boat, and were severally lamed and killed by the harpooner, who could easily imagine how they must have terrified and tormented his predecessor.

The inconveniences of a copper currency are forcibly illustrated by the following paragraph cut from a Philadelphia paper:

A lady, named Wilkenson, was defrauded out of twenty-five cents in the South Second street Market, on Saturday. A man tendered her, in payment for eggs, a paper containing, as he represented, twenty-five pennies. In the hurry of business she took what she supposed to be money, and subsequently discovered the contents of the paper to be a piece of lead pipe.

A STORY FOR THE CREDULOUS.—*A Rock of Gold.*—The California Chronicle of March 6th, gives the following extract of a letter dated Kern River, February 14th:

I have discovered a rock of gold. I estimate its value at not less than $8,000,000, or $16,000,000 it might even be! Now, Bob, don't laugh at me. I was desperately wild with joy, I, who had been a dreamer—a poor devil—so long, was to be rich! to be a King! to be able to carry into execution all the darling schemes which have so often brought the ridicule of the stick-in-the-muds upon me. I—I was at last to be able to go home and claim Rosetta, under the hard conditions claimed by John father.

Toward noon I got hungry. I went up the side of the mountain to some pine trees, in the sides of which the squirrels had placed acorns in holes made by woodpeckers in search of worms. I dug out a lot of the acorns, carried them down to the creek, ate them with fine pepper-grass growing alongside of a spring. I went back to the rock and staid their till three o'clock, studying what I should do. I could not resolve. I then went to my camp, about eight miles off. The folks wanted to know what was the matter. I said I had wounded a buck and got lost in chasing him. The next morning I found that my horse had been stolen. I bought some provisions, another revolver, and a pick and shovel and pan, and went back. About fifty yards from the rock was a trail upon which miners passed every day, and I was afraid to work in the day. At night I went to work to cut off a corner of the rock, but I soon broke the pick so that it was useless. I could find no chisel or hammer. People got suspicious of me. Several followed me. One man found me sitting down not no hundred yards from the rock. I got scared. I carried water in my bucket the whole two miles from the stream, and made mud with which I washed over the rock. In doing this I had to get twenty-seven buckets of water; and just that job alone compelled me to walk 108 miles, and I was a whole week about it, doing a greater portion of the work at night, and sleeping in the day-time.

I am nearly starved out watching the rock. I went to mining at Jones' camp for a few days, and now am waiting with the greatest impatience for you to come, with every preparation necessary for breaking up the boulder. After we get it into pieces, we can melt sufficient in crucibles, to pay all our expenses, and buy the mules necessary for carrying off our rock.

I am in ——— till you come. The rock is in sight from the trail. Before I washed it over, I could stand on the trail and see the gold glitter in the sunshine; now the dirty yellow wash may attract attention. What gives me most pain is, that miners make a short cut by passing within ten feet of the rock, and save an ugly gully which starts just before it. I must stay near the rock, and I have no heart to work, and when I want to mine can get no good diggings, though other people are making plenty of money. I am very glad that the report of rich diggings higher up the river is taking nearly every body away from this neighborhood.

Later from Texas.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—By the arrival Tuesday, of the steamship Perseverance, we have dates from Galveston to Saturday last. The Journal of the 15th has the following items:

We have scarcely ever known so long a period of dry weather as that from which we are now suffering. Nearly every cistern in the city is dry, and much difficulty and economy will be necessary to make the supply of water now on hand last till we have rain. At the present writing it is cloudmy and lowering to the North and West; we are in hopes these signs will not fail us.

Forged Texas Scrip.—It turns out that the Peter G. Merritt, alias P. Gholson Merritt, of New Orleans police report notoriety, who uttered forged Texas scrip in that city and appeared to have quite a stock of the article on hand, is none other than Plutarch U. Merritt, formerly of this city, the same who in divers law suits was charged before the late State with having fraudulently covered up a large amount of real estate from his creditors under the name of a fictitious person, "E. Augustus Curtis," his son, E. Smith Merritt, or Edward S. Merritt, the name who left suddenly to avoid the consequences of the forgery of the name of a mercantile house in this city in whose employment he had been, was the individual not long since arrested in New York city for attempting to pass forged Texas scrip.

Although both father and son are now at large, notwithstanding their fertility for the change of names and localities, as the officers of justice are keeping a sharp look-out for them, and are also keeping a strict eye upon their confederates in this and in some other matters, they will find it difficult to elude their vigilance.

The San Antonio Texan furnishes the following piece of news:

On Tuesday, the 27th of March, various citizens of the Medina and Hondo Valley, assembled at the residence of Mr. Boon, on the Hondo, to take into consideration the numerous depredations committed upon the inhabitants by the Indians, and to devise some means to check them. Resolutions were passed condemning in strong terms, the present disposition of the military force of the country, by which our citizens have been left at the mercy of the savages, and the shameful neglect, by those in authority, to secure the inhabitants against their attacks; and since no provisions had been made for the safety of life and property by those from whom protection legitimately comes, that it became the duty of the citizens to protect themselves by every means in their power. It was determined to organize a company of minute-men, to hold themselves in readiness to pursue the savages and recover property. On the next day, Indians having been seen, horses stolen and cattle killed, the company, consisting of eleven men, well armed and mounted, started on a scout up the Hondo. No sign of Indians was discovered until the main right-hand branch of the Hondo was reached, where a trail several days old was found, making in the direction of the settlements, which was pursued several miles and lost, becoming mixed with other trails.

After traversing the foot of the mountains which surrounded the valley, a fresh trail was discovered, leading in the same direction, and was pursued vigorously for seventy-eight miles, to where the Indians were encamped. It was a complete surprise to them, as they knew nothing of the vicinity of danger until they were fired upon. Their position was such that they could not be approached without discovery, which rendered them careless. Three out of four were wounded the first fire, but they succeeded in gaining the dense chaparal, where one of the number fell, unable to proceed, when immediately he plucked an arrow from his quiver and dispatched himself. A number of pistol shots were fired at them before they reached the thicket; many of them taking effect. They had two horses, one of which they had just taken from Bandera Pass, where they had just killed a beef also. They were well prepared for taking off horses, having four bridles and a number of ropes and other conveniences for such depredations. According to the judgment of a knowing one, they belonged to Waco tribe.

The Austin State Gazette says:

In another column we give numerous extracts from our cotemporaries, showing the state of the crops and weather in Texas. On Wednesday last and since then there have been many copious showers, and we have now a better prospect of making a crop than at any time the past season. Corn is sprouting finely.

The Nueces Valley says: There were, on Thursday last, between twelve and fifteen brigs and schooners in Aransas harbor. The looks business like.

The Dallas Herald says: The wheat crop in this region was not injured to any serious extent by the late frosts, as we were at first induced to fear. It was only those crops which had not been kept down by grazing, that were seriously blighted. Unless some untoward casualty should yet befall it, the amount of wheat grown this year will exceed that of any previous year.

The Bastrop Advertiser, of the 7th inst., says that most of the planters of that section have replanted. Their crops are just beginning to make a second showing, and another failure would find many of the farmers without a sufficiency of seed for replanting; however, so far, but few have sustained much damage of cotton, either by frost or cold weather. Fruit has suffered materially.

The Columbia (Brazoria) Democrat, of April 10th, says:

We regret to hear fears expressed that cotton planters are going to be short of seed this spring. The frost having killed the first planting, and the wet weather of last fall having prevented the saving of seed in any large quantity, many are now pinched to replant even by this dropping. We have heard of no place where the case is really wiuter, killed, as was feared, though it is much more backward than usual. But backward springs usually foreruu good harvests.

The Gonzales Enquirer, of the 17th inst., says:

We still hear complaints of the ravages committed by the farms and gardens by the grasshoppers. In some of the fields we learn that they have abandoned the corn and commenced on the cotton, one or two patches of which have been entirely eaten up by them. We are led to hope, however, that their work of destruction will not continue much longer, as the birds seem to be making sad havoc among them.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—The editors of the Paris journals have been summoned to the Ministry of the Interior, and told that in future they would not be permitted to publish any intelligence respecting the movements of the French army, ever should it relate merely to the transfer of a regiment from one part of France to another. A representative of one of the papers inquired, by asking for an example, whether they were not to be at liberty to reproduce from the *Journal de Toulon* the par graphs that that journal was in the habit of publishing about the military movements in that port. The answer was that the Toulon Journal would no longer be allowed to publish those paragraphs; that all products had been enjoined by a ministerial circular to enforce the same secrecy in the provinces which the Government was determined to enforce in the metropolis; and that if by any accident, military news of any kind alluded to should appear in a provincial newspaper, the Paris press would even be less at liberty to adopt it. The editors were at the same time enjoined not to report a word of what might be said about the possible journey of the Emperor to the Crimea.

HELL A LOCAL HABITATION.—A curious sermon was delivered a Sunday or two ago at the Roman Catholic Church of the annunciation, at Manhattanville, New York, by the Rev. Mr Walworth, a son of ex-Chancellor Walworth of Saratoga. The topic of this discourse was the location and torments of, hell. He undertook to demonstrate that hell was situated in the inside of this earth, commencing about twenty-one miles from the surface, where granite begins to melt. He also affirms that heat was the predominant characteristic of this abode of the damned, and illustrated the proposition by reference to the uniformly high temperature of every thing which had reached us from that quarter of our globe.

NAVAL.—In the Washington Union of the 11th, we find the following:

The African Squadron.—The United States frigate Constitution, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Mayo commander-in-chief of the African squadron, was off Gambia river on the 7th of February. She had just been on a cruise, touching at Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent and Porto Praya, and intended to proceed along the coast of Senegambia.

The sloop Marion, Commander Purviance, had visited all the slave stations on the coast without having seen a slaver of any description. He reports the slave trade at a low ebb. The Marion was at Porto Praya on the 3rd of February, and had been ordered to proceed to the Cape de Verd Islands to look after distressed American seamen and the interests of the whaling fleet.

United States Ship Falmouth.—*The imprisonment and escape of two American Seamen at Gonaives.*—The United States ship Falmouth, Commander T. D. Shaw, was at Gonaives, St. Domingo, on the 21st of March last, the latest dates from that island. Her officers had been treated with great politeness by the local authorities. The presence of a man-of-war had produced a good effect at that port, showing the authorities and people that the interests of her citizens were cared for and looked after by the American Government. The Falmouth would remain at Gonaives until the 24th of March.

In the case of the two seamen of the American schooner Philadelphia, of Ellsworth, Me., Monroe and Ricker, who were arrested at Gonaives on the 25th of May, 1854, for passing two counterfeit Haytien bills of $2 each, worth about fifty cents in United States currency, Ricker had been discharged, after two months' imprisonment, on the evidence of Monroe. The latter was tried before the criminal court in September last, and sentenced to be shot. The U. S. vice-commercial agent for that port, Mr. Brooks, who interested himself actively in the defense of Monroe, caused an appeal to be made to the court of cassation for a new trial. To avoid the expense of a new trial, Monroe, under the direction of the consul, petitioned the Emperor for pardon; but the return mail brought an order for his execution if he had not already appealed to the court above. No doubt was felt that the judgment of the court below would be confirmed, and the unfortunate man be obliged to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; but fortunately, on the night of the 30th October, taking advantage of a heavy fall of rain, he escaped from prison, and had not since been heard of. During the imprisonment of these men they were allowed by the Haytien Government about three cents a week for their support; had it not been for the charitable assistance of the consul, they would have starved to death.

The Brazil Squadron.—The United States frigate Savannah, the flag-ship of the Brazil squadron, Commodore W. D. Salter, reached Rio de Janeiro, on the 21st of February, from a cruise of nearly a month to the northward of that port. Considerable anxiety was felt for the Bainbridge, the Commodore being in doubt whether her commander had carried her to the United States, to the Mediterranean, or the ship had been lost. Doubtless information has reached him ere this of Lieut Hunter's arrival in the United States, and his dismissal from the service for deserting his post.

Another American Vessel Fired into by a Spanish Cruiser.—We have received advices of another belligerent act by the Cuban authorities upon the American brig P. R. Hickborn, Stephen Ellis, Jr., master, bound from the port of Boston to the port of Matanzas. While the brig was steering for the port of Matanzas, and but a few miles from the coast, she was fired at by a Spanish man-of-war, the ball from which passed about half a cable's length astern of the brig, when she showed her colors. Shortly after another ball was fired from the man-of-war, which passed directly ahead of the brig; and soon after, the position of the ships being relatively changed, another was fired, which fell just behind the brig, evidently throwu with the intention of hitting the American vessel. In a few moments after, the officer of the Spanish man-of-war came on board the brig, and, after examining her papers, allowed her to go her way.

The New York Spiritual Telegraph publishes the following:

Miss Emma Jay, the eloquent speaking medium who has lately been entertaining the audiences at Dodworth's Hall, this city, for several successive Sundays, informed us that while speaking in the entranced state she seems to stand by the side of her own body, and look upon it, and is a passive auditor to what is being spoken by another intelligence through her vocal organs. She says she sometimes enjoys exquisitely, and is very much edified by the addresses over the utterance of which she feels she has not the slightest control. Mrs. French, and one or two other trance mediums, have given us similar accounts of their own experience.

RAILROAD ACROSS FLORIDA.—The Florida News informs us that Mr. Bangs, the managing contractor of the railroad across the Peninsula of Florida, from Amelia Island to Cedar Keys, has commenced operations. Contracts have already been made for Palmetto timber for the wharves at Fernandina, also for timber to build bridges and pilings for the adjacent marsh. A number of hands have already been employed, and it is the intention to push forward the work with energy and activity.

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and feed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment; while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has so ently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to effect. Settlements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

DR. JOHN BRESWITH, WILLIAM MCNUTT,
HON. S. C. POSEY, H. W. KINSALL,
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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH..... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER 221.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1855.

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NUMBER OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We often hear it said that if there were fewer religious denominations in the United States there would be sufficient church accommodations for everybody. The argument is a particular favorite with a certain class of persons, when they are solicited to subscribe for the erection of houses of worship; but in the face of this round assertion there are in the entire country, with its population of twenty-six millions, church accommodations for only fourteen millions. Allowing three millions for children too young to go to church, it follows that one-third of the entire population have no church to go to, even if they were disposed.

The number of religious sects in the United States is twenty, without counting the Chinese Buddhists, in California, or sundry minor Christian denominations. The whole number of edifices of worship is about 36,000, capable of accommodating, as we have seen, fourteen millions of people. The total value of the church property held by these twenty denominations is nearly ninety millions of dollars; in exact numbers, $86,416,639. The average value of each church and its appurtenances is $2,400. These facts which are derived from official tables for the census, explode another false notion, which is that there is too much luxury and wealth in American churches.

The most numerous sect in the United States is the Methodist, the second the Baptist, and the third the Presbyterian. The first has church accommodations for over 4,000,000 worshippers; in other words, the Methodists have houses of worship for one-fifth of the entire population. The Baptists have accommodations for more than 3,000,000, and the Presbyterians for more than 2,000,000. The fourth sect, in the extent of its accommodations, is the Congregational, the fifth the Episcopalian, and the sixth the Roman Catholic. The number of churches belonging to the three leading denominations does not always follow this proportion, however, The Methodists, for example, while they can accommodate but twice as many worshippers as the Presbyterians, have three times as many churches. The Romans Catholics, though sixth on the list as regards accommodations, stand seventh in the number of their churches. Of the principal sects, that which has the smallest edifices for worship is the Methodist, and those which have the largest are the Unitarian and Dutch Reform. The smallest denomination is the Swedenborgian, and the next the Menonite. There are no less than fifty-two Tunker churches, and 35,000 worshippers. The Friends, so numerous in this city, have accommodations for about 300,000, or but little more than one-hundredth of the entire population of the United States.

The richest denomination is the Methodist, which is set down in the census tables at $14,636,671. The next is the Presbyterian, which is rated at $14,369,889. The Episcopal, which in number of churches stands fifth, ranks third for its church property, being estimated at $11,261,970. The fourth is the Baptist, $10,931,382; the fifth the Roman Catholic, $8,973,838; and the sixth the Congregational, $7,973,962. Of these various sects the two which sympathize most in doctrine are the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, both adhering to the Westminster Catechism, and differing only in their form of government, the one being republican, the other democratic. Together, these two sects have over 6,000 churches, and count nearly 3,000,000 worshippers, and hold church property to the value of more than $20,000,000.

The sect whose average value of property ranks highest is the Unitarian. Next comes the Dutch Reformed, and next the Jewish: the Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics and Episcopalians follow in the order named. Of the leading denominations the Methodists stand lowest on the list, and the Baptists next, while the Presbyterians and Congregationalists hold a middle place.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BIBLE ANECDOTE.

The following is published in a French paper. A poor shepherd of the environs of Nerac, farther of a large family, for whose wants he provided with very great difficulty, purchased last summer from a dealer in old clothes, furniture, &c., an old bible, with a view to occupy his leisure evenings during the ensuing winter. Sunday evening, as he was turning over the leaves, he noticed that several of them were pasted together. He immediately set himself to work to separate those leaves, with great care; but one can scarcely form a conception of the surprise of the man when he found thus carefully carried a bill of five hundred francs ($100.) On the margin of one of the pages was written these words: "I gathered together this money with very great difficulty; but having none as a natural heir but those who want nothing, I make thee, whosoever shall read this Bible, my heir."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"UBINAM GENTIUM SUMUS?"

Mr. Editor—Out of late contingencies has grown a query of curious and important interest to a certain family of children. These children, until recently, had a well defined mother, which mother had a local habitation and a name. But of late the mother has accomplished a wonderful transition, or metamorphosis; so far from a demise, she seems rather to have resolved herself into *twain*. Now the question of important interest to the children is this: Which of the twain is the real mother? If both bid, at whose call shall we come? Whose nod shall we obey? Solomon decided for the mothers whose was the child, but who shall determine for the child which is the mother? Now, a mother with two, or even more children, is quite an ordinary occurrence; but a child having two mothers would be something new under the sun.

Erstwhile our mother dwelt in castle-like mansions on the mountain's brow. It was a sequestered place, begirt with rocks and overlooking the peaceful valley of the Tennessee. There, under the tuition and fostering care of our "nourishing mother," we spent some happy years of our lives, and we delighted in her patient efforts to store our minds with useful knowledge. Now, she unfolded the musty pages of history, and told us the long story of bygone ages. Again, she revealed to our wondering eyes the hidden mysteries of mother earth, and anon led our young fancy far out into the celestial, to contemplate the burning sun or starry world beyond. And she bade us ever look to the boundless future.

Such was our "alma mater." LaGrange was her name. We cherish fondly her memory, and will with pleasure revert to the days of our minority passed beneath her fostering care. That while rude Boreas whistled through the keyholes and crannies, or made music around the old college walls, we trimmed the nightly taper and poured over ancient tomes. There, too, when "cold winter's winds had passed away," we rejoiced at the voice of returning spring, and watched the tender leaves and early flowers that came forth to meet the warm sunshine.

But what about the metamorphosis? Well, our alma mater becoming old, joints rickety, and strength decaying, contemplates a suggestion of rejuvenescence, change of abode; or, like the fabled Phœnix, to spring anew from the ashes of her present self. Finally, acting upon this suggestion, she hath departed from her old mountain seat, developed new energies, and now burns with vigorous and brightening blaze, "LaGrange College, at Florence." But, wonderful to tell, (and herein she differs from the fabulous Phœnix,) instead of becoming extinct as to her former self, the fire of existence still burns on at the old place of abode! You may now be able, Mr. Editor, to comprehend the nature of this curious question. Which of the *twain* shall the children look to as their nourishing mother? "*Ubinam gentium sumus?*"

ALUMNUS.

REPEATED TEACHINGS.

A German writer has said that "repetition was the mother of culture." Let teachers feel what they say, let the child observe it, let them repeat it again and again, and never be weary of inculcating it. It was said that the father of John Wesley happened one day to pass the door of a room in which Mrs. Wesley was teaching her children. He heard that excellent woman repeating the same thing over and over again; and at last, tired out, he said, "How can you bear to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?" What was the reply of that wise and excellent woman: "Because, if I told it nineteen, and omitted the twentieth, I might lose all my labor." Every analogy from nature to science should teach them the great importance of repetition. The painter did not transfer the living landscape to canvas by a few dashes, but by touch after touch, by a succession of strokes. Look at nature: a drop of water on the solid rock seemed to do nothing, but then thousands of drops would wear a deep indentation in the hardest granite. This showed the value of "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little."

FOUR QUESTIONS.—Ask these short questions, whereby to know whether your heart be truly changed: Hath thine heart been turned into sorrow for sin? Hath thy sorrow been turned into prayer? Hath thy prayer been turned into faith? Hath thy faith insured universal tenderness and obedience?"

The love of money has proved the ruin and eternal overthrow of more professing Christians than any other sin, because it is almost the only crime that can be perpetrated and yet anything like a decent profession of religion be maintained.—*Fuller.*

BREVITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

BY REV. WM. JAY.

"And there are also many other things which Jesus did the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. Amen."—John, xxi, 25.

This is the language of the writer of this gospel in concluding his narrative. After all that he had brought forward, much more remained behind. He had composed a memoir, rather than a history, and only furnished a few specimens of a subject boundless in itself. Yet the expression he employs in asserting this may seem to many surprising, if not confounding. There are two ways of solving the difficulty: First, the language is a figure, a strong hyperbole. This was very common in the East. Indeed, it is frequent with writers and speakers in all countries. Even in our familiar discourse, we often, without being aware of it, express ourselves as remotely from truth: "I am tired to death," "I have no strength left," "Everybody knows it." Such a thing is "provided at the shortest notice," which would be a moment. But no deception is intended, and no danger of mistake follows.

Yet, secondly, though this meets the difficulty, some have also a little altered the rendering, and read, not the world would not "contain," but would not "receive" the books that would be written. So Doddridge and others. This is allowable in criticism; but let us observe the justness of the inference. If all the particulars of his birth, and infancy and youth, and manhood—if all the occurrences of his private and public life—if all his actions, his miracles, his speeches, his prayers, with all their relative circumstances—if all these had been recorded, instead of a book, we must have had books, and books so large and many that the design must have been counteracted. For then there were no books, but were in manuscript. And who would have had leisure to transcribe them? Who would have taken the trouble? If they were purchased from transcribers, who would have endured the expense? They could have been the property of the very rich; and when they had become their own, who could have had time to read them! Who could have remembered them all? How multiplied would have been the difficulties for explanation! All these would have been with men reasons for not procuring, or not perusing, or not understanding them.

Therefore, each of the inspired lives of our Saviour himself is not so long as many a sermon, and the four put together are far shorter than the published account of many a modern, insignificant character. But let us not complain that the whole is so compendious and brief. It is not a defect, but an excellence. The wisdom and goodness of God appear in it. It meets the more our situations, engagements and capacities. More would only have perplexed us, or multiplied our diversions.

And let us remember, also, that we do not want the aid of traditional supplement or human additions to the Scriptures of Truth. Though short, they are sufficient. They leave nothing obscure as to our duty or welfare. They are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith that is in Jesus Christ.

And may we not suppose that it will be a part of our engagement and blessedness in Heaven to derive from those acquainted with them, or from the Saviour himself, the knowledge of a thousand things concerning his eventful history of which we are now ignorant?

Above all, let us rejoice at what has been furnished. Let us rejoice that it is so divinely proved, and that it has been preserved uncorrupted down to our own time, and that we have it in our own language, and are allowed and able to read it. And let us keep the end of the whole in view, and never be satisfied till it be accomplished in our experience. "And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book: but these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing, ye might have life through his name."

HOW TO BE HAPPIER.—Said a venerable farmer, some eighty years of age, to a relative who lately visited him: "I have lived on this farm for more than half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long as I live on earth. I have no desire to be any richer than I now am. I have worshiped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During that period I have rarely been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and have never lost but one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by sickness a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago that if I wished to be any happier I must have more religion."

It is stated that Bishop Whitehouse is about to resign the Episcopate of Illinois, but intends previously to publish a book.

THE CHINA MISSION.

To Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

My Dear Doctor—On the 18th of September, upon my arrival in Shanghai, I set about getting my house in order, by repairing the roof and the numerous holes which had been made in it by the contending parties of rebels and imperialists, who, for nearly a year, had fought most of their battles in its immediate vicinity. I designed putting up a suitable building for a printing office, as there was quite enough vacant land in my lot; but the frequent battles, during which balls frequently not merely came inside the fence, but even through the windows and the roof of the house, showed that it was not prudent at that time to put up any new buildings in that vicinity. I repaired all the damages to the house, and was anxiously waiting for peace, that I might enter it, when it became necessary for our family to fly even from Dr. Taylor's house, which was farther from the the common field of action; and this they did during a fight, in which the imperial soldiers fired not only upon the rebels, but even upon an American guard of sailors, under the command of Lieut. Whiting, of the U. S. ship Vandalia, who had gone out for the protection of foreigners.

On the 7th November I succeeded in renting half the house formerly occupied by Rev. Mr. Milne, now absent; and soon after, brothers Cunuyaghmm and Kelly abandoned Dr. Taylor's house, giving it up, at the direction of Mr. McLain, the U. S. Minister, and Mr. Murphy, the U. S. Consul, to the Imperial Government of China. Three days after I handed my deeds to Mr. Murphy, the U. S. Consul, my residence was burned to ashes; whether by imperialists or rebels I cannot now say, but the probability is that the rebels, esteeming it imperial property after I had abandoned it, set it on fire. Dr. Taylor's, Mr. Yates's and Mr. Shuck's houses, although given up likewise to the Imperial Government, have not yet been burnt, but the thieves are now carrying them away piecemeal. I noticed yesterday, in Dr. Taylor's house, that the thieves had carried away nearly all the moveable windows, and the flooring from two of the rooms. The Consul promises that he will endeavor to obtain compensation for the property, which was abandoned at the urgent request of the U. S. Minister, who stated to us all that the pecuniary consideration, he thought, would undoubtedly be met.

Brother Cunyngham is for the present residing at Nelson's, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission.

The articles ordered before I left New York for the printing concern have all arrived, with the exception of the Napier press, which was not yet finished at the date of the last advices from New York. We shall be compelled to build more houses at Shanghai, or to abandon the field; for houses cannot now be rented at any price. Nearly all the Chinese houses in the vicinity of the city have been pulled or burnt down; and as to foreign houses, the rent of one for a year would be about as much as its original cost, if it could be had.

The revolutionary party in China does not appear, on a view of the whole field to be gaining ground; they have lost many of the cities they formerly held. Their Christianity is of a very doubtful character, if it can lay any claim to that name. The rebels in Shanghai, if they lose the city and escape with their lives, will undoubtedly return to their former occupations; and most of them were pirates and thieves. I will do the revolutionists of Nankin the justice to say that I think most of the Shanghai rebels would be put to the sword should they come down as far as this place.

The mission families are all in good health. Brothers Lambuth, Kelley and Bolton are all crowded into the small mission-house recently built; and I know not where they could get a place to live in if it had not been erected.

As soon as the press arrives, and I can get a building put up for the purpose, we shall probably put to press an edition of the Sacred Scriptures, authorized by a committee recently appointed by the American Bible Society.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and beseeching still an interest in your prayers, as well as those of the whole Church, I remain, most affectionately and respectfully, yours,

B. JENKINS.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 29, 1854.

P. S.—Saturday, Dec. 30—Dr. Taylor's house was burnt down last night by the Shanghai rebels.—*Nashville Advocate.*

"Ye serve the Lord Christ."—Col. iii, 24. If you duly "serve the Lord Christ," then—

1. The will of Christ will be your rule.
2. The love of Christ will be your principle.
3. The glory of Christ will be your end.
4. The example of Christ will be your pattern.
5. The grace of Christ will be your confidence.
6. The approbation of Christ will be your aim.

The Rev. Alexander Grozarf, of Edinburgh, has been to the United States collecting material for the life of Jonathan Edwards.

ARY SURVEY.

What other faults soever may be laid to the door of the American Government, there is certainly one department against which no charge can be justly brought. Our Administrations may not have done properly nor acted up to the spirit of the country concerning their foreign relations. Some errors may be found with regard to domestic affairs, but in those matters of discovery and general usefulness that have harvested so great an amount of praise and commendation for England and France, we are equal to our older rivals. The most remote ice banks of the Southern Pole, the most insignificant islands of the Equator, the wildest nooks and closet retreats of the Pacific have been visited by the stars and stripes—their location taken and their whole geography described. Com. Wilkes has surveyed one part of the ocean, Lieut. Lynch has mapped out the Dead Sea, Lieut. Strain has pictured Darien, Col. Fremont has explored the Rocky Mountains, Dr. Kane has hid himself in the North Sea, and Commodore Perry has sounded and measured the waters of China and Japan.

But, beyond these worthy and honorable achievements, prosecuted for the honor of the country and the general increase of knowledge, our Government has done much, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, for the commercial benefit and prosperity of the world at large, by an extensive and well conducted series of surveys along our own coasts from Nova Scotia to Corpus Christi, and from Lower California to Upper Oregon. These surveys have been under the general supervision of Professor A. D. Bache, assisted by some of the oldest members of the naval and topographical departments. Their reports are now before us in a volume of considerable size, abounding in particulars, maps, charts and specifications, showing the soundings near every important port, the shoals that lie near it, the bearings and beacons for mariners, and much miscellaneous information of great general interest.

The coast of this country is unlike that of any other. In the first place, it is larger than that of England, counting in all her colonies and dependencies, or of any other nation. Secondly, it is more difficult of navigation. Some of the ports and harbors are as fine as the world can show, but the entrance to all is environed with difficulties not known to Liverpool, Dover, Portsmouth, Calais or Havre. The approach to Boston is perhaps as easy and open as any on our Atlantic seaboard, and yet Minot's Ledge will tell a story of wreckage and disaster that, in proportion to the tonnage risked, eclipses the Goodwin Sands. New York, too, can only be approached through dangers that in a stormy time make navigation as uncertain as at the period of the Argonautic expedition, and leave the bones of many men and ships to bleach on inhospitable islands and barren shores. From the capes of Delaware and Virginia to Abaco, and from Abaco to the Tortugas, there is no safe navigation at all, but a continuity of low sandbars, coral walls, keys and islets, making it imperatively necessary that captains who make a coasting voyage should have a thorough knowledge of the nature of the region through which they sail. The same may be said of our own Gulf coast from Florida to Corpus Christi. It is in many places utterly closed to navigation by large sand-bars, and in others the channel is difficult of discovery.

For many years past the surveys and soundings of the French, English and Spanish, have been all that our navigators have had to rely upon. We have made new charts of regions comparatively unknown and unimportant, while we left the waters at our own doors as unexplored as ever. The surveys of Prof. Bache have remedied this, and now every mariner can obtain a chart with the soundings of every American port he may desire to visit; the distances from one to another; the bars in the neighborhood; the channels, the kinds of bottom; the conveniences and inconveniences to be met with.

Such labors as these are not only honorable to the nation that undertakes them, but profitable to the whole world. Private enterprise is not sufficient for their accomplishment, and can only follow after in the way of maps and charts compiled from them. They are nevertheless of broader usefulness and more general importance than all the Crystal Palace Exhibitions ever dreamed of, or ever achieved, and in their ultimate results they are more beneficial to the country than any investment it could make in stocks or bonds. The true path of this country's enterprise is through the billow and the wave. Whatever tends to make that path clearer and easier is beneficial and to be praised. The coast surveys to which we allude are, therefore, worthy of the warmest commendation.

(Daily Crescent.

THE LAST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—Passing up Broadway last week, I encountered near the Park a figure which brought Rip Van Winkle's experience vividly to mind. In the midst of the crowd of eager pedestrians, in ugly round hats and grim overcoats, shrieking newsboys, and feathered dames, moved a slender but handsomely-formed man, with a gray beard, long and fluttering in the wind, a cocked hat, small clothes and buckled shoes. His dress fitted admirably, and was entirely black; his expression benign and serene, his gait leisurely, and his bearing graceful. He looked every inch the old Knickerbocker gentleman, and carried me back in fancy to the palmy reign of Von Twiller and Stuyvesant.

How vain and weary the impertinent bustle around must have seemed to his conservative mind! He thronged the crowd like a being of another sphere, as if a reanimated portion of a New Amsterdam scholar had stepped from its frame. The sight was picturesque, refreshing and suggestive. I learn that he is an apothecary, who keeps a little shop in the heart of what was once the fashionable region of the metropolis. Like good old Major Melville, who used to perambulate Boston in our young days, he rejoices in the now almost extinct title of the "Last of the Cocked Hats." [Cor. Bost. Trav.

FACTS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.—An Albany paper says:

The people of the Union spend in a year for newspapers $15,000,000, or would if they all paid their debts.

The newspapers that they read, if all put together in a continuous string, would reach more than ten times around the world, and weigh 70,000,000 pounds! If they were spread out to dry, they would more than cover the whole District of Columbia like a blanket.

The origin of newspapers is traced to Italy. The first in England appeared during the reign of "Good Queen Bess," at the time of the Spanish Armada. It was named *Ye English Mercurie*, imprinted in London by Her Highness's printer in 1588. Franklin's Boston News Letter was the first in America. It commenced in 1704. A hundred years ago there were not more than twenty-five published in America.

A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

BY GEO. H. RAYMOND.

The long and desperate struggle which had for years been carried on between the Imperial Government of Brazil and the revolted southern provinces was drawing to a close; and I, who for nearly five years had been almost constantly on the wing, or, what amounted to about the same thing, on horseback, in the patriotic service, was on my way to join my little Brazilian wife to whom I had been united some five months previously, and from whose side I had been summoned within three hours after our marriage to lead my command against a body of Don Pedro Pequado's *Lanciers*, who were committing depredations in the neighborhood.

I had been severely wounded in the side and shoulder, and what with the exposure in our wild, uncomfortable camp, the entire lack of proper medical and surgical skill, and the slow fever which had for three weeks been consuming me, my iron constitution had given way at last, and I was as near dead as a man could well be and maintain his seat in his saddle.

My home, or rather that of my wife, was on the banks of the beautiful Uruguay, on the extreme western limits of the Brazilian Empire, and my way thither led across the serried peaks and through the wild passes of the Southern Brazilian Andes, a region swarming with every species of wild beasts, fierce savages, murderous banditti, who killed for mere pastime, and bands of Imperial troops, more savage than brutes, Indians, or robbers.

Pleasant, very; don't you think it was? for an invalid scarce able to keep his seat in the saddle, and accompanied by only two negro slaves possessing but little more sense or reason than the horses they guided.

Seven long, tedious days went by, and I had struggled on thus far without coming in contact with the wild beasts, savages, robbers, or imperial soldiers, to within fifteen leagues of my journey's end; when my overtasked energies could bear me up no longer, and dispatching the most intelligent of my servants to apprise my wife and family of my situation, I lay down under the shelter of a shelving rock in one of the most rugged, desolate mountain passes I had ever seen, but with slight hopes of surviving till aid should arrive from my friends on the Uruguay.

It was near noon when the negro departed on his mission, and, as I had promised him freedom and ten ounces in gold if he reached my wife's home that night, I knew he would not lose a moment, and I might expect relief before night next day, provided I lived till that time; which did not seem very probable, as within two hours I was half delirious. The hot blood driven to the extremities by the raging fever seemed like leaping liquid currents of fire; while my very vitals appeared to scorch and to crisp with the subtle heat, and my whole frame was racked with the most exquisite torture.

Twenty times during the afternoon I had sent the remaining slave to the stream which wound along the bottom of the ravine for water to slake my burning thirst.

The sun was, perhaps, an hour above the horizon, when I was suddenly surrounded by a band of some twenty ferocious-looking brigands, who were traversing the mountain-pass to the westward in pursuit of a train of mules loaded with merchandise that had preceded them but the day previous.

I had nothing about me to tempt the robbers' cupidity. As they were rather partial to the revolutionary party, whose uniform I wore, they offered me no violence, and one of them even brought me a gourd of water; for my slave had fled at the approach of the brigands, and I never saw him afterward.

But all my entreaties, prayers and promises of reward were unheeded. I could not prevail on them to remain with me till my friends should arrive. They were intent only upon the capture and plunder of the mules, and so they departed, leaving me there alone, sick and dying, in that wild, desolate mountain pass.

My scanty supply of water was soon exhausted, and I was raving mad with intolerable thirst. In my frenzy I tore the bandages from my half closed wounds, beat my head against the rocky fragments that formed my bed; and, oh, how I prayed for death!

There I lay all that long, horrid night till it was daylight again; and then I sank into a death-like torpor, from which I was aroused by a heavy weight pressing on my chest, and my first glance, as I opened my eyes, fell upon the well-remembered features of the most deadly enemy I had on earth—Col. Martinus Arcola, of the Imperial army of Brazil.

"By the Cross! we are well met, Senor Raymondo," spoke the brutal ruffian, with his booted heel crushing into my throat till my eyes seemed bursting from their sockets, and my black, swollen tongue protruded from my mouth, and the wretch laughed in derision of my terrible agony as he continued:

"We are well met, I say, Senor Raymondo, and I doubt not your beautiful bride, the Lady Inez, of whom you robbed me, will be very grateful when I tell her how faithfully I watched over you in your last moments. Come, my men, this gallant officer must needs be somewhat chilly; gather a good supply of this dry brushwood, and we will try what effect fire will have on the disease that seems to be wasting him."

Fifty bronze-faced ruffians set about obeying their commander's order, and then after five minutes had elapsed, and I was placed, all helpless as I was, on a huge pile of dry branches, I understood it all. The infernal fiend was about to burn me there alive!

I would not ask my life of the demon, for well I knew that it would be unavailing. But, oh God! may I never again suffer such a mental torture as I did while lying there surrounded by those devils in human shape, as I thought of all the heart-agony that my wife must suffer when the revolting details of my dreadful death should become known to her.

Once I turned my head toward the west to catch a glimpse of the setting sun, and the next moment I was insensible. It was not long that I remained thus; for I was aroused again by the quick rattle of pistol shots, the clash of steel, the wild battle-shouts, and dying screams of strong men in their last horrid death-agony.

All around me I beheld a vision of gallant men, led on by a slight girlish figure in the light blue frock, gold embroidered vest, and plumed cap of the Southern *Guachas*, who, mounted upon a superb horse, black as night, sped here and there, shouting our battle-cry of "*Mueron los Imperialistos*," in which she was joined by her hundred followers, who hurled themselves upon the doomed ruffians in a whirlwind of gleaming steel.

The last wretch was slain, and the lovely woman knelt beside me; her arms were about my neck, her warm kiss was upon my cheek, as she breathed in a gentle tone the words: "My Husband!"

It was my wife—my own angel Inez. She had ridden on in advance of more than four hundred men, with only a hundred who could keep pace with her, and—I was saved.

A woman will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum tree, and you can't separate her without snapping strings that no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul upon the upper leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others will see nothing to admire; and when her fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it sticks like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair.

An iron horse on one of our principal railways, having been adorned with the title, "I still live," a wag, noting the inscription, remarked: "That is what the passengers should be labeled at the end of the journey."

BENEVOLENCE GOOD POLICY.

"Well," said Major Henry, an affluent citizen of Auburn, to his amiable lady, one morning after his faultless cup of coffee, and his usual glance at the morning news, "Mary, we will for the present trade with young Williams & Co., in Walnut street. Please send the servants there."

"What! Isaac Simpson & Co., where we have traded so long to our entire satisfaction? What can have occurred to offend you?"

"Nothing, my dear; they are truly honorable men and politely attentive to their customers—"

"And *so respectable*, Major; such an old, well established firm. Why, all the *elite* trade there," said Mrs. H., interrupting him.

"There is no reason in the world, Mary, why we should leave them, but that I have an object in bestowing our patronage elsewhere."

"Please explain yourself," said she, "for you are perfectly inexplicable at present."

"Well, my dear, Williams & Co. are worthy young men just established in business, and I suspect that the sweet breezes of popular favor do not blow that way any too strongly. Perhaps we can aid in giving proper direction to the current."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Mrs. H., with slight petulance; "they can take care of themselves as other firms do. Surely, we are under no obligations to exchange old friends for strangers; you are capricious."

"We *are* not *obliged*, in the sense you use the term," said he. "*Heaven* is under no obligations to *Earth* that call for the bestowal of the daily and unceasing blessings ever vouchsafed. But, Mary, listen to a chapter in my early history that will illustrate the question:

"My parents, you know, were in limited circumstances, and I commenced life dependent upon my own exertions. I accepted a clerkship at first, with a small salary. By conscientious devotion to business, this was gradually increased, until, with frugality, I was enabled to accumulate a sum that I thought would warrant commencing for myself. I opened a store in Pearl street, with a limited stock in trade, but with large hopes for the future. But customers did not throng my counters. Day after day I spent wistfully looking at the crowds that hurried by, yet scarcely deigning a passing curious look within. It was a *new arrangement*, and few cared to patronize the novelty. All had other places of trade.

"All this continued until trouble rose up before me. Rent and payment of stock yet on my shelves were coming due. Visions of bankruptcy hovered before my eyes daily, and dreams of ruin and disgrace tortured me nightly. All the fruits of my past years of toil and self-denial would be consumed. I became so nervous that the entrance of a customer was painful instead of cheering. I could not meet my acquaintances with habitual cheerfulness, and their friendly inquiries concerning my business were like daggers to my sensibility. I shall never lose the taste of that bitterness of feeling that swelled up from my full breast with forced replies. But the crisis—the pay day came. Stock all on hand, but no *cash*. With little faith in success, but as drowning men catch at straws, I determined to state my case to a certain wealthy citizen, well known for his eccentric acts of benevolence, and request a loan. I did so.

"'Hmph! I'll see about that; call again,' was his only reply, and he resumed the reading that my entrance interrupted.

"I was already forgotten, thought I, as I departed in no very enviable state of mind.

"The next morning I received a note from a bank, stating that the cashier had been requested to notify me that $2000 had been deposited to my credit there. I was saved temporarily, at least. I well knew my benefactor. How intense my gratitude, how earnest my vow some day to prove it, it is vain to attempt to describe. I drew the amount, met my obligations punctually, and established an unlimited credit, which, by the way, I very sparingly used. Again I rejoiced in hope. But I have yet to tell you of the greatest favor that worthy man conferred upon me.

"A few days after the grant of the timely loan, a carriage drew up at the store, and in the lady that alighted I recognized with joy the amiable wife of my benefactor. She made a large bill, and I augured well from it. I prided myself upon my taste in selecting goods, and had some exquisitely beautiful patterns. Mrs. Chedell, for that was the lady's name, your very good friend, Mary, was a fashionable example, even to the ton in those days, and she took particular pains to associate our name with her purchases. The consequence was, when my next pay-day came, my cash account was in such a favorable state that I met my engagements easily; and, henceforth, the road to my present position was natural and easy. I am indebted to Mr. and Mrs. C., and to Providence, for my fortune, I fully believe. In that day, when good and evil seemed so equally balanced, a favor thrown into the financial scale decided the question. Since that I have sympathized with young aspirants for the favors of trade, and extended, when I could, the helping hand. Now, my dear, am I capricious?"

The expressive countenance of his listener replied eloquently and well.

At that moment Mr. Chedell himself entered the room and was warmly welcomed. But the reception he met could not remove from his countenance marks of trouble plainly perceptible there.

"Major Henry," said he, with an effort, "I did you a favor once. Have you forgotten it?"

Never! my dear sir!" said he, emphatically, and smiling confirmation to his word, while no trace of discontent at the reminder distracted from his sunny expression.

"Now I am in trouble," continued Mr. C. "My son is seriously embarrassed by the state of the money market, and some heavy demands unexpectedly made upon him through the imprudence of a foreign agent. We can not meet those drafts, and accommodation is denied us at the banks. Hence, I came to you."

"I am glad to have this opportunity of proving to you how grateful I am for that old favor," said the Major, proceeding to his desk for the purpose of complying with his request. He hastily attached his signature to a blank check, which he requested Mr. C. to fill with the required amount.

"Come again," said the kind-hearted Major. "Come again; if this be insufficient, command my utmost means."

"How short-sighted," said Mr. C., feelingly, are they, in reference to their true interest, who neglect opportunities of doing good. I have never yet performed a trivial act of kindness, in a judicious way, that did not eventually overwhelm me with returning benefits."

"Then you think all your benevolence *good policy?* and the disposition to do all the good you can avidance of shrewdness rather than virtue, by you?" said the Major, jokingly.

"Happy-hearted men! The rewards of virtue are many and great. The lowering clouds of care that of late hung so darkly over the spirits of the one, were suddenly dispelled by the sunlight of the other's gratitude.

The world is not all selfishness—the usury of kindness not always ingratitude.

Mrs. Henry was deeply affected by what she had seen and heard, and thenceforth she needed no persuasion to induce her to join her husband in his plans of charity and benevolence.

Nor will any who read aright the moral of this tale be slow to follow in the pleasant life-path to which it is a guide.

The Chicago Tribune says that the sum of $25,000 will be raised in that city to aid in defeating the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Nearly two-thirds of the sum has already been subscribed.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY, WEST TROY

We are pleased to know that this establishment is turning off, notwithstanding the hard times, about as many bells as ever. During the present week it has supplied church bells for villages and cities in five different States. The improvements made in the patterns employed are such that any desired tone can be given. Not the least important improvement is the "rotating yoke," invented for the proprietors, which is acknowledged to be superior to any other in use. Any person in society requiring anything in their line can obtain full information by sending by mail for a circular, which gives prices, dimensions, instructions for hanging, plates of different descriptions of bells, with their [illegible].—*West Troy Advocate.*

THE TITLE OF REDEEMER.

There is no name of Messiah more significant, comprehensive or endearing than that of Redeemer. The name of Saviour expresses what he does for sinners. He saves them from guilt and wrath, from sin, from the present evil world, from the powers of dark ness, and all their enemies. He saves them with an everlasting salvation. But the word "Redeemer" intimates likewise the manner in which he saves them. For it is not merely by the word of his power, as he saved his disciples when in jeopardy upon the lake, by saying to the winds and seas, "Peace, be still, and there was a great calm;" but by price, by paying a ransom for them, and pouring out the blood of his heart as an atonement for their sins.

The Hebrew word for Redeemer, *Goel*, primarily signifies a near kinsman, or the next of kin, he with whom the right of redemption lay—Numbers, xxxv., 16-21; Ruth, iv., 1-3—and who, by virtue of his near relation, was the legal avenger of blood. Thus Messiah took upon him our nature, and by assuming our flesh and blood became nearly related to us, that he might redeem our forfeited inheritance, restore us to liberty, and avenge our cause against Satan, the enemy and murderer of our souls. But thus he made himself also responsible for us, to pay our debts and answer the demands of the justice and law of God on our behalf. He fulfilled his engagement. He suffered and died on this account. But our Redeemer, who was once dead, is now alive, and liveth forevermore, and has the keys of death and Hades—Rev. i. 8. This is he of whom Job [illegible] "I know that he liveth," (was then living) though he was not to stand upon the earth till the latter day. He is the living One, having life in himself; the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Such was his own language to to the Jews: "Before Abraham was I am." Therefore the Redeemer is mighty, and his redemption is sure. He is able to save to the uttermost. His power is unlimited, and his official authority as mediator is founded in a covenant ratified by his own blood, and by the oath of the unchangeable God—Psalm cx., 4.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

We learn from the Toronto (Can.) Christian Guardian that The Church (a Church of England paper) incidentally published as news the death of *Bishop* Capers. This brings a horrified correspondent down upon the editor, who teaches religion and Churchism to his grandchildren from the paper. Said grandpapa writes: "But, dear sir, I was last week both surprised and pained, aye, humiliated, when little Tom came running into my room, his big eyes larger than ever, with the inquiry, 'Grandpa, who was Bishop Capers?' I referred him to the U. S. Church Almanac, but no such name appeared among the Bishops of the American Church. A reference to the article in your paper soon explained the matter to me, but not to Tom or Ned, or Mary, who now joined in the discussion. I had some difficulty in making them see any distinction (in office) between Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, and Bishop Capers, of Charleston, with his six clerical brethren. They could easily understand that a preacher is not a minister of Christ's Church unless called and sent by Episcopal authority. But when the Church newspaper endorsed the title of *Bishop*, as applied to Mr. Capers, [mark that *Mr.*,] their young faith received a shock which whole weeks of regular teaching may be unable to counteract. [Alas! alas!] I told them the article about the late Mr. Capers must evidently have got into your paper by mistake, as I am sure it did; and what I now request of you, sir, is that you will acknowledge as much by publishing this letter in some early number of the Church, and thereby convince the little folks that grandpa is right." The Church of course says it was inserted by mistake, and it will doubtless see to it that none but true bishops die in its columns hereafter, lest Tom, Ned or Mary may suppose that a Methodist bishop, dead, may have been truly a bishop while living. This apostolic succession is getting of a straight jacket.

[*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Editorial Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, April 19, 1855.

Dear P.—I drop you this note in the midst of many counsellors. Friday night, after some mishaps, the details of which I shall not trouble you with, I reached Nashville. On the Georgia railroad, at LaGrange, I fell in company with Dr. Lovick Pierce. He said, in his peculiar way, he was going up there—didn't expect to have a chance to wedge in or do anything except perhaps to *say grace a few times*. But he has not got off so easily.

At Atlanta we recruited a night, and also recruited our company. Bishops Early and Pierce, Dr. Taylor, and my very clever confrere of the quill, Rev. E. H. Myers, joined us in the morning train, and off we moved with a snort and a whistle, to Chattanooga. The hills have been brought low, and the valleys exalted, and the mountains drilled for the triumphant path of the locomotive king. As we whizzed along a mountain side, Dr. Pierce's eye marked a road, running like a thread away down at the bottom of the valley: "Twenty years ago I traveled along there in a buggy to General Conference, in Cincinnati." It takes a traveler of those days, crawling over weary miles, to appreciate the facilities of these.

Sabbath exercises here were liberally arranged for. In the morning I heard Bishop Kavanaugh, at Andrew Chapel. It was worth my trip. I cannot speak so flatteringly of the sermon I heard there at night. Bishop Pierce was in the pulpit and concluded. He prayed the Lord to bless the text, the sermon and the preacher. Just then a yawning auditor was overheard (not a tenant of the amen corner) to say, in colloquy with his neighbor, "That man praying preached in McKendree Church this afternoon—mighty good sermon. He is a good man, and *that one he is praying for needs it.*"

Bishop Pierce's sermon in commemoration of the late Bishop Capers was two hours short. It is in print; but the voice, and the gestures, and the tears do not go along with the pamphlet. Especially that gesture gracefully waved towards the superintendents as he said, "Venerable fathers, your ranks are broken."

You have herewith a report of the Tenth Missionary Anniversary. The collection amounted to $2,284 75. That is handsomely done, the hard times considered. But give us in New Orleans the same speakers, with Drs. Green, and McFerrin, and Summers to hit the collection, and we can beat it. They can try us, if they like that friendly challenge.

The managers, as you have their names, present a body of men whose characters give assurance to the Church that the interests of the society will be faithfully and wisely administered. I have made the acquaintance of nearly all. I like them. They are worthy successors of the noble brethren at Louisville who, for these years past, have so faithfully taken care of these high interests. They have, as they deserve, our thanks, the thanks of the Church, and their successors our confidence.

The new Board have been in session since Tuesday. Patience and thoroughness characterize their deliberations. Dr. Sehon, the secretary, is present, minute making. Cheerful as ever, diffusing a sunshine about him. He will soon move here. It would have been improper for him to have moved sooner, inasmuch as the transfer of the society was not ordered till April.

The Board has determined that the missionary anniversaries shall do as the preachers, itinerate. The next is to be held in New Orleans, on the first Monday in April, 1856. I cannot hope that New Orleans will entertain the occasion and its actors more generously than Nashville. The Board has also made arrangements for uniformity and exactness in the rendering of Conference Treasurers' reports, that will work advantageously. To-morrow the appropriations for the coming year will be fixed upon. All the Bishops are present, except Bishop Andrew. Bishop Soule is waning fast.

The Publishing House is under way, and while I write I hear the puffing of steam and the strokes of engines. The selection of property for this purpose was eligible. The building has been adapted to present uses, in many departments, as well as if the plan had been original. Strong and roomy, well lighted and ventilated. The compositors' room is large and the best I have anywhere seen. Adams's presses are making books. They can make books here, if they can only get them off. Paper is manufactured at hand, and of good quality. The engine of four-horse power is the same that worked the Advocate. It cannot move all the wheels of book making, as binding, &c. One of sixteen horse power will soon replace it. Stereotyping is going on, and a vault of stone being prepared to lay away any quantity of plates in. That mark of sheep and neat work is seen, well dressed and intelligent women and girls tending the machines. Tuesday, by appointment, the whole establishment was opened to the public, and thousands of visitors were shown through it.

You may well imagine how look our good Agents. Brother Owen, judging from appearances, stands the pulling and hauling better than Dr. Stevenson, whose delicate health distresses me. One man is here, and there, and everywhere. Now I see him handing the printers on both sides of him copy; now poring over proof-sheets, ripping up books and taking what he wants, and casting away the rubbish; clipping papers, writing and erasing, so that it is difficult to tell which end of the stylus he uses oftenest. He is getting up books, pamphlets, tracts and what not; busy as a bee is Dr. Summers. Dr Hamilton is quietly getting hold of the strings of his part of the concern, corresponding with Conference auxiliaries and stirring up things generally. If you want to know every rope in the ship, and where it is fastened, Dr. Green can let you into it. Dr McFerrin is wide awake and all about. I could almost envy him his good things—press, types, printers, proof-readers, and then that suburban home across the wine bridge. But he deserves them all, and his happy estate gives me hopes of what may befall some of his younger brethren. If the picture impressed me, you may judge what it was to walk over the beautiful grounds, drink at the cool stonehouse spring, and enjoy, as I did, the delightful hospitality of his home.

You ask for Houston, to be sure! Before this he will have reported himself. The "Home Circle" will account for his time and employment. Of course you will give it, not a puff, but what is better, a just notice. Houston has a superior library. In a year he will add a complete volume to it. The patrons of the Home Circle may do the same, if they will preserve the numbers.

The Board probably will adjourn to-morrow. According to the request of the General Conference, a donation of $1200 has been made to aid the two Texas Conferences in establishing a German paper at Galveston. Rev. C. C. Gillespie, of the Texas Advocate, ably represented this interest before the Board. Rev. Peter Moelling, a native German, and the stationed preacher for the German Methodists at Galveston, is expected to edit it. He is a man of fine literary attainments, and a popular writer, and will put forth an interesting paper, and, I trust, one highly useful to our missionary movement among the Germans.

I close my communication with an item that prefaces many: "It is warm to-day."

H. N. M.

Organization of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

The Tenth Anniversary Meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, was held in McKendree Church, Nashville, on Monday evening, April 16, 1855. Bishop Soule in the chair.

The meeting was opened with reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer by Rev. L. Pelree, D. D.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report, and addressed the meeting in reference to the present condition of our missionary work, at home and abroad.

Bishop Pierce was then introduced to the meeting, and, in a most forcible, able and eloquent address, advocated and sustained the great missionary enterprise. After which the collection was taken, the subject being introduced and presented, in their usual successful manner, by Drs. McFerrin and Green. The collection amounted to $2,284 75.

The annual election of officers for the society for the ensuing year was now held, and resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Bishop Joshua Soule, D. D.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Bishop J. O. Andrew, D. D.
Bishop Robert Paine, D. D.
Bishop George F. Pierce, D. D.
Bishop John Early, D. D.
Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, D. D.
Rev. A. L. P. Green, D. D.
Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D.
Rev. E. Stevenson, D. D.
Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D.
Rev. A. R. Erwin.

SECRETARY.

Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., elected by the General Conference.

TREASURER.

W. R. Elliston, Esq, elected by the General Conference.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Rev. E. H. Myers, Charleston, S. C.
Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans.
Rev. D. R. McAnally, St. Louis.

MANAGERS.

Rev. L. D. Huston, Rev. F. A. Owen, Rev. John B. McFerrin, D. D; Nicholas Hobson, A. P. McFerrin, W. B. Cooper, H. P. Bostic, R. Martin, M. D; J. P. Ford, M. D.; Isaac Paul, W. B. Ewing, A. W. Johnson, P. W. Maxey, James Johnson, Rev. John Morrow, Isaac Litton.

The meeting was one of deep interest throughout. The congregation was very large, and their fixed attention unbroken to the close of the meeting. A deep spirit in favor of missions was awakened, and a great impetus given to the cause by the interesting exercises of this occasion. We sincerely hope to see the same followed by similar results whenever the interests of our great missionary enterprise shall be presented.

E. W. SEHON, Miss. Sec'y.

Nashville, April 17, 1855

JAPAN.—America first leaped her walls, but England soon followed her example. The overland mail has brought to London the news of a treaty between the British Government and Japan by which two of the ports of the latter are to be open to the vessels and trade of the former.

It is said that the total number of Know-Nothings in the State of Ohio is over 56,817. The returns from many councils are complete.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has just provided by law for placing Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in each public school throughout the State

Science and Revelation.

We copy the following letter from Lieut. Maury, on the "Harmony of Science and Revelation," from the Christian Witness and Church Advocate.

OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1855.

My Dear Sir—Your letter revived very pleasant remembrances. Your questions are themes. It would require volumes to contain the answer to them. You ask about the "Harmony of Science and Revelation," and wish to know if I find "distinct traces in the Old Testament of scientific knowledge," and "in the Bible any knowledge of the winds and ocean currents." Yes, knowledge the most correct and valuable.

"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades?"

It is a curious fact that the revelations of science have led astronomers of our own day to the discovery that the sun is not the dead centre of motion, around which comets sweep and planets whirl: but that it, with its splendid retinue of worlds and satellites, is revolving through the realms of space at the rate of millions of miles in a year, and in obedience to some influence situated precisely in the direction of the star Alcyon, one of the Pleiades. We do not know how far off in the immensities of space that centre of revolving cycles and epicycles may be, nor have our oldest observers or nicest instruments been able to tell us how far off in the skies that beautiful cluster of stars is hung, whose influence man can never bind. In this question alone, and the answer to it, is involved both the recognition and exposition of the whole theory of gravitation.

Science taught that the world was round, but potentates pronounced the belief heretical, notwithstanding the Psalmist, while apostrophizing the works of creation in one of his sublime moods of inspiration, when prophets spake as they were moved, had called the world the "round world," and bade it to rejoice.

You recollect when Galileo was in prison, a pump maker came to him with his difficulties, because his pump would not lift water higher than thirty-two feet. The old philosopher thought it was because the atmosphere would not press the water up any higher; but the hand of persecution was upon him, and he was afraid to say the air had weight. Now had he looked to the science of the Bible, he would have discovered that the "perfect" man of Uz, moved by revelation, had proclaimed the fact thousands of years before. "He maketh the weight for the wind." Job is very learned, and his speech abounds in scientific lore. The persecutors of the old astronomer also would have been wiser, and far more just, had they paid more attention to this wonderful book, for there they would have learned that "He stretcheth out the North over the *empty place*, and hangeth the earth upon nothing."

Here is another proof that Job was familiar with the laws of gravitation, for he knew how the world was held in its place; and as for the "empty place" in the sky, Sir John Herschel had been sounding the heavens with his powerful telescope, and gauging the stars, and where do you think he finds the most barren part, the empty places of the sky? In the north; precisely where Job told Bildad, the Shuhite, the empty place was stretched out. It is there where comets most delight to roam, and hide themselves in emptiness.

I pass by the history of creation as it is written on the tablet of the rock and in the book of Revelation, because the question has been discussed so much and so often that you, no doubt, are familiar with the whole subject. In both the order of creation is the same—first, the plants to afford sustenance, and then the animals, the chief point of apparent difference being as to the duration of the period between the "evening and the morning." "A thousand years is as one day," and the Mosaic account affords evidence itself that the term day, as there used, is not that which comprehends our twenty-four hours. It was a day that had its evening and morning before the sun was made.

I will, however, before proceeding further, ask pardon for mentioning a rule of conduct which I have adopted in order to make progress with these physical researches which have occupied so much of my time and many of my thoughts, and that rule is, never to forget who is the Author of the great volume which nature spreads out before us, and always to remember that the same Being is also author of the Book which Revelation holds up to us; and though the two works are entirely different, their records are equally true, and when they bear upon the same point, as now and then they do, it is as impossible that they should contradict each other, as it is that either should contradict itself. If the two cannot be reconciled, the fault is ours, and is because in our blindness and weakness we have not been able to interpret aright either the one or the other, or both.

Solomon, in a single verse, describes the circulation of the atmosphere as actual observation is now showing it to be. That it has its laws, and is obedient to order as the heavenly host in their movement, we infer from the fact announced by him, and which contains the essence of volumes by other men, "All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again."

To investigate the laws which govern the winds and rule the sea, is one of the most profitable and beautiful occupations that a man, an improving, progressive man, can have. Decked with the stars as the sky is, the field of astronomy affords no subjects of contemplation more ennobling, more sublime, or more profitable than those which we may find in the air and the sea.

When we regard them from certain points of view, they present the appearance of wayward things, obedient to no law, but fickle in their movements, and subject only to chance.

Yet when we go as truth-loving, knowledge-seeking explorers, and knock at their secret chambers, and devoutly ask what are the laws which govern them, we are taught, in terms the most impressive, that when the morning stars sang together the waves also lifted up their voice, and the winds, too, joined in the Almighty anthem. And as discovery advances, we find the marks of order in the sea and in the air, that is in tune with the music of the spheres, and the conviction is forced upon us that the laws of all are nothing but perfect harmony.

Yours, Respectfully,

M. F. MAURY, LT. U. S. N.

CASTING A DEVIL OUT OF CHURCH.

We are indebted to our friend J. M. Ellis, of Marietta, Ohio, for the following graphic sketch. We are assured the facts transpired substantially as narrated. "A Methodist clergyman who has been long in this vicinity was not long since preaching to his people on the miraculous power of the Apostles over demoniac spirits of their day. As he was pursuing his theme, the audience were suddenly startled by a voice from some one in the congregation demanding, in a half-querulous, half-authoritative tone, "Why don't preachers do such things now-a-days?" In an instant every eye in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to invade the sacredness of their sanctuary. The speaker paused for a moment, and fixed his penetrating gaze upon the face of the questioner. There was an interval of intense silence, broken at last by the speaker in resuming his subject. He had not proceeded far with his remarks, before he was again interrupted with the same impertinent inquiry. Again he paused for a time, and again resumed his subject. Not content with a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner again demanded, "Why don't the preachers do such things now-a-days?" and, curling his lip with a sneer of self-complacency, drew himself up pompously in his seat. Our reverend friend, who by the way, is a young man of great muscular power, calmly left the desk and walked deliberately to the pew where his interrogator sat, and fastening one hand firmly upon the collar of his coat, the other on the waistband of his 'unmentionables,' lifted him square out of the seat, and bore him down the aisle to the entrance. Pausing for a moment there, he turned his eyes upon the audience, and in a clear, full voice, said, 'and they cast out the devil in the form a distiller,' and suiting the action to the word, out went the knight of the mash-tub, *a la* leap-frog, into the street. The good pastor quietly returned to his desk and completed his discourse. After closing the service, as he was passing out of the church, the outcast distiller, with an officer of the law, escorted our clerical friend to the office of a magistrate, to answer for an assault upon the person of said distiller. After hearing the case the magistrate dismissed the clergyman, and after roundly reprimanding the complainant, fined him for molesting the services of the sanctuary. Since that day we believe he has never for a moment doubted the power of Methodist preachers to cast out devils, at least within the limits of the Ohio Conference."—*Ohio Paper.*

A SEED WELL PLANTED.

Some twenty-three years ago, in a small rural village of Western New York, one Sabbath morning, as a pious young man was going to church, he observed a group of children at play in the street. He kindly spoke to them, and asked them to accompany him to the Sabbath school. They refused to go. One, however, a bright-eyed little fellow, expressed his willingness to go, if his mother would permit him. The teacher kindly took him by the hand, called and obtained permission of the widowed mother, that her little boy might become a member of his class. Thenceforward he was in constant attendance. By his fixed attention, rapid improvement, and meek and gentle disposition, he won the esteem and affection of all. At the age of twelve, during a revival, he became a convert to the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus, and united with the Church. When he came to the years of manhood, he left his native village and settled in the far West. Here, in his new home, where sacred associations held no kindly influences, he felt the need and saving grace of the gospel of truth. With his characteristic energy and unflagging perseverance, he went to work to aid in building up in that desolate place the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour. As the result of his unceasing toil, he related, a few months since, to the Sabbath school, on his first visit to his early home, after the lapse of many years, that there had been established in the valley of the West some forty distinct branches in Zion's vineyard, eight hundred souls had been brought to receive the living waters of salvation, and four hundred Sabbath schools had been planted in different parts. And these were the fruits, by the grace of God, of the efforts of that once poor vagrant boy! Wonderful, indeed, are the ways of Providence, and past finding out!

CHEERFUL VIEWS.—Try to take cheerful views of divine things. Look at the bright as well as the dark side. Do not cherish gloomy thoughts. Melancholy is no friend to devotion. It greatly hinders the usefulness of many. It falls upon a contented life like a drop of ink on white paper, which is not the less a stain because it carries no meaning with it. Let your soul rove through the truths of Scripture as the happy herds through the green pastures.

It is supposed the dirt thrown out by the miners in California during the dry season will, when washed, yield $8,000,000 in dust.

Methodist Press.

"Perplexed, but not in despair,
Cast down, but not destroyed."

Our confrere of the Memphis Advocate comes out of the fire with these words of good hope. This number of the 17th inst. looks unusually fresh and well. It is unscathed; the smell of fire is not upon it. It has received beauty for ashes—it has come forth as gold. Saith Brother Cobb, after presenting the claims of Memphis to a Christian Advocate:

"We have nailed our colors to the mast; and so far, thank God, we have had that consolation from a quiet conscience, and a cheering support from our agents and readers, which is fully repaying us for our efforts.

"We announce to our readers, with grateful feelings, that our prospects are encouraging, and that if collections and subscriptions continue to be sent in as they have been for a month or two past, success will no longer be problematical.

Well, but Brother Cobb, what of the fire? Why just this—that we are not prepared just yet to say what will be the amount of our loss, as a considerable portion may be covered by insurance; but then, in order to pay for the large amount of ink and paper which has been consumed, and to rebt our office with type and material, we have been thrown out of the use of some six or seven hundred dollars, by which we must for the present be seriously embarrassed."

We trust that this excellent journal will "never say die"—that the motto on those colors so boldly nailed to the mast will be, "don't give up the ship."

We have been highly interested in the proceedings of the First Anniversary of the Local Preachers' Association of New York and Brooklyn. We make some excerpts from the Christian Advocate and Journal:

"The first anniversary of this association was held in the Seventh street M. E. Church of this city, on Thursday evening, April 5th. Rev. I. M. Howe took the chair, and the exercises were opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. James M. Freeman, of New Jersey Conference. The report was then read by Rev. Richard Horton, the Secretary, from which it appears that this society originated in the year 1837, in Brooklyn, and had at that time for its sole object the 'winning of souls to Christ,' by laboring conjointly in such places as were opened for the preaching of the Word. In 1838 a constitution and by-laws were adopted, which were signed by fifteen brethren, five of whom are still members of the association. In 1848 a number of brethren from New York united with them, and a mutual benefit feature was added, which has since proved a great blessing to some of the poorer members of the association who have been stricken down by sickness or death. A desire, however, existed to extend still further the sphere of this society's usefulness, by adding a library, a reading room, and classes for suitable instruction. Application was accordingly made to the Legislature of the State for an act of incorporation by which the society might own property and erect a building for the carrying forward of its extensive and commendable purposes. This request was granted on the 17th day of April, 1854, and on this its first anniversary, the institution claims for the first time the attention, sympathy, and assistance of the Methodist public. The present number of preachers in the association is twenty-three, and the plan of appointments for the past year has embraced 358 preaching services, and the personal labors of the members have added to these 700 more, making more than 1,000 preaching services supplied by the association during the year."

Here are some interesting and suggestive passages in the principal address of the occasion, delivered by Rev. J. M. Reid:

"These are the men who are to present to the congregations the sublime truths of Christianity, and you are therefore called upon to be interested in this movement of the local ministry for self-improvement by all the love you have for what is termed 'good preaching,' and its necessary consequences, the salvation and increase in grace of those who hear; the more so, too, as the local ministry is the mighty reservoir from which flow out those itinerant streams which irrigate the whole land. It will be poor policy for Methodists to put aside their local ministry just at the very hour when the immense advantages of a lay ministry are attracting the attention of other denominations—just at the hour, indeed, when, under another name, they are employing the same instrumentality; for what is this network of colporage which overspreads the whole land but the employment of laymen, in connection with the daily business of book selling, to hold meetings and spread the glad tidings of salvation? We cannot dispense with the local ministry; the present movement is in the right direction; let us elevate and dignify the calling, and thereby give it fresh power in our economy.

I would claim, sir, that this class of the ministry, more than any other, should enjoy every possible help to intellectual culture. They are ministers, and have all the needs of other ministers in this respect. The qualifying term, 'local,' rather increases than diminishes the requirement. We of the itinerancy pass from one town and city to another, and our intellectual capital many he used again and again; but the local preachers are, in fact, the settled ministry of our Church, only with a circuit embracing every accessible point. They preach and repreach to the same hearers. Why, sir, ere I was born into the kingdom some of these men of God preached in these very pulpits where they preach now. I would ask the Church, then, to consider whether it is as easy thus to address for successive years the same people, with no other preparation than that snatched from midnight hours or before dawn? It is no easy thing to toil for six days, and on the seventh to preach with freshness and vigor the deep things of God. Moreover, sir, the local minister must preach better than we do to be equally acceptable. I know it, for I for years labored here as a local preacher. They come to a people who are prejudiced, by the very fact that they come from the Nazareth of a mechanic's shop or a counting desk. It is contrary to the professional tastes and feelings of our times, and in coming to the people these beloved brethren meet this difficulty and feel its pressure. No class of our ministers require so much ability to maintain a respectable and influential position in the Church as these brethren."

A correspondent of the Texas Christian Advocate furnishes the following concerning the Methodist Church, North, in Texas:

"*Mr. Editor*—Permit me to say, through the columns of the Advocate, for the information of those who read it, that the editors of the Northern Methodist papers are laboring under quite a mistake relative to Bishop Simpson holding an annual conference in the town of Bonham, Texas, in November next. It is reported, however, that there will be an annual conference held in the vicinity of Bonham, in a little log cabin about sixteen feet square, that has been used for a country school house, and I suppose that Bishop Simpson will be the presiding officer

That branch of the Church has two missionaries itinerating in this portion of the country, preaching and trying to organize churches, but they make but little progress. They have inculcated the principles of Abolitionism in the minds of a few, whom they have led away by their absolute misrepresentations; and in the bounds of Bonham circuit there are probably about twenty-five of that class. These ministers have never preached in Bonham, have made but one effort to do so, and were defeated in that. They have neither a class nor a member there. The people generally regard them as being Abolitionists of the old stamp, and therefore pay but little regard to them, while the people of Bonham know nothing about the proposed conference.

The Methodists of Pittsburg have a church amongst them with an organ in it. The editor of the Pittsburg Advocate declared himself pleased with the "sublime" tones of the instrument, and for his presumption he gets soundly berated by some of his brethren. In defence of himself he writes himself a conservative:

"We know of no Scripture warrant to exclude instrumental music from the public service of the Church. We know that under the Jewish economy it formed part of the temple service, and by divine appointment. And it is nowhere prohibited by Christ or his Apostles. Its use is therefore lawful; though all things which are lawful, as the Apostle teaches, are not always expedient. And what might be expedient under some circumstances, under others, and generally, might be very inexpedient. This, as we understand it, is precisely the ground occupied by our Church on this subject. She recommends, for example, that in all cases where practicable, our church edifices should be built with free seats in them, and our people would in ordinary cases discourage the introduction of organs or other instruments of music. But while this is her general policy, she admits of exceptions to it. In the true apostolic sense, she would become "all things to all men," that she may gain some of every class. While she has directed her mission specially to the masses, she has not forgotten that though the Saviour said of the rich, "how hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven," he said, also, "what is impossible with men is possible with God"—that the gospel faithfully preached 'is the power of God unto salvation' to both rich and poor. To provide, therefore, for a class of persons who are unwilling to attend her ministry in plain churches, with free seats, she departs from her ordinary plan. She says to such build a church after your own mind, and we will send you the ministry, faithful, spiritual men, to occupy it, who shall show to you and your children the way of salvation. Does she wrong in this? Is she not following the example of Christ, who preached the gospel wherever men were found to hear it?—whether in the wilderness, where multitudes followed him, or in the streets of the crowded city, in the abodes of the poor, the dwellings of the rich, or in Solomon's porch, surrounded by the gorgeous decorations of the temple."

YOUNG MINISTERS SHOULD USE THEIR PEN.—Though I did not usually write my sermons in order either to read or mandate them, according to the Scottish phrase and practice, yet I rarely neglected my pen. As I had opportunity, I was constantly committing thoughts and sentiments to writing. It was one of the advices of Mrs. Hannah Moore, at my first acquaintance with her, to write much. "It matters not, comparatively," said that extraordinary woman, to whom I owed much, "on what a young composer first writes; by the constant use of the pen he will soon form a style; and by nothing else will he attain it." The venerable Dr. John H. Rice made a similar remark. "Young ministers," he said, "ought to write for the press, for religious papers, and see how their thoughts appear in print, as a means of their own improvement."—*Jay.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived Wednesday morning, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the City of Mexico to the 18th.

The news by this arrival is altogether unimportant. Various parts of the country are still (as they always have been) infested by bands of robbers, who commit the usual excesses; but if we may believe the newspapers the revolution presents no longer a head of any importance; in fact, it appears to have become a matter of very little interest.

We find in *El Siglo* accounts of several trifling engagements between the Government troops and the Revolutionists. On the 14th of March an encounter took place at the town of Celaya, in the Department of Guanajuato, between the Government forces and about a thousand insurgents, under Florencio Zavala, with a loss of fifty killed, a great number wounded, and two prisoners, who were immediately shot.

A body of revolutionists, it is also said, who were led by Diego Alvarez, suffered a defeat at Cruz Grande, losing most of their arms and munitions of war.

El Siglo has a long account of an attack by the revolutionists upon the town of Tehuantepec, in Oaxaca. The besiegers established themselves upon the hills that overlook the place, took possession of buildings in the outskirts of the town, and occupied the roads with a view of infantry and cavalry. A sharp firing was kept up between the combatants during the entire day, and on the following night the revolutionists commenced constructing embankments, but in consequence of the annoyance experienced from sharp-shooters these works were imperfect. On the following morning the troops made a successful sallie from the town and drove the besiegers from the trenches, but they re-collected their forces without much fighting again took possession of them. It appears that more or less skirmishing occurred throughout the day. During the following night the besiegers abandoned their camp and fled, tearing down and burning off. It is said, the flag of the U. S. Consul. The Government troops pursued them some distance and secured the flag, which was returned to the Consul.

After a full and particular description of this siege of nearly two days and nights, full of battles and skirmishes, the dispatch states that the enemy had seven men killed and a great many wounded, judging from the quantities of blood left upon the pavements of the streets they had occupied. The dispatch further states that the insurgents committed the most horrid excesses upon the unfortunate inhabitants of that part of the town in which they had entrenched themselves.

Santa Anna had returned from his estate in Tamaulipas and his health was rather bad.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Puebla and the city of Mexico, and various other points.

On the 22d inst. a grand religious service, in commemorement of the decision upon the Immaculate Conception, was to be held in the cathedral, and His Excellency Highness was expected to participate in the ceremonies.

On the morning of the 10th ult., Don Francisco Marquez, one of the revolutionary chiefs, who had been taken prisoner in a recent engagement, was shot in the city of Mexico.

It is stated that the bandits under the chief Salazar had entirely dispersed, and that he, having received an arm in an action at Cocula, had concealed himself in the mountains. Publicity, with an insignificant force, had been seen about a league from the town of Guadalajara, moving towards the south. The greater portion of Plasson's men had deserted, and the few that remained had gone with him to Cosguatlitla.

HOW TO SPEAK.—I will not speak more than I should speak too much; and I will not speak at all, unless I can speak to the purpose.—*Bishop Beveridge.*

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from April 13 to April 26, 1855, inclusive.

A.
G Aldridge $2 00
Anderson 2 00
Adams 2 00
J Armstrong 0 00
W Adams 6 00

B.
Belles 2 00
Burpo 5 00
A Brown 2 00
Baldwin 2 00
Barrier 2 00

C.
H Creswell 2 50
T Curry 6 00
W A Chapman 3 00
H Cox 20 00
H Cook, Jr 5 00

D.
M K Downs 2 00

E.
Ellis 2 00

F.
Fash 4 50
H Fauquier 2 00

G.
J Graves 7 50
J Hare 10 00
A Gault 1 50
M Goodwyn 2 00
Grimes 2 00

H.
Hemingway 2 00

W C Hearn 3 50
Miss M Hunt 2 00
Mrs J Herriman 3 50

J.
Mrs P A Jones 2 00

K.
A Koger 2 00
S J Kelly 2 00

L.
W A Long 3 40
W M Lewis 2 00

M.
G T Murphy 2 00
W A McClarty 5 00
O H Merryman 2 00

O.
Mrs A Owen 2 00

P.
Mrs M Page 2 50
J Phillips 2 00

R.
W J Radford 2 00
Mrs J B Robinson 2 00
W Rodgers 5 00
T O Rayner 0 00

S.
S P E Simmons 5 00
J W Starr 8 00

W.
A Williams 2 00
W Williams 2 00

Marriages.

On 3d April, in Union parish, La., by Rev. M. Crowson, Rev. H. B. PRICE, of Morehouse parish, to Miss C. A. KIDD, of Union parish, La.

Deaths.

"For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

DIED—On the 23d March, at Contonary College, Jackson, La., CHARLES, son of Chas. and Ellen R. Armitage, born in the parish of Concordia March 2, 1845. So rapid was the work of death that although his father was telegraphed, and made all possible haste, he did not reach Jackson until Charlie was no more. He died away from his home and among strangers.

A few hours before his death, in a doze of sleep, he was understood to speak of home. Then he awoke his Sunday school teacher, who remained all day with him, asked him if he wished to see his father and grandmother. "Yes," said he, I want to see them both; and if I could see my father I would die happy." In two or three hours from this time he breathed his last, and his spirit has joined his sainted mother and his little brother in the realms of bliss, leaving behind a living father, who has another tie in glory, and also a grandmother and grandfather who loved him dearly, and friends—for all who knew him loved him.

That ones loved form now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs.
We weep, our earthly comforts fled,
And withered all our joys.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

Thibodaux, April, 19, 1855. L. A. REED.

DIED—In the triumphs of faith, at his residence in this county, on the 13th April, THOMAS ROBERTS, aged 49 years and 18 days.

He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church the greater part of his life. His end was peace. The Lord heal the wounded hearts of his widow and orphans. DAN'L DUNCAN.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 19, 1855.

DIED—At his residence, in this parish, on the 12th April, Mr. EDWARD MOORE RICHARDSON, aged 36 years and 7 months.

Thus this good man has passed away from earth; and few, if any, of an extended circle of relatives and friends will see this announcement without the tribute of a tear or a sigh. From childhood to the grave he has left us a beautiful character to contemplate. A widow and three children mourn this bereavement. In a mind so well balanced it is not always easy to select prominent traits of character, but we incline to the opinion that love of justice was his ruling principle. The stern old maxim, "be just, if the heavens fall," was ever prominent in his mind, and with him conviction of right was enough, let consequences take care of themselves. His east of mind was more profound than brilliant, and a subject once passed through his searching crucibles was well tested. A lawyer by profession, he soon relinquished it from motives of health and interest, to engage in his favorite pursuit of agriculture. In the various relations of life such was his bearing as to inspire the confidence and esteem of all, impressed as they were with his sincere and unaffected piety. For years past he knew that life for him could not be long, and this conviction may have given a deeper coloring to his Christian character. With the powers of mind possessed by Mr. Richardson, the foundation of the Christian faith was well examined, and the beautiful structure erected in its inmost recesses. For himself, he knew that religion was no illusory dream or thing to parade before the world; that its holy mandates were not to be obeyed in the outward observance of empty forms, but in the entire abandonment of the heart to God, the concentration of all to his will. His deathbed scene was a fit closing of such a life; he gave his last farewell to those he loved on earth, and died in full hopes of a blissful immortality. R. H. R.

Pattersonville, April 10, 1855.

The Mobile Tribune, of Tuesday, states that the Horticultural Fair appointed for the 1st of May has been postponed to the 8th of that month, in consequence of the unprecedented drouth and the general backwardness of the season.

The whale ship Northern Light, which arrived at New Bedford recently, reports having passed on the 31st of March, an iceberg six miles long and about one hundred feet high.

General Intelligence.

FURTHER EUROPEAN NEWS,

BY THE STEAMSHIP NASHVILLE.

NEW YORK, April 22.—We give below some additional foreign intelligence by the steamship Nashville, at this port.

The Crimea.

The Russian and Allied Armies were both strengthening their positions, and preparing for the spring campaign.

At a Council of War held by the Allies on the 12th of March, Omar Pacha desired assistance. If it could be granted. The Turks were only expected to hold Kupatoria and to act on the defensive.

On the 8th of March large Russian reinforcements entered Sebastopol.

Gen Canrobert says that in the affairs of the 22d and 23d of March, the Russians lost 2000, and the Allies 600.

The Baltic.

The Russians had established two fortified camps of 30,000 men each, for the occupation of the Baltic provinces. They had also blocked the entrances to all the Baltic ports by sunken ships.

A portion of the Baltic fleet had sailed from Egeland.

Naval.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis had arrived at Gibraltar, and sailed the same day for the United States.

Riot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A riot occurred in this city this morning about the liquor laws. One man was killed, and five wounded. The origin and termination of the affair were as follows: A procession of Germans and Irish merged to the square. The police interfered, and a fight ensued. The crowd was immense. The militia was called out, and many of the rioters were arrested.

Riot at Parskville, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The office of the Luminary, a newspaper published at Parkeville, in this State, suspected of entertaining abolition principles, was attacked by a mob a day or two since, and completely destroyed.

The Kinsey Expedition.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senor Mercoleta, Nicaraguan Minister, at this Government, denounces Col. Kinney's Expedition as a Filibustering affair.

Naval.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The United States steam frigate Mississippi, of the Japan squadron, and last from San Francisco and Rio Janerio, arrived here to-day. Her dates from Rio Janerio are to the 24th of March, but give us no news of importance.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship George Law arrived at this port to-day, with intelligence from California to the 31st of March, one week later than previous advices. She also brought $772 000 in treasure on freight, and the California mails.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., resumed payment on the 20th ult.

The condition of the other suspended bankers remained unchanged.

Business throughout California was in a very depressed state.

The accounts from the mines were, however, highly satisfactory.

A prohibitory liquor law had passed the Assembly.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary had been ordered to San Juan, (on the Pacific) and another Greytown affair was anticipated.

Walker's expedition to Nicaragua had not yet sailed.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Our cotton market has recovered from the decline before noted, and is active. We quote Orleans Middling, at 10 cents per pound. Ohio flour is firm at $10 50 to 10 75 per bbl. Corn is a trifle higher, with sales of Western Mixed at $1 12 per bushel. Pork is unsettled. Lard is rather higher.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Our Cotton market is firm at yesterdays rates. Flour is dull, with a declining tendency. Corn is again a trifle higher. Pork is lower, with sales of Mess at $17 75 per bbl. Lard is easier, but not quotably lower.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—*A Family of Seven Persons Murdered*—The Wabash (ind.) Gazette, extra, contains an account of the discovery of the bodies of a family of seven persons, near that place, of the name of French, who had been brutally murdered. It appears the family consisted of French, his wife, and five children. They were very poor, and lived in a cabin, and in September last another family, of the name of Hubbard, went to live with them. During October, a neighbor proceeded to the cabin to see French, and was told by the Hubbards that the family had moved away, and that they had purchased all their corn, garden produce and furniture, valued, in the aggregate, at not over $50. No suspicion of foul play was aroused until recently, when the Hubbards were arrested on suspicion of murdering a man named Boyles. The house was then searched, and a portion of the ground floor dug up, which resulted in the finding of the dead body of an infant, very much decayed. The Gazette then, after referring to the summoning of a coroner's inquest, says:

"In the presence of a large company, they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, horrible to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the entire French family! Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap—the father and the mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the oldest child about fifteen years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who had known them.

"There is not the least doubt that the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damning murder. It is almost too horrible for belief, but facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars!

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Whig of the 19th says:

The river is now nearly at low water mark again. But few boats, and they of light draught, were able to reach this place on the small rise noticed in our remarks of last week. We believe there is but few evils, but some good may be learned from them, and this continued suspension of navigation clearly shows what must be our fate, not with an uncertain river, but one that is certain to disappoint us if we rely upon it as an avenue or channel of trade and commerce. Suffering peculiarly as we have for the last two years, without a parallel on account of land carriage and other annoyances, has done more to awaken a spirit and determination in our citizens generally, than anything else, to provide for a more speedy and certain communication with the Mississippi river than the Arkansas now affords.

The weather is fine. Spring, with all her charms and floral beauty is now presenting its most attractive features.

The health of the city and country generally is good.

Since the above was in type, a report was brought here by an endorsement on the waybill of the western stage, that there was a rise in the Arkansas, at Fort Gibson, of eight feet. We hope it may be true.

The Fayetteville Independent has the following paragraph:

Peach-trees are in full bloom now—April 13th. There will be, unless hail or some other destroyer should come along, more peaches in Washington county than ever before known.

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

"We give a sure remedy—procure a large sponge, wash it well, press it very dry; by so doing it will leave the small cells open—lay it on the shelf where they are most troublesome sprinkle soft fine white sugar on the sponge (lightly over it) two or three times a day, take a bucket of hot water to where the sponge is, carefully drop the sponge in the scalding water, and you will slay them by the thousands, and soon rid the house of these troublesome insects. When you squeeze the sponge, you will be astonished at the number that had gone in the cells."

The question of removing Judge Loring came up in the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the 14th by assignment. The amendment of Mr. Ellis was first in order, and that was rejected by a vote of 171 to 136. This amendment was a proviso that if Judge Loring should resign his position of U. S. Commissioner within three days of the passage of the address, then said address would not be presented to the Governor. The main question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the address to the Governor, for the removal of Judge Loring, was adopted by a vote of 307 to 111. "This result," says the Boston Traveller, "having generally been regarded as a foregone conclusion, excites no surprise. The course of the Senate is not quite so clear; but it is hardly to be hoped that this ill judged step will be arrested in that body. The measure is wholly a vindictive one—suggested and perseveringly carried through by party and personal feelings. Reason and justice and sound policy have been sacrificed to misguided impulse.

The Nebraska Legislature, which adjourned on the 16th ultimo, enacted a general system of laws chiefly borrowed from Iowa; provided for an efficient organization of counties; passed a good school law providing for free schools for all; passed a stringent prohibitory liquor law; chartered three universities, incorporated a medical society, and provided for taking a new census the ensuing fall, by the Marshal, from which a new apportionment of representatives is to be made by the Governor.

A dispatch of the 16th from Washington says:

Although some of the members of the Cabinet were at first opposed to taking decided steps against Spain, I have the best authority for saying that the Cabinet were unanimous in approval of the instructions to Commodore McCauley, drawn by the President himself, and which were unmistakably strong.

The French Legation here has intimated that should the United States and Spain engage in hostilities, France would promptly sustain Spain.

DESTRUCTIVE ARCHITECTURE.—The chapel erected in Mount Auburn, Massachusetts, a few years ago, at a cost of $25,000, has been levelled to the ground on account of defects in its construction. The history of this structure, if written out, would be instructive and interesting to all builders.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Mexico, Capt Lawless arrived on Saturday last, from Galveston, bringing dates to the 19th, and full files of papers from the interior. The Galveston News of that date has the following paragraphs:

We learn that Capt. G. K. Lewis was shot on Saturday last, the 14th inst., at Corpus Christi, by J. F. Yarrington. The particulars of this catastrophe, so far as we have ascertained, were that Mrs. Yarrington had sued her husband for a divorce, in which subject she was aided by Lewis. Lewis went to Yarrington's house to demand some papers having reference to the matter, when Yarrington, who was armed with a double-barrelled gun, shot him down—Lewis reeled and fell against the house. He died soon after without speaking a word.

Yarrington, in default of bail, was ordered to be committed to jail, and was brought to this city this morning, by the sheriff of Nueces county, for safe confinement, there being no secure prison in Corpus Christi.

We learn that at a fandango, one night last week, on the hill, in Corpus Christi, a row occurred between some Mexicans and Americans, (teamsters and others,) in which three persons were killed, the ruling one sergeant belonging to the army. Several others were so seriously wounded that they died subsequently, making in all, according to our information, nine persons killed in Corpus Christi up last week.

The prospects of large crops appear to be very unpromising in all parts of the State. The News says:

Our accounts from the East, from the West and from all parts of the interior, continue as gloomy and discouraging as ever. We can hear of no rain in any quarter. There is generally a bad stand of corn, and that of cotton is still worse. The largest corn we hear of is only about eight inches high, while much of it is just making its sickly appearance above ground. The people are everywhere greatly disheartened. What will be the consequence of a much longer continuance of this unprecedented drought, it is really painful to contemplate.

From the Central Texian, Grimes county:

Together with the late frosts, the almost uninterrupted drought of more than three months has thrown a gloom over the whole country. All hope for a good crop must soon vanish, unless we have a favorable change of weather. The ground is not sufficiently moist for any seeds to come up, and the growing season is passing away.

From the Nacogdoches Chronicle:

Many of our planters are replanting their corn. Not more than one-fourth of that put in the ground a few weeks since has made a stand. Considerable damage was also done by the frost.

From the Republican, Marshall, Harrison county:

From the 15th of March to the close of the month, we had some of the most severe weather of the season. Many of the planters have had to plant their corn over again, and altogether it is one of the most backward springs we have witnessed. Spring has dawned upon us at last, and in a few days we will be in the region of green leaves and flowers.

From the Leon Pioneer:

The weather still continues dry and cool. We have never seen such weather before in Texas, or anywhere else. Many of the forest trees look as dead and bare of foliage as though it were midwinter instead of the middle of April—the season of leaves and flowers and all the gay green paraphernalia of the queen of spring. The prospect has grown is indeed gloomy, though we do not yet despair. There is no such thing as garden or vegetables in this section as yet. If it does not rain soon the country will be ruined. If the people do not starve, financial wreck and ruin must ensue.

From the Bastrop Advertiser:

The corn crop, we understand, throughout this section of country is looking well, notwithstanding the dry weather during the past two months. The crops that were supposed killed by the recent frost, have pretty much all come out, and are doing better than was anticipated by the planting community. The grass-hoppers, so far, have not done any injury here, and not likely to be as troublesome as in other sections. We learn the country in the neighborhood of Gonzales and San Antonio have suffered materially from these pests, as myriads are collected together, of a gigantic size, doing amount to destroy all crops generally.

The San Antonio Herald gives the following favorable account of the prospects of that town:

But to what quarter of the city we will. We are greeted with the pleasing indications of the prosperity of our citizens. Everywhere are to be seen new buildings or preparations for erecting them. These evidences of industry and thrift, are calculated to lead the casual observer to conclude that the hard times and the scarcity of money, of which we hear so much, only exist in imagination. We venture the assertion, that no city, town or village, in this or any other State, has improved since Fairs, in every particular, than has San Antonio, during the last five years. And what is still more gratifying, this improvement is of a good, substantial and lasting character. The surrounding country is not behind in this spirit of improvement. New farms are being opened in every direction, old ones greatly enlarged and improved, a variety of fruit trees and new pruitners have been improved by foreign importations, mills and residences are erected in fine, everything calculated to advance the interest and promote the prosperity of the country, is in the high "tide of successful experiment." All that is wanting to secure and permanently establish our prosperity, is an improved and more speedy mode of getting the product of the country to market.

The Herald says that Alamo City, which is separated by the river from San Antonio proper, is springing up with unprecedented rapidity.

A sale of city lands at auction a few days ago. One hundred and twenty-four lots were sold, and there was no spirited competition. The Ledger says:

The amount realized by the sale was $20,886. In almost every instance the lots were sold for greatly more than the appraised valuation, and in some instances many times as much. This result proves two things—one is that our citizens are not as much pressed in a pecuniary sense as those of many places in the older states; and the other is, the universal belief of our money holders that this is to be a great place.

IRON ORE.—The Nacogdoches Chronicle, referring to the large quantities of iron ore in the vicinity of Linn Flat and Mount Enterprise, in Rusk county, says of an iron mountain over the latter place:

No estimate can be formed of the number of tons of iron which could be made from the ore found in the mountain. The supply seems inexhaustible, and if a railroad which our State has chartered were to be built into real means of conveyance, the rails here could be made and yet enough remain to build that "not work of railroads" so enthusiastically spoken of by our railroad advocates.

The Central Texian says the town of Anderson, Grimes county, is improving, and many new houses are going up. A project is on foot to erect a Methodist church in Anderson, for which purpose a considerable amount of money has been subscribed.

The Austin State Times, of the 14th, has the following paragraphs:

Gen. A. Sidney Johnston has returned, from a tour to the posts at Belknap, Chadbourn, etc. He has accepted the proffered Colonelcy, and will enter upon the duties when practicable. Its leaves for Washington City in about two weeks. Mr. Wilke has recently returned from the Upper Illanco. At the time he left—some eight days since—all was quiet in that quarter. Near Fredericksburg the Indians are committing depredations. Persons are afraid to travel without guards. Two Indians were killed on the Upper Guadalupe about two weeks past. Two Germans were hunting and discovered the Indians, who were trying to conceal themselves. They concluded the red rascals were after no good; tried to stop them, and failed, and shot them. The Indians were armed with rifles.

Lieut. Givens, U. S. A., has been spending a few days in Austin. He is of the opinion the Camanches will make war upon the frontier. The Indians who committed the depredations near Fort Shadbourne some time since were supposed to belong to the bands of Sasaco and Pahaya-vean. If so, they may have determined upon hostilities.

The Literary Association has resolved to celebrate the anniversary of the victory at San Jacinto by the delivery of orations by Wm. T. Thalmorn and Robt. M. Elgin, Esqrs., at the Presbyterian Church.

The saw mill of Mr. Alfred Smith, situated in the Bastrop pinery, was consumed by fire last Sunday, in addition to the mill 100,000 feet of lumber were burnt.

There are grasshoppers in the vicinity of this place, though not in such numbers as to create alarm.

The San Antonio Ledger-Herald notices the following additional Indian depredations, near that city:

On Thursday week last, thirteen head of valuable horses were driven off from the rancho of Mr. Millstead, about fifteen miles north-west of that place. Messrs Millstead, A. J. Leslie, Edward Oeflagher and others started in pursuit. The last news is that they were on the trail, and expressed a determination to follow till they found them.

A few days before two cows were killed by these marauders on the rancho of Mr. Hernandez, on the Geronimo creek.

In addition to the above, depredations are being committed on the Guado, Sabinal, and other streams, and several conflicts have taken place between the citizens and the Indians.

HOW WOMEN WILL DECEIVE.—Our landlords are getting mighty particular about their tenants, as well as their rents. If a body has half-a-dozen children, and of course more need of a house than if he had none at all, he is very coolly told that he can not have the premises "Have you children, madam?" enquired one of these sharpers, of a lady in coldest black who was looking at one of the houses just finished and in perfect order.

"Yes," said the gentle mother, "I have seven, Sir, but *they are all on the church yard.*" A sigh and the dew of a tear gave impressiveness to the painful remark, and without further parley the bargain was closed. Her little flock were waiting for her in the *church yard* around the corner, and were delighted to hear that she had found a snug house so speedily. The landlord says he shall never trust a woman in black after this.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—*Arrival of the Steamship Nashville*—The Associated Press of this city received the following dispatch:

NEW YORK, April 23—The steamship Nashville, which was chartered by the Collins Company to take the place of the Pacific on her last voyage, arrived at this port at noon yesterday—Sunday.

The Nashville left Liverpool on the 7th inst., and consequently brings advices one week later than those by the Arabia, the last arrival at Halifax and Boston. The political intelligence brought by the Nashville is of but little importance there being no change of moment in the position of affairs. The Vienna Conference had adjourned over the holidays. The impression that the war must be continued, gains strength, however, throughout Europe.

SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—Letters recently received at Boston from Sydney, state that a vessel, name unknown, has been wrecked on Hampton Shoals and five hundred Chinese and a portion of the crew lost. The captain and eight men only were saved. These made for Cape Ronais in a boat, but on landing were attacked by the natives and five of them were killed, leaving but three survivors out of five hundred and fifty.

A boiler of a cotton mill at Germantown, Pa., exploded on the morning of the 17th, at an early hour shattering the mill and destroying the dry and dye houses adjoining the boiler-house 8 dead, the engineer, was killed. Fortunately, the event took place before the hands had assembled for work, or there might have been a dreadful loss of life.

MISSISSIPPI.—A storm, says the Eastern Clarion, rarely paralleled in violence recently passed over portions of the counties of Newton, Neshoba etc., during the appalling prevalence of which houses were hurled down to the ground by the strong breath of the tempest, trees in multitudes torn up by the roots, gin houses destroyed and fences prostrated in every direction. Fortunately, amid this terrific elemental war, there has been no actual loss of life, although many have been crippled and otherwise mutilated.

Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad—All who are interested in the prosperity of this city and of the portion of Louisiana through which this road runs, will be pleased to learn that a contract has been entered into with Col Pamelin, who represents a company in Georgia, which will insure its completion at the earliest possible period. Operations will be at once commenced, and it is thought that within five years at furthest the road will be completed. Col. Coleman has resigned his position as President of the road, and accepted that of collector and agent. Did this change of position lessen the interest which Col. Coleman has heretofore taken in this important enterprise or were the change calculated to deprive it of his valuable and efficient services and exertions. It would be generally regretted; we learn, however, that such is not the case—but on the contrary, he will thus be able to render more efficient aid than heretofore.

The Kosciusko Chronicle of the 14th has the following paragraphs:

The proceedings of a meeting of the Directors of the Pantuls Kosciusco, Aberdeen and Tuscumbia Railroad Company, in Algerdeen, on the 5th and 6th instant, will be found in another column. Among the resolutions passed we notice one to adhere to the route surveyed by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company from Canton, via Kosciusko, to Aberdeen; but, unless the citizens of Attala are willing to tax themselves to aid in its construction, the road will undoubtedly be carried through Choctaw county, and made to intersect the Central road at or near Carrollton. One of the Directors of New Orleans has written a letter to a citizen of this county to that effect.

We learn that a son of Mr. J. F. Walker, residing some four miles from this place, aged about six or seven years, died of hydrophobia on last Tuesday night. It appears that the child was bitten by a rabid dog some time last fall.

The Holly Springs Democrat of the 17th says:

A private correspondent writes us from New Orleans that, unless the Great Central Railroad is completed, "our country is ruined, and our city is ruined."

We can assure our friends below, that the railroad is in a course of rapid completion. We are informed by those who now ride in our omnibus, that the cars will be surely running from Lagrange to this place by the 1st of July.

MORE ENGLISH MENACES.—The London Examiner of a late date, indulges a pecuniary English propensity as follows:

But are present circumstances such as to exclude grave apprehension? A band of American filibusters, already upon the seas when the plot was discovered, will have reached their destination, and have landed, before they were warned of the failure of that portion of the enterprise which depended on the Cubans. Anyone landed, it is stated that unfaithful General Concha will lie down upon them and will show them the same scant mercy which was shown to Lopez. The American tiny-tourney will then be provided with a grievance; and if General Pierce should deem the governments and fleets of France and England too deeply engaged in the Black and Baltic seas to think of occupying Cuba, it is quite within reach of possibility that the reply of the Federal Government may be as stern, and the step of making common cause with the discontented colonists by sending a force for re-landing upon General Concha, and perhaps not reducing the island may become sufficiently popular to force itself upon Mr Pierce's not very reluctant cabinet.

The contingency of the Western Allies looking quietly on would not, however, be too hastily assumed. France and England have on a previous occasion spoken frankly at Washington as to what they regarded as slights wantonly invaded; and at that time the Emperor Napoleon observed that the alliance between France and England extended Westward as well as Eastward. And though it would be unfortunate indeed if, in the field that we have so recently conquered, misconception and protest should arise from pulsation, we are to be called upon to perform our part in both hemispheres at once, let not the American Government and the people suffer that its act of aggression would be safe. Meantime the Spanish Cortes, instead of confining their cares to the foundation of the planters who have conspired against them, might do better, we think, so to deal out justice to all subjects of the Spanish crown in Cuba, that it should no longer have to depend for allegiance and defence upon an only one class, and that the least numerous and most selfish.

SINKING OF A BRITISH VESSEL BY A WHALE.—(*Probably a Russian Whale*)—The London Shipping Gazette of the 20th March publishes the following report of Captain Jones, of the British schooner Waterloo, of Port Glasgow, which was sunk in the North Sea, by a whale:—

The Waterloo sailed from Lynn for Shields (with barley) on the 19th inst., At 6 o'clock the 21st (yesterday) bearing W by N., distant about 50 miles, wind E., strong gale, and high seas, vessel under double-reefed courses, upon a wind, on the port tack, perceived a large whale to windward, coming down for the vessel, partly out of the water, and swimming at a very rapid rate; and, when within fifty yards from the ship's side, dipped and struck the vessel with its head, with a tremendous blow, when the vessel was perceived to heel and crack and after striking the vessel the whale plunged in the deep head-foremost, and rose his tail on high, nearly touching the forevard, and then disappeared.

The pumps were fixed and it worked but by half-past 12, found she had five feet water in the well, and settling down fast, when the long boat was cleared and in a few minutes, and nearly filled off the decks, when all hands (six in number) jumped into her, without food or water, and the master, mate and two men, without jackets, and only one oar, and a piece of another in the boat, with the sea running very high. In about twenty minutes after abandoning the vessel she capsized, and floated for about the same space of time on her side, and then disappeared, head foremost, at about half-past 1 P. M.

At the time she capsized there was a French fishing boat about four miles to windward, and on perceiving her capsize, immediately bore up for the sinking vessel. The boat proved to be No. 22, Capt. Joseph Leclerq, of Calais, which took all the crew on board at about 2 P. M., when they were most kindly treated, and landed at Calais, at midnight, where they were provided for and furnished with jackets by —— Bonham, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, and sent to London.

MOBILE.—We learn from the Mobile Advertiser of Saturday that Mr. Charles McKay and Archie McVicker, mates on the river, were attacked on the previous evening at the Globe House by a number of Irish deck-hands—McVicker defended himself with a revolver, but McKay was so badly stabbed that it was thought he would not recover. One of the assailants had been arrested, and there was a rumor that another had been shot in the upper part of the city.

The Register has the following paragraph:

The arrivals of cotton since the 14th instant, inclusive, amount to 28 016 bales, being the largest receipts for any one week since the 1st September. The season is now far advanced, and summer (in temperature at least) upon us; therefore, we can scarcely hope that the same quantity will arrive within any one week during the remainder of the season. The entire receipts since the 1st of September are 302 358 bales against 464 289 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing a falling off of 161 931 bales

Lieut. Givens, U. S. A., has been spending a few days in Austin. He is of the opinion the Camanches will make war upon the frontier. The Indians who committed the depredations near Fort Shadbourne some time since were supposed to belong to the bands of Sasaco and Pahaya-vean. If so, they may have determined upon hostilities.

THE CAMELS ARE COMING.—It will be recollected that by a resolution of Congress a certain amount was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to try the experiment of introducing camels on this continent, as beasts of burden and for military purposes. As the Navy Department has been occasion to send stores to our squadron in the Mediterranean, the steamship Supply, now at the New York yard, has been selected for the purpose, and on her return voyage will bring the camels. This vessel will be commanded by Lieut. David D. Porter, of the navy, and will take out Major Wayne, as officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the army, to purchase the camels, and on her homeward voyage will bring them to the United States. The vessel will be prepared with all despatch for sea. There is no doubt that the experiment of introducing camels as beasts of burden, and for military purposes, in the Southwestern part of the country, will prove entirely successful. Their great endurance, their ability to carry large burdens, and the length of time that they are enabled to exist without water, will render them a valuable adjunct to the army in the section of country for which they are intended. [Washington Union.

OUR PRESENT CONDITION FOR WAR.—As it is quite clear that a single move of spirit might at this moment plunge us into hostilities with Spain, it is quite proper that we should examine the condition of the Navy. There can be no question but the Navy Department of the United States is in the same condition as the British Army Department; in other words, that it is beyond description deplorable. The army is better. In fact, it is well organized; was put on a sound footing after the war of 1812 by John C Calhoun while Secretary of War, and has remained in a decent state of efficiency ever since. Whence the successful campaigns in Mexico. If war were to break out it would be found serviceable. Not, as assuredly the Navy Department would be found useless. The ships might do their duty; but the organization at headquarters would be found scrubaord and so inefficient that the gravest disasters would be inevitable. There would be found to exist the same helpless imbecility in superannuated chiefs, the same absurd division of authority, the same confusion in routine which, as it appears, ruined the British army before Sebastopol. Let Mr. Dobbin look to it.—[N. Y. Herald.

EXPEDITION TO THE PLAINS.—Active preparations are making for this expedition, and the troops are put on route as rapidly as possible. Two companies left about the middle of the week, and a much larger force will leave to-day or Monday next. The whole army will be ready to march from Fort Leavenworth before the grass is sufficiently high for forage for the animals attached to the expedition. Something of the extent of the expenditure may be inferred from the fact, that 5,000 barrels of flour, at $12 per bbl., make one of the items of the account of purchases. It is to be put up in sacks, [St. Louis Republican, 14th.

The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, of the 11th inst., says:

Since our last we have had heavy rains, and learn they were still heavier west of us. Red river up to Monday morning, had risen eleven feet and was still rising. The rise, so far, is altogether out of Little river. We have not heard from the Kiamitia, but as that stream and Little river head near together, we may reasonably expect an additional rise from it. The Sulphur Fork is also reported high, so that we have now some prospect of the speedy opening of navigation in Red river. The Ouachita, at Camden, on Saturday morning, had risen 12 or 15 feet and was rising rapidly. Weather warm and cloudy.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WATERWITCH. The Navy Department has received advices from the steamer Waterwitch, Lieut. Comdg. Thomas J. Page, which vessel, on the 6th of February, was at the mouth of the Paraguay river. All were well on her. The Lieut Commanding, in his dispatches, confirms all the facts subjoined in the second sometime since published, of the firing into his ship by Paraguayan forces by which one of his men was wounded and has since died from his wounds. [Washington Star.

The Late Arrests in Cuba.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE.—The committee appointed in New York to visit Washington and lay before the President all the facts in relation to the arrest of Dr. Peck, in Cuba, returned home on Tuesday evening, and the result of their mission was a meeting of the friends of that gentleman. Mr Ferris, chairman of the committee, reported orally as follows:

The President, with much emphasis, said he was favorably impressed with the tone of our resolutions. While they were firm and decided, they were free from all offensiveness. In reply to our demands, he said we might go home and tell the friends of Dr Peck his case should be attended to at once. He said he would dispatch a special agent at once to Cuba, as we suggested. Said he, "I will immediately, perhaps to-morrow morning, dispatch an agent to Cuba with the instructions that the case requires." While I feel heretofore determined to put down all filibusterism upon our soil, I had also determined there was a point beyond which forbearance should cease to be a virtue."

President Pierce said he did not know what had come over the Island of Cuba, for it appeared to him as if the Spanish authorities were striving to destroy mutual friendship; for we might be assailed and insulted before we would come to the rescue of our citizens and our commerce. The President left us under the impression that the time had now come when we could no longer forbear, and told our arms and cry peace, peace, when there was no peace. (Applause, long and loud.) That the time had at last come when we should say to Spain, thus far and thus no farther. (Applause.) The President in the remarks alluded to the outrages of Cuba, and said they allowed to come up at the same time. He alluded to the case of Thompson, and said he was a man of irreproachable character, and was not at all mixed up with any buccaneering expedition. The Cuban authorities had brought no charge against him except that he had left upon his offering while the crew of arms of his country. The President, in reciting these instances, said we almost deemed the Spanish government mad to heap upon our flag every insult possible.

The committee also visited Secretary Marcy, the result of which Mr. Ferris tune details:

Mr. Marcy told us he was then engaged in writing a letter and making a demand upon the Spanish Minister in Washington in regard to Dr. Peck. Upon his table Mr. Marcy had the correspondence between on Consul at Havana, Mr. Robertson, and Gen. Concha, in regard to Dr. Peck, which he read over to us. As near as I can recollect, the letter to Concha stated the exact cause of Dr. Peck, in regard to his health, his character, and his object in visiting Cuba, precisely as we had it before the President, and demanded to know of the Captain General of Cuba why and upon what charges Dr. Peck was imprisoned. The reply of Concha, after a grand flourish in the Spanish style about Cuba and Spain, etc., said that the government of Spain did not think it incumbent upon her to tell any American citizen why he was imprisoned in a Spanish dungeon. They were upon the same footing with Spanish subjects when they came within the Spanish dominions; and, in reply to the demand of Mr. Robertson in regard to Dr. Peck, the Captain General said he did not feel bound to give any other answer than this: he said that the Spanish government considered the Islands of Cuba was in a state of siege. You may well imagine, said Mr. Ferris, the indignation of our government when it received the advice from General Concha as his reasons for the imprisonment of our friend. Secretary Marcy gave us very encouragement.

The intelligence that Dr. Peck had been released on bail had not reached Washington when these interviews took place.

It is said the arrest was probably made through a mistake, as Dr. Peck's name is nearly similar to that of a filibuster, who was connected with the Lopez party. Such mistakes are not at all agreeable to American citizens.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

HALIFAX, April 25.—There is but little additional intelligence by the Africa. We annex such as is of importance.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a remarkable official document explanatory of the conduct of the Allies, and exonerating Napoleon from being the planner of the Crimean campaign. The document caused much excitement, and is considered an apology for the raising of the siege of Sebastopol at an early day.

The reported battle at Eupatoria, in which five thousand Russians were said to have been slain, and Omar Pacha killed, proves to have been nothing but a rumor.

Affairs were quiet in Spain.

The mails by the Africa will be due at New York on Thursday night, and probably leave on Friday morning for the South.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, April 25.—The steamship America, for Halifax and Liverpool, sailed to-day with 150 passengers and $850,000 in specie.

Election in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—The people of Kansas have issued a proclamation declaring the present Governor incompetent for the office, and ordering the election of a successor.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Middling Uplands Cotton 51-16 to 5½d. Flour also is a trifle lower. The sales to day were only 1 000 bbls at $10 25 to $10 62½ for Ohio. Sales of new Mess Pork at $17 50 per barrel. Lard is unchanged.

WAR PROSPECTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who writes over the signature of "Ion," says in two recent letters:

Some rumors of a definite and positive character have lately prevailed here in regard to conferences or correspondence between our Government and the British and French ministers here, whereby additional evidence was afforded of the supposition that England and France have combined for interference in our affairs in this hemisphere.

It is now, in further proof of the same supposition, stated that the French Minister has notified our Government that, in the case of war between the United States and Spain, in any attempt by the United States to seize Cuba, the Government of France will take part in defence of the rights of Spain. I see no reason to doubt the absolute truth of this statement. It confirms with the intimations and declarations which were thrown out in the debate towards the close of the late session, by Observer Cass and Mr. Mason. It is also well known that our foreign representatives no doubt that both France and England will interpose to protect Cuba from our grasp. Mr. Marcy's correspondence, already published, shows this. The fact was also known to the Administration that preceded the present one.

In the face of this information or warning from the French Government, some steps, supposed to be of a hostile tendency, have been taken by our Government in regard to Cuba. The Administration proceeds with their eyes open to all the consequences of an attempt, at this time, to provoke a war here. Cuba. Therefore it is inconceivable that the President has been persuaded to approve of such instructions to Com. McCau

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

BOHEMIA IN PARIS.

——, then, we may leave him, to introduce to the reader that charming yet repulsive, that gay yet frightful world, called Bohemia. It is a country which is bordered to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west, by necessity, and is situated under all the latitudes of hope. A man may be both a poet, a painter, a sculptor, a journalist, or a philosopher, but he becomes a Bohemian. It is the transition land which leads to the Institute or to a Hospital, according to circumstances.

Rodolphe in this delightful region never breakfasted and very seldom dined. He lived a little everywhere, with such-and-such-a-one, but very rarely at home. The *bourgeois* is held by him in horror; as to the proprietor, he is utterly ignorant. Indefatigable and inexorable creditors are ever in pursuit of the Bohemian, but blood knows as well as he how to dazzle their ferret-eyes with oceans of inheritances, avalanches of bank notes, and cataracts of California gold.

A Bohemian is always a member of a club; but his club is composed of some five or six of his own class, and they meet at a remote and unknown *café*. Yet, when young ladies hear them speaking youth say: "Are you going to the club?" they look with admiration at gallant youth, to rich fifty louis at least at their club.

A Bohemian always numbers among his intimate friends the Countess of Manfrigneuse, the Marchioness de Listomere, and other imaginary titled personages. In summer he is always chatting at Vichy-le-Gerosse, Bougival-sur-Mer, Asnières de Bigorre, or Montmartre de Lochon, just as some cockneys go to the seaside at Ramsgate, the Highlands of Highgate, and the Alps of Primrose.

One Bohemian will tell you he has wounded Rastignac in a duel with swords; another that he has you a hundred louis from Lapalisfrine; names from the last novel by de Balzac. The Bohemian deals in it that of his equal, and with that he is liberal enough. Vaudevilles collect his witticisms, which the public will persist in attributing to Prince Talleyrand.

One evening a notary's clerk presented himself suddenly in the midst of seven Bohemians, and announced that one of them had inherited the sum of 50,000 francs. The news was received with a hurrah, which still vibrates in the ancient domicil. The clerk has been dear ever since.

A council was immediately called to discuss how this mythological sum might be expended. One proposed to give a feast to the French people, after the fashion of the great patricians of Rome. This proposal fell to the ground, however, from the insufficiency of the plate belonging to the club. Another suggested the purchase of a principality in Arcadia, and the suggestion was just about to be seriously discussed, when a voice exclaimed: "A trip to Italy!"

"Ah!" shouted out the whole seven, like the companions of Æneas.

Eight days afterward, the seven saluted with their songs and their sonnets the country of Petrarch and son of the lazzaroni. For three months such a fast life was led that, one fine day, not a sou remained of the 50,000 francs which were dumped at first to be inexhaustible. The Bohemians were obliged to separate; seven hungry mouths could not travel together without danger of bringing a famine upon the population. A solemn rendezvous was appointed for, that day six week at the club, where each was to relate his adventures.

Of these seven Odyssæ of youth and thoughtlessness, the story of one only is told, because he is no longer in existence. This hero had remained in a hotel in Naples, living one day on a great coat, the next on a pair of pants. Ideas came to him.

One morning the landlord, who saw that the whole gentlemen must, at this rate, very soon vanish, appeared before his guest, and said to him: "Here are a hundred francs, go back to France; you can remit me the money when you get to Paris."

The young Bohemian, who was a painter, would not accept the money so liberally offered to him till he had legitimately earned it. The landlord had a wife and two daughters; the Bohemian immortalized the whole family on canvas, and included a scullion into the bargain. This accomplished, he took his way to the steamboat, accompanied by his landlord, now loth to lose him. Happy youth! the charm that it spreads around is so great that it melts the hearts of Neapolitan landlords.

On the packet our Bohemian met a handsome young Venetian, to whom he did not dare to speak as he appeared in search of a lady, such a noble countenance! Nevertheless, he picked up courage gradually, and introduced himself to the proud beauty as a young gentleman traveling for his health, who had unfortunately left his purse in the crater of Vesuvius.

The trait took, and the passage to Marseilles was delightful. But bad luck would have it, the horrible Custom-house officers began to examine the luggage. Our Bohemian friend tried to steal off, but he was kept back, his keys were forced from him, and his box opened. It contained three paving stones!

General perforation of the passengers!

The trunk of the beautiful traveler was next opened. Oh, happiness! it contained nothing but straw! The great lady is herself nothing but a Bohemian! delicious mistake! exquisite discovery!

They started together for Paris, and lived there happily, for an eternity of fifteen days.

The Bohemian is not always a being deprived of all means or resources; there are individuals who continue to be Bohemians when they have an income, and even a social position. Balzac, for example, was Bohemian by nature. No one paid his debts better than he when he was in funds, but at the same time few persons incurred such strange debts. A friend met him at Ville d'Avray, and invited him to breakfast at the restaurant de la Ville.

"I am on loggerheads with the establishment," answered Balzac.

"Why so?"

"Because I am in debt to it for eight hundred francs of *cotelettes*."

At the time when Balzac lived in the Rue de Cluchet, some twenty years ago, two young men called upon him in the evening. The author of *La Comedie Humaine* had sometimes the caprice of a woman of thirty. He had had his furniture lined with white satin, and drapery to match, an immense luxury in the Pompadour style suspended from the ceiling. The great man called the attention of his visitors to the tasteful but extravagant display, requesting them at the same time not to sit too roughly on the chairs and sofas!

"The dance will pay for this white satin!" muttered De Balzac, half aloud.

"A superb satin, truly," observed the visitors.

"Who will pay for it? who will pay for it?" persisted the romancer.

"But," interrupted one of the friends, "it is difficult for us to judge of the splendor of your saloon, if you show it up by the light of a single candle. Let us light the lustre, and see the effect which your satin has under a brilliant light."

"Adopted," said Balzac.

And the forty candles were lighted, Balzac still murmuring between his teeth: "who the deuce will pay for my satin!"

At this moment some one knocked at the door. "Monsieur K——, the publisher," says the servant, "wishes to speak to Monsieur."

"A publisher!" exclaimed Balzac, "and forty candles burning away! my satin is paid for. Let the paymaster come in. As to you," he said, turning toward the young men, "you may lie upon the sofas, and don't even consider where you put your boots."

The publisher was introduced, almost blinded by the light. Balzac was walking up and down with a careless air, like a mussulman accustomed to [illegible] in the midst of a Babylonian luxury. [illegible] the publisher what he wanted.

"A sonnet from your pen," replied the [illegible].

"[illegible]," exclaimed Balzac, "I am [illegible] weary, but—," and he ordered the publisher to call again in [illegible] to settle the matter.

"At least a pound of candles to my [illegible]," said Balzac, the moment the [illegible] had turned his back. "That fellow must think that I burn forty candles every [illegible]. Now, you Vaux, you can set in decided [illegible] of saying a person who burns forty [illegible] is an evening as one would pay A writer [illegible] by lamplight. Put out the lustre [illegible] paid for."

In certain moments of deep despondency, Balzac would talk about turning grocer. "This miserable age," he would say, "has a turn for grocery, why should I not be a grocer? Mirbeau was once a clothier. A handsome shop in the boulevard, an inscription in gold letters: *Balzac et Cie., Epiceries en gros et en détail*. At the bottom of the shop, disguised as lady of the counter, Madame Sand, with a white rose in her hair. Near the door, Theophile Gauthier, in the costume of a neophyte grinding coffee in a patent mill. Gerard de Nerval weighing out brown sugar; and I, myself, Balzac, in a *bourgeron* and foil cap, overlooking the establishment with the eye of a master. Surely here are a thousand guaranteees of success, or I know nothing about it."

This grand idea fell to the ground, however, like a castle of cards. Balzac could not get his friends to join him. "To be a grocer's boy," he would growl, "a man must have his hair dressed *à la Titus*, and that toad of a Theophile Gauthier has the weakness to stick to his hair!"

One fine morning a young literary man was passing along the Rue Richelieu, when he met Balzac walking arm and arm with another person. After saluting him, he stopped to speak a moment with the great man. "Prince," said the author of *La Comedie Humaine*, turning toward the person who was with him, "Allow me to introduce you to M. ——, Secretary of Embassy."

The person most astonished at this title was our young man, but he went away without saying a word. Some days afterward, meeting Balzac, he inquired: "Why did you make me a Secretary of Embassy the other day?"

"*Parbleu!* perfectly."

"Well," said the romancer, "I was unlucky that day; but I will be more careful with my acquaintances another time."

Alexander Dumas is one of the most illustrious member of the literary Bohemia. Every one knows with what facility the great romancer earns his money, and with rapidity he spends it. All he has belongs to his friends, and he has fifty thousand friends.

At Monte Christo he kept open table; whoever arrived at breakfast or at dinner time found a place ready for him. One day Alphonse Karr, seeing an unknown face, inquired of the Amphytrion his name.

"I don't know him; he must be a friend of my son."

Karr shortly afterward asked the same question of M. Dumas' son.

"I do not know who he is," replied the latter, "he must be one of my father's friends."

One fine morning a bootmaker arrived at Monte Christo to ask payment of a bill which had been run up to three hundred francs.

"I have no money to-day," said M. Dumas.

"No money!" replied the *bourgeois*, "that is soon said; but I lose my time running to and fro."

"True," said M. Dumas, "here are ten francs to indemnify you for your expenses; and let it be understood that these ten francs do not count in the hundred crowns that I owe you."

The creditor withdrew, satisfied for the time being; but made his appearance again in three days. M. Dumas gave him ten francs more to quiet him. By the time three months had elapsed, M. Alexandre Dumas had paid, in sums of ten francs, his three hundred francs to the bootmaker, but he still owed him the hundred crowns.

Collinet, *maître d'hotel* to the pavilion of Henry IV, relates the following anecdote to whoever will listen to it:

"You must know, sir, that last summer, no one could obtain ice at St. Germain; every one was obliged to drink warm water. I alone had a good stock of ice; but I kept it for the use of my establishment. I only parted with it to one person, my neighbor of Monte Christo, M. Alexandre Dumas. One day a servant I had never seen before came and asked for twenty pounds of ice. 'Whom do you come from?' said I. 'From M. Alexandre Dumas.' I was going to give him the ice, when the stupid fellow presented me with ten francs. 'What!' I said, 'do you bring me money, and say you come from M. Alexandre Dumas?'

"The servant, astonished at the suddenness of the question, hesitated, and ended by acknowledging that he came from a thirsty citizen, who was determined to get some ice, no matter at what price, even at the expense of an impusture. I sent him away, bidding him tell his master that when a person was so audacious as to assume name of a great man, he ought also to be better acquainted with his habits."

One of the most distinguished Bohemians was C——, who fell in the battle-field of misery. Living in a garret of the Rue de Provence, he still appeared on the bitumen of the boulevards in a reprochless costume. The lustre of his boots was so perfect, that one could see one's self reflected in them as in M. de Lamartine's lake. C—— had at his residence a complete costume of a groom. When offering an attention to one of the fair sex, he used to say: "Permit me to send you a bouquet by my black servant."

He then repaired to his garret, took out his blacking bottle, polished his face and hands, put on his livery, and knocked at the lady's door: "Here," he said, "are some flowers sent by my master to Madame." He had spent the last five francs in the purchase. Madame was so delighted with the present that she presented a louis to the bearer. C—— was thus reduced to the necessity of earning fifteen francs by his civility.

Within the last few years there have been established near the *barrieres*, upon the heights of the Rue de Martyn and Rue Rochechuart, great *estaminets*, compared with which the *cafés* of the olden times are as the diligence is to the railroad carriage. In these establishments, where the northern Bacchus pours out floods of champagne, twelve or fifteen hundred consumers may be seen together at a certain hour of the day. Every one smokes—men and women. The young Bohemians of painting and sculture frequent these noisy tabernacles with their *epouses*. They are known by their long, unbombed hair, and their pallid *rouè* looks. The ladies have the jargon of the study at their tongues' ends, and indulge in artistic puns and repartees. The race of *filles modeles* is generally of Jewish origin. They are importunate and greedy; and when there is no *rosbif*, they put up with *charcuterie*.

There are also political Bohemians. Like their allies, painters and artists, they never dine; they dance attendance at a great man's supper, and fill themselves with sandwiches. Ask such a man what he thinks of Odilon Barrot: "He wants *pates de foie gras*," will be the answer. Ask the political Bohemian to settle an account. "In six months M. Thiers will be Minister, and then I will pay you," is his ready reply.

A young painter without the capital necessary to pay for his canvas is a Bohemian. The poet obliged to barter an epitaph for an apothecary for ten francs is a Bohemian. An author who pesters successively ten different editors to get an article inserted which nobody will read is decidedly a Bohemian. A doctor without patients; a barrister without briefs; a solicitor without practice; an actor without a *rôle*—are all Bohemians.

It has been supposed that all poets, all artists, all literary men, must inevitably begin the world by the more or less prolonged residence in the hotels of Bohemia, renowned for empty fireplaces, unfurnished beds and fabulous dinners. Beranger has done much to induce the public to believe that a cold, damp garret, with Lisette's best dress hung up at the widow as a curtain, is essential to poetic inspiration. But Beranger himself never tried it. So it is, also, with most of the great men of the day. Lamartine had, and still has a patrimonial fortune. Victor Hugo only left his mother's house to be married. Alfred de Vigny was a captain of infantry before he became a literary man. Alfred de Musset has an independence. Eugene Delacroix inherited a goodly property. Jules Janin gave lessons in Latin and Greek before he made a fortune by his pen. Scribe, the man of all others who least wanted extraneous aid, began writing vaudevilles with an income of six thousand francs. Chateaubriand, who delights in dwelling upon the poverty of his young days, when he could always command a hundred louis when he wanted a hundred francs.

It is not that independence is essential to the cultivation of literature, but he is much to be pitied who ventures upon so thorny a path with no other stick to guide him than his courage. He will almost inevitably halt exhausted half way. Hence the Bohemian is always young. A Bohemian with gray hair would run the chance of being mistaken for one of the ewell mob. How many fashionable young men who have not a farthing of income, but whose waistcoats are tip-top, who frequent the best restaurants, patronize the most expensive tailors, and even cast the best fortunes in the shade by the luxury of their equipage and their appointments, disappear like falling stars!

Any individual who walks by himself, who dines at the most expensive restaurants, who has always a dozen louis in his waistcoat pocket, yet, who has no fortune and no profession, is now-a-days inevitably set down by the public as a Bohemian.

Any one frequenting society, having dogs' heads in his waistcoats, hallol girls on his chemise, boars on his buttons, or bottle-stoppers on his neckcloth, and calling himself Major Shilling, or Col. Palmer, is set down as a Bohemian.

Any one decorated with fabulous orders of the Elephant, the Facon, the Fox, or the Golden Spur, is set down as a Bohemian.

All the "Arthurs" of Paris, or those known to the fair sex as such, are Bohemians.

Bohemia is, finally, the first step to immmortality, or the ante-chamber to a hospital.

SINGING SOLDIERS.—We visited the encampment of some Moldavian soldiers, and some Russians from Bucharest. We heard excellent music from the Moldavian band, opera overtures and airs, and in the Russian camp heard something peculiar to the army performed by a large group of musical soldiers, arranged in a circle around one who acted as their leader, and to whose solos they formed a strong and harmonious chorus, drums being the only orchestral accompaniment, which gave the whole a decidedly military character. The singing soldiers of a regiment on the march are placed in advance. I saw and heard several similar bands, whose music was very inspiring. I am told, when on the march, they animate each other by singing their national anthems. After singing we had dancing, accompanied by the violin, tambourine and two drums. Both music and dancing had our prevailing Ethiopian characteristics. [Correspondence Providence Journal.

GREAT FISHING—*A New Kind of Bait.*—The Burlington Free Press relates a new and unique mode of fishing which has been successfully tried in a trout stream of northern Vermont, and which we take pleasure in recommending to the attention of all long-nosed disciples of the famous Walton. The discovery was made a few days since by a wood chopper in Hyde Park. Being thirsty with labor, he chopped a hole in the ice of a mountain stream, and laid himself down to drink. While imbibing the refreshing fluid, his nose was suddenly and unexpectedly seized by a hungry leviathan of the brook, who buried his teeth deeply in the rosy protuberance, which he evidently thought was a savory morsel. The astonished wood-cutter, whose alarm endowed him with superhuman strength, threw up his head with a jerk, and pulled out upon the ice a splendid trout, which weighed *two and a half pounds!* The editor of the Free Press has talked with a man who saw the lacerated and swollen nose, and vouches for the authenticity of the story.

WANTED—*An Angel for Heaven.*—And so Death closed those little eyes—shrouded their bright glances. Oh! that the sun would not come streaming in on that shrouded form, as it there were no grief in the world.

How sweetly he sleeps, that little coveted angel! How lightly curl the glossy ringlets on his white forehead! You could weep your very soul away to think those cherub lips will never, never unclose. Calmly you clasp and unclasp that passive, darling hand that has wandered so often over your cheek. Calmly your anguished glance strives to rend the dim story of love in those faded orbs. The voice, sweet as winds blowing through wrenthed shells, slumbers for ever. And still the busy world knocks at your door, and will let you have no peace. It shouts in your ear; its chariote rumble by; it smiles broadly in your care-worn face; it mocks you at the coffin, at the grave, and its heavy footsteps tramp up and down in the empty rooms from whence you have borne your dead. But it comes never in the hush of night, so wipe away your tears!

Wanted—an angel for Heaven! Can you look up? Can you bear the splendor of that sight? Ten thousand celestial beings, and your own radiant child in their midst.

Wanted—angels for Heaven! Cling not too closely to your beautiful treasures, children of Earth!

A MONEL FRIGATE.—The New York Dutchman is responsible for the following:

Dave Conetablo says there is one advantage about old fashioned frigates. They drag so much dead water behind, that if a man falls overboard on Monday, you need not stop till Friday to pick him up again. He never gets beyond a few yards from the stern-post. In confirmation of this opinion, he refers to a well known anecdote connected with Capt. Pompous, of the frigate "Wash-Tub." One evening while running up the Mediterranean under a one-horse breeze, Pompous came on deck just before sundown, and entered into the following conversation with Mr. Smile, the first lieutenant:

"I heard a little noise on deck just now, Mr. Smile, what was the cause of it?"

"A man fell from the fore-yard."

Without saying another word, Capt. Pompous entered the cabin, and was not seen again until the next day morning after breakfast, when he once more refreshed the deck with his presence, and again entered into conversation with the first lieutenant.

"I think you told me, Mr. Smile, that a man fell overboard from the fore-yard last evening."

"I did, sir."

"Have you picked him up yet?"

"No, sir."

"Well, you had better do it some time during the morning, or the poor devil will begin to starve."

The lieutenant obeyed orders, lowered a boat about noon, and found the gentleman who disappeared from the fore-yard but 18 inches farther astern than he was 14 hours before. He lying on his back fast asleep.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—The Shreveport Gazette says:

Balls "the Bee Hunter and Pilot of the Lake," came down on Wednesday last, whose appearance is a sure indication that a rise is not far behind him. He informs us that sixty miles above this point the river rose six feet and seven inches, from Saturday at 12 o'clock to Tuesday morning. He also informs us that Sulphur is at the top of, or running over the banks, we forget which, and that the river is bound to go up "like a shot."

In the Farmerville Enquirer we find the following paragraph:

The Bayous D'Arbone is rising, and we would advise planters to ship their cotton by the keel boats as it seems that steamboats have deserted us. There are now lying at the Farmerville Warehouse four fifteen hundred to two thousand bales of cotton awaiting transportation, besides more than the like number at the other different landings on the bayou.

The Piaquemine Sentinel complains of hard times and low water in Bayou Grosse Tete but expresses the belief that by the time another crop is made the railroad now in progress of construction between the Bayou and the Mississippi will afford a better means of transportation.

The Franklin Planter of the 19th says:

Poor as the young cane of St Mary looks, it is infinitely superior to any we have seen between this parish and New Orleans. In many places it would be difficult to tell that cane had been planted, were it not that here and there green patches show that the plant is endeavoring to raise its head above ground. As to rattoons, no one calculates upon them this year.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 20th has the following:

We are informed that a town is about being laid out at Cross Bayou, at the solicitation of many persons who wish to locate there. The proprietor of the land has employed a competent surveyor to lay it out and furnish a plan, so that purchasers of lots can be suited in price according to location. This place is built way between Vidalia and Trinity, and a fine stand for a good hotel.

Besides this, Wild Cow Bayou, near Tensley's Post office, has a claim for a new city; also, Hynes Ridge, Fletcher's, at the mouth of Cocodrie, De Lilloe's, at the mouth of Black River, Monterey, and several other prominent localities.

The steam frigate Merrimac, in the course of construction at the Boston navy-yard, will be ready for launching it is believed, in July. She is thus described by the Boston Advertiser:

"Her frame is substantially built of live oak, a material superior to any other known in ship-building, and which we alone of all maritime nations possess, and her fastenings are enormous. Her capacity is equal to that of the largest three-decksers in other services—equal or superior to that of the 'Duke of Wellington,' the flagship of Admiral Napier. She was built by Mr Delano, from a draft accepted by the Bureau of Construction, offered as we believe by Mr Peck, late naval constructor at this station. She will carry fifty guns of large caliber when ready for sea. We advise all who are curious in such matters to inspect this noble ship while she is still on the stocks."

Adventure with a Serpent on the River Amazon.

At an early dawn our travelers, who had passed the night in the cabin of the balza (boat) prepared to move on their journey. Guapo untied the cable and drew the end on board. The balza began to move, slowly at first, for the current under the bushes was very slight. All at once the attention of the voyagers was called to the strange conduct of the pet monkey. That little creature was running to and fro, first upon the roof of the taldo, then down again, all the while uttering the most piercing shrieks, as it something was biting off its tail. It was observed to look upward to the branch of the zamang, as if the object it dreaded was in that quarter. The eyes of all were suddenly bent in the same direction. What was their horror on beholding, stretched along the branch, the hideous body of an enormous serpent! Only a part of it could be seen; the hinder half and the tail were hidden among the bromelias and vines that in huge masses clustered around the trunk of the zamang, and the head was among the leaflets of the mimosa; but what they saw was enough to convince them that it was a snake of the largest size—the great "water boa"—the terrible anaconda!

The part of the body in sight was full as thick as a man's thigh, and covered with black spots or botchee, upon a ground of dingy yellow. It was seen to glisten as the animal moved; for the latter was in motion, crawling along the branch outward! The next moment its head appeared from the pendulous leaves, and its long, forking tongue, protruding several inches from its mouth, seemed to feel the air in front of it. His tongue kept playing backward and forward, and its viscid covering glittered under the sunbeam, adding to the hideous appearance of the snake.

To escape from passing within its reach would be impossible. The balza was gliding directly under it. It could launch itself aboard at will; it could seize upon any one of the party without coming from the branch; it could coil its body around them with the contracting power of its muscles. It could do all this; for it had crushed before now the tapir, the roebuck, and even the jaguar himself. All on board the boat knew its dangerous power too well; and of course terror was visible in every countenance.

Don Pablo seized the axe, and Guapo laid hold of his *machete* (large bowie knife). Donna Isidor, Leon and little Leona were standing (fortunately they were) by the door of the tallo; and, in obedience to the orles and hurried gestures of Don Pablo and the Indian, they rushed in and flung themselves down. They had scarcely disappeared inside, when the forward part of the balza, upon which stood Don Pablo and Guapo, came close to the branch, and the head of the serpent on a level with their own. Both aimed their blows almost at the same instant; but their footing was unsteady, and the boa drew back at the moment, and both missed their aim. The next moment the current had carried them out of reach, and they had no opportunity to strike a second blow.

The moment they had passed, the hideous head again dropped down, and hung directly over, as if waiting. It was a moment of intense anxiety to Don Pablo. His wife and children! Would it select one for its victim and leave the others, or——

He had but little time for reflection. Already the head of the snake was within three feet of the taldo door. Its eyes were glaring; it was about to dart down. "Oh God! have mercy!" exclaimed Don Pablo, falling on his knees. "Oh God!"

At that moment a loud scream was heard. It came from the taldo, and at the same instant the monkey was seen leaping out from the door. Along with the rest it had taken shelter within; but just as the head of the snake came in sight, a fresh panic seemed to seize upon it, and, as if under the influence of fascination, it leaped screaming in the direction of the terrible object. It was met half-way. The wide jaws closed upon it, its shrieks were stifled, and the next moment its silken body, along with the head of the aneconda, disappeared among the leaves of the mimosa. Another moment passed, the balza swept clear of the branch, and floated triumphantly into the open water.

Don Pablo sprang to his feet, ran into the taldo, and, after embracing his wife and children, knelt down and offered thanks to God for their most miraculous deliverance.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival Tuesday afternoon of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Talbot, we have Galveston papers to the 21st. The News of that date has the following paragraphs:

Maj. Bowman, of the United States Corps of Engineers arrived here by the New Orleans steamer last night, and will proceed immediately to select the site for the new custom-house. We understand he will return again to New Orleans by the steamer to-morrow.

We find that our information as published in our last, in regard to the number of persons killed in Corpus Christi was incorrect.

The Nueces Valley says that a soldier named McNeil, and a Mexican named Ortega, who were wounded in the affray at the fandango on the night of the 7th inst., have since died. We are informed by the sheriff of Nueces county, that another of the wounded, not reported in the Valley, had died also; and it was rumored that a fourth had died, but of this he had no reliable information. Some twelve or fifteen shots were fired, and four persons were wounded. The origin of the affray is unknown.

On Friday night, the 13th inst., a man named Foster was killed by a Mexican. They had quarrelled and had a fist fight some days prious. Foster fired a pistol at the Mexican, who immediately rushed on Foster and killed him with a knife. The Mexican fled, but there were intimations thrown out that he had been captured by Foster's friends and killed.

On Saturday last the body of a man named Davis, was picked up on the beach at Corpus Christi, with such marks of violence upon it, as to leave little doubt that he had been killed. This, including Captain Lewis, makes six cases of killing to about one week, at Corpus Christi.

The Columbia Democrat says business is improving in Columbia, and wagons are coming in freely with produce.

The Know-Nothings, it is said, were organizing in Columbia.

We learn from the Advertiser that a saw mill, about six miles from Bastrop, together with about, $2500 worth of lumber, was destroyed by fire, on the 8th inst.

The Matagorda Chronicle of the Times, states that Mr James, overseer for Dr. J. W. Brown, on Old Caney, was killed on the 5th inst, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

A public meeting has been held in Brenham, for the purpose of rendering assistance in removing obstructions in the navigation of the Brazos river. The Enquirer says books of subscription were opened and several gentlemen promptly came forward and made liberal donations to so laudable an enterprise.

The Goliad True American says:

William R. Moore shot a man by the name of Ward, on the 9th inst., some two or twelve miles west of this place, on the San Antonio river. Moore, as we are informed, concealed himself in his cabin, and as Mr. Ward rode by on his horse, shot him. The cause of this sad occurrence we know nothing about. Moore made his escape, but the Sheriff is in pursuit of, and will no doubt overtake him before going very far.

The Brazoria Planters' Banner says:

From all parts of the country reports come to us of the excessive dry and cool spring. Here there has been no rain of consequence for two months or more, and there is but little prospect of a shower soon. The spring has also been much colder than usual. As a result of this, vegetation is very backward. It is not so far advanced as it usually is by the middle of March, and the prospect now for a good crop is very poor. Our supply of cistern water is getting very low. Unless we have rain soon, we fear that the present year will be a very unfortunate one, and one long to be remembered by our planting community.

Mississippi.—The Jackson Mississippian says of the Canton, Kosciusko, Aberdeen and Tuscumbia Railroad Company:

We observe that the President and Directors of this road have held a meeting, and determined on carrying out the original design of the Company. It will be remembered that in the late decision of the High Court against the validity of the transfer of the stock from this road to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Road, it was held that the old Company was still in existence and capable of enforcing collection. This move will therefore head those who were disposed to avail themselves of the decision to avoid paying their subscriptions. The Directors decided to bring suit in the name of the Canton, Kosciusko, Aberdeen and Tuscumbia Railroad Company against all delinquent subscribers without delay, and resolved to adhere to the route surveyed by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company from Canton via Kosciusko to Aberdeen. The Directors, as their names appear in the published proceedings of their meeting on the 5th, are Stephen Cocke, President; B M Bradford, James D. Tatum, S. H. Buckingham, Locke E. Houston, G. W Harlow, H. B. Comfort, S Burbank, R S Gladney, Sterling N. Palne.

We learn from the Memphis Whig that the track laying on the Mississippi Central Railroad is progressing finely, from the junction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad towards Holly Springs. It is expected that the cars will be running into that place by the first of August next.

The Jackson Mercury says:

We learn that to some portions of the eastern counties it is almost impossible to obtain corn at any price, in consequence of the drouth last season. But a larger quantity of this American staff of life will be planted this year in Mississippi than ever before.

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE CLYDE.—Late English papers state that the Clyde fortifications are all ordered to be put in an efficient state of defence. The old fort, about two miles from Greenock is to be placed in serviceable condition, and made ready to receive a battery of guns on the Lancaster principle.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S ANCESTORS.—A year or two ago there was some controversy in the newspapers concerning the ancestry of the late Daniel Webster. The question is now settled. Recent researches in England—the results of which appear in the April number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register—prove that he was descended from Thomas Webster, of Ormsby, in Norfolk, England, who died at that place in 1654. Ormsby is a small town of less than one thousand inhabitants, situated not far from Norwich, and about one hundred and twenty-five miles northeast of London and near the coast of the North sea.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.
Rev. H. C. TOWLES, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.
Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.
Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, second class	15 00
" first class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for them, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, as a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church, at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

—TRUSTEES—

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER 222.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

FELLOWSHIP WITH THE DEAD.

HEBREWS, XII, 1.

(Translated from the German of Threemin.)

There is fellowship between us and the happy dead. They indeed walk in the light and we in the twilight; they by sight, we by faith; they without temptation from within or from without, we with many erring, stumbling steps; they in cloudless joy, we in ever unsatisfied longings, often in profound sorrow. Imagine, if you please, that their dwelling place is separated from ours by the measureless paths of suns and systems, and still I say that we stand in connection with them. For one and the same Lord rules over them and over us. "For to this end Christ both died and rose and revived, that he might be Lord both of the dead and living"—that is, the inhabitants of heaven and earth. In that same Lord who governs us and them, whom we equally love and adore, from whom we both receive every good gift, we feel ourselves united also with them. His kingdom is immeasurably great; to them are assigned the higher, to us the lower; to them the ever serene and cloudless, to us the dark and stormy regions of his kingdom. But with that mighty hand which he stretches out through immensity, he holds and binds together the remotest parts. To his omnipresence the distances of space disappear, and as he is "with us always, even unto the end of the world," so those who inhabit the farthest bounds of creation are near us in him.

In this kingdom, moreover, love reigns, and this is everywhere the true bond of fellowship. We loved the dear departed—the father, the companion, the brother, the child. They loved us in return; and this mutual love was a cheering light, a genial warmth to us in this dark and gloomy earthvale. We have seen how in them even approaching death had no power over this love; how, even when touched by its cold hand, they still turned their eyes towards us in tender affection, and blessed us; and when we stood around their dying-bed in deepest anguish, and looked down into their graves with riven hearts, when neither by day nor by night the heart's sigh was silent, was not this, too, love? And can we for a moment believe that love is weaker in them than in us? that they who behold God, who is love itself, who drink directly from the fountain whose water floweth to us in little rivulets, that they feel less affection for us than we for them? Surely the love which flows down from heaven to earth is mightier than that which rises from earth to heaven. Their love for us is stronger than ours for them. If they excelled us in this virtue here below, how much more do they there above? There, where in the beams of the eternal sun, fanned by the airs of heaven, all that is good has a more rapid and thrifty growth, their love has also increased, has become more like that infinite, ineffable love which filled the heart of our Heavenly Father and Divine Redeemer towards us.

But do they not find objects there more worthy of their love than we are? And when they see God, the supremely good—when they lie at the feet of the Redeemer in raptures of gratitude—when they become acquainted with the hosts of his elect, each one of whom, in his own manner, reflects the perfection of his Lord—when they find there the earlier departed, who were mourned by them when they still lived on earth, will they not then forget us? No, they forget us not! For in true love there is a wonderful fullness of power, and it is not weakened by the number of objects which it takes to its embrace. Do husbands and wives love each other less as the family circle increases, or is the younger child less beloved by the father and mother because they also love the elder ones? So our dear departed friends remain attached to us with undiminished love, although they have found far worthier objects of their love. Great tenderness towards us poor, wretched inhabitants of the dust is not without example in heaven. Amid all the joy which our Lord had in the hosts of his holy angels, he looked down with love upon us, and did for us what he has done for no angel—died to redeem us. It is, then, an old custom in heaven to love us; a custom which our beloved dead will surely follow.

But do the dear departed know how it fares with us? We know as much respecting them, thanks to Him who has rent asunder the veil of the invisible sanctuary, as we could desire or understand. It is a glorious history that begins at death! Amidst the terrors of death their souls heard the voice of the Lord; and while we were wailing around their bodies, stiffening in the chills of death, their spirits passed into the mansions above. They appeared in the presence of God, not without sin, but with firm faith, and with great love to him. He said to them, "Thy faith hath saved thee; thou hast loved much, much shall be forgiven thee; enter into the joy of thy Lord." And they have entered in. There the Lord himself has wiped away from their glorified eyes the tears which they may have shed over their earthly sufferings or over us; and they have been filled with joy which no pain, no temptation, no sin can any more trouble, and with a rapture which no language, not even theirs, can express. They behold the Lord; they praise and magnify him; they are one with him by love, and with the countless multitudes who love him. This we know, and this is enough; for they are not subject to those changes by which our life is often rendered so poor in joys and so rich in accidents. Now these vicissitudes, these changing scenes of our life, do they know them? Do their eyes follow us, as we tread our lonely path? Do they see us, when we linger about their graves? When fears agitate us, or when calmness returns, do they know it? When we pray that we may reach the place where they are, do they know anything of this?

Yes, they know it! If their state is one of higher perfection, generally, than ours—if their knowledge of truth is clearer, if their spirit is holier, why should not their vision be sharper, and be able to pierce from heaven to earth? As the Scriptures assure us that they behold the face of God, there is certainly no absurdity in affirming that they see us. For a higher knowledge of God, who is omniscient, must lead to a knowledge of that which is ever present to his mind. God may indeed withhold from their view much which even upon their higher standpoint would either surpass their comprehension or disturb their happiness. But whatever relates to the advancement of his kindom on earth, that kingdom for which they themselves have labored, this we may believe he does not withhold from their eyes; for this they can comprehend, at this they must rejoice. "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." The angels there see when a soul passes from darkness to light; they know this great eventful moment; and must not our friends in heaven, who are so like the angels, know all those events which are connected with our salvation, which they so earnestly desire? And although these should also include pains and sorrows, yet their felicity is not marred thereby, for they see connected with the suffering the inestimably precious fruit which it will bear and the happy issue which it will have.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HIGH CHURCHISM.

EPISCOPALIAN TESTIMONY.

(CONTINUED.)

In an article headed "Tracts for the Times," Dr. A. uses the following language, which it would be well for Episcopalians in this country to heed:

"Looking upon the chaos around us, one power alone can reduce it into order and fill it with light and life. And does he really apprehend the perfections and high calling of Christ's Church, does he indeed fathom the depths of man's wants, or has he learned to rise to the fullness of the stature of their divine remedy, who comes forward to preach to us the necessity of Apostolic Succession? Grant even that it was of divine appointment, still as it is demonstrably and palpably unconnected with holiness, as it would be a mere positive and ceremonial ordinance, it cannot be the point of most importance to insist on; even if it be a sin to neglect this, there are so many far weightier matters equally neglected, that it would be assuredly no Christian prophesying which were to strive to direct our chief attention to this. But the wholly *unmoral* character of this doctrine, which, if it were indeed of God, would make it a single mysterious exception to all the other doctrines of the Gospel, is, God be thanked, not more certain than its total want of external evidence; the Scripture disclaims it, and Christ himself condemns it."

In a chapter on "Christian politics" he uses this language, "Because the Church of England is so dependant on the State (more by the feeling of its members than by its legal constitution,) that instead of striving to grow up into a true branch of Christ's glorious Church, perfect even after the infinite perfection of its head, its notions of excellence have been lowered by the actual constitution in Church and State, by idle language about the doctrine of the Reformers and the excellence of the British constitution. As if the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, scarcely waking as they were from the accumulated moral ignorance and insensibility of thirty generations, could satisfy our aspirations after Christian excellence; as if the consummate work of the spirit of God were to be found in the dregs of the papal and feudal institutions!"

Again: "It would here seem impossible to suppose, had not experience proved it, that any could have drawn an argument for the divine right of Episcopacy from our Lord's last charge to his disciples, as recorded by St. Matthew: 'And Jesus came and spake to them, saying all power is given unto me,' &c., &c.

One would have thought that a charge so solemn and a promise so comforting might have escaped the profanation of sectarian folly."

This is followed by a quotation from an author whom Dr. A. is reviewing, and from that quotation it appears that the work reviewed was that from which Bishop Green compiled his sermon on Apostolic Succession. In this I may be mistaken, as it is several years since I read his sermon, but when I read this page in Dr. Arnold's book I was forcibly reminded of the leading point in the Bishop's sermon. However, I think that if he had read the severe reproof administered by his elder brothers to those of England, who thus perverted the solemn charge of our Lord to his disciples, he would at least have chosen some other text to head his printed sermon; and this solemn charge would for once "have escaped the profanation of sectarian folly."

In the following quotation he presents us with a correct representation of the ground occupied by those "who keep to the conclusions of the Roman Catholics after they have denied their premises:"

"The ground then assumed by these Protestants, who wish to keep the conclusions of the Roman Catholics after they have denied their premises, seems to be this, so far as it is possible to understand it—that the clergy derive their power by succession from the Apostles, and that they having the exclusive right of administering the sacraments, and the sacraments being essential to Christianity, so a clergy, as it is called, of pure apostolic descent, can never be dispensed with in the Christian Church, and that where there is no such clergy, then there is no part of Christ's Church."

It is well known that this is a perfectly correct exposition of the creed of American Episcopalians; I say of American Episcopalians generally, because, although we frequently hear of the terms "High Church" and "Low Church," it is not an easy matter to find an Episcopal minister, in the South, at least, who does not heartily subscribe to the Puseyite platform, as above stated by Dr. Arnold. Indeed, it is the great basis upon which the most of their proselyting appeals are grounded, and they justify their proselyting efforts upon this very ground, "that the sacraments are essential to the Christian Church, and none can be authorized to administer them except those who are regularly descended from the Apostles;" and as Methodists have not that succession, they cannot be members of Christ's Church; therefore, say they, "we are only performing our duty when we try to persuade them to join "The Church." Therefore, as the Puseyite platform is that upon which Episcopalians in this country generally stand, it is nonsense for them to talk about "High Church" and "Low Church." I am persuaded that many who use these terms know not what they mean. A Low Churchman is one who, with Mr. Wesley and Dr. Arnold "rejects the fable of Apostolic Succession," and does not, therefore, consider it at all essential to the prosperity of the Christian Church. But where can we find such an Episcopal minister in the South? I have yet to find the first one.

What, then, do Episcopalians mean when they use the terms High Church and Low Church? If they mean anything, it is this: That some of their people are more, others less Roman Catholics in spirit. This is the real difference that exists among them; they are all more or less imbued with the mistaken notion of their being a priesthood in the Church of Christ." This notion is essentially Romish, and is justly condemned by every other Protestant Church.

In this connection Dr. A. propounds a number of questions, which it would not be easy for a High Churchman to answer. I can only give one or two brief quotations:

"When it is said that the clergy 'derive their authority from their apostolic descent,' I should like to know what is meant by the words. Is it meant that this apostolic descent conveys to them any real, intrinsic gift, moral or intellectual, so that they may claim the power of priests, because they possess a real superiority over other men, or a higher degree of knowledge? Or is it meant that they are not a priesthood, but an oligarchy, and that the Apostles fixed invariably the form of Government of the Church throughout all ages, without giving it, withal, any portion of that real virtue which can alone render forms other than essentially indifferent and changeable."

"When 'the authority of the clergy' is spoken of, is it meant that this authority is absolute, or where is the power of limiting it? * * * But if the authority of the bishops and clergy be limited, where are we to find its limits? Are they fixed or variable? And who had the power of enforcing them?

"One writer, who, it seems, is very anxious to circulate his instructions as widely as possible, talks of our present bishops being 'the heirs and representatives of the Apostles,' and of having 'the gifts of ruling and ordaining, of binding and loosing.' It is the most painful circumstance attending such foolish writing about the most sacred subjects that, whilst putting it down as it deserves, we may be exposed to the charge of irreverence towards the high and holy things themselves which it has dared to profane. 'Heirs and representatives' to what, and in what? Does it mean heirs of their power; so that the bishops may and can do all that the Apostles did? Or if it means 'heirs of a portion of their power,' will the writer tell us of what and of how large a portion, and by what authority it is defined?

"Let not this fantastical and superstitious notion be confounded with the reasonable and reverent ordinance of the Church of England, that the sacraments should be generally administered by none but her appointed ministers. As a matter of order, propriety and solemnity, nothing can be determined more wisely; but the whole question at issue is whether these ministers have any authority or any inherent qualification for the administration of the sacraments independently of their appointment? Or, in other words, whether the nonjuring clergy, after their deprivation, had any spiritual qualification to act as ministers; whether they did not become laymen by divine law, as well as the law of the land, until some particular church or congregation of Christians should have again called them to the ministry. And on the other hand, supposing the story of the Nag's Head consecration of Archbishop Parker to have been true, whether he would not have been as truly an archbishop by divine right, and as *genuine* a successor of the Apostles, so far as any Christian minister can now be so, by virtue of his appointment from the supreme government of this Church of England?"

This article is already larger than I intended it should be, and I shall therefore only add two or three brief remarks in conclusion.

The reader need not be reminded that when Dr. A. administered the stinging rebuke above quoted to the High Churchmen of his day, who boasted of being the 'heirs and representatives of the Apostles,' that he used language as peculiarly appropriate to the Episcopalians of our day as though he had written with special reference to them. American Episcopalians would do well to remember that a bright light in the Church, from which they derive their much boasted succession, has characterized their boastings as "foolish writing about the most sacred subjects."

Again, that he has asked, "supposing the story of the Nag's Head consecration of Archbishop Parker to have been true, whether he would not have been as truly an archbishop by divine right, and as *genuine* a successor of the Apostles, so far as any Christian minister can now be so, by virtue of his appointment by the supreme government of this Church of England?" Verily, Dr. Arnold must have had a low opinion of your boasted "Apostolic Succession."

Again, the last paragraph which I have quoted from Dr. A. shows that if his views of Apostolic Succession had prevailed in the Convention of the Diocese of New York, that they would have found no difficulty in making a final disposition of Bishop Onderdonk, after his guilt was established by the decision of his brethren, and the Episcopal Church of America would have been saved from the shame and humiliation which she has felt in the consciousness that one of her chief bishops was retained in his high position, at least so far as the emoluments of his office are concerned, after he had justly forfeited the confidence of his brethren.

Finally, if the publication of these extracts from the writings of an eminent and excellent minister of the Church of England accomplish no other good, I trust that they may serve to remind our Episcopal brethren that if our ministers and people sometimes seem to speak strongly, even harshly, of their claims to "Apostolic Succession," that their language is mild indeed when compared with the language of some of her own ministers. And may I not hope, too, that in the future they will manifest a more tolerant spirit toward those who differ with them, and who in a quiet and Christian way seek to obey the apostolic exhortation, "Earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints." The Episcopal Church should be careful lest the intolerant spirit of her members should remind the Christian public of this Christian land that although her power to persecute those who differ from her has long since passed away, yet the spirit of intolerance still survives amongst them. Let them learn to imitate the example of their brethren of the more numerous and influential churches of this country, who, while they claim for themselves the most perfect religious freedom, are equally ready to see others enjoy it as fully and as perfectly. Let them cease from their fruitless efforts to establish the "Church of the Fathers," so called; and let them not suppose "that the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, scarcely awaking as they were from the accumulated moral ignorance and insensibility of thirty generations, could offer anything to satisfy our aspirations after Christian excellence; as if the consummated work of the Spirit of God were to be found in the dregs of the papal and feudal institutions." Let them diligently labor to build up, "not the Church of St. Ignatius and St. Cyprian, but of St. John and of St. Paul, and strive to grow up [I quote from Dr. A.] into a *true branch* of Christ's glorious Church, perfect, even after the infinite perfection of its Head;" and then none will more sincerely rejoice in her prosperity than your humble correspondent. N.

ALABAMA, March 28, 1855.

Bradford's History—Interesting Manuscript Discovery.

It is well known to American historical inquirers that William Bradford, the second Governor of Plymouth, wrote a history of the Pilgrim and that Colony, from 1602 to 1647 which contained 270 folio pages; and this, which was never published, was used freely by Morton, in making his Memorial, by Hutchinson in writing his History, and by Prince in preparing his Annals. Thus Prince, 1734, cites: "Governor Bradford's History of Plymouth people and Colony, from 1602 to the end of 1646, in 270 pages, with some account of the end of the increase of those who came over with him, from 1620 to 1650, and all in his own hand-writing." Gov Hutchinson, in his second volume, published first in 1767, is one of the last, if not the last, who has referred to the manuscript.

From this time nothing, until lately, was heard of this manuscript. While in the possession of Prince, who died in 1758, it was deposited in the New England Library, in the tower of the Old South Church, where he kept his choice historical treasures. Among them was Gov Bradford's letter-book. This was carried to Nova Scotia, and the earlier, or more valuable, part was destroyed, but the remainder was rescued about fifty years ago from a grocer's shop in Halifax, and published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. It has been supposed that Bradford's manuscript history shared the fate of other documents that were destroyed when the church was used for a riding-school in the days of the seige of Boston. It has long been given up as lost.

The late Dr. Young found in the manuscript records of the first church of Plymouth a narrative, which, by making comparisons of it with the large extracts from the original Bradford manuscript, cited in Hutchinson and Prince, he ascertained to be the history of Gov. Bradford. This Plymouth manuscript had been considered by Hazard to have been written by Nathaniel Morton, and was printed by him, as such, in his well known collections. This MS. document, thus ascertained by Dr. Young to be a portion of the identical history of Bradford, will be found in that valuable work, the Chronicles of the Pilgrims. It comes down no further, however, than the year 1620.

Thus matters stood until a few weeks ago, as to this long lost manuscript, an authority of course that takes precedence of all other authorities relative to Plymouth Colony. At the last annual meeting of Historical Society, Mr. Charles Deane detailed circumstances that leave no doubt of the existence of this document. A little volume was printed in London a few years ago entitled "A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, by Samuel, Bishop of Oxford; Second Edition, 1846." A few copies of this work found their way to this side the water. One of those in whose hands it fell was Rev. John S. Barry, of Scituate, who has made a valuable contribution to our local annals in a history of Hanover, and for several years has been engaged in writing a history of Massachusetts, now in the press; and, therefore, is engaged in critically comparing authorities.

He recognized passages in this book as being similar to those found in Prince and Morton, and cited as from Bradford's history. In this book, however, the author referred, as the source whence he obtained them, to a "Manuscript history of Plymouth Plantation in Fulham Library." There were other passages also, containing new matter, which were referred to the same source. Mr. Barry was impressed with the belief that this MS. referred to could be no other than the long-lost history of Bradford. He immediately communicated his views to a few friends of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who concurred in them. One of these was Mr. Deane, who is now one of the publishing committee of the Society. He immediately addressed a letter, detailing these circumstances, to a distinguished antiquary of London, Rev. Joseph Hunter, who has already done excellent service in the field of American history; and also stating the object to be to procure a copy for the Society, should the manuscript prove to be Bradford's History. Mr. Deane sent further, as a means of verification of the manuscript, an original letter of Gov. Bradford.

Mr. Hunter promptly responded to the call made upon him, and examined the volume. The result, communicated in a note by the last packet, we give in his own words:

"There is not the slightest doubt that the MS. is Gov. Bradford's own autograph. Not only is there a sufficient degree of correspondence between the hand-writing of the MS., and that of the letter which you transmitted to me, but there is the attestation of one of the family written in 1705, stating that it was given by the Governor to his son, Major William Bradford, and by him to his son, Major John Bradford. There is also the hand-writing of Prince, a memorandum, dated Jan. 4, 1728, showing how he obtained it from Major John Bradford; it also appears to have been in the New England Library. And, finally, the written pages are 270, the number named by Prince, and subsequently by Dr. Young, as the number of pages in the long lost volume."

It is needless almost to add that this announcement was received with the deepest interest and greatest gratification by the members of the Historical Society. An exact copy of the original has been ordered; the Bishop of London, who has the charge of the Fulham Library, having kindly placed the manuscript, for the purpose of copying it, in the hands of Mr. Hunter. It will be put to press as soon as it is received; and will be published with all the exactness and completeness that characterises the Society's publications. [Boston Post.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEER.—A sad story is that of Gen. Sutter, a man noted for his benevolence, but now reduced to poverty. The first gold found in California was discovered in the race of his mill, and soon thousands of squatters had "prospected" upon his possessions. With a "hand open as the day to melting charity," he relieved the wants of all. We are told that the aged patriarch, guileless as a child, and totally wanting in commercial tact, unsuspectingly confided his secrets, his business, even his property, to any one who, by affectation of interest, or a hypocritical show of assistance, offered themselves to his friendship. One after another, thousands of his broad acres slipped from his grasp; he placed his affairs in the hands of an agent who deceived, deluded, and finally robbed him of some hundreds of thousands of hard dollars; his property dwindled down to merely a tithe of what it has been, and the old man's sorrows were heavy upon him.

In this condition, he put his farm, his sole remaining support, into the hands of his son, who proved worse than even strangers, and robbed him of his last possession. He is now reduced to all but begging, but awaits the decision of some commissioners in respect to a land claim.

The ship Cynosure, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 22d with seven of the crew in irons. They were charged with attempt to revolt. When three days out they refused to do their duty. The captain, second mate and physician fired revolvers at them. One received five bullets, one in the mouth; another was shot in the region of the heart, and has been removed to the hospital. Several others were wounded.

THE BATTLE OF BLOODY BROOK.

In the autumn of the year 1675, a little army of brave men had assembled at the town of Hadley, on the banks of the Connecticut River, to defend that place and the neighboring hamlets from the attacks of the Indians, who, banded together under the command of the brave Phillip, had committed many and serious depredations along the valley of that river. Among other towns which had suffered from the malignant hate of the savages, was Deerfield, a few miles above Hadley. This place had been partially burned, and the inhabitants scattered, during the previous summer, and there yet remained in the fields some 3000 bushels of wheat in stacks just as the husbandmen had left it when driven from his home. It was desirable, not only to obtain this for the use of the little army and the numerous families who had assembled at Hadley for protection, but also to keep it from falling into the hands of the Indians, and it was decided to send a party to thresh it out, and transport it to headquarters. Capt. Lathrop was appointed to command the detail of sixty six men and eighteen teamsters, who had been selected for the expedition. It was made up of young men, the very "flower of the country," who burned to distinguish themselves in aid of the cause which they were assembled to defend, the sanctity of their homes and firesides.

Many a cheek was wet as they took up their march toward their destination, and many a maiden heaved a deep-drawn sigh as her lover disappeared from her sight; for, although no immediate danger was apprehended, yet none knew in those troublous times where the storm might break upon their devoted heads, and overwhelm them in its fury. The departure of so considerable a body of their choicest men, therefore, gave cause of uneasiness to all, and unnumbered prayers were offered to Heaven for their safe return.

Arriving in safety at Deerfield, the men commenced with a will the performance of their work, and the grain was threshed out, the teams loaded, and with light hearts they started to return to their expectant friends. The savage enemy had, however, through their numerous spies, obtained intelligence of the expedition, and determined to cut it off. Collecting a body of between six and seven hundred warriors, Philip narrowly watched the movements of Captain Latham and his party, and when they started to return, he planned an ambuscade at a spot which, in every way, was suited to his purpose.

After leaving Deerfield, for some three miles the road ran nearly parallel with the Connecticut River, through a level country; it then diverged, and for half a mile ran along the edge of a morass, which it crossed, and took a southerly direction toward Sugar Loaf Hill, across what are now the "Home Lots," to the eastward of the village of South Deerfield.

The morass was covered with a thick growth of underbrush, which afforded concealment for the savage foe, who, with nostrils dilated, and eyes glaring with deadly hate, lay in wait like couchant tigers, trembling in their eagerness to spring upon their unsuspecting victims. Little dreaming of the danger which lurked in their path, the little company of brave hearts came onward to their fate. With lamentable carelessness, Lathrop failed to throw out flankers on his front and flanks, but marched blindly into the snare laid for him by the cunning Philip. Crossing the morass without suspecting the proximity of their foe, the little band reached the banks of a small stream, or rivulet, which crossed the road, near which, tradition informs us, grew great quantities of the luscious wild grape, which were ripening in the sun, and the tempting bunches hung in profusion from among the branches of the surrounding trees. While waiting for the teams to draw their heavy loads through the morass, they hastily piled their arms, and hastened to partake of the tempting repast so bountifully spread. Now was the opportunity for the savage foe, and "quick as fire from smitten steel," a volley was poured upon the devoted youths, which laid low many a promising form.

Cool and calm under all circumstances, and as brave as cool, they rallied at the word, and, seizing their arms, dealt back upon their fiendlike enemy a shower of balls which made many a warrior bite the dust. A second, and a third, aimed with a clear eye and steady nerves, told as well that the savages began to waver. A gleam of hope broke through the fearful prospect, and for a moment they dreamed of victory. But now appears the savage form of the Wampanoag Chief, and in thunder tones he cheers on his band. The dusky warriors rally at the sound of his thrilling voice, and, surrounding the brave pale faced youths, they deal death on every side. With half their number slain, the heroic little band perceive now the hopelessness of their situation, and the certainty of their fate. Not a nerve thrilled with fear; not a heart faltered; but calmly they determined to sell their lives at fearful cost to the foe. One by one they fell, a gory harvest, to their mother earth, and the crimson life-blood, from their still beating hearts, finds its way, in many a rill, to the neighboring stream, and mixing with its waters, christens it "Bloody Brook."

Early in the action, their brave leader was shot down while cheering on his men; and now, falling faster as their numbers decrease, a solitary few are all that are left to contend against the overwhelming force of the enemy. The foremost of these, turning to encourage his comrades, finds but seven remaining of all that goodly company. Finding that further resistance will only add to the scalps of the victors they dash through their enemy's line, and run for the Deerfield River, pursued by 200 savage warriors. Two only lived to reach the bank. One attempted to swim the stream, but sank, pierced by a dozen balls; the other managed to slide silently into the water, where he lay screened by a fallen tree and the rank grass, until the Indians gave up the search, and returned to the bloody field to secure the scalps of the dead and dying. When all was still, and during the darkness of the night, he swam across the river, and, stiff and cold, began his march for Hadley, where he arrived on the following day, the last and only survivor of the Battle of Bloody Brook.

Returning to the sanguined field, the savages commenced to strip the much coveted trophies from the still warm bodies of their victims. Not satisfied with this, they severed the heads from their trunks, in their infernal joy, and, raising them upon the points of poles, danced around them in fiendish glee, while fresh streams of blood added their purple tint to the little brook, which, for days ran red with the richest tide that ever rivulet bore.

Their savage revelry was suddenly stopped, however, by the appearance of a party under command of Captain Mosely, who having heard the firing, had hastened to Lathrop's relief. But, alas! too late. Fired with vengeance at the sight of their mangled comrades, they broke through the savage foe, and charging back and forth, cut down all within range of their shot. After several hours of hard fighting, and Capt Trent coming up with additional force, the Indians were compelled to retreat with the loss of ninety-six warriors. Mosely lost only two killed. The dead were collected and buried, and within a few years a marble monument has been erected over the spot where they fought and fell.

History makes no mention of Philip as connected with this battle. But from well authenticated Indian tradition, as well as from the fact that he is known to have been absent from Mount Hope, his residence, at the time, it is almost certain that he planned and led on the attack.

The U. S. steamship Mississippi arrived at New York on the 22d from Ile de Janeiro, which port she left on the 24th of March. While the Mississippi was at Ile the Russian Minister visited the ship, and was received with a salute. The Russian flag was hoisted, causing considerable excitement among the French officers in port.

THE SOLDIER'S VOW.

THE TALE.

One beautiful Indian summer day, in the autumn of 1844, a stranger appeared in the streets of Hanover, N. H., whose garb bespoke the utmost poverty and destitution. As he staggered along, he was surrounded by a crowd of village boys, who amused themselves by insulting him with coarse jests and personal indignities. He bore their abuse with exemplary patience, and begged them to wait till he felt a little better, and he would sing them a fine song. His voice was thick with unnatural excess, and he was too weak to protect himself from the rude jostlings of the crowd, yet he smiled on the tormentors, and exhibited no other sense of his helpless and forlorn condition than a look of grief and shame, which, despite his efforts and smiles, would occasionally overspread his countenance.

Late in the afternoon, the writer, then a student, passed him in company with a friend, when our attention was arrested by a voice of unusual power and beauty, singing the favorite national song of France, *La Parisienne*. As he protested, A great number of students from the college gathered round him, and at the conclusion an involuntary expression of delight broke from the entire mass. He was enthusiastically encored and afterward the *Marseillaise* called for. The same rich, clear voice rang out that wild inspiring, in the very words which are wont to arouse the spirit of the French soldier to frenzy. The admiration of the poor inebriate's auditory was now raised to the highest pitch. Despite his tattered and filthy garments, his squalid beard and brimless hat, now that the fume of liquor had subsided, his form appeared symmetrical and manly; and his face, glowing with the sentiments of the patriotic song, and flushed with excitement at the unexpected praise he was winning, assumed an expression of intelligence and joy that beautifully set off his really fine features. "What and who is this stranger?" was the universal inquiry.

"His singing is incomparable, and his English and French are both faultless."

"Yes," said he, dropping his eyes, "I can give you German, or Spanish, or Italian, as well, or Latin and Greek either," he added carelessly.

In reply to the many questions that were showered upon him with the coin he so much needed, he at length said, in a sad tone, and slowly endeavoring to push his way through the crowd: "Gentlemen, I am a poor vagabond, entirely unworthy your kind sympathy. Leave me to rage and wretchedness, to go on my way."

Our curiosity was too much excited to allow this, and, amid loud cheers, we escorted him to a room, where he was furnished with water and good clothes, and the barber's art put in requisition, and after an incredibly short time, he reappeared upon the college steps, smiling and bowing gracefully, a man of as fine appearance and noble bearing as eyes ever beheld. The delight of the crowd at this transformation was intense, and repeated shouts rent the air: "Give us *La Parisienne!*" echoed from all sides, and as soon as silence could be obtained again, that clear, rich voice uttered those inspiring words:

"*Peuple Français, peuple de braves,*
La Liberte trouve sa brav."

He was then conducted to the spacious chapel, and there he held an audience of one thousand persons spell-bound for two hours, by one of the most interesting autobiographies that it was ever our lot to hear. Born in Paris, of wealthy parents, he had in early life been thoroughly educated at the University of Wittemberg, and received the Master's degree. He soon after joined the fortunes of Napoleon, and with the rank of lieutenant, he was with him during all his campaigns in Egypt, in Italy, in Austria, in Russia, and at Waterloo.

His account of scenes in these battles, and his description of places and cities were expressed in choice and graphic terms, and, on being compared with history, were found to correspond in every particular. He related many unwritten and curious incidents in the life of Napoleon, which had come under his observation, and finally closed with a touching account of his own career after the battle of Waterloo. In the terrible route that followed that memorable event, his detachment was chased by a body of Prussian hussars, and, becoming scattered in the night, he wandered for three days and nights in the woods without food or drink.

The chase being at length given over, the poor Frenchmen sank down weary and sick with his wounds, and ready to die by the road-side. A humane Dutch girl, discovering him in this situation, brought him refreshments and cordials, and among the latter a flask of brandy. "Here," said the old soldier, "was the beginning of my woes. That angel of mercy, with the best of motives, brought me in that flask a deadly foe, which was to prove more potent for evil to me than all the burning toils of the Egyptian campaign, or the intolerable frosts and snows of the Russias—more fatal than the cannon of seventy battles—which kindled in me a thirst more insatiable than that which forced me to open my veins on the desert sands of the East. Till that day I had never tasted strong drink. I had uttered a vow in my youth to abstain from it, and to that vow I owed my life, for not one of all my comrades who indulged in the use of it, survived the Egyptian campaign.

"But, as I lay in anguish, longing for death, and momentarily expecting his approach, a sweet face appeared to me, wearing an expression of deep pity and sympathy for my sufferings, and I could not accept without inquiry whatever she gave. She gently raised my head and wiped with her handkerchief the damp sweat of my brow, and administered the cordial to my lips. It relieved me; I looked around, my courage, my love of life returned. I poured forth my gratitude in burning words, and called down the blessings of Heaven. Ignorant of what it was that so suddenly inspired me, as soon as my spirits flagged I called for more. I drank again and again; for three weeks her loved voice soothed me, and her kind hand administered to my wants.

"As soon as my strength was sufficiently recovered, fearing that some enemy might still be lurking near, I bade her adieu with many thanks and tears, sought the sea side, and embarked as a common sailor on the first vessel that offered, and have followed the sea ever since. My fatal thirst has ever accompanied and cursed me, in port and on deck this foe has debased me, and kept me from all chance of promotion. Oh, how often have I, in the depth of my heart, wished I had died on the field of Waterloo, or breathed out my life in the arms of my gentle preserver. Six weeks ago, I was wrecked in the packet ship Clyde, off the coast of New Brunswick. I have wandered on foot through Canada and New Hampshire, singing for a few pennies, or begging for bread, till I met your sympathy to-day. How do these college halls, and this noble band of students recall to recollection the scenes of former years."

The emotion of the stranger for a moment overcame his voice, and when he resumed the tears were still coursing each other down his cheeks. "I know not why God should direct my steps hither; but, gentleman, this shall be the beginning of a new life in me, and here in His presence, and in that of these witnesses, I swear, as I hope to meet you in Heaven, never to taste a drop of alcohol in any form again."

Prolonged and deafening cheers followed these words, and I noticed many a moist eye. A collection was immediately made, and more than fifty dollars were put into his hands. As he ascended the coach to take his departure, he turned to the excited multitude that surrounded him, and said: "It is but just that you should know my name. I am Count Sant Lanes, a nephew of the great Marshal Lannes. May God bless you all—farewell!" As these youths thoughtfully returned to their accustomed pursuits, not a few resolved in their deepest souls that temperance and virtue should ever mark their character, and the soldier's vow should be theirs.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1855.

The Nashville Meeting.

The Missionary Board adjourned Friday, [illegible] A central influence will be widely [illegible] and healthful.

Appropriations amount to $150,000. Of this amount $12,000 for China, and $24,000 for Indian missions; about $100,000 for [illegible] missions within the bounds of the South. Thus our Church is redeeming its pledges to give the gospel to the [illegible]. This sum, if spent in Egypt or Asia, would make a considerable swell for an anniversary, and be trumpeted abroad. As it is, this work is at home, and without romance. But it is the greatest work now conducted by missionary auspices. The Southern [illegible] derive a benefit, a safety, a character from these labors beyond the calculations of statesmen and political economists. Christianity, whose spirit of charity has not been displaced by schemes of philanthropy, will [illegible] to them. God bless them. We know of no denomination having equal claims with the M. E. Church, South, upon EVERY MAN IN THE COUNTRY for the support of its missions.

It was determined to establish a station in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The society is also looking in the direction of the natural and necessary extension of our Church—Central and South America. For prospecting and opening stations at suitable points, $5,000 were appropriated. This movement is most hopeful. With the highest satisfaction we regard it, and with interest shall look to its [illegible].

For sufficient reasons, the next anniversary was appointed at St. Louis, the first Monday in May, 1856; New Orleans, to which it was previously appointed, consenting to it.

Brownson's Lectures.

We felt some curiosity to hear this gentleman's lecture before the Catholic Institute last Sunday night. A fifty cent ticket, under ordinary circumstances, would not have kept us away. But it is the duty of Protestants to rebuke this Sabbath profanation.

A hopeful sign of the times is the independent manner in which our city press has [illegible] to Mr. Brownson's performances and the principles advocated by him.

The Crescent fearlessly raised the blanket and showed the animal from snout to tail.

The Delta dealt out hard but impartial justice. Alluding to the valedictory of Sunday night:

"The Doctor then assailed the two fundamental evils of the age, Materialism and Philanthropy.

We must confess that we have heard before all that he had to say on these subjects, and heard it much better said. It is a hardy thing to accuse so staunch a Roman Catholic as Mr. Brownson of plagiarism, but, in justice to a modern thinker of great capability, we must declare that his opinions were borrowed, his arguments a rehash of others which have reached a respectable age, and only the style was his own. In his onslaught against materialism, he adopted the very ideas of a Catholic, Thos. Carlyle, and in his ridicule of modern Philanthropy he used the very words of a Red Republican, John Mitchel.

He started by stating that material prosperity was not the highest want of humanity. Thomas Carlyle begins and ends all his [illegible] with that principle. He denied that even our material progress was satisfactorily proved, and referred to the supposed steamship described by Homer and the horses snorting smoke, (or steam engines) with which Jason was to plough the predestined furrows. So does Thomas Carlyle, but jocosely, and with a comical wink of the eye. He railed against the exact sciences, because they sometimes clashed with Scripture, and denied that geology has any right to be called a science at all; and here the coincidence between him and the Scotch philosopher momentarily ceases, because Carlyle is incapable of uttering tirades against chemistry or geology such as the learned pundit of Boston treated us to last night."

The Bulletin tells us "the last lecture of this celebrated Yankee advocate of the Pope's spiritual supremacy was delivered in Armory Hall on Sunday night. Public curiosity had been somewhat satisfied by previous lectures, and consequently the Hall was not so crowded as on the former occasion when we listened to him at the same place." That paper closes thus:

"We must say of the Doctor's discourse, as a whole, it was more logical, and to a mixed audience, less objectionable than his former discourse delivered in the same place two weeks previously. To some portion of his remarks very few genuine lovers of their country would reasonable object. His last postulate, however, that the Pope's spiritual supremacy is the only panacea for the evils of the world, we regard as susceptible of being subject to an objection, which all his sophistry, ingenuity, wit, learning and logic would strive in vain to remove. The Pope surely has been supreme, spiritually and politically, over his own States for more than a thousand years. He has had time, therefore, for making an experiment. And what is the result? Aye, that's the question—what is the result? During this long period not a [illegible] has moved his tongue against the reign of His Holiness: or if so, the tongue has been quickly silenced, and by an "external application too." Italy, therefore, ought to be [illegible], according to the doctrine of [illegible]. And yet are there no [illegible]? no midnight assassinations? [illegible] robbing the traveler? no beggary, and squalid wretchedness? [illegible] there, who understand the value of [illegible], ought surely to love it; [illegible] taken French bayonets to keep [illegible] driving off the Holy Father himself, we cannot think the country [illegible] of the United States, after all."

[illegible] would have been believed if, [illegible] he had foretold that the three [illegible] of the Crescent City would, in [illegible], speak out in that manner?

College Matters.

The Auburn (Ala.) Gazette says:

"An adjourned college meeting was held in Greensboro' on Saturday, 7th inst., Col. John Erwin presiding. Speeches were made by several distinguished citizens, which are represented as being very felicitous. The Committee on subscriptions reported the sum $82,950. Additional amounts have subsequently augmented it to $94,000, while confident anticipations are entertained that it will soon reach $100,000. To every friend of education such indications of zeal and interest in a noble cause are the highest degree cheering. We do not believe that so large an amount of money, absolutely considered, has ever before been raised in this State for similar purposes."

The contest waxes generously warm. We hope by 4th of July it will be worked up to $100,000 cash, or subscriptions equivalent to it.

Our friend, Rev. W. A. McCarty, writes of Auburn, Ala.:

"We have about $50,000 for the college, and the amount is still increasing. Auburn, for her means, has done nobly."

We have lately visited East Alabama, and found its spirit up. In a letter to the Southern Christian Advocate, President Wightman gives the following information as to the prospects of Wofford College:

"It gives me great satisfaction to say that the institution is doing well. There are in attendance in the collegiate and preparatory departments between seventy and eighty students, and we have reason to anticipate that this number will be largely increased at the beginning of the next term, on the fourth Wednesday of August, when a new freshman class will be formed. The endowment left by the venerable founder of the college, fifty thousand dollars, was paid over to the Board of Trustees by the executors on the 1st January, and invested without delay. The proceeds of the amount funded, with the patronage already secured, will meet the expenses of the institution the present year. Professor Du Pre is now at the North for the purpose of purchasing an extensive chemical and philosophical apparatus, which will be here by the time it is needed."

New Publications.

TRI-COLORED SKETCHES IN PARIS, DURING THE YEARS 1851, '52, '53. New York, Harper & Brothers, publishers: 1855.

This is a book of 368 pages 12mo; handsomely bound, printed in clear but rather small type, and with abundance of clever illustrations. The contents consist of articles written from Paris for publication in a New York daily journal, and, we believe, over the nomme de plume of "Dick Tinto." Without saying much about the literary merit of the work, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a spicy and wide awake production. Much of its contents are now, however, familiar to the public, and as mere jui desprits they have lost value and relish with age. There are too many superannuated facts and worn out criticisms in its chapters. We should judge that the book is about worth buying and reading, this warm weather. At H. D. McGinnis', 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

FOSTER'S FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY.—Illustrated by a series of the most recently discovered and brilliant experiments known to the science. Adapted specially for classes. New York, Harper & Brothers: 1855.

One hundred and thirty-six pages 12mo. At McGinnis', 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

By the kindness of Bishop Early we have been furnished with the bishops' plan of visitation to the annual conferences for the ensuing tour. The Pacific Conference is not included, it being left an open question, we believe, as to whether the next Pacific Conference should not, as the others, be held in the fall.—*S. C. Advocate.*

First District—BISHOP ANDREW.

North Carolina, Nov. 14, at Wilmington.
Virginia, Nov. 28, at Petersburg.
Georgia, Dec. 12, at LaGrange.
Florida, January 2, 1856, at Bainbridge.

Second District—BISHOP EARLY.

Western Virginia, Thursday, Sept. 6, at Buffalo.
Missouri, Sept. 26, at Richmond.
St. Louis, October 17, at Springfield.
South Carolina, Nov. 28, at Marion.

Third District—BISHOP PAINE.

Kentucky, September 19, at Danville.
Louisville, Oct. 3, at Greenville.
Holston, Nov. 14, at Jonesboro.
Alabama, Dec. 5, at Eutaw.

Fourth District.

BISHOPS SOULE AND KAVANAUGH.

Tennessee, Oct. 10, at Nashville.
Memphis, Oct. 31, at Memphis.
Mississippi, Nov. 28, at Vicksburg.
Louisiana, Dec. 12, at Bastrop.

Fifth District—BISHOP PIERCE.

Indian Mission, Oct. 10, at Asbury M. L. S.
Arkansas, Oct. 24, at Fort Smith.
Washita, Nov. 7, at El Dorado.
East Texas, Nov. 21, at Marshall.
Texas, Dec. 12, at Galveston.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ARCOLA MISSION.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

Dear Brother—It becomes my duty to report through your paper the state and condition of the mission under my care. The Arcola mission is in the Alabama Conference, in the Demopolis District, in the northeast corner of Marengo county, and is the first mission established in this county among the colored people. It now embraces fifteen appointments, 408 members, 250 children catechised. One has been received on probation this quarter, and three dropped. It is a self-sustaining mission, and may be safely reported as prosperous.

Yours, truly, JOHN WILLIAMSON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHURCH HERALD AND REV. R. ABBEY.

YAZOO CITY, April 18, 1855.

Brother McTyeire—I presume you have complied with the request of the Church Herald, as expressed in a card in the Vicksburg Whig of the 14th inst., in which they state that my letter of the 7th inst. "gives an incorrect impression of the transaction referred to."

The "transaction referred to" was this: I asked the Herald to publish a brief notice to its subscribers that I would send to such of them as desired it a copy of my debate with the editors on Apostolic Succession. This they refused to do, because it had been determined that *my name* should not again appear in the Herald.

My friend in Vicksburg then asked that I might have the names of the subscribers to the Herald, so that I might send the work to them. This permission was given on condition that I would copy the list at my own expense and trouble. A friend proposed to do the writing for me, as I was a hundred miles distant. On application for this purpose at the office, the agent manifested much confusion; did not absolutely refuse to give the names, but asked a short time to see and consult with the editors. Afterwards he set the matter at rest by saying "the names of the subscribers to the Herald should never be sent out of the office while he had any connection with it."

He said, however, that I might come to the office with seven or eight hundred copies of the book, and write the names on them from the pocket book, and *leave them with him* to be mailed. But I should not carry the pamphlets from the office with the names on them, even to put them in the post office. This is the way I understood it.

This, in my view was throwing embarrassments around the thing which were a little more than ridiculous. Their conditions could not be complied with.

After they refused to let me inform their subscribers of the publication, but determined to keep them cooped up, out of my view, and would not let me carry or send my own books from the printing office to the post office with the names of the subscribers on them, it could scarcely be expected that I would commit them to *their* keeping. They had not manifested much desire that their subscribers should see the debate, and I had no evidence of a change in their mind in this regard. I do not even now know that their subscribers are let out of the cage they have placed them in, so that I can get my book to them.

Now, after all this we are told that "The business agent of the Herald, without consulting with the editors, refused to allow a list of subscribers to the Herald to go out of the office, but offered to the party who appeared on the part of Mr. Abbey every facility for using the list within the office," &c.

Without consulting with the editors! He held the question under advisement a day or so, for the purpose of enabling him to consult with the editors, as he stated. Moreover, he had then before him the written authority of the editors to let me copy the names.

I do not pretend to intimate that they gave me authority to go and get the names, and then told the clerk not to give them. I only state the awkward and embarrassing facts as I understand them. The "facility" they afforded me for getting my pamphlet to the subscribers to their paper is described above.

And what is all this ado about? Merely because I desired in half-a-dozen lines, to inform the subscribers to the Herald, in the only possible way that I could do it, that they could see, if they chose, the *whole* of a debate, the *half* of which they had seen. But I was not then aware that the fiat had gone forth that *my name* could not again appear, in any way, in the Herald.

For the life of me I cannot yet understand the difficulty about the name. If they were as successful in the debate as would naturally be expected, and as they may be presumed to have been, I do not see why that should cause them to hold up their paper as a screen between the debate, published in whole, and the eyes of their subscribers.

Moreover, I do not see why this late *card* should be published in the Vicksburg Whig. What is the matter with their own paper, that their cards cannot be published in it? A strange freak, this.

Really, I thought I was done with the thing. I thought the *end* of it was the publication of the debate. It was intended to be the "End." But the Herald will neither print my name nor let me alone; but I must be hunted up in the political papers, in *cards*, which I may or may not, by chance, ever get sight of.

I wish the Herald would either treat with me as other persons are treated with, or *let me alone.*

R. ABBEY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

TOULMINVILLE, April 23, 1855.

Dear Brother—During the past three weeks, in Toulminville, the good Lord, his people, and sinners have been agreed in the work of salvation. The Spirit was asked, God sent it, and a glorious revival is the result. It still continues; thirty-two have been happily converted and added to our Church. To God be all the glory. Yours, in Christ,

SHELDON J. KELLY.

Toulminville and Turnerville charge, Ala. Conf.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19, 1855.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—As I have not written to you since my arrival, I trust you will give place in the *Advocate* to a few lines, which may be interesting in giving to the friends of China some information in regard to the state of things here at present.

Upon our arrival, on the 17th of September last, we found there was in the course of erection a building intended to be occupied by two of the new missionaries. When it was completed, it was allotted to Brother Lambuth and myself. Brothers Jenkins, Cunnyngham and Kelly occupied Dr. Taylor's former residence, as Brother Jenkins's was so much damaged and in so much danger as to be uninhabitable. Things remained thus for some time, when a reported threat of the rebels to burn Dr. Taylor's house rendered it necessary for the ladies to seek safety among their friends, while the brethren remained to guard the house and its contents. These disturbances induced Brother Jenkins to rent a vacant house in the London mission grounds, and remove his family thither. He was in the meantime busily engaged in preparing his old home for future use, but was interfered with occasionally by balls passing through and making new breaches. The alarm about the rebels proving to be false, Sisters Cunnyngham and Kelley returned to their old quarters. They were thus harrassed for two months, until the French, Americans and Imperialists finally built a wall up the canal called the Yang-King-Pang, passing Dr. Taylor's house, and cutting off the brethren who remained there from all communication with foreigners, and exposed to the mercy of the Chinese. They then of course abandoned the houses, taking their moveables with them; not, however, till they received a promise from Mr. Murphy, our Consul here, that the buildings should be paid for. Soon afterwards Brother Jenkins's house was burnt by the rebels, and in a few days Dr. Taylor's shared the same fate. Thus, save the small house in which I am now writing, and which is occupied by three new missionaries and their families, Methodism has only one mission-house in Shanghai. Brother Cunnyngham is received with much kindness in the family of Rev. Mr. Nelson, of the American Episcopal Mission, from whom our mission has received many marks of true kindness, and to whom we feel under many obligations. Brother Jenkins is still in his rented house, one-half of which is occupied by another family.

I suppose the brethren will get about $3,000 each, the original cost. As soon as they get the money they intend to begin preparations for building new houses. They will of course procure land more advantageously situated than that upon which the former buildings were erected. I should have stated that the titles to their land are still in their possession, and can now easily be sold at an advanced price.

The Imperialists and rebels are fighting more or less every few days; the rebels generally getting the best of it. The French have had a quarrel with the rebels, resulting in actual hostilities. The cause was the destruction by the French of a rebel battery so situated as to endanger French property, the rebels retaliating by firing a cannon at the workmen while doing the work of destruction.

On the morning of the 6th inst the French and Imperialists made an attack upon the city, the particulars of which you will find in the following extract from the North China Herald, published at Shanghai:

"The rebels were quite aware of the intention of the French to attack the city on that morning, the spot where and the time it was to take place. They therefore made good use of their time to fortify themselves within the houses. They took the precaution to barricade some of the streets, and made passages through the houses internally, so as to be able to keep up a communication from one end to the other without exposing themselves to the fire of the enemy.

A-ling (the rebel leader) had a letter, written by a Frenchman, addressed to the Admiral, praying him, in the name of the insurgents, not to take any further proceedings against the city. He stated therein that he held it for Tae-ping-Wang. However, should he persist in attacking the city, that they must defend it to the last man. This letter was sent at a late hour on Friday night, by an insurgent, to the barrier gate of the French lines, who hailed the sentinel and requested it might be sent on by a coolie to the French Consul.

Early on the morning of Saturday, the 6th, a breach was made in the wall, just at the back of a large pawnbroking establishment in the city. The attacking party sustained their principal loss at the first assaulting and ascent of this breach. The rebels had planted a large gun, loaded to the muzzle with grape-shot, opposite to where the breach was made, and fired it on the first appearance of the assailants. By the explosion of this gun several officers and men were killed and wounded. The French behaved bravely: they soon took possession of the line of wall between the breach and the north gate, and planted the French flag on the top of the rampart. The rebels made a desperate charge on their enemies down the narrow street leading to the aforesaid gate, but the French turned their guns on them and fired, discharging a heavy fire of musketry at the same time, whereby, it is said, about forty rebels were killed. The French then pursued them up the street, which was soon cleared, and the guns of the rebels on the walls and batteries inside were thrown down. After displaying the greatest coolness and courage, the French, having exhausted their ammunition quietly withdrew within the French lines.

Meanwhile the Imperialists, finding the northern portion of the wall and adjoining streets temporarily undefended, spread along in great numbers. Others scaled the wall at different points, and the north gate having been opened by the French for the admission of more, these valiant braves, throwing away their fighting arms, drew their knives and began to display their prowess in cutting off the heads of defenceless women and children. Their bloody pastime, however, was but of short duration. The war cry of the advancing rebels struck terror to their craven hearts, and they fled in fear and panic. Some 400 never left the walls to tell their deeds of butchery. Others tumbled or were hurled headlong from the parapets, and broken heads, necks and limbs completed the disasters of the day. The total loss of the French was nine killed and thirty-six wounded."

Thus, you see, the rebels still hold the city, and how much longer they will hold it is one of the unknown things of the future. The French have made no other attempt since the failure of the last.

We know but little, with certainty, as to what Tae-ping-Wang is doing at Nankin. He is not just now making any movements of importance, though there are some reports that he contemplates descending on Shanghai the next.

I have before me a copy of the Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1852, which contains some statistics of considerable interest, a few of which I will lay before your readers. The whole number of foreign male residents in China, independently of the inhabitants of Macao, and those living at the anchorage of Woosung, Swatow, Namoh and the mouth of the river Min, statistics of which have not been obtained, is about 1,100. There are 75 male missionaries in the field, supported by 17 different societies. Of these 46 are American, 24 English, 3 German, and 2 Swiss. They are stationed as follows: Canton, 11; Hong-Kong, 10; Amoy, 6; Fuchau, 7; Ningpo, 14; and Shanghai, 28. There are nine newspapers published in China, one of which, "Strings of Pearls from Far and Near," is in the Chinese language.

The question is often asked by those at home, and it is an absorbing question to us in our intercourse with each other, why has not more fruit resulted from the immense expenditure of money, and labor and life in this country? I am sure no one can answer it in such a way as to meet every objection, but I will throw some light upon the subject in the minds of those who are as yet unacquainted with the facts.

It is well known that China has a population of 470,000,000 at least. Of this number perhaps one-third can read, while the remaining two-thirds are in the most hopeless ignorance. Moreover, while those who can read can give the proper sound to the characters, still such is the peculiarity of the written Chinese that it is the merest chance if they understand what the characters mean. This results from its remarkably elliptical construction, and from the fact that the written language is totally different from any spoken dialect in the Empire.

Again, while they have "gods many and lords many," still they may be characterized as a nation of Atheists; and in addition, a Chinaman's word or oath, from the Emperor down, is not worth a straw. It is notorious among us that in the face of the priests, in their temples, and in the presence of their divinities, whom they profess to regard as the guardians of their country and of their homes, when questioned as to their opinion of them, they tell us they are false, and are unworthy of adoration; most solemnly assuring us, at the same time, that they never worship them. We never hear of Chinese suffering martyrdom for their religion, or for anything else but lust or covetousness.

But while they are so careless and openly profane in the face of their divinities, they are, on the contrary, most scrupulous in worshipping their ancestors. This is a duty most religiously attended to, and most diligently inculcated from childhood to old age by parents and priests; so that not only does it become a part of a Chinaman's daily thoughts, but there also seems to be an anxiety among the people to spend the accumulated treasures of years for its satisfactory accomplishment.

The difficulties before us, then, are—1st. The double work of overcoming their unconquerable prejudices, and arousing them from their unparalleled religious indifference and stupidity. 2d. The difficulty as above stated, of communicating knowledge by means of books, rendering it necessary that the Scriptures and all other religious books should be accompanied by a missionary, who, *viva voce*, may explain the truth, and in burning words proclaim its bearing upon their conduct, their hopes and their destiny. But we have not so many missionaries, and this is impossible. 3d. A difficulty I have never seen adverted to in any of our papers—viz: the influence of the foreign residents in China, which I affirm to be "evil, and only evil continually." From those men, who are regarded by the natives as Christian men, they have daily lessons in swearing, drunkenness, and all manner of debauchery. The consequence is the missionary, in his rounds among the people, is compelled to hear even little boys both out in English such oaths as we too often hear from the same class of persons in our towns and cities in America. These and many other greater evils they have learned from those who are to them the only representatives of what we teach—our own countrymen.

These statements, I am aware, do not fully explain the cause of the existing state of affairs, but they surely reveal the true state of things, and in so doing cannot fail to throw some light upon a subject which is to the missionaries a source of deep anxiety and close searchings of heart.

It is, then, with much interest that we look forward to the renewal of our treaty with China, as we have some hope then—however small—of gaining such a footing as shall enable us to go here and there and sow the word of life, with all the advantage of a living, moving, speaking, and burning ministry. And it is also a natural consequence that some of us should have a strong desire to leave these places so much frequented by foreigners, and go where we can preach the Gospel and labor untrammelled by the follies of fashion, which even here holds a sway as absolute as at home, and unmolested by the debaucheries of our own misguided countrymen.

Through you, Mr. Editor, I would say to my dear brethren of the Alabama Conference I earnestly hope they will continue to feel it their duty to give the whole weight of their influence to the cause of missions, with which they are becoming more identified. It is with the deepest gratitude and pleasure that I remember my short association with them, and it gives my heart much comfort to look forward to the final meeting in our Father's house, where we shall lay by our work, and go home to celebrate the marriage of the Lamb.

Your brother in Christ,

JAMES S. BELTON.

One Round on My Mission.

The M. E. Church, South, is endeavoring to preach the Gospel to the poor. The slaves are not forgotten. The following will give those of our readers not acquainted with ministerial life on plantation missions a pretty fair idea of it. A noble work, but requiring for its successful prosecution as much humility, zeal, labor, patience and wisdom as would qualify a missionary to the Indies. And will the reward be less?—*Ed.*

At the first appointment we preach in the master's house. After supper, came fifteen or twenty "little darkies," with sparkling eyes, to be catechized. We begin, and they very promptly answer every question in Capers's First Catechism and all the ten commandments! Skip, and ask what is the fourth, tenth, &c., and they're at no loss for an answer. This is owing to the instruction of their mistress.

We stay all night, and by 9 o'clock next morning are at another plantation. The horn is blown, and thirty or forty "chaps" are assembled in the form of a semi-circle, and waiting for the simple lesson of truth. They know a good deal, owing to the labors of their last year's pastor.

Catechism done, we give them out a hymn from the catechism which they've committed to memory, and they drown your ears with their singing. They sing beautifully.

This is at the "quarter;" but let us go to the church, one mile off. We find it crowded; and while explaining to them that "It is well with the righteous and ill with the wicked," some weep, others rejoice in love. The weeping ones join society.

At the next, several appointments are associated together; they have a large house of worship, are pretty well instructed, and have preaching frequently. No catechizing done this time. Crowded house, very attentive. God is with us.

Next Sabbath, at 11 A. M., at another associated appointment. No little ones out here. Some are out to the heart, and cry for mercy till the congregation's dismissed, and even linger about the yard. Three o'clock finds us at another plantation. No church built here; so we must preach in a negro house, if at all. The little ones have seen us, and here they come for the catechism. This over, read out our text, preach, and some are powerfully convicted, and cry, "God have mercy on me, a sinner." Others rejoice. But here comes the overseer, and says "stop that noise!" Oh, how important that professing masters employ pious overseers! for he can do more harm by a word, frequently, than the missionary can do good by a sermon.

But we leave this place, and by nightfall are at a plantation where we must preach in the overseer's kitchen. Too late for catechizing to-night. The overseer is opposed to anything like religious excitement. We preach, call for mourners, God is with us. But he holds his peace. Meeting over, we repair to his hospitable house. He has much to say about religious meeting, &c. Says he abhors anything like a noise, &c., notwithstanding he is a missionary Baptist. We tell him the Bible says they shout like thunder, in Heaven; but he has never seen any such passage, and thinks religion is a quiet something. We read it to him from 19th of Revelations.

Next Sabbath, find a good house built by the owner, who is a Methodist himself, and his overseer, too. Good many here to catechize. Large membership, and some very consistent Christians. At 3 P. M. we find a new church, erected by the owner. Religious overseer here. We preach, call for mourners; the altar crowded with weeping sinners and rejoicing Christians. We dismiss, and each member must shake hands with the missionary. We unhitch Dobbin from the limb of a hickory tree, and jog off home, singing:

"Jesus, I my cross have taken,
All to leave, and follow thee,
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,
Thou from hence my all shall be.

I have called thee Abba, Father,
I have set my heart on thee,
Storms may howl and clouds may gather,
All must work for good to me."

MISSIONARY.

MORMON BOOK CONCERN IN CALIFORNIA.—The Mormons have taken the lease of a lot of land in Broadway, California, for the purpose of erecting a building to be used as a church, book depot and printing office. A press belonging to the sect is on its way to the Sandwich Islands, and a very large invoice of Mormon books and tracts, are expected at an early day from England. A newspaper will be started as soon as the arrangements are completed. As the Mormons are not a people to allow a project to fail, if labor will accomplish it, it is reasonable to suppose that the whole institution will be in full blast before many months. Elder Pratt is to be chief manager.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ALL IN CHRIST.

BY MARION HARLAND.

(Authoress of "Alone," a Virginia novel.)

I.

Jesus, Saviour, from thy dwelling
High, all stars and thrones above,
Hear my faltering accents, telling
Of weak faith and smouldering love.
Poor love for Thee, the only worthy,
Dull faith in Thee, the only wise;
While to all things base and earthy
How madly cling my wistful eyes!

II.

I am blind! In rough paths groping,
With outstretched hands and sightless eye,
Through gloom so dense, I scarce am hoping
That dawn will ever gild the skies.
Black, grisly spectres hover o'er me,
Filling my quaking soul with fright,
Thou, of all worlds the sun and glory,
Radiant Redeemer! be my light.

III.

I am lonely! often keeping
Sad vigils o'er affections dead;
Some in the grave's strait chamber sleeping—
Some like bursting bubbles fled!
Yet for full love my deep soul longeth—
Gently each seeking tendril bend
To Thee, to whom that soul belongeth,
Loving Redeemer! be my friend.

IV.

I am guilty! oh, how sinning!
Against my kind—against my God;
Hell and corruption ever winning,
My soul into the downward road.
Insanely gloating on pollution,
Quaffing thick lees for pleasures pure—
Rend thou away each fell delusion,
Holy Redeemer! be my cure.

Richmond, Va.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE TRACT SOCIETY.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

Brother McTyeire—I am requested by the President of the Mississippi Conference Tract Society to give notice that the semi-annual meeting of the Society will be held in Jackson, Miss., on Saturday, the 16th June, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time it is requested that every member of the Board shall be present.

Lest some member may not have been informed of his election, you will please publish the names of the officers of the Society as given below:

H. H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*

Vice President—H. J. HANNIS.

Secretary—J. A. LIGHT.

Treasurer—W. P. BARTON.

MANAGERS:

A. T. Fly, D. M. Wiggins, H. M. [illegible], W. B. Hinds, L. Wiley, R. T. Jones; [illegible] Cook of Vicksburg; R. Abbey, of Yazoo; [illegible] J. W. Burruss, of Woodville; W. John[illegible] Gallatin; Mr. Dix, of Natchez; J. M. [illegible] of Jackson.

From the frequent applications made to me for copies of the Constitution of County Conference Tract Societies, I am led to infer that they have failed to preserve it. When published last year, I would therefore request you to republish it, so that all may get a copy. Not having seen it officially announced, I would state, for the information of all concerned, that Brother R. Abbey, of Yazoo City, has been appointed agent of the parent society, and is engaged in the duties of his office; but as he will not be able to reach many parts of the Conference, none should wait for him, but once, as far as practicable, carry out the objects of the society in getting all the money that can be raised, for the purpose of publishing tracts and cheap books for the million!

Brethren will please not fail to give me due time, all information necessary to enable me to make my annual report to our next Annual Conference.

J. A. LIGHT, Secretary.

FEMALE LOVE.—How few women have been in love. They marry because they are asked, and because the marriage is made. It is their vocation to be married; parents approve, and they have no other attachment. Any observant person, living in society where is continual marrying, must be struck with this fact. Cupid's quiver must be exhausted, or his arrows blunt—he pierces hearts. I am inclined to think that a woman really in love, one who bears the symptomatic malady, would be thought very ill indeed. Yet I have often fancied that there must be a man born in the world for every woman, whom to see would be to love, to chase, to adore; one with whom her sympathies would be so entirely blended that she would recognize him at once as her lord. Now and then a pair come together; and woe to her that is joined to this other self too late; for neither peace, nor happiness, nor contentment will dwell there, though she may have a loving and faithful heart. Therefore, I entreat you to know and love sincerely before you make the leap.

Woman would be more humble and modest if they did not through ignorance and carelessness, mensure the temptations of others by their own experience. Marry for love, and God for happiness, and "by the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread."

ENOUGH FOR ONE BED.—Emigration to the State of Michigan was so great during the years 1835-36 that every house was filled even with travelers wanting lodgings. Every traveler there at that time will recollect the difficulty of obtaining a bed in the hotels, even if he had two or three "strange bed-fellows."

The Rev. Hosea Brown, an eccentric methodist minister, stopped one night at one of the hotels in Ann Arbor, and inquired if he could have a room and bed to himself. The landlord told him he could, unless they should be so full as to render it necessary to put some one in with him. At an early hour the reverend gentleman went to his room, locked the door, and soon retired to his bed, and soon found comfortable sleep. Along toward midnight he was roused from his slumbers by a loud pounding at his door. "Hallo! you there!" exclaimed he, "what do you want now?" in a tone of distress on the last word.

"You must take another lodger, sir," said the voice of the landlord.

"What! another yet?"

"Why, yes; there is only one in bed there?"

"Ouch! here is Mr. Brown, a methodist preacher, and myself, already, and I think that enough for one bed, even in Michigan." The landlord seemed to think so too, and left the parson to his repose.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

THE TREASURER OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

April 30—Rev. R. Randle, Shreveport District..... $10 00

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, AT NEW ORLEANS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

April 30—Rev. W. P. Barton, Woodville, Miss..... $16 25

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Managers of the "New Orleans Methodist Tract Society" will be held in the McGehee Church, Carondelet street, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst., at 7 P. M.

Punctual attendance is respectfully requested. JOHN IRVINE, Sec.

NOTICE.—The Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala., will need an able and scientific man to take charge of the Music Department at the opening of the next term, beginning first October, 1855. Application can be made to me at the college until first July. A. H. MITCHELL, Pres.

MINUTES OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The blank appearing in the published minutes of the late session of the Alabama Conference, in the Board of Commissioners to locate the contemplated college, was occasioned by the Secretary failing to hear the nomination. I have since learned from reliable authority that Col. B. T. Pope, of Ashville, St. Clair county, Ala., was elected as one of the lay members from that District, and the blank should be filled with his name.

This notice is given us the Secretary's apology, and to place the name of that gentleman before the Methodist public as one of the Board. The Commissioners will bear in mind that the meeting of the Board will be held on the fourth day of July next, at Summerfield, Ala. T. W. DOAMAN.

Mobile, Ala. Sec'y Ala. Conf.

Deaths.

Mrs. MARIETTA K., wife of Col. B. B. Lewis, of this city, and only daughter of Dr. King, has gone to her "inheritance among the saints in light." She was called from among us the 21st of April, 1855, being 26 years and a few months old. An intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Lewis enables me to record my testimony in favor of her goodness of heart, the grace of her manners, the sweetness of her disposition, and the ornature of her mind. From childhood she had been training her soul for its heavenward flight, having connected herself with the M. E. Church when only 12 years old, and although her religion sought no emblazonment of itself, was exempt from everything like ostentation, it was founded in the fear and love of God, was the religion of principle, and expressed itself loss in profession than in uniform obedience to the divine commandments. She lived religion and made her life, rather than her words its exponent.

The only daughter of idolizing parents, the devoted wife of the fondest and kindest of husbands, standing as she did in the morning of life, with the warm light of social and domestic love lying all around her, it was no easy matter for her to follow willingly the summons of that "dark and mysterious herald from an unknown world;" yet she went, not only with willingness, but joy.

It was good to hear her words of holy trust, and sometimes of rejoicing, as we spoke of the valley of "fearful shade," and of the beautiful home beyond. Although the seal of silence is upon her lips now, and the dimness of death on her eyes, yet the words charged with encouragement that came whisperingly above the "parting strife" from the one, and the light of tranquil trust and of outbeaming glory that fell from the other, are among the hoarded treasures that memory will fondly guard in the years to come.

She has left us, and she is happy. We mourn but cannot murmur; for she was God's, and he has taken her "from the evil to come."

"Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave so low,"

until the Father summons his scattered children to the banqueting-house in Heaven!

Mobile, Ala., April, 1855. C. P. NEELY.

S. C. Advocate please copy.

DIED—In Gainsville, Miss., on the 19th of April, Mrs. JEMIMA CROSBY, wife of Rev. G. L. Crosby, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 32 years.

The deceased was a daughter of Robert Wise, of Sumpter District, S. C., and was a native of South Carolina, but in childhood removed to Florida, and was there married in 1839. In 1848 she joined the M. E. Church, and was ever a consistent member, though her feeble health often prevented her from attending on the means of grace. Her piety, though unostentatious, was sincere and deep. Her virtues were of that retiring nature which bless and cheer woman's true sphere of action, the domestic circle. To her husband and children, priceless in the worth of her affection while living, and enshrined by a consecrated memory in their hearts now that she is dead. She has left five children, one of them an infant of two weeks, to the care of her sorrowing husband, while seven of the little lambs of her flock have gone before to their Saviour's arms.

Her husband feels that his loss is her eternal gain; and though he buries his joys in her grave, he buries not there his hopes.

G. L. C.

Christ's cross is the sweetest burden that ever I bear; it is such a burden as wings are to a bird, or sails to a ship, to carry me forward to my harbor.—*Rutherford.*

SKYLARKING.—No. I.

We had the rare luck to be one of the party who accompanied Mons. Godard in his voyage to the Upper Regions, on Sunday evening last, from the warehouse yard at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets. So extraordinary was the spectacle, and so overwhelming were the sensations inspired by our divorce from terra firma, that we feel incompetent to import more than a faint shadowing of them within the limits of an ordinary newspaper article. The aerial party consisted of Mons. Godard; his daring assistant, Mons. Mandult; and three passengers, viz: Mr. Louis Dessommes, Mr. Star Davis, and ourself. We five men, the ballast, provisions, wines, and other articles in the car, made a dead weight of about fifteen hundred pounds, to be wafted up to the ethereal regions by the beautiful "American."

It was astonishing, upon clearing the enclosure, to behold the dense crowds of people outside—Poydras and Baronne streets seeming to be paved with human faces rather than round stones—not to say flattering, to be so generally looked up to by all classes of society. It was as hilarious to see the commotion beneath us as we passed along—the stay-at-home community scampering about over their back-yards, galleries, and other places, in order to get a good view of us. We felt some nervousness in ascending, but this feeling was soon absorbed by the sense of sublimity, the excitation, inspired by the unequalled scene. It was well worth beholding, and worth the peril of life (should an ascension be so considered) to any lover of the sublime. We return our thanks to the face of nature generally, for the candor with which it revealed itself to us the city its form and lairiencies, the river its tortuosities, and the lakes and bayous their whereabouts.

We will undertake to explain what is the greatest wonder of being up in a balloon. We were much puzzled by it at first, but explained it to ourself by recollecting what we have been taught of the atmosphere. It was the difference between looking perpendicularly through the air, and horizontally through it—a difference altogether astonishing. At one mile from the earth houses looked much smaller than at a horizontal distance of two miles. Horizontally distant, a house may look as large as your hand; yet you will not be able to distinguish it by its minor details from any other house. Perpendicularly, a house may look no larger than a sixpence; yet you will be able to count its windows, chimneys, pillars, and other small details as if you held its daguerreotype in your hand. Horses on the shell road seemed to us likants creeping along a chalk line; yet we were able to distinguish their legs quite as plainly as we could those of an ant on our fore-finger. Charity Hospital square looked as if we might grasp it all with one hand; yet we could discover the minutiæ of that establishment with a clearness and certainty that seemed absolutely miraculous. The chimney of the gas works, down which we looked, reminded us of a tiny cotton-spool; the French Cemeteries resembled boxes of crockery stuffed in with grass; the Ridge Cemeteries seemed scraps of green velvet, studded with little bits of egg-shell; the Metairie race-track was so utterly insignificant as to draw expressions of the highest astonishment from all the passengers; the city press swamp bore the semblance of a plain covered with dog-fennel; and the Carrollton and Lake train of cars, over which we passed, resembled a snail creeping slowly along, but sending up a noise prodigious for an object so small.

Before we reached the Metairie Ridge, Godard hauled Mandult into the basket, and hung up his barometer. Over the Ridge Cemeteries, the latter instrument indicated an altitude of 10,000 feet; an announcement we could never have believed, but for the Lilliputian appearance of the race course. An expansion of the gas, and escape of a quantity down through the neck of the balloon, caused us to descend. Nearing the lake, we came down to two thousand feet. Finding everything favorable for a splendid trip, Godard announced his intention of crossing the lake, and offered to land any of us who might not wish to go farther. The party was of course unanimously in favor of the biggest kind of a ride. So out went some ballast, and away we sailed. Crossing the lake, we hailed Oshermen in pigmy smacks; played with Echo till he made us hoarse; admired the balloon over our heads, the setting sun, and the rising moon; held our breath to listen to the roar of the million white-crested waves beneath us—wide-sounding and solemn, like a song of eternity; and eat our supper of roast turkey, bread, salmon-pate, and wine, at an elevation of ten thousand feet, with coquettish little clouds hovering around us, as if they wished to approach and partake of our good things. We—that is to say, ourself—tasted of the wine very sparingly, and only in ceremony; being determined to indulge only in the intellectual nectar of the ride—a draught more exhilarating than any that ever came from a terrestrial vintage.

We left Lake Pontchartrain to the west of Pass Manchac, and crossing the latter, passed to the east of Lake Maurepas, in a northwesterly direction. We crossed an immense wilderness, interested by bayous gleaming to the moonlight, and musical with the song of the whip-poor-wills, owls, katydids and frogs, which we were able to hear plainly at an indefinite height. Again we played with Echo, who was not so short-tongued as on the lake, but more mellow and musical; descended low enough to distinguish cypress swamps and pine highlands; and dropped bottles at ten thousand feet, for the astonishment of the sound of their reaching the earth, and the length of time elapsing before the sound would reach us.

At length we neared symptoms of civilization. A man in the forest beneath hailed us with a bugle, and played us a tune, which seemed a strain belonging to heaven rather than earth. We passed over trees in the woods; at length farms came in sight—dull gray patches on the sombre green of the rolling panorama; could hear the shouts and excitement of the people, and the dogs barking as though they would bark their heads off. At some distance to the left, a cluster of twinkling lights indicated a town. Descending, we could discern handsome mansions embosomed in groves on the margins of the farms, with the gardens, hedges, roads and fences. In due time, a large cluster of lights to the right indicated another town, and one of considerable size. We had chart and compass, and knew our course; but having no idea of our rate of progression, were unable to hazard a guess as to our whereabouts. We descended repeatedly within hailing distance, but our shouts were answered by words which we could not understand, mingled with the baying of the dogs. Between nine and ten o'clock, we descended for information, and were told by a man that we were in Jefferson county, Mississippi. This was a great astonishment, none of us believing that we were yet past the State line. The first town we passed to the left, must have been Clinton Louisiana, and the other, to the right, Liberty, Miss. Our course had veered round to the north, and Godard made calculations to land at or near Vicksburg. We were now passing over a magnificent cotton country; at one turn of the head we were able to count from twenty to fifty plantations.

Descending several times low enough to exercise our lungs, and finding that the country people had gone to bed, Capt. Godard prepared to treat us to a series of aerial tableaux, a feast of surprises and a dessert of grandeur. At twelve thousand feet, we were amid the lower clouds, sometimes in the moonlight and sometimes in shade; for as the currents of air varied in speed at different altitudes the clouds were continually overtaking us, or changing their shapes and positions about us. After a brief stay up there, the gas expands and streams down through the neck, sending us toward terra firma with a slight nausea. Godard, on his knees before the barometer, with a bag of sand resting on the edge of the car, its mouth grasped in his hand, takes us up at will to any desired height. Up we go again, to fourteen thousand feet—right into the middle of a large cloud; a dense fog surrounding us, moistening our garments, and shutting out all view of the earth; but permitting Dame Luna to look at us through a resplendent halo, tinted with the hues of the rainbow. A sensation of thickness in our ears indicates the rarity of the atmosphere, though our lungs can discover no difference. Down we drop, and up again, several times, renewing our vapor bath, and inhaling the down-jetting gas in rather unpleasant quantities. Finally, with a liberal discharge of sand, up we go again, to the clouds, through them, and far above them, to our greatest altitude, namely, sixteen thousand feet, or nearly three miles.

This is the grand event of the journey. We know we shall never be able to describe it justly. No poetic enthusiast, no opium-eating or mesmeric dreamer could ever conceive of anything half so beautiful, so exquisitely grand, so overpoweringly sublime. The picture was daguerreotyped all over our soul, and were we to outlive Methuselah, it would never in the least be tarnished by the mold of forgetfulness. The deep blue of the ethereal vault, studded with stars and illumined by the moon, twinkling and beaming in their pristine glory, canopied us, and rested all around us, on a horizon of snow-white clouds. Though these clouds were separate, they appeared to us as one undivided mass, their jagged shapes and shady outlines being plainly marked upon each other. They shut out all view of the earth, and seemed to form a vast bowl or basin beneath us—a valley of vapory snow-banks, fit for the revelry of the gods, for an ethereal Pantheon, or any mythological congress. The moonlight was so clear, and so strongly reflected by the vapors beneath, that the watches, compass and map of the party were as intelligible almost as by day; and we, having a newspaper in our pocket, drew it forth, and were enabled to read the smallest print in it with ease, and did read some of it aloud, for the gratification of the party. All this time, though we breathed as freely as ever, our blood was humming in our ears, and the coolair, acting upon our cloud-moistened clothing, diffused quite a chilliness over us. At one time, Dessommes held down in the bottom of the basket for warmth.

In this grand situation we remained nearly a half-hour. At length a flag was opened in the clouds directly beneath us, and all below looked black as death—we could distinguish nothing. When the opening became tolerably wide, we were enabled to see the cotton fields gliding by—little gray spots, not as large as our hand. The expansion and escape of gas having again sent us earthward, we made one more rise, to fifteen thousand feet, among and above the clouds.

Our gallant little captain now concluding that we ought to be in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, kept prospecting for the river with his glasses. At last it seemingly appeared. We all hailed it with delight, but upon nearing we found it to be only a chain of cotton-fields, of which we could see neither end. Godard then determined to land at the first opportunity, to discover our whereabouts before going further; he was fearful of getting too far from the river. Sloping down to a cotton field, we found it bristling with dead timber, resembling black and white needles standing on end. Several other fields offered a similar appointment; but at last we came to a food destitute of tree or stump, and down we bounced right in the middle of it, at precisely one o'clock, having been on the wing six hours and fifty minutes, and traversed a geographical distance from the city which we have since ascertained to be one hundred and sixty miles—an average of twenty-three miles an hour.

The cotton-field in which we landed belongs to Mr. Stephen O. Smith, and is located thirty-five miles from Vicksburg, and fifteen from Port Gibson, in a northeast direction. A negro who saw us land, came running to us—crazy with delight, for he had seen a balloon before. He told us all we wanted to know, and was sure that his master would let us have carriage and horses to take us to Vicksburg, which boat like a genuine African, told us was only fifteen miles off. The balloon having refused positively to continue its journey with more than two persons, it was necessary that three of us should stay behind. The only one of the party that could speak French and English was Mr. Dessommes, and Godard therefore selected him for his companion and interpreter. The balloon, all shrunken in its lower part, mounted slowly and sailed lazily away, just above the tree-tops. It looked very tired, and doubtless did not go far. Peter, the negro, seeing that it did not steer directly for Vicksburg, shouted at the top of his voice—"Hello! massa! you's going too far to the left! Say! too far to de left!"

We must now be brief. How Davis, Mandult, (who had encased himself in a suit of black, upon getting into the car,) and ourself, followed Peter to his master's house, a mile off; how Mr. Smith would let us have carriage or horses for love or money, nor would let us see more than the tip of his nose through the shutters of his window, but was certain that Mr. Clark, a mile further on, would oblige us; how we went to Mr. Clark's, piloted by Peter, who was the only friend we found in that neck of woods, and could get nothing but a seat for one in a buggy with an old negro, at the moderate figure of two dollars, which seat Davis purchased and drove off; how Clark could not give us lodging, but gave us a drink of water without charging for it; how Mandult despaired when we told him in pantomime (neither of us understanding the language of the other) that we would have to walk on; what a dry time of it we had, wading silently till daylight through dust ankle deep, conceiling roots and stumps, to the great damage of our toes; how we got wet knee-deep in attempting to leap a stream which Mandult hopped over; how the dust then gave us a pair of yellow mud leggings; how Mandult, discovering three dead trees in a field nearly in a line, took them for telegraph poles, and shouted "telegraph!" how, while, we were blindly guessing by which to get a breakfast without saying "bal loon," a heavy-seat brick wagon came along, into which we jumped and jolted six or eight miles through a beautiful country; how we met a barouche which Davis had sent out to meet us, and how we rattled into Port Gibson, covered with mud, clay and brick dust; how we were lions in that town, and at Grand Gulf, and on board the Frank Lyon; how Davis took Mandult, threw his spangles and wheel a somerset whenever he found a man who doubted the story of our adventure, of which there were plenty; how we beheld the rare spectacle of a storm of rain in coming down the river, and how we landed here during the eclipse of the moon on Tuesday night—were all matters of which we could write lengthily, had we the time to do it or our readers the patience to read it.

We would now have no more hesitation in going aloft with Godard than we would in entering an omnibus, or sitting down to a good dinner. [Daily Crescent.

THE PROTRACTED DROUTH.—The protracted drouth which has prevailed throughout the Southern country—we may say all over the Union with here and there an exception—has already caused immense injury and threatens more. Should the weather of May prove as dry as that of April, the losses, in a pecuniary sense will be almost incalculable. But this is not the worst by a long ways. Provisions of all descriptions are now enormously high and steadily advancing. In view of anticipated short crops. If these anticipations, unfortunately turn out well founded, we may look for still further advances, which cannot fail to lead to distress among the poorer classes of our population, now bad enough off in all conscience.

A heavy, soaking rain, all over the country, at the present moment, would be worth millions, and tens of millions of dollars, while at the same time it would allay apprehensions—beginning to be painfully oppressive in many quarters—and not without cause, we are sorry to say.

As everything relative to this all-absorbing topic possesses a great degree of interest, we submit the following, from the pen of Major Blanchard, which was hand it us on Saturday, with pleasure. We have no idea how the major's theory if practically applied, would turn out, yet still we have no objection to seeing it put to the test:

The whole country is suffering for want of rain, and there is no prospect of any. Under such a dispensation of Providence, we must endure much misery unless a remedy can be found.

Now it is well known that Eesy proposed to regulate the seasons by immense fires, and whether his theory be true or not, there is no time now to discuss it, but we can try the experiment, and if it fails, we shall be no worse off than now. I therefore, proposes that the citizens of Louisiana, in the country and cities, should all unite on next Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, and set fire to the piles of fuel which they can collect in the meantime—each planter on his plantation, and the cities as their authorities may direct.

This extensive and simultaneous conflagration will surely make a change in the atmosphere, and like burning prairies, will probably produce the rain so much needed.

Fellow citizens, let us try it.

ALEXR G. BLANCHARD.

New Orleans, April 28, 1855.

A PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.—It would be a great convenience to the people of several wealthy and popular parishes, if the Postmaster General would cause the mails to be carried over the Opelousas Railroad. He has, we believe, been petitioned on the subject, but refused to grant the request of the petitioners. We imagine that, if the matter was set before him in a proper light, he would reconsider his conclusion, and comply with the wish of the citizen interested. In fact, we are unable to see how he could do otherwise, assuming that he is anxious to discharge his duties and oblige a portion of the public when such a course would not inflict too serious a loss upon the department. In the case, however, to which we allude, the ends of economy and convenience would be subserved by making the change desired. If our friends in the interior move promptly, judiciously and unanimously, we think they will attain their object. If we can be of any assistance to them they can command our services.

In this connection we append the following, taken from the Franklin (St. Mary) Planters' Banner, of the 26th.

Railroad Connection—The "suspicious-looking" little steamer "Mary Jane" is now making tri-weekly trips between this place and Tigerville, connecting with the railroad by means of Holden's line of stages. This line was started, we learn, in consequence of the refusal of the Postmaster General to adopt the suggestion of our mail contractor, to employ the railroad as a mail carrier, which, had he acceded to, would have opened a direct mail communication by this route. We are not astonished at the refusal of the Postmaster General—for, being so far removed from us, it can hardly be expected that he should be aware of the great advantage to be derived by this change; but we are somewhat surprised that the people of Attakapas—at least the business portion of them—have not long ere this got up a petition to this effect. This would be of more utility in furtherance in the object than anything the contractor could say, who might be supposed to act alone from motives of personal interest, though in our opinion the general interest of this section would be quite as much subserved. A petition from the people would certainly meet with due consideration at Washington, and if in favor is of any value, it is surely worth asking for.

In relation to the recent extraordinary falling in of the bluff in the neighborhood of the Artesian well at Selma, Ala., the Reporter says:

The land slide has made but little progress since Saturday evening, at which time a large portion of the bluff, extending from the end of the railroad track, some fifty or seventy yards down the river, fell in. The wells in the vicinity are still dry. What will be the result, those can only conjecture. Various are the conjectures as to the cause and effect, and to give all the opinions would occupy more of our paper than we can spare. We believe, however, all agree that the bluff did actually fall in, and that the wells have ceased to afford any water.

THE SOCIALIST COLONY IN TEXAS.—The Dallas (Texas) Herald, of the 24th ult., says:

The colonists intended to settle the colony of M. Considerant and associates in this vicinity, are beginning to arrive. It is designed, we learn, to introduce during the present year between one and two thousand. The number will be added to by fresh arrivals each succeeding year.

M. Considerant and family will be here in the course of two or three weeks, for the purpose of taking up their permanent residence in the country.

DEATH OF "CURRER BELL."—The London News announces the death of "Currer Bell," (Charlotte Brunti) author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley" and "Villette." The announcement will be received with regret in this country. She was the last survivor of three wonderful girls, the daughters of a clergyman, who, now very aged and infirm, survives his wife and all his many children.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR CANE.

One of the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce lately received a letter from a missionary in South Africa. The letter is quite readable, and contains considerable interesting information. From it we take the following extract, as it relates promptly to one of the leading staples of the "Sugar-bowl of the Union," as Louisiana has been facetiously styled:

I herewith send you a few seeds of a plant indigenous to this country, for the manufacture of which into sugar a patent has recently been obtained in England by a gentleman from this colony. These had rested in the patent office no doubt of its entire success, and that it will bring streams of gold into their pockets.

The plant is called *Imfe* (vowels as in French) by the Kafirs, but they distinguish some two dozen varieties by specific names. I send you three varieties, with names on each paper, viz.: *Utshuna, Umcafari, Blanc*. While growing it resembles broom-corn, and produces its seed after the same manner. The native of Natal plants it with indifference, and cultivates it in the same manner, and it comes to perfection in about the same time, say from three to four and a half months. They cultivate it wholly for its succharine juice, of which, under but slight pressure, it yields a much larger quantity than does the common sugar cane, but not of so rich a quality. Indeed I may say that the same bulk of juice contained from one-half to three-fourths as much sugar as the juice of common cane. The advantages are that very common canes are that it grows well wherever Indian corn does; it is raised from the seed in four months; is ready to be made into sugar; it grows on high land as well as on low; and the abundance of seed it produces may be used for provender for horses.

No matter in what manner this African production of sugar may be carried—even if it should double the production of the United States—it would not affect the sugar interests of Louisiana in the slightest degree, for the simple reason that their expenses of freight, insurance, transportation, etc., added to its original value, would bring it up to such a cost in this market that it could not begin to compete with the home crop. These expenses, without taking the distance into consideration, more effectually protect the Louisiana planter than would a thousand tariffs.

But if it will grow wherever Indian corn grows; matures as fruitfully on high grounds as on low; and if its seed furnishes good provender for horses in abundance, both the people and the horses will have a sweet time of it should the experiment succeed. There is no mistake about that. We will all become obeyed with sweetness, until our stomachs revolt at the very sight of sugar, and children, instead of crying for candy, will cry at the mere mention of a confectionery establishment. Sour, bitter manufactures will be in demand, and human invention will be racked to devise delicacies, the principal ingredients of which will be vinegar, wormwood and nobilities in general.

We presume the missionary intended to write that the plant would grow as readily as Indian corn in latitudes of the same parallel as South Africa; not that it would flourish in the cold climates of New England, Canada, Nebraska, Newfoundland or Norway. Such a proposition would be simply absurd, for it would be nonsensical. We raise Indian corn and sugar cane in perfection in Louisiana, and good Indian corn is raised in Maine and Canada, but no sugar cane, because of the severity of the climate. The plant is too tender for any but a warm and genial latitude. It is almost certain that the South African plant partakes of the qualities of its American cousin. If it does not, it will be strange indeed. We hope our New York cotemporary will experiment with the seed sent him at as early a day as possible, and give the result to the world. Probably it would be well to send the seed South, and make the first essay in the warmer section of the Union.

From China.

By a recent arrival at San Francisco, the following further particulars of the last attack upon Shanghai have been received:

They bombarded the city, and with 250 marines and sailors and 1500 Imperialists, attempted to storm the place. The French frigate *La Jeanne D'Arc* and steamer *Dubord* also firing into the city to protect the attacking column. The Insurgents maintained their ground with great determination, and hurled the Imperialists from the walls as fast as they ascended, for some time. The French behaved with great coolness and bravery, but Lieut Barbe was killed and Ensign Disory wounded in the first attack. The combat was maintained with great spirit from half-past 7 till about 11 a m, when the Insurgents drove the Imperialists back with much slaughter; and the French, finding that their Chinese allies were worse than useless, were compelled to retire within their lines. A few shots were fired subsequently from the French ships of war but about noon it seemed that the contest had been concluded for the day, and the Insurgents left masters of the city. We are informed that the French had 7 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 13 prisoners killed and 33 wounded. The officers killed are Lieut. Dutun and Ensign Pith; and wounded, Ensign Disory, Huys, Barbastain and Forestiers.

It is well known that on the rebel side at Canton as well as Shanghae, there are many foreigners. It is said there are fully 70 in the city of Shanghae, which may in a degree account for the discontinuance of the French in their hits attacks on that city.

The Chinese pirates appear to have recommenced their enterprises with increased audacity. The *Mail* announces the receipt of news of the capture by pirates of a bark and two lorchas sailing under the British flag. All their crews are believed to have been murdered.

The British war steamer Rattler, was despatched on the night of January 8th, in search of a fleet of twelve pirate junks, which had been cruising for weeks at the back of Hongkong Island; but her ship proved unsuccessful. She visited the piratical headquarters, but the junks were, at that time out on an expedition.

The steamer Chusan, on her way down the coast, from Shanghae to Hongkong, fell in with a junk in distress, on board of which were fourteen pirates, who were hauled over the main yard and hung at the yard arm.

The British steamer Hermes attacked a fleet of thirty pirate junks off Amoy, destroyed them; the rest escaped in a log. Six of the Hermes's crew were wounded.

A fleet of twenty-seven junks attacked a large Macadarin station on Nappa Island, killed one red-button Mandarin and upwards of 100 men, and captured three war-junks, belonging to the Imperialists.

A lorcha, having a large amount of treasure on board, shipped by Chinese, was captured off the harbor of Swatow by a fleet of five rebel jucks, after a hard fight of two hours.

The whole coast of China is reported to be swarming with pirates.

The British Consul at Canton, in view of the critical condition of affairs at that port, has notified his countrymen, resident there, who desire or expect protection, to register their names to the Consulate. The Americans in Canton have held an Indignation Meeting to denounce the unconcern of their Naval Commander.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

—The Thibodaux Minerva of the 28th has the following paragraphs:

The Lafourche still continues to recede at this point. We had a pleasant shower of rain on Sunday last. Not enough, however, to do any good to the suffering crops.

Truth, if not public opinion, will bear us out when we assert that, as a general thing, the prospects of the sugar crop in the parish of Assumption are decidedly more flattering than in this parish. We noticed on our way down from Mr. Napoleonville on Tuesday last, a much better stand, both of ratoon and plant cane, in fact, at one of the plantations—that of Messrs. North & Talbot, the cane looks almost as well now as it usually does in the most favorable seasons. We would by no means wish to be understood as asserting that the entire crop of Assumption is of this character; for such is far from being the case. The planting interest in this whole section of the State is suffering greatly from the want of rain. With the exception of a few light showers, we had no rain since September last. The earth is almost completely parched; and our fields, from the great quantity of dust moved by the winds, present more the appearance of battle fields than anything else to which we can compare them. Should we not soon be favored with a rain we know not to what extent the growing crop will be damaged.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 27th says:

The unparalleled drought still continues. The young cotton on the river bottoms seems doing well enough, and the corn shows itself very clear of weeds; but on the hill lands the soil is too dry to suffer the seed to sprout. It rests inactive in the ground.

The river has been on the rise slowly for the last week, but on Wednesday the white caps of foam became visible, indicating that some river above had got in earnest in giving aid to the freshet.

The Minden Gazette says:

We have had beautiful warm weather during the past week. A great time for planting cotton. We suppose the farms in this section are in excellent condition. The country is very healthy, so far as we can learn.

The Alexandria Democrat of the 25th says:

The heat is intense thus early, and all hope of rain is well nigh abandoned. We might say the crops were unfertilizing, but this might not be proper, as we have no crop to suffer. Never, in the history of this parish, has such a sad calamity befallen agriculture. Every thing is dried up, parched, ruined, and relief is not even probable. We begin to have faith in Cooper's drama, the goddess of which was kind enough to inform him that there would be no rain for seven years!

WEATHER AND CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile Tribune of Tuesday publishes the following:

A friend writing from Bethel, Wilcox co., under date of the 26th ult., remarks that "So far, everything in the agricultural way looks most promising; but this will not long be the case unless we have some rain. Very few planters have a stand of cotton and corn will not have much if rains. In consequence of the winter and spring being so favorable to out-door work, every farmer of any energy at all is ahead of his labor—has bestowed more attention upon the preparation of his land—preparing for the planting of sweet potatoes, curing for his stock and "smelling fire" about the farm, than upon any previous year of the sun sank behind a bank of clouds" yesterday evening, (Wednesday,) and if a sign, held in much esteem by many weather prognosticators be of any truth, it must rain before Sunday.

CLINTON AND P. H. RAILROAD.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that an arrangement has been effected by the Railroad Company with the steamer Laurel Hill, to connect three times a week at Port Hudson, on the downward trip of the steamer. This arrangement is one of great importance to our traveling public, as it will put them through to New Orleans the same day of leaving Clinton, in good style. It will be the quickest, best and cheapest route available—and can be relied on for permanency. [Clinton (La.) Whig.

The New York Tribune says:

The filibusters have opened offices in Broadway and other thoroughfares for the enlistment of men to serve in the war with Spain, and we hear that applications are quite numerous. The remnant of the Mexican volunteers, and a squadron of office-holders from the Custom-house stand godfathers to the new army, which is to be called the "Worth Legion."

Particulars of Foreign News.

BY THE STEAMER AFRICA.

HALIFAX, April 25.—The Royal Mail Steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived at this port last night, and will be due at Boston by or before noon on Thursday.

The St. Louis sailed from Southampton for New York on the morning of the 12th, having been detained some hours at Havre, on account of the 15th being a holiday.

The packet ship Nonpareil arrived at Liverpool on the 11th, in 14 days from Philadelphia.

The Russia prize ship Sitka arrived in the Downs on the 8th inst.

The ship Robert, bound to New Orleans, had put back to Liverpool in a damaged condition, having come in collision off Holyhead with the steamer North Carolina, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. The steamer sunk in about ten minutes, but no lives were lost.

The Vienna Conference.

The 44th Conference was held at Vienna on the afternoon of the 8th and lasted but one hour. The Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received their instructions. Drouyn de L'Huys and Ali Pacha were present. Nothing whatever is known as to the chances of agreement, nor is it known when the next meeting will be held. It is rumored that the Western Plenipotentiaries are about to quit Vienna—this however is considered doubtful. Everything at present seems at a stand-still. New complications are spoken of with Prussia, but of what nature is not stated. It is said that Ali Pacha's instructions are to assent to the joint protectorate of the Great Powers, but nevertheless to express the regret that the Sultan's sovereignty was not recognized. The question relative to indemnity for the war is deferred.

The War.

Nothing important had been received from Sebastopol up to April 8th. The position of both armies was unchanged. Night skirmishes on a small scale continued. The weather was fine and dry. An armistice of three hours had been allowed to bury the dead.—The Allies report themselves ready to open a general bombardment of the city.

The Russians have constructed two new batteries and have converted the ambuscades into an advanced parallel. The French are advancing towards the Malakoff works by a serpentine sap. Omar Pacha had not marched on the Alma as represented, but had occupied two villages half a league from Eupatoria, and had enlarged his circle of fortifications to shelter 5,000 men. The Allies were sending him that number as rapidly as possible. Ten thousand Egyptians had sailed for Eupatoria, and the French reinforcements, and those from Sardinia, would also land there shortly. An important statement is made that the Allies are changing their tactics in the Crimea, that they are about to fortify and hold as a material guarantee, the already strong position of Kamiesch with 20,000 men supported by the fleets. The embarkation of the Sardinian troops would commence from Genoa on the 15th, in the English steamers, for Constantinople, but the retreat of the Russians from Silistria rendered the further occupation of Gallipoli and Varna unnecessary. The Allies could not have operated in Bessarabia without the aid of Austria; and not to remain inactive, the expedition against Sebastopol was undertaken. The remainder of the document is occupied with pointing out the immense difficulties of the siege, and exonerating Napoleon, who planned the campaign. It also contains a copy of Marshal St. Arnaud's private instructions. The document has excited much interest at home and abroad, and is regarded as an apology for raising the siege.

Germany.

Discontent exists in Hanover against the King's attempt to restore the privilege of the nobles. Nothing from the other States.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria's coronation will take place on the 18th of August. Sickness is reported in the Austrian army as a reason why it is not ready to take the field.

Italy.

Russian Count Patoohi is visiting all the Italian States, except Sardinia, assuring them of the friendship of Russia. He is said to have obtained assurances of neutrality from Tuscany and Naples. It is reported that the Duke D'Grammont, French Minister at Turin, will proceed to Rome to mediate in the difficulty between the Pope and Sardinia. Napoleon had purchased estates in the Roman Territory of Civita Nova. The Pope has had a narrow escape with his life from the accidental falling of a beam. Two cardinals were injured. Particulars not to hand.

Denmark.

The trial of the Ex-Minister before the Supreme Court is postponed till June 4th.

Russia.

St. Petersburgh advices are altogether indefinite as regards politics. They, however, reiterate that Russia will not make concessions. The cholera continues its ravages in St Petersburgh—on the 20th there were 200 deaths.

India.

The Overland mail has been telegraphed Calcutta dates to the 10th March and Bombay to the 18th. Trade in India was dull. News unimportant. No intelligence from China.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—There is no news of importance. The funds closed to-day as follows: Four-and-half per cents. 94 a 95; Three 1901. 56; Bank shares 20 01f.

Spain.

Advices from Spain to the 12th state that the Militia Law, with Marriga's amendment, had been adopted. Another attempt at an *emeute* had been repressed.

The Spanish Government has remitted to London the documents on which was demanded the recall of Lord Howden, the British Minister, for his interference in religious matters. In the Cortez the vote of confidence in the National Guard was carried, and the excitement had ceased, and Madrid was tranquil. The government has borrowed from capitalists 40,000,000 reals at 10 per cent.

England.

No later news from the Crimea. The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes: "It is rumored that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men in France, and that from 60,000 to 80,000 troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the Conference at Vienna."

The last accounts from the Northern ports of Europe show that navigation would probably be quite opened by the 20th inst.

Although nothing definite can transpire till Monday, various statements are hazarded as to the terms of the announced loan, and fifteen million pounds is set down as the sum required.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The business in Cotton had again been large, but without animation or improvement in prices, the market closing tamely. The calm was attributed to spinners having laid in a sufficient stock to enable them to resist an advance. At the opening of the week the demand was active, but towards the close the demand fell off, the market becoming quieter. The better qualities of American Middling Uplands were in rather short supply. The week's sales amounted to 70,000 bales, including 15,000 for speculation, and 7 800 for export. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation. All the circulars repeat the quotations as follows: Fair Orleans, 5⅝d; Middling, 5¼d; Fair Mobile, 5⅜d; Middling, 5¼ to 5 3 16d; Fair Uplands, 5⅝d; Middling, 5 1-16 to 5¼d; Ordinary 5⅛ to 5⅜d; Inferior, 3 to 4d. The stock on hand is 665,000 bales, including 449,000 American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is generally quiet. Prices are unchanged. The Brokers' circular says: Wheat has been extremely inactive throughout the week, prices turning cheaper. In Flour a moderate retail business has been done at previous rates. Indian Corn is in fair request for Ireland, but last week's prices are barely maintained. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular reports Breadstuffs very quiet, the market favoring buyers. Western Canal Flour, 42s for old, and 37 to 38s for new; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 42s 6d to 43s for old, and 40 to 41s for new; Ohio, 43s 6d to 44s; Canada, 40 to 41s; Sour, 38 to 40s. White Wheat, 11s 10d to 12s 4d; Red, 10s 4d to 11s 2d. Yellow Corn, 42s 6d to 42s 9d; Mixed, 42s; White, 41s 6d to 42s. The weather continued backward.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—H. Spence & Co. report Beef in fair retail demand with prices somewhat favoring purchasers. Pork quiet. Bacon in steady consumptive demand; holders firm; Lard in moderate request, holders not pressing; Tallow, a shilling higher, stock low. Highland, Athyn & Co. report that Beef and Pork are in rather better demand, but prices favor buyers. Bacon quiet, holders firm; Tallow in better demand, 46s 6d to 50s; Lard, prime in request, 40 to 47s, inferior 44 to 45s. Speculation ceased.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' circular reports Ashes in fair demand, at 33s for Pots, 30 to 31s for Pearls. Bark in moderate request at 9l for Philadelphia 7s 6d for Baltimore. Nothing doing in Turp

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"Not I," he replied. "Look out, I am going shovel up."

So saying, Mr. Drinkwater began to send up the earth, which lay piled around him. I stood looking on, meditating whether it would be practicable to follow that rascal Shannon, and make him restore his plunder.

As the earth in the hole was removed, a large lump of quartz was exposed to view, which quite filled one side of the hole, and had compelled Sam to reduce the tunnel he was opening to very small dimensions.

"There's a nice convenient thing to have in a hole," observed Sam, striking his shovel against the quartz.

"I tell you what, Sam," said I, "I should like to see what's under that block. Gold has been found in such places as that before now, especially with a slaty bottom."

"Not much chance, I am afraid," said Sam. "And yet it is a likely clay, eh." But, then, "it's the good of a likely clay to a man with my luck?"

"Never mind your luck; I'll go and get a crowbar." After some trouble, I succeeded in borrowing that implement, and after excavating round the block, we tried to raise it. For a long time it would not budge an inch, till at one great struggle the stone was lifted just enough to enable me to see under it; but while I stooped to prop it up, the crowbar slipped, and the block fell into its place again. Sam, whose back had been turned to the stone, to enable him to get a greater purchase, turned round puffing, and exclaimed that he would shove no more.

"Sam," said I, gasping a little, "keep cool, old fellow; there's gold under it. I saw it. Mick Shannon has cheated himself, and no mistake."

"Hurrah!" cried Sam, "we'll soon have it up then;" and he seized the crowbar.

"Stop," said I, "recollect it is getting near nightfall. Better leave it as it is. I don't mind helping you to have a look, though." And while I propped the stone, Sam picked out some small nuggets, which there could be no mistake about. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Drinkwater could be got home; and I am inclined to believe that he took several walks during the night in the direction of his hole, feeling uneasy in his mind, except when he could see the moon shining on his block of quartz.

The next day, we took one hundred and twenty-eight ounces of gold from under that block; and although I worked afterwards at the hole for some weeks, no more was found. As for Sam, on the morning following, he came to my tent with his blankets on his back.

"I am off," said he.

"Good-bye, then. I wish you luck in New Zealand."

"No need of that," replied he; "a man with health and strength, and three hundred pounds to stock a farm, can do without luck in New Zealand."

"Happy country."

"And remember this," continued Sam; "if ever you should get tired of knocking about, and want a quiet home, or if there should come a time when you are poor, and want a friend, don't be afraid to write, for you will have him in Sam Drinkwater."

And with these words Mr. Drinkwater squeezed my hand, and went on his way.

A "COUP DE SALON."

A singular incident occurred a short time since in one of the elegant *salons* of the *Chaussée d'Antin*, where a ball had assembled a numerous and brilliant company.

A few years ago, in one of the principal cities of one of our southern departments, a love-match united two young and amiable persons, under the most favorable auspices. Their mutual passion had awakened such a lively sympathy, and excited such an interest for them in the city, that the relatives were obliged to give their consent to their marriage, which they had at first refused.

These romantic unions look bright and smiling at first, but they are not always happy. And thus it was in the case in question. Soon passion was extinguished, concord ceased, and storms prevailed. Which was wrong? Both, without doubt. Hostilities reached such a pitch that to live together was impossible; the relatives interfered, and a family tribunal pronounced a separation indispensable. They had each brought a small but equal dowry into the general fund; each took their own; the wife returned to her family, and the husband went to Paris, as the best place to enjoy his liberty.

In Paris he felt the need of amusement. Doubtless he sorrowfully grieved over the separation he had so eagerly sought; such a contradiction is the human heart! The young husband, once more a bachelor, seeking to dissipate his ennui, threw himself with much zeal and as little prudence into the whirl of pleasure, that in a short time he was completely ruined.

Family misfortunes destroyed his hope of assistance in that quarter, and he was forced to rely alone upon himself. Various expedients failed, and after many vain efforts he was forced to fall back upon his accomplishments. He was a good musician, playing the violin, and he endeavored to obtain scholars, without success, however, and he was obliged to engage as a member of a quadrille band.

Thus it was that he was present at a *fête* in the *Chaussée d'Antin*, a short time ago. Concealed in the group of musicians, he contributed sadly to the pleasures of the evening, his melancholy glance wandering over the assembly. When he perceived a lady, young, beautiful, graceful, richly attired, sparkling with jewels, and surrounded by an admiring crowd. He recognized his wife, who was just taking her place for the dance before the orchestra. The violin slipped from his hands, and the unhappy artist fell fainting upon the stage. They hastened to the poor musician, raised him up, and bore him to an adjoining room.

The young lady, ignorant of the cause, approached, recognized her husband, and in her emotion exclaimed: "Edward! Is it possible! Edward!"

A few moments after, the musician recovered his senses, opened his eyes, and seeing his wife alone with him, said: "Fear nothing, Madame. You have come to request discretion. I will not speak; I will not shame you by saying who I am. Be assured, and return to the ball."

"Yes," replied she; "but you will return with me. I will remain until you are able to accompany me."

Then, leading the stupified musician, she reentered the ball-room, saying to the guests: "Permit me to introduce my husband!"

It was a good thought—a return of tenderness—and a better explanation could not have been given of the words that all had overheard.

They were reunited, and the husband shares the brilliant position his wife enjoys through a large inheritance. They will doubtless be happy, for both are wiser than they were.

EXTRAORDINARY WELL.—In an interesting letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, Mr. E. Merian, the New York meteorologist, states that there is in Lockport, N. Y., an Artesian well 400 feet in depth, from the bottom of which rises a vein of salt water, holding in combination a large per centage of diliquescing chlorides, which mingling with waters of other veins, produce instant crystallizations of beautiful saleratus, in flattened eight-sided prisms of about an inch in length, an eighth of an inch in width, and a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The lamina of these are so perfect that a single crystal may be divided, by means of heat, into two dozen distinct sheets. This well is peculiar in more respects than one. It is accustomed to spout salt water for but a few moments at a time, and then subsiding, remains quiet for the space of an hour, at the conclusion of which it again begins to puff and roar and shoot forth its saline jets. When the workmen were sinking this well, the auger, upon attaining a depth of 265 feet, fell suddenly about 14 feet, and reached the bottom of a subterranean river, flowing with so strong a current as to produce a perceptible motion in the upper part of the stem of the auger.

One of the most remarkable features of the liquor law lately enacted by the Legislature of New York, is, that with all its pains and penalties against the traffic in spirituous and intoxicating liquors, it places no restrictions on the manufacture of the article. Manufacturers are allowed to make as much liquor as they please, and of any kind or quality which they may wish, provided they sell it beyond the limits of the State. Protracted meetings are being held by the liquor dealers in all parts of the city. They assemble nightly in nearly every ward, and it is said that at these revivals the "power of the spirit" is abundantly manifested.

A FRENCH STORY.

The winding up of a romance in real life has recently taken place in the quasi official world of Paris. Thus runs the story:

At a Court ball, some twenty years since, a young officer of the French cavalry met and was charmed by a beautiful English girl. He obtained an introduction, and danced with her as often as he could, without challenging the remark of his Grace, the young lady's papa. Our hero was handsome, amiable, witty, and in every way a person to win the good will of the fair sex. He was of good family, and had the aristocratic *de* affixed to his name, although he could boast no patrimonial estate.

The young lady was of England's privileged class, both noble and wealthy. This, however, our lover did not know when first he bowed before the charms of her beauty. Love begets love, and women are grateful; and the fair girl returned the young soldier's devotion. They met often—how or where we can not say; but, Paris is large, and English customs are convenient for young people. This was all charmingly agreeable, but unsatisfactory; for theirs was a flirtation with a serious intention affixed to it—marriage!

At length our heroine discloses her wishes to her parents. They are horrified; their daughter marry a Frenchman! Merely a lieutenant, a man without estate! It was not to be thought of. She listens to this decision in tears. A first weakness passed, however, she feels Nature's dictates and the strength which love gives. She next boldly and firmly declares to her parents that she loves the young officer with her whole heart, and him alone will she marry. They will not permit her to judge of her own happiness; she can wait till she is of age, when the clergyman may marry them without parental leave.

My Lord and My Lady are made conscious that their fair and gentle daughter has a will of her own, and also a patient determination to gratify that will. They come to parley, and enter into negotiations with the young couple. The lovers are to be separated for two years; it shall not be considered an engagement, and the young lady shall receive the addresses of other suitors.

On the other hand, the lovers are to be permitted to correspond, and if they remain lovers at the end of two years, they shall marry with full consent and approbation.

The young lady consoles her anxious lover with assurance that her love is unchanged, and that the two years' absence will only serve to prove their affection for each other, and endear them to one another still more.

They part. The English party return home. During a month they exchange letters daily, and such letters! Of what a length, and how full of terms of endearment! How poor language seemed to them.

But one day our fair heroine listened in vain for the postman's knock, so well known to every Londoner. He came not. The next day passed, and the next, and no tidings; and thus many days passed, and brought disappointment only. Weeks lengthened into months, and no letter cheered the sick heart of the poor girl. The third month came round, and her hopes became faint. Then My Lady consoled with her daughter, upbraided the young soldier, and urged my acceptance of Lord —— as a suitor for her hand.

"It was thus that a true English heart should resent an insult. Three months more passed. Meanwhile the unhappy damsel writes letters, and sends them in every possible way, in the hope of obtaining an explanation of this long silence. None comes; doubt becomes conviction—she is deserted. She stifles the love in her heart, and pride comes to strengthen her self-respect. Having no longer a desire of her own, she yields to that of her mother. "My Lady, I will marry Lord ——, but since I have so decided, let us be married quickly."

It was done. Fifteen years pass by. Our heroine is a widow. Five years more, and My Lady lies ill unto death.

She calls her daughter to her bedside, and confesses that she had detained the letters of the young officer—that he had been faithful. The proofs of it were by the hundred in such a desk. My Lady dies. Our heroine seeks those letters of the lover of her youthful days, and finds heaps of his, and also those she had written in the vain hope of obtaining an explanation of his silence.

Twenty years of disappointment were forgotten in reading the ardent expressions of affection and devotion which they breathed. She was young again, and her heart had known no care—it was again the spring-time of her life. She took the letters with her, and went to Paris.

She sought information from the Minister of War, of him who was lieutenant in the cavalry in 1834. The authorities replied that the lieutenant at that time was now Commander-General, and that he was now stationed in one of the Southern Departments. The widow wrote to the General that she was at Paris, and desired to see him. He obtained leave of absence, and hastened to meet the lady. All is explained, and our lovers are married. To be sure, the General is no longer young; but his manners have the same charm, and his elegance and style lessen his apparent ago. The lady carries her inadmissible forty years as if they numbered but thirty. The latter twenty years of their lives are likely to be happier than either of the first.

And so ends a real-life romance, that is very like one in a story book.

AN ADROIT AND VERY DISHONEST YOUNG LADY.—The Tuskegee Republican gives the following account of the breaking up of a system of depredations which had, for a long time, been carried on against the East Alabama Female College:

From time to time fresh incursions were made upon the wardrobes and other property of the girls, and their finest and most valuable articles disappeared before the ravages of the plunderer. Silk and muslin frocks, talmas, work-boxes, jewelry of almost every description, portemonnaies, with all their contents; in fact, all sorts of things that young ladies usually have at College, whether for convenience or ornament, were laid hold of and carried off, and no clue could be obtained as to who it was done by. The President, Mr. Bacon, was indefatigable in his efforts to unravel the mystery, but without any success. Perhaps it is not too much to say that he was suffering mental torture, while the institution over which he presides with great dignity and appropriateness, was suffering both in reputation and in purse, for several of the students, rather than be annoyed by such constant pillage, had gone home.

But detection came at last. One day a girl, who had formerly been a student at the College, but who, having left, continued a habit of visiting the young ladies, had the boldness to wear, during one of these visits, one of the very dresses which she had purloined. The young lady to whom it belonged recognized it, and after the girl had left informed Mr. Bacon of the fact. She was immediately sent after and brought back. She denied that she had stolen it, or that it was the dress that was lost. But a search at the house of her parents established her guilt. Nearly all the articles that were taken were found there and brought back; a few she had so disposed of as to be beyond recovery. And thus the mystery of months has been solved, and we are happy in having it to say, that in consequence the young ladies who had left the College are returning.

It could answer no good purpose to mention the name of the girl who was the plunderer. Her parents live about three or four miles from the town, are exceedingly poor, and there can be no doubt they were cognizant of what their daughter was doing. The girl herself is about fourteen years of age, and must have a good deal of shrewdness to enable her to carry on so large a system of stealing without being even suspected.

SIZE OF LONDON.—London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was some 2,362,239 on the day of the last census. A conception of this vast mass of people may be formed by the fact that, if the metropolis was surrounded by a wall, having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate, and a west gate, and each of the four gates were of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely four abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under four and twenty hours, by the expiration of which time the head of each of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance than seventy-five miles from their respective gates, all the people being in close file, four deep.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. TUPPER, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HARLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando. Miss. Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the piano forte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. This vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES.

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
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The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

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We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. WRIGHT & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. Any the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

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The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

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LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session, on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging, and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine-Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
OSCAR F. DAVEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. HATCH, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by Mr. N. P. BALOCH.

Tuition in College per session ..... $25 00.
Preparatory School, from ..... $12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once,) ..... $5 00.

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Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fe17

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THE METHODIST DENOMINATION has long felt the need of a suitable Music Book, for Church, Conference, Social, and Camp Meetings; one of suitable size, to be conveniently handled, and one which should comprise the best Hymns, familiar to the denomination, set to appropriate music. We have the pleasure of announcing that such a book has been prepared, with much labor and care, by B. HABBARD, Esq., author of "Songs of Canaan," Musical Gems, Temperance Melodist, etc., etc.; assisted by Rev. W. MCDONALD, of the Maine Conference, author of the Wesleyan Minstrel. The book bears the title of

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP.

The authors say in their preface: "Our object in compiling this book, is to supply a denominational want which is felt, and often expressed by our preachers and people. . . . We commit the work to God and his children, praying that all who sing from these pages on earth, may sing the new song in Heaven forever."

We are pleased to know that so far as it has been examined, the Harp meets the strong approbation of the denomination, and we trust that it will soon be in general use.

Zion's Herald, Boston, speaks thus of this work: "This book is, without doubt, one of the very best of its class. We like it because its pages are not disfigured by the light doggrel which sometimes finds its way into similar works. The hymns in this volume are mostly from our own hymn book. We cheerfully recommend it to all who feel the need of such a work."

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 15.
WHOLE NUMBER 223.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

Panama Route.

THE ISTHMUS—NEW GRENADA.

The charming letter of Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald gave our readers a vivid conception of the route to California by Nicaragua. We republish, from the S. C. Advocate, Bishop Andrew's letter of the Panama route, with his comments upon the topography, geography, history and society of that portion of the Continent. He writes March 14th,

"Having travelled by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama in three hours—a railroad fifty miles long and costing seven millions of dollars—and his party was left behind for a night, by being half an hour too late.—

It was miserable management on the part of the managers on the eastern side of the Isthmus, and our passengers, feeling themselves badly treated, resolved to insist on indemnity from the Company, through the intervention of the U. S. Consul. The Company at length consented to pay the passengers thus detained a dollar and a half till the steamship on the Pacific was ready to receive us on board (this would about pay our board at the meanest hotels of the place) but nothing for our incidental expenses, which were heavy, as you pay three or four prices for every thing, and if you make out to live at all, you must pick up a hundred incidental comforts outside of your boarding house. Bro. A. was quite sick, so much so as to induce me to call in a physician, a Dr. Burgard, formerly from Missouri, where his family still resides. He attended with unremitting assiduity, and refused to take any pay, stating that he had not been in the habit of charging ministers of the gospel anything. May God abundantly bless him for his kindness. My devoted and faithful companion is now so far recovered as to be able to resume her journey. I have been in many places, but Panama is the last at which I should like to fall sick, for in addition to miserable cots on which to lie, there is nothing to be procured for the sick to eat. In the first place there is scarcely any thing to be got in the place; and in the second place you had it nobody knows how to prepare it; and in third place you have a Catholic church in every squure, and the perpetual tingling of their bells is enough to distract any sick body. The climate of Panama is as hot as July, and there is very seldom much variation of temperature.

The soil of the Isthmus is rich, and vegetation luxuriant almost beyond conception: the cocoon nut trea laden with its fruits, in every stage of its growth, the banana, plantain, pine apple and bread fruit, flourish richly and in abundance in the woods; it is said that cotton also does well; but the inhabitants are too incorrigibly lazy to cultivate any thing. While the country belonged to Spain, and white slavery existed, there were, it is said, a number of fine plantations, but this is emphatically a free country now—every body is free. The consequence is that there is little or no cultivation of the soil—nature supplies the native with everything which is absolutely essential to his existence: the consequence is that he will rarely use much exertion to obtain any thing beyond. The emigration to California, by affording profitable employment to so large a number of mules and their owners, awakened in them a desire for accumulation, and since then the employment of a large number of natives on the railroad, and their necessary intercourse with energetic and enterprising Americans, has created a necessity for the acquisition of money in order to gratify their newly discovered wants. This new impulse has roused their sluggish natures a little, but the labor of cultivating the soil is too much for their energy. They will engage in any little matter of trade or picking up a few dimes by carrying passengers to and from the Pacific steamships, which affords them a sort of semi-monthly harvest, for be it observed we have no wharves here to which your steamer may fasten herself, and afford you every facility for stepping directly on board. Instead of this you take a boat at Panama, and after rowing about a mile and a half, you reach your ship and clamber on board, and if the weather should happen to be stormy, it is no very comfortable job.

The city of Panama, like many other Spanish cities, is walled in, though the sea in several places has made breaches in the walls, which I should suppose would at any time have afforded very small protection to those enclosed within its circle. It is a city of Catholic churches. I understand that the place is supposed to contain some eight thousand inhabitants, and there are some fourteen churches, many of them quite large. Just opposite the house where I first stopped are the ruins of the old Jesuit College, which must have been, judging from its ruins, a very large and probably an imposing edifice; but it was destroyed by order of the government some time during the last century, when the Jesuits were banished from the country for improper intermeddling with the affairs of government. Some few years since they attempted to re-establish themselves in the republic, and a large number of them landed in Panama, but the authorities took charge of them and left them the option of instantly leaving the country, selecting their place, and going thither at their own expense, or of being sent away at the will of government. They chose the former alternative and were sent across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, and from thence sailed to some of the West India Islands.

During the revolutionary struggle which resulted in the establishment of the republic of New Grenada, a large proportion of the Catholic clergy took part with Spain, and not a few of them were found fighting in her armies. When the struggle was over and New Grenadian independence achieved, most of these ecclesiastics left the country either voluntarily or otherwise. This left the country rather bare of Priests, and what was worse, planted the fraternity in a rather suspicious attitude toward the government. The supremacy of the church over the civil power has been repudiated, and the government at one time took the church under its wing, paying the clergy out of the public treasury and reserving to itself the right of appointing the priests, and like many other modern political economists, they made the drafts upon the public chest as light as possible. Under such a state of things it was not likely there would be any superabundance of priests, nor that they would be of the most exalted character. Subsequently the civil power has said to the church we have nothing to do with you, make as many priests as you please, but you must pay them yourself. This movement, which brings matters just where they ought to be, has not very materially improved the character of the clergy or the church. If one is to judge of the prospects of the Catholic Church here from the looks of their church edifices, wasting and decay are fast stealing over it. The churches look old and dilapidated. I remember one near my boarding house in which decay is visible every where; the timbers within it, and the wooden frames and gratings of its windows are all rotting, and some of them have fallen entirely out. There is reason to think too that the priests have not a very commanding position or powerful influence with the community. The people see and acknowledge that their ministers do but little or nothing towards the improvement of the public morals. Indeed, they do much to destroy good morals. It is nothing unusual for them to drink to intoxication, and they are not strangers at the gambling table or the cock pit. In this state of things there is every reason to apprehend that the people, losing the proper respect for religion, as they see it exhibited, will drift into entire infidelity.

It is known that in the republic of New Grenada, whilst there is a formal recognition of the Roman Catholic as the religion of the country, there is entire toleration accorded to all sects of Christians, and should the Church send any number of intelligent devoted missionaries to this country, men full of faith and the Holy Ghost, who would qualify themselves to preach in the Spanish language, and who would come prepared to devote themselves with apostolic zeal and perseverance to evangelising this people, not commencing a quarrel with the Roman Church, but exhibiting the truths of the glorious gospel of the grace of God as they affect the experience of each individual, and exhibiting these precious truths in life and heart—such an one would be no doubt cordially received, and be eminently useful. The Protestant Church has been talking and writing and praying about liberty of conscience. Now here, just at our doors, God has opened our way, and we are invited to enter and occupy the ground, and yet what has the Protestant Church in the U. S. done for the sister republic of New Grenada? The Seamen's Friend Society employs a chaplain for seamen, who has fitted up a small chapel in his house, where he preaches regularly most of the time to small congregations with but small encouragement. He has persevered in his work with patient perseverance, and has done good in distributing a large number of Spanish Bibles and Testaments and Tracts, thus sowing seed which will hereafter bring forth good fruits, but he does not feel himself sent to the natives; his mission is especially to the foreign residents here who speak the English language—in my humble judgment the most unlikely portion of the community to be largely profitted by his labors, for the simple reason that almost all of that class regard themselves as mere birds of passage, and because of that fact as scarcely amenable to the laws of a decent Christian morality, such as they would respect at home. Hence many of them seem determined, during the time they are here, to indemnify themselves for past restraints. They despise the Catholic religion as mummery, and hate the gospel, because of its sacred and holy restraints, and many who at home were regarded respectable members of the Church have here cast it all away, and it would awaken many a pang could wives and daughters at home know what passes in Panama. These men are a great hindrance to the work of God in such a country as this. They sin with a high hand, and usually finish their career in two or three years, because of dissipation. There ought to be a preacher here who would labor mainly for the natives: let him gather the few faithful who might be rallied, organize a little church here in the wilderness—let the ordinances in gospel simplicity be administered, and let all hands stir each other up to the accomplishment of this great work. God would certainly bless such an effort. O that I could wake up the Southern Methodist Church to enter with earnest zeal upon this glorious work! Oh, where is our zeal for God? The Jesuits went every where to propagate their cherished dogmas, and to subject the nations of the earth to the Papal dominion; no dangers appalled them; however savage the tribe, however distant the journey, however much the fatigue, or great the privation, nothing deterred them. The world was to be conquered and made tributary to their sovereign God the Pope; and we Protestants and Methodists, glorying in our purity of creed and our glorious plans of operation, fold our arms and ask about good circuits and good stations and easy work, and shrink from distant fields and hard work; and our people talk of hard times, and grumble about missionary contributions, and sometimes the preachers wink at it; and the people build fine houses and buy fine plantations, and negroes to make their children rich, and deck their daughters and their wives with jewelry to more than quadruple the amount of their missionary contributions. And so we are going, preachers and people, and if God grant us not a re-baptism and re-conversion, I know not what we shall come to before long. My heart is full of this subject, and I wish that I could infuse this spirit into the Church every where. What are our colleges and our young men good for, if these fields are to be neglected? God wake up the Churches."

"HE LEFT A VERY LARGE PROPERTY."

This is the closing sentence of a recent obituary, and it suggests some reflections.

What a pity he was obliged to leave it! He had taken great delight in accumulating it. As he added field to field, farm to farm, he had looked with pride upon his extended domain, conscious that he was the largest land-holder in his town. His cattle, if not wandering upon a thousand hills, ranged over more than that number of acres of rich pasturage. Stocks, notes, bonds, mortgages, crowded his safe. And it was all the fruit of his own industry, energy, and good judgment. The rust of usury and the canker of extortion had not soured any of his gold. It was well and fairly earned, and he loved it all the more because it was so. It grieved him to leave this large property, to depart from the world as poor as he came into it, and to enter the other world utterly destitute of the wealth he so much loved in this. But he had to leave it, every cent of it.

He might have taken it with him. Rather let me say, he might have sent it forward in advance of him. As the capitalist, who contemplates moving to a foreign country, converts his property into drafts, and remits from time to time to the land of his future residence, so he might have made remittances to that undiscovered country; so that on his arrival there, he would find abundant treasures laid up in heaven for him. Every dollar which he had given (consecrating it with sincere prayer) to assist in carrying the glad tidings of salvation to the ends of the earth—every contribution in aid of the many Christian enterprises for the glory of God and the good of man—every cup of cold water given to a disciple in the name of a disciple—every tear of pious sympathy for the suffering—every gift of kindly charity to the needy—would have added to the store of his "durable riches." He might have been rich towards God, and a joint heir with Jesus Christ to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. If it was sad for him to leave that large property, how much sadder that he sent none of it before him!

It is much more pleasant to go to, than to leave a large property. The man who, poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, closes his eyes upon this life, goes to take possession of a large property. He owned not a foot of land on earth; but for him "sweet fields beyond the flood stand dressed in living green." His food here was coarse, perhaps scanty; but there, he will eat freely from the tree of life which yields twelve manner of fruits. His garments here were plain and poor; but there he shall be clothed in white robes, washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. He associates here with those who are despised and rejected of men; but there his companions will be an innumerable company of angels and the general assembly and Church of the first-born. Who would not rather go to a large property than to leave it?—*Vermont Chronicle.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

REPENTANCE.

This was the theme that employed all the talents of the inspired forerunner of Jesus Christ, and engaged the profound attention of the listening multitudes of Judea and regions round about. This was the theme that was first heard to fall from the lips of Him who "spake as never man spake," when he began to teach that the long looked for "Kingdom of Messiah" was at hand. This was the first principle taught in that gospel, that was to spread peace, joy and contentment throughout the earth, wherever its glad sound was heard. It is one of the pillars upon which Jesus Christ built his spiritual kingdom, the expanding motion of which is, to cover the earth with a knowledge of the Lord, and take under its protection the people of the whole earth. Under the shadow of this mighty rock, then, let us sit and die course on one of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity:

ITS ORTHODOXY.

This will stand or fall with the Bible, being one of its chief doctrines, and so interwoven that the two cannot be separated. It has been received as a sound doctrine in all ages of the world, both under the Jewish and Christian dispensations. This will appear from the abundant proof contained in the Scriptures, and found in the lives of the kings and prophets of the Jews and Apostles of our Lord. All these not only believed and taught the doctrine, but were often exercised in it. But that it is an orthodox doctrine more fully and sufficiently appears from the fact that it was taught by the Saviour of sinners himself. "From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand," —Matt. iv., 17.

ITS NATURE.

"Repentance is sometimes used generally for a change of mind, and an earnest wishing that something were undone that has been done." This may be evangelical or otherwise. If it proceede from the fact that we are brought to suffer on account of our crimes, and not from the fact of the crimes themselves being offensive to God, we term it eclipsh and unscriptural. On the other hand, if our sorrow proceede from a sense of injustice to God, without taking into consideration our own suffering only in a secondary sense, we term it evangelical; provided it attaches to it the hating and the leaving of sin, and a continual tendency towards God, through the means instituted for our recovery and pardon.

Repentance implies a knowledge of sin, and our utter hopelessness while out of Christ.

Without this knowledge it would be impossible for us to understand the nature of our offences; and how could we sorrow or repent for something we know nothing about? It teaches that sin is the violation of God's law, and that we have not ceased thus to do since we have arrived at the years of accountability; also, that to violate this law is to pull down the judgment of God upon us, and, as far as we can, heap dishonor on the Name that purchased salvation for us with the price of his own most precious blood. Evangelical repentance is a sorrow wrought in the heart of man by the operation of the Spirit of God. Through the agency of this Spirit we are made to feel the keenest pangs of sorrow and sorest distress, not as a merit of justification, but on account of our sins, a knowledge of which is revealed to us through the light of this Spirit.

Neither is it often the case that the proud heart of man can be subdued without being shaken over the nethermost hell; nor can he be induced to cry, "Lord, save me!" until, like sinking Peter, he finds himself half-swallowed up, not in Tiberias, but in the lake of fire! Though this sorrow is wrought in the heart it does not worst our condition; neither is the Spirit of God the source of such sorrow; but the light that opens our eyes on the brink of eternal woe, and shows us that sin is the cause that makes the frowns of our insulted Redeemer rest so heavily upon us.

Repentance is the forsaking of sin. This is a natural thing in rational beings; to leave off or abandon those things which are the source of all their sorrows. Yet, strange as it may appear, it is often the case that we cling to our sins, though we know them to be the cause of our deepest distress. We can attribute this only to the weakness and corruptness of our nature, and the complete sway held over us by our enemy. In most instances, however, when the above principles of repentance are truly experienced, this will follow.

Again, repentance is a strong cleaving to God, with an earnest desire of justification. An ardent desire not only to know, sorrow for and forsake sin, but to be with God; to abide and walk in him, not in a sinful state, but in a justified one; and desiring with all the heart to be like God, as well as in him, that we may be filled with his love, endued with his Spirit, washed with his blood and qualified for his eternal kingdom.

ITS USE.

The use of repentance is to prepare the heart for a deeper work of grace, termed "justification and regeneration." If we wish to produce a luxuriant growth from the earth, we thoroughly break up and pulverize the ground before we cast the seed in. So repentance is used to break up the fallow ground of the heart, that when the seed is cast therein it may not only spring up through justification, regeneration and adoption, but grow to perfection, bringing forth its fruit—love, joy, meekness, &c.

It is as a gate to spiritual happiness, through which we pass to pluck the fruit of the Tree of Life, which stands in the midst of the second Garden of Paradise. We feed awhile on joy, until we are filled to overflowing; then we taste of hope, sweet hope, which tells us that ere long we shall abide where the fruit is most perfect. Again, we reach hither the hand of faith, and pluck peace, righteousness and holiness, thus feasting on the twelve manner of fruits yielded every month in the year, which perpetuates a truly happy life in Christ.

Then sorrow, if thou art the gate to joy, if thou openest the doors of Christ's Kingdom, and from thence pourest out to my soul the balm of comfort and an eternity of bliss, make haste to fasten thy fangs in my proud and stubborn heart.

Louisiana Conference. METHODIST.

A STRANGE SECRET OF NATURE.—The American Medical Gazette for May, has the following curious account of the petrifaction of human bodies:

In the old Cathedral Church of Bremen is a vault, the atmosphere of which possesses the peculiar property of preserving from decay all bodies that may be placed therein.

Visitors are shown eight human bodies, besides a number of oats, dogs, monkeys, birds, etc., all of which, by mere exposure to this atmosphere, have become dried and free from all offensive effluvia; resembling in appearance, coarse parchment.

The body nearest the door is that of an English major, said to have lain here one hundred and eighteen years.

The second that of a German student, who lost his life in a duel. The hard, dry flesh still shows the sombre wounds on his throat and arm. His body has been here one hundred and seventy years.

The third, that of a Swedish Countess, whose body has remained free from the lot of common mortals for one hundred and forty years.

The fourth, that of a Swedish General, who was killed in the "Thirty Years' War," and whose throat still exhibits the mark of the wound of which he died.

The fifth is that of his aid-de-camp, who lost his life at the same time, by a cannon ball striking him in the side. The destruction of this parts is plainly visible.

The sixth body is that of a workman, who fell from the steeple of the church when near its completion—four hundred years ago—and broke his neck. Owing to this accident, the peculiar properties of the vault became known; for the body of the deceased workman was laid in this vault for a few days, and, having evinced no signs of decomposition, the singularity of the fact induced the authorities to permit it to remain and here it has remained during all that time.

The seventh is the body of an English lady, who died 130 years since of a cancer on the lower jaw; the ravages of the disease are still perceptible in the ulcerated flesh.

The eighth is the body of a working man, who has lain here for sixty years.

In marble sarcophagus, standing in the middle of the vault, are said to repose the mortal remains of the Swedish Chancellor, Van Eoglebrechten; but they are not permitted to be exposed to public view, on account of some still surviving relatives of the family.

Each of these bodies retains to a great degree the appearance peculiar to itself in life. Thus the Swedish General was a short round faced man inclined to corpulency; his aide-de-camp was a slender, well-proportioned man, in the prime of life. As in general appearance so also in facial expression do these bodies differ: the parchment-like skin, though drawn tightly over the bones, still shows something of the manner in which the muscles beneath once worked.

The only reasonable solution of the peculiarity of this result (for no other part of the church possesses it) that I have heard, is, that here all the plumber's work of the building was executed, in melting and otherwise preparing the materials for the roof. We can only suppose, then, that the entire chamber became so surcharged with lead, that it has continued ever since to give forth vapors, which, forming an antiseptic chemical compound of lead, have operated upon the cadavers exposed to its influence.

From the Claiborne Advocate we extract the following:

It may be safely estimated that there are over twenty-five thousand bales of cotton awaiting a chance for shipment at the various landings on Bayou Dorchete and Lake Bistineau. Here are over a million of dollars, the proceeds which would result from a sale of this cotton, thus cut off from the customary amount of money circulating in this region of country at this season of the year. All this for want of a railroad. When will the people learn the necessity of devoting every energy and resource in pushing forward the only work which can render the natural resources of this country available.

The weather continues quite warm and shockingly dry, the influence of which are alike enervating to animal life, and withering to vegetation. The young crops are already suffering greatly for want of rain. Unless we are favored in this respect before many days the consequences will be most disastrous. Fears are entertained that the drought will be a protracted one, inasmuch as we seldom have much rain in the months of May and June. Another failure in the crops will bring ruin and desolation upon this region of country. The shortness of the produce of last year is already beginning to be felt most poignantly. Provender for horses can hardly be obtained at any price, by those who are so unfortunate as to be out of a supply. Provisions of all kinds are unprecedentedly scarce, and unless navigation opens, of which the prospect is gloomy, we shall be placed upon short rations for the balance of the season.

LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge Comet of Thursday, has the following items: Five miles east of this city, there was a very refreshing shower on Tuesday evening, sufficient to lay the dust in the roads.

The Madison Journal says: "The weather is very warm—the earth is very dry, and the crops are suffering. Corn is being eaten up by insects, and there is no remedy while the dry weather lasts. Cotton is dying out very fast, and unless we have rain soon, it will all be destroyed. The prospect for corn is fully as bad at present as it was in 1851, and to add to our distresses there is none of the old crop in the country. Our morning and evening prayer is for rain."

John Randolph of Roanoke.

Sitting one day opposite a gentleman at a hotel dinner-table in Richmond, he observed that he was eating one of those luxurious soft crabs of that region, and that, as was the custom of the hotel, a glass of milk had been placed near his plate, looking up from his own, he said in a thin, piping voice:

"That's a singular dish of yours, sir, very singular; crabs and milk! Juba, bring me a bowl of milk, and crumble some crabs in it!"

At the same hotel, he said to a waiter, in the temporary absence of Juba, handing to him at the same time his cup and saucer:

"Take that away—change it."

"What do you want, Mr. Randolph?" asked the waiter respectfully, "Do you want coffee or tea?"

"If that stuff is tea," said he, "give me coffee; if it is coffee, bring me tea; I want a change."

Most readers have heard, perhaps, of his reply to a well known and highly respectable gentleman of the South, who introduced himself to him while standing and conversing with some friends with—

"I should be pleased to make the acquaintance of so distinguished a public servant as Mr. Randolph. I am from the city of Baltimore—my name is Blunt."

"Blunt, eh?" replied Mr. Randolph, "I should think so, sir;" and he deigned him no further notice.

Equally familiar to many, it may be, will be found his reply to a gentleman who rather forced himself upon Mr. Randolph's notice, while engaged in conversation with others, in a hotel in Virginia.

"I have had the pleasure, Mr. Randolph, recently of passing your house."

"I am glad of it," said Mr. Randolph; "I hope you will always do it sir."

On one occasion, at Washington, a brother member of Congress was enlightening Mr. Randolph as to the issuance of "shopping" at the capital.

"The merchants," said he, "have two prices—an 'asking price,' and a 'taking price.' I used to send my wife to make all the purchases for the family, by which we made a saving of fifteen to twenty per cent."

"I had rather my wife," said Randolph, bitterly, "should make a living in any other way but one, than that!"

Being a confirmed old bachelor the remark was no less comical than severe.

Scarcely anything more characteristic of Mr. Randolph is recorded of him in any of his biographies, than in the following incident, which occurred on the morning he was to leave for England, on his last visit to that country. The steamer is waiting to convey passengers when his friend calls upon him

"Mr. Randolph," he says, "in the name of Heaven, what is the matter! Do you know that it is nearly ten o'clock, and that the steamboat waits for nobody? Why, you are not even dressed.

"I can't help it, sir," replied he, "I'm all confusion this morning, everything goes wrong; even my memory has gone a wool-gathering. I am just writing a farewell address to my constituents, and I've forgotten the exact words of a quotation from the Bible, which I want to use, and as I quote correctly, cannot close my letter until I find the passage; but, strange to say, I forgot both the chapter and the verse. I never was in fault before, sir. What shall I do?"

"Do you remember any part of the quotation?" asked his friend, "perhaps I can assist you with the rest."

"It begins," said he, "with how have I loved thee, sir—, but for the life of me, I can't recollect the next words. Oh, my head! There, do you take the Bible and run over that page while I am writing the remainder of my address."

"My dear sir," was the reply, "you have no time to do this now; let us take the letter, Bible and all on board the steamer, where you will have enough time to find the passage you want, before we reach the packet."

After a great deal of hesitation and reluctance, and after much expostulation, the proposition was agreed to.

A rather cruel test of the affection of his servant John was tried on the occasion referred to. John had in some way offended his master that morning, and, as he was preparing the trunks, Mr. Randolph said to him:

"Finish that trunk at once, John, and take it down to the steamboat, and on your return, take passage in the Philadelphia; call on Mr. ——, in Arch street, and tell him that I have sailed; then go to Baltimore, call on Mr. ——, in Monument Place, and say that I shall write to him from London; thence proceed to Washington, pack up the trunks at my lodging, take them with you to Roanoke, and report yourself to my overseer."

After a pause, he added, in a sarcastic tone: "But you need not obey them, unless you choose to do so. You can, if you prefer it, when you arrive in Philadelphia, call on the Manumission Society, and they will make you free; and I shall never look after you. Do you hear, sir?"

This unjust aspersion of John's love, was too much for the faithful fellow; his cheek swelled, his lips quivered, his eyes filled, and he replied in great agitation:

"Massa John, this is too hard! I don't deserve it. You know I love you better than any body else, and you know you will find me at Roanoke when you come back!"

"I felt my blood rising," said Mr. Randolph's friend, and I could not avoid saying:

"Well, Mr. Randolph, I could not have believed this, if I had not seen it. I thought you had more compassion for your slaves. Surely, you are unjust in this case; you have punished him severely enough by leaving him behind you, without hurting his feelings. You have made the poor fellow cry, Mr. Randolph."

"What?" said he with true emotion, "does he shed tears?"

"He does," I replied, "and you see them yourself."

"Then," said Mr. Randolph, "he shall go with me. John take down your baggage, and let us forget what has passed."

"I was irritated, sir," he added, turning to me, "and I thank you for the rebuke."

Thus ended the singular scene between Randolph and his servant. John instantly brightened up—soon forgot his master's anger—and, in a very few moments, was on his way to the boat, perfectly happy.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER.—The newspapers in the Southwest of this State reports that a large gold mine has been discovered on the head waters of the Arkansas river, about five hundred miles west of Springfield, Mo. The mine is said to be as rich as any of the gold mines of California, and hundreds of dollars have been taken out in one week.

The statement is confirmed, also, by accounts received from Indians and hunters, who have examined the locality. The region is a mineral one, and has long been supposed to contain gold.

The gold fever is prevailing to a great extent in the Southwest counties of this State, and people are preparing to forsake agricultural and all other pursuits, and turn their attention entirely to gold digging. At Springfield the epidemic has attacked every young man in the town, as the Advertiser asserts, and a company is being formed, to march as soon as possible to the new El Dorado. [St. Louis Evening News, 30th ult.]

An old soaker in Boston being found in the gutter on a rainy night, the water making a clear breach over him from head to heels, was asked by a passer what he was doing. "Oh," replied the inebriate, "I agreed to meet a man here."

The Expedition Against the Sioux Indians.

The St. Louis Pilot concurs cordially with the head of the War Department in its policy of sending out an expedition against the Indians, and relies upon the frequent murders and depredations committed last year as furnishing ample proof in vindication of such an expedition. In reply to the complaints as to the tardiness of the movements of the government, said by the New York Times to be prevalent, the Pilot makes the following sensible and forcible remarks:

"In our opinion, the Secretary is fully justified in sending out this expedition, and we hope it may be large enough to inflict summary chastisement upon the Indians, and cause them henceforth to respect the lives and property of American citizens. We learn from the New York Times that complaints of the tardiness of the government in relation to the campaign against the Sioux are quite prevalent. These complaints are not just.

It is only a few weeks since the four new regiments were ordered, and the recruiting is rapidly going on. Provisions and munitions of war are being forwarded to Fort Leavenworth as rapidly as the low stage of water in the Missouri will allow. The greatest activity prevails on the part of all the government agents stationed at this point. We have every reason to believe that the expedition will be ready to start at the proper period. Until late in the spring or the beginning of summer the grass is not sufficiently high to furnish food for cavalry horses. People at the East do not seem to understand these things. They seem to consider that an expedition of this kind can be started in a moment, and forget the necessity of forwarding large stores to distant and remote points, where the means of subsistance cannot otherwise be obtained. The country through which the expedition will have to pass is large and uncultivated, producing nothing but the wild grass of the prairies. Some difficulty and delay has been experienced in the purchase of horses which are very scarce and costly in this region at this time of the year.

Great diligence has, however, been exercised by the officers to whom this business was intrusted, and we have every reason to believe that no delay will be experienced from this source. We always supposed that the new regiments were not to be employed on this expedition, but were to relieve the old regiments at the different stations where they are now employed. To concentrate the old regiments at the proper point would require some time, even if the new regiments were raised in a day, which is not possible. There is, therefore, no just ground for complaint, unless it be on account of the tardy action of Congress in passing the bill for the new regiment.

The Secretary of War has been diligent and energetic, and he has been zealously seconded by the army officers to whom the charge of the expedition has been intrusted. All complaints, then, are entirely premature. Let us await the result of the campaign before we call in question the management of the Secretary and the officers who will be in command. We of the West are better able to understand these things than they can possibly do at the East; and if there be any just cause of complaint we may be sure it will issue from this quarter."

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—We clip the following items from the Thibodaux Minerve of last Saturday:

Since our last issue the Lafourche has risen considerably at this point, and we now have sufficient water for navigation purposes. Down freights are scarce, but up freights are abundant.

The cant saying: "All signs of rain fail in dry weather," was never more fully verified than during the present week. We have had flying clouds and clear skies nearly every day, since Sunday last; but the thing the most desired—rain—is still wanting. Nearly every cistern in town is dry. A large majority of our citizens, such as have been in the habit of using cistern water, are now compelled to use water from the Lafourche, which change has been productive of deliterious consequences, causing diarrhœa in numerous instances. With this exception, the health of both town and country are unexceptionable.

The fruit crop, from present indications, will be plentiful this season.

The Hon. Louis Hebert, State Engineer, is now in town. He has been making a reconnoissance of this section of the State, with the view of carrying into effect some of the resolutions passed at different times by the State Legislature to improve the navigation of our bayous. If the honorable gentleman, who certainly has every indination of one thoroughly versed in his profession, succeeds in having something done for this, heretofore neglected portion of the State, he will deserve the thanks and congratulations of our people. We shall see what we shall see.

The Fifth District Court, Hon. James L. Cole, presiding, commenced its session here on Monday last. The docket is unusually full, so much so that there is no possibility of getting through during its present sitting. Business, in consequence of epidemics, has been accumulating in this parish for several years past, to such an extent that it may become necessary for the Legislature to pass some special act authorising the Judge to prolong his sitting until such a time as will enable the lawyers to get through with the business.

CRUISE OF THE U. S. FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE. This national vessel, (bearing the broad pendant of Com. Dulany,) which returned to Norfolk a few days ago, after a cruise of over three years, made 24 visits to ports on the Pacific; sailed 50,237 miles; was 532 days at sea, and 690 in port; had 4 marriage ceremonies performed by the chaplain on board; 8 deaths; 1,203 cases admitted on the sick report; sent 24 invalids home; lost 118 men by desertions, including 21 at San Francisco and 58 at Valparaiso; enlisted 102 men during the cruise; took out 410. There was not a single court-martial in the squadron during the ship's long cruise, a fact which speaks well for both the officers and the men. Lt. Charles H. Poor had command of the St. Lawrence from Jan., 1853, to March, 1854, when he was suspended by W. W. Hunter, who brought her home.

THE U. S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The Boston Atlas learns, through private sources, that at last accounts the United States ship Vincennes was at Hong Kong, preparing for the exploration of Behring's Straits and the north-west American coast. Several of the officers attached to this expedition have died during the winter, of diseases contracted during the long stay of the vessel at Hong Kong last summer. Captain Davis, formerly of the Porpoise, Lieutenant Hunter, of the Hancock, and Dr Hamilton, of the Kennedy, have all died the past winter. Another letter, under date of February last, refers to a "terrible suspicion which has long been held by all, and now amounts almost to a certainty, that the Porpoise has been totally lost at sea, with all on board." She has not been seen or heard of by any vessels since she parted from the Vincennes in the gale of the 21st September last.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION FOR NICARAGUA. It is said, will take out from six to seven hundred persons, among them Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster. It is said that the Company have a good understanding with the Transit Steamship Company and with the Nicaraguan Government.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

New Churches—Open air Preaching.

For several weeks the experiment of open air preaching has been without opposition or notice, or attracting much notice any way, going on in our city. Rev. J. A. Ivey, pastor of the Morgan street Methodist Church, preaches sabbath evenings about 5½ or 6 o'clock, on the Washington square, 3d District. His first congregation was mostly composed of the Fire Engine and Hook and Ladder companies near by. The listeners were orderly, and evinced a disposition to secure order. The tract distribution, following the short sermon was welcomed. All this, while balloon ascensions have been going on in Congo square.

Last sabbath evening the presiding Elder, Dr. Keener, took the open air stand before a good congregation, and preached—"God so loved the world."

Dr. Clapp's new church,—the "Church of the Messiah"—has been opened.

Last sabbath 11 A. M., the fine and large Baptist Church on Coliseum place, was thrown open for the first time. Appropriate services were conducted by Rev. W. C. Duncan, pastor. Mr. D. were on the occasion, and we presume will continue to officiate in, a gown of black silk. The tower of this church is not complete: otherwise it is complete, and very commodious, and the congregation and members are prospering.

HOME CIRCLE.—Send your two dollars to Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, for this monthly. It will grace your parlor table, and be good reading for every member of the family. A fine portrait, forty-eight double column pages of reading and a tasteful miscellany. The editor will keep the numbers out fast till he overtakes time—then, a regular monthly.

OUR QUARTERLY.—"Have you seen our Quarterly?" remarked a critic friend of ours the other day. "You ought to speak in the highest terms of it—capital number. I no longer doubt its destiny to be equal with the best and at the head." We had not then read it, but cannot now that we have.

HARPER FOR MAY.—McGinnis, 36 Camp street, has laid it on our table. Harper, is a literary, newsy and funny magazine. It has a higher quality—its sound, conservative and moral tone.

DR. ANGELL.—His card appears in our advertising columns. The Doctor, we are happy to learn, intends settling in the city, and we hope will bring some alleviation of the ills our flesh is heir to here. He brings the best testimonials from Huntsville, Ala., his late residence.

AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE.—The first session of the *Australian Wesleyan Conference*, commenced January 18th, when about forty ministers from the Australian colonies, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and Polynesia, met together in York street chapel, Sydney, the Rev. Wm. M. Boyce presiding. There are 9 Districts, 108 ministers and 19,897 members.

There are also, 35,576 children in the day and sunday schools. 1,958 persons are on trial for membership. About 12,000 of the members are natives of New Zealand and the Islands. There are also about 60 native ministers, not included in the 108 reported. Of the preaching places 442 are regular chapels.

ENGLISH METHODISTS.

Dr. Beaumont and the late Dr. Morrison, of China, married two sisters. Mrs. Beaumont is left with seven children, one of whom only is married, a daughter, to the Rev. Mr. Milne, who has been a missionary to China, but has now returned to England, the victim of a distressing epilepsy. There are three sons; the eldest is a law-student, the second is studying medicine, and the youngest, about fourteen, is at school. Dr. Beaumont died a poor man, as to silver and gold, and the allowance from our Widow's Fund is a poor pittance indeed; knowing this the Hull Methodists have originated a subscription for the family, and the responses are already of the most generous character, so much so, that the committee express their determination to raise at least £2,000, or $10,000.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society had last year an income of £114,498, or about 560,000 dollars. It has missions in the West Indies, at a cost of 80,000 dollars per annum, and in the North American Provinces, at an annual cost of 50,000 dollars. They have stations on various parts of the African coast, and in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. In India, their missionaries are confined to Ceylon, Madras, and the Canarese country; while in China, they have only recently made a beginning, by settling three missionaries at Canton. Their mission at New Zealand is a flourishing one, and involves an annual cost of about 25,000 dollars. The auxiliary Wesleyan Societies in Australia are preparing to relieve the Parent Society altogether, and in addition to undertake the charge of the very extensive Wesleyan missions already existing among the Fejee and Fe iendly Islanders,

Thoughts on reading the old Minutes.

THE MAY FAST.

The first Friday in May was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, for the general prosperity of the Church, and especially that the Lord of the harvest would send forth more laborers into his vineyard.

It is not amiss to recall attention to this fact, by way of remembrance, stirring up all pure minds. We hope the day was kept.

If any one's desire needs provoking, let him read the bound Minutes of the Annual Conferences. An impressive lesson there touching "laborers."

Go back in these authentic ministerial lists and read up. First question: "Who are admitted on trial?"

A goodly array of names answers. The thought of the heart then is: "Now the waste places will be cultivated; there will be no unheeded cry, 'Come over and help us!' The laborers are many."

Read that Conference journal next year, and what a large proportion are missing! The second year's trial makes another sifting, and the question, "Who are received into full connection?" is feebly responded to. Failing health or death, or the cares of the world, or the deceitfulness of riches, have hindered many who bid fair to run well and gloriously. When called at the score of the third year, they answer not. At the ordination of Elders, at the end of the fourth, about one in ten stands in his lot and proclaims himself still at the Church's service.

Where are the nine? This is a solemn and practical question for a fast day entertainment. Is the Church accessory to this ministerial defection?

If these all were moved of the Holy Ghost to take on them the work of the ministry, how comes it their uneasy consciences have been relieved from the "woe is me," and their zeal quenched, and their candle put under a bushel, and their consecration vows absolved?

The tests of learning applied to candidates are not so severe, nor the standard so high, as to be the cause.

The work required of them carries not more self-denial and toil than characterized the primitive ministry. If, however, too heavy a burden has been put upon tender shoulders; if, ushered into the awful presence of his work without sufficient preparation, the beginner has been overwhelmed and disheartened, the Church should look to it. Here is the loss and the fault, and with her lies the remedy.

It may be that the beginner, after going a little way, found he had not counted the cost; or the matter may have set easily on him, and he as easily thrown off by trifling difficulties; or embarrassments, growing out of an insufficient support, may, in his estimation, have forced him from a cherished field. Actual suffering may not have touched him or his, but he saw an array of bad prospects, and lacking faith in God's promises, feared to run the gauntlet. While the Church prays, here is something for the Church to do, before the prayer can be sincere. Wisdom and liberality for training and sustaining laborers in the vineyard, and keeping them there, are proper objects of prayer.

One more thought, suggested by the old Minutes, and this for encouragement. While many fall away whose entrance inspired high hopes, the hand of God is seen in the development of others who inspired none. Go back ten, twenty, or forty years, and scan the recruits as they come up from the academy, abandon the profession, the shop, the plough. Mark that name there. It does not sound great. A bruised reed is not weaker. The Presiding Elder was not sanguine in recommending him; thought he might do; would try him. The Bishop hardly knew an appointment that would have him. Follow up that name. It rises and shines. From one appointment ascending to another, you trace it, and in a few years it stands in connection with the highest.

Does this not stimulate our faith? God can be at no loss for the men we want. They follow the plough to-day, they are in the workshop, or idling in professional vestibules, or buried in earthly rubbish, who need but His call and His annointing to be as bright and shining lights as ever illuminated the Church.

Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth more laborers.

Can't Something be Done for Him.

"An inquirer" in the Banner of Peace, —Cumberland Presbyterian paper published in Tenn.—gives a pretty hard case:

"A minister who spent the principal part of four years as a circuit rider, fell into the hand of affliction. A physician attended him about a month, for which he charged one hundred and fifty dollars. The poor minister received annually for his services, about thirty-five dollars. In view of the above, I ask a civil, a moral, and especially a christian people, if a "minister can't be favored."

One of that sort ought to find favor anywhere. We never knew a case like it: such is not the rule in Tennessee, is it?

Generally, a physician who charges "a poor minister" after that fashion, would have to take it out in charging—the patient would have nothing to pay with.

As to the *right*, that is not to be questioned; but the usage would be ruled unprofessional. Such is the generous practice of physicians in the South, to whom, as far as our knowledge goes, the ministry is more indebted for disinterested and large benevolence, than any other class of society.

The Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The funeral sermon preached by Bishop Pierce in memory of the late Bishop Capers has been promptly issued and a copy is on our table. The sermon is on sale at the Methodist Publishing House. Price—Five cents without cover, and Ten cents per copy, neatly bound in paper. Thirty per cent. discount to wholesale purchasers.

Rev. J. L. Saunders, in California, is representing the militant feature of the Church in characteristic style. It appears, from a complaining statement of the California Advocate, that in a "Methodist Church" at Diamond Springs, on Sabbath evening, the 18th March, the Rev. G. B. Taylor, pastor of the M. E. Church at Placerville, after entering the pulpit, was hindered from preaching by Rev. Mr. Saunders of the M. E. Church South, now residing at Placerville, who had announced four weeks before, that he would preach there if agreeable; but was informed by some parties that his appointment would clash with Rev. G. B. Taylor, and that in consequence it would not be agreeable: notwithstanding he preached, and, it seems, was therein sustained by the citizens. PHIL. 1. 15-18.

Numerous inquiries reach us about the Sunday School Visitor. When will it be forthcoming? We presume the pressure of attending to other requirements keeps this back. The children must wait for the second table.

Our advices report Bishop Andrew and party safely arrived in the Golden State. Their Conference is over before this time, and we look for a letter of news by the next steamer.

The St. Louis Advocate, speaking of the plan of Episcopal visitations:

"Noticing it closely, it may be observed that the time of the Conferences from the first to the last extends through a little more than two months. It has long been the great argument among those who have insisted upon an increase of the number of Bishops, that they should have time to "travel through the work at large"—visit the several important points—oversee the general interests—equalize and harmonize the administration of discipline, &c., &c. Now as they will be engaged in holding Conferences only about two months out of the twelve, there will certainly be time for all this during the remaining ten, and if it be done, as we suppose it will, an amount of good will be effected beyond what has been effected for many a year. We hope it will be so."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH.

Rev. D. D. Lore, recently returned from Buenos Ayres, has been appointed to New Mexico, by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The minutes of Liberia Conference show an increase in the membership of 134, and of probationers 55. There are among the members 102 natives.

They have 21 schools, 731 scholars, and 125 officers and teachers.

They have raised during the year last past $740 87, which is a fraction over 49 cents per member, and a larger average than churches at home.

Before the New Jersey Conference Rev. J. McClintock, editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, gave a statement of the present condition of that periodical.

The Quarterly has had a greater circulation than any other paper of the kind in this country. Under his editorial care the Review has had a circulation of 3200, but it has fallen off to the number of 1700.

A report of the Biblical Institute, at Concord, was read. Ninety-one students have been connected with the school since the last annual report. The income for the past year has been $2436. The Institute is in a prosperous condition and promise much to the church.

BAPTIST.

Rev. D r. Manly has yielded to the earnest desire of his friends in Charleston, S. C., and has accepted the pastoral charge of the Wentworth street Baptist Church. Dr. Manly has for many years presided over the University of Alabama. He has finally determined to relinquish this eminent position, and to return to the city where he won his first reputation as a divine, a scholar, and a man capable of directing the highest intelligence towards its best objects. He has resigned the Presidency of the Univercity, to take effect next January or as soon as his place is filled by a successor.

Rev. Dr. Oncken, the Baptist Missionary in Germany, writes to the American and Foreign Bible Society, that he and his associates have circulated 81,000 copies of the Bible during the past year.

Prof. Milo P. Jewett has resigned his office as Principal of the Judson Female Institute, Marion, Alabama, having purchased the Cottage Hill Seminary, in the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He has been very successful as a teacher, and it will be very difficult to supply his place.

The Georgia Baptist State Convention met in Newman, 20th April: 120 delegates in attendance.

A report of the Treasurer of the Convention showed the amount of funds on hand to be $17,642 53. The funds of the Mercer University, (the property of the denomination) apart from the Theological Department, embrace $121,866.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Homer Wheatoo, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, has lately been received into the Romish communion.

The papers announce the following converts to Romanism from the Church of England: The Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Oxford University; Rev. Edward B. Denne, D. C. L., Vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire; Rev. D. Edwards, Curate of King's Cliffe.

Some members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts are making efforts to establish a Theological Seminary in that state. One gentleman has offered to give $40,000, provided a like amount be contributed by not more than four other persons.

The Gospel Messenger states that another Protestant Episcopal clergyman has entered the Romish Church—the Rev. B. W. Whitcher, of Whitestown, in the diocese of Western New York.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The four Boards of the Presbyterian Church acknowledge the following sums as received during the month of March:—Board of Domestic Missions, $11,496 89, and for Church Extension, $368 27; Board of Education, $3,107 97; Board of Foreign Missions, $19,144 09, of which $566 25 is for the Waldenses, and $5,901 10 from donations in India for 1853-4; and Board of Publication, $3,816 29. Total $37,933 51.

In the several Theological Seminaries connected with the Old School Presbyterian Church, there are 293 theological students at present, divided among the establishments as follows: At Princeton, N. J., 115; at Alleghany, Pa., 51; at Union Seminary, Va., 29; Columbia, S. C., 42; New Albany, Indiana, 19; Danville, Ky., 37. Besides these there are known to be at least four others studying theology under private instruction, and probably from 12 to 15 more, thus making the total about 300, so that the annual supply of ministers in that church for the next three years will be about 100.

Panoplist, is the name of a new Presbyterian (O. S.) paper, which has been issued at Houston, Texas, under the editorial care of Rev. J. Twitchell.

Rev. Dr. Cox, the talk-talky orator is telling the Presbyteries what sort of commissioners or delegates to send up to the Assembly, about to meet in St. Louis: some good advice herein:

"The people are expecting the General Assembly with increasing interest and satisfaction. It ought to be anticipated by all our Presbyteries with large hearted and appropriate wisdom. They will certainly do great good, or great harm, by meeting at St. Louis. The reasons are many and mighty. Of this I would affectionately warn all the Presbyteries. If a Presbytery has any member in it that is only goodish and weak-minded; impulsive, and not at all comprehensive, or well experienced or rightly informed; or, if he be partisan, emotional and destitute of knowledge and good manners; or, if he be a theorizer, an abstractionist, or a philosopher of one idea; or, if he be obstinate, or unanimous in self esteem only; then I say, for the sake of all the ends that Paul would pursue and prefer, or which the wisdom that is profitable to direct would inspire, give him an impartial furlough to stay at home, and consult his honor, and usefulness, and fame, and peace, by putting a wise man, instead of him, as a commissioner to the General Assembly of 1855."

Household Baptism---Infant Baptism.

A correspondent of the Independent sets forth the difficulties of the popular understanding on this subject:

"Every studious believer in the practice of infant baptism knows that it is firmly founded on both scripture and reason. The usual arguments are many, strong and clear. But how to make ordinary minds, especially narrow minds, feel the full weight of these, that is the trouble. The difficulties in the way, I think, are these:

1. Such minds do not appreciate the wonderful nature and importance of the family system. To them every person is a solitary unit, sprung from the very ground, as it were, like Adam. To them a family is but little more than a chance collection of individuals.

2. They do not appreciate the time in which the New Testament was written; they do not enter into the views of the men who penned it, or to whom it was first addressed. Particularly, they see not how familiar to those men were the uniform and amazing dealings of God towards families, from creation downward—his constant including of them in all mercies and judgments, as if it had been a mere matter of course. To these minds the New Testament is only a book addressed first to the sects and doubters of to-day.

3. Therefore, as well as from their general habits of thought, they do not appreciate the great legal argument concerning the Abrahamic covenant and seal, and the inferential reasoning from many texts of Scripture. It is to them a tedious rattling of dry phrases—a dusty battle of words. They want glaring facts and direct commands, something that appeals strikingly to sight and hearing.

4. More particularly, and more than all else, they cannot get over the fact that the New Testament nowhere says, in so many words, that infants shall be or were baptized. When you admit that, you seem to them to have really given over the whole question.

On the principle that there is much in sound, and the world is governed by words, especially that portion of it that talks at this partial phrase, it is suggested that the name of the doctrine and practice be changed—be more Scriptural, true and comprehensive. Let the thing be called what it is, in its great reality, viz: Household, or Family Baptism. The phrase, "Infant baptism," fixes the common mind solely on the mere image of a babe, aside from the mighty idea of a family and all its influences and structure, aside from the whole Bible treatment of the subject of family, from Genesis to Revelation.

DESCRIPTIVE EULOGY.—A plain Scotch woman, after hearing McCheyne preach, described the sermon and preacher to her neighbor:

"He preached as if he was dyin' a'most, to have ye converted."

Heavy clouds often bring softening and fructifying showers, when light ones are empty and pass over.

ACTION AND BELIEF.

The substitution of the term "religious truth" in the place of "man's highest perfection," has given birth to great difficulties.

All societies of men, whether we call them States or Churches, should make their bond to consist in a common practice, rather than in a common belief; in other words, their end should be good rather than truth. We may consent to act together, but we cannot consent to believe together; many motives may persuade us to the one; we may like the object, or we may like our company; or we may think it safest to join them, or most convenient, and any one of those motives is quite sufficient to induce a unity of action—action being a thing in our own power. But no motives can persuade us to believe together; we may wish a statement to be true, we may admire those who believe it, we may find it very inconvenient not to believe it; all this helps us nothing; unless our own mind is freely convinced that the statement of doctrine be true, we cannot by possibility believe it. That union in action will in the end lead very often to union of belief, is most true; but we cannot insure its doing so; and the social bond cannot directly require for its perfectness more than union of action. It cannot properly require more than it is in the power of men to give; and men can submit their actions to a common law at their own choice, but their internal convictions they cannot.

Such a union of action appears historically to have been the original bond of the Christian Church. Whoever was willing to receive Christ as his master, to join His people, and to walk according to their rules, he was admitted to the Christian society. We know that in the earliest church, there existed the strangest varieties of belief, some Christians not even believing that there would be a resurrection of the dead. Of course, it was not intended that such varieties would be perpetual; a closer union of belief was gradually effected; but the point to observe, is that the union of belief grew out of the union of action; it was the result of belonging to the society rather than a previous condition required for belonging to it. And it is true farther, that all union of action implies in one sense a union of belief; that is, they who agree to do a certain thing must believe that in some way or other, either as a positive good or as the lesser evil, it is desirable for them to do it. But belief in the desirableness of an act differs greatly from belief in the truth of a proposition; even fear may give unity of action, and such unity of belief as is implied by it; a soldier is threatened with death if he does not fight, and so believing that to fight is now desirable for him, as a less evil than certain death, he stands his ground and fights accordingly. But fear, though it may make us wish with all our hearts that we could believe the truth of a proposition, yet cannot enable or compel us to believe it. . . . . A general hearty belief in Christianity is to be regarded by the Christian society, whether it be called Church or State, not as its starting point, but as its highest perfection. To begin with a strict creed and no efficient Christian institutions, is the sure way to hypocrisy and unbelief; to begin with the most general confession of faith, imposed, that is, as a test of membership, but with vigorous Christian institutions, is the way most likely to lead, not only to a real and general belief, but also to a lively perception of the highest points of Christian faith. In other words, intellectual objections to Christianity should be tolerated, when they are combined with moral obedience; tolerated, because in this way they are most removed; whereas, a corrupt or disorganized church with a minute creed, encourages intellectual objections; and if it proceeds to put them down by force, it does often violate the right of conscience, punishing an unbelief which its own judgment can see, has in great measure been justified.—DR. ARNOLD.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOT PREPARED.

"Brother D., the congregation is assembled, and I've preached twice to-day and once last night, and am very much exhausted. I want you to preach."

"Oh, no! Brother C., I have been reading the ——— all the evening, and am not prepared, and I don't want to get up there on a venture."

On a venture! what a word for an ambassador of Christ to use! For the messenger of God, sent to a guilty race! For a watchman standing on the walls of Zion, who sees, or ought to see, the sword coming, and who is made responsible for the salvation of the people!

Not prepared! Not prepared to do what? To please the ears of men, or to tell sinners to repent and believe the gospel? On a venture! I suppose he meant: "I am afraid I shall not speak with eloquence sufficient to please the ears of man." He certainly did not mean that he could not tell sinners to repent and be converted.

Brother C. is a man of feeble health, and had been on his regular work all day Sunday, and Saturday night before, and about night, after excessive labors, he returned to the village of ———. The church bell had rung and the congregation assembled, when brother C. approached him with the above language, and received the answer.

Brother D. had preached at 11; but being a man of talent and position, he could not preach on a venture! God save the preachers from pride. ITINERANT.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

ABBEVILLE CIRCUIT—BIBLE CLASS.

Abbeville circuit is a very pleasant work of nine appointments. Abbeville, which is the county site of Henry county Ala., is a pleasant village, the citizens, though but few of them members of the church, are kind and hospitable, especially to ministers of all denominations; there is a number of excellent young gentlemen in the village, whose talents and influence I sincerely hope may very soon receive a religious direction; this surely is wishing them no harm. There are two churches in the place: a Baptist and a Methodist church, the membership in each is small. O! what a reason for them to be faithful, the fewer the number the greater the responsibility. God grant that they may think of this. If these few will be faithful; maintain their integrity as christians; walk worthy of their vocation, and keep themselves unspotted from the world. Yea, if they will be christians, they can and *will* accomplish much for the cause of religion.

Lawrenceville is about seven miles north of Abbeville, the citizens are kind and social. Great friends to temperance; so much so that king alcohol finds no resting place for the sole of his foot. May this long be the case. The people are enterprising in their habits, and are directing their energies towards intellectual as well as moral improvement. The Methodists have a considerable membership at this place, and are making preparations to build a good church. The Lord occasionally pours out the Spirit upon them, and we are looking and praying for greater displays of his power among us.

The citizens of Lawrenceville and the surrounding community, are making great efforts to build up a good school; one that will be equal in point of health, location, and moral influence, with any in the south of Alabama.

The prospect for intellectual improvement will, I apprehend, be equal to any school in this part of the State. The right men are employing the right means to accomplish this. They are now building, and have engaged the services of an experienced and talented gentlemen, a graduate of Franklin College, Ga. The first term of the school will commence in July next. Will not those who wish to educate their sons, patronize this school? We think the character of the school will be such as will entitle it to the patronage of a very large portion of south Ala.

Clopton, a new and pleasant village, is also in this circuit, here we have a good new church, and we are looking for a revival of religion. God grant that it may come, and that, "right early." In this place temperance men, and temperance principles have the rule. The rest of my appointments are not far from these three places, some of them are in a healthy condition, others are not.

When I first came to this circuit, being convinced of the importance of reading the scriptures, I began to insist upon the performance of this duty. I made a proposition, especially to the young people, to read the Bible through this year. Many of them have acceded to the proposition, and a large number of young ladies and gentlemen are engaged in reading the Sacred Scriptures, in the Abbeville circuit.

May they obtain much scriptural knowledge, and be charmed with its beauty; with its *divinity*, and become willing to be saved upon the terms it proposes.

We have yet done but little in the way of sabbath schools. They are just now beginning to go into operation. I hope to be able soon to give you some account of the progress of my Bible class. JOHN W. SOLOMON

April 5, 1855.

OPELOUSAS, LA., May 4th, 1855.

We are getting on slowly, my circuit is large, the congregations good and attentive. We have much to contend against down here; this part of the State is the strong hold of Romanism. We need a stationed preacher for Opelousas and Washington. I have been informed that Bishop Polk succeeded in raising a thousand dollars in Opelousas, for the support of a minister, during a visit he made week before last; the members of this church have been worshiping with us for a long time, ours being the only protestant church in Opelousas.

The Romists have two priests, and when there is no service in our church, our members, some of them, go to the Romish church. The priests are wily; one of them preaches in English, and they say, preaches like a Methodist!

We could use French tracts here to advantage if we had the right kind; I hope Wesley's sermons and the Discipline will be brought out in a short time by our general Editor, in the above language. A French missionary could get a large congregation, if we had the man; and he would be well received all through this country. Can't you pick up a French youth in the city, send him to Centenary College a few years, and thus raise our own missionaries to preach to the creoles in their own language, and by one of their own countrymen? Let us cast about and see if something cannot be done for this people, and may the blessing of God come upon them.

Yours, REYNOLDS TRIPPETT.

P. S.—Health is pretty good; no rain yet; cattle dying by hundreds, for want of water; corn scarce and money ditto. R. T.

THEMES FOR PREACHERS.

It were easy to entertain men's minds with new discourse, if our task were rather to please than to profit; for there are many things which, with little labor, might be brought forth as new and strange to ordinary hearers. But there are a few things which chiefly concern us to know and practice, and these are to be more frequently represented and pressed. The apostle Peter, and other inspired writers, drew from too full a spring to be ebb of matter; but they rather chose profitable iteration than unprofitable variety, and so ought we.—*Leighton.*

Seeming difficulties generally vanish before faith, prayer and perseverance.

New Publications.

On our table is a fine parcel of reading. It is such reading as Dr. Arnold desired—books, not so much on religious subjects, as on common subjects, written in a religious vein. They bear on each side the imprint, M. E. C. S. Dr. Summers is the editor, Stevenson & Owen, the publishers. They are the first fruits of the Nashville House, though some were done up at Louisville, under a former agency.

DIALOGUES ON POPERY. By Jacob Stanley. Purgatory, Indulgences, transubstantiation, &c., are discussed in a common sense way, and with a sound issue.

SABBATHS WITH MY CLASS: OUTLINES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL LECTURES: SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER:

These, by the editor, contemplate a higher style of teacher and teaching than the present Sunday School system affords. Our foreign correspondent, X. Y. Z., sent by mail for the S. S. Teacher for use in the schools of Leek, England.

THE DAY SPRING, by Mrs. M. Martin: SABBATH SCHOOL OFFERING, do: METHODISM, or Christianity in Earnest, do:

Mrs. Martin is the wife of a travelling Methodist minister, and she emulates his. These are pleasing and edifying volumes and fill a place of their own.

VENICE—Past and Present:
THE WORLD OF WATERS—2 vols:
THE GREEK AND EASTERN CHURCHES:
SEASONS, MONTHS AND DAYS:

These bear the marks of a careful revision and judicious adaptation.

MAMMON, by Harris:
SCRIPTURE VIEWS, by Edmundson, author of "Short Sermons."

The author is an English Wesleyan. His views of the heavenly world are Scriptural, not fanciful. In fervor of devotion, prayerful breathings and strong longings of soul, Baxter's "Saints' Rest" does not surpass it.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN MORALS, by Mr. Foster, the essayist.

A capital piece of biography introduced.

TRIAL OF THE WITNESSES, by Bishop Pollock.

The resurrection of Christ is proved. It is also, we have an able introduction by the editor, at once creating an appetite for the volume and helping its digestion.

THE GATE OF PRAYER—From the ... London edition.
TREATISE ON PRAYER, SECRET AND SOCIAL, by Teffry.

That is milk for babes; this, strong meat.

LIFE OF MRS. H. A. ROGERS:

The completest presentation of this peculiar and highly religious biography yet made.

FATHER REEVES—The model class leader.
OLD MICHAEL AND YOUNG MAURICE—A presentation of rustic life in England.
WAYSIDE FLOWRETS.
DRIFT-WOOD.
BIBLE GLEANINGS:

Three delightful volumes have been made up for Sunday Schools from contributions by Mrs. Cross to the Visitor.

LETTERS TO PARENTS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.
TALKS PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE.
YOUTHFUL CHRISTIANITY.
SERMONS FOR THE YOUNG.

Here are some belonging to the catalogue, but having an unwashed appearance, and not sealed. Their intrinsic worth takes them through:

FLETCHER ON CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.
LIFE OF CARVOSSO.
LETTERS ON THE SONSHIP OF CHRIST.
DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER:

A handsome centre-table book; gilt, and well bound. The text is illustrated by fifty pictures, as it traces the rise and progress of the German Reformer.

METHODISM, by Inskip:

This explanation and defence is a good thing: Cincinnati: Applegate.

THE RIGHT WAY:

Those who consider "Hopkins on the Ten Commandments" good, will set down as better these lectures by J. T. Crane, of the New Jersey Conference. Carlton & Philips.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP, by Defoe:

A better book than the vanity of its title indicates. Cincinnati: Applegate.

YOUNG MINISTER, by Magruder:

Memoir and remains of a young man, S. B. Bangs, of New York, of large talents and short life. Carlton & Philips.

UNIVERSALISM AGAINST ITSELF:

The proof texts of Universalists are given and argued against them conclusively. The style is not elevated, but on a level with most of the adversaries; the argument above them. Cincinnati: Applegate.

THE LORD'S PRAYER EXPLAINED, by [illegible]

No one who has read Williams on the Lord's Prayer will be paid for reading this. Cincinnati: Applegate.

All of the above books may be had of Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, Tenn. We advise those in quest of books to send them for a catalogue. The cost is little, the light and pleasure great. Selections may easily be made that will entertain the old and young of the family, and change gloom and vacancy of many a household to brightness and pleasant occupancy. Try the books.

The blood of Jesus speaks peace; listen to it in all your conflicts.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

New Orleans District — Second Quarter.—New Orleans Circuit—May 13, Keene's Chapel; Q. Conf., 17, in basement of Carondelet street Church, 7½ P. M.

German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—May 20, Piety street; Q. Conf., 18, at Dryade street.

Baton Rouge—June 2 and 3.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee—June 9 and 10, at Bayou Gros Tete, to begin on Thursday.

Mercan street—June 17; L. F. 18; Q. Conf. 21.

Carondelet street—June 24; L. F. 25; Q. Conf. 20.

Felicity street—July 1; L. F. 2; Q. C. 3.

Donaldsonville and Bayou Black—July 7 and 8, at Tigerville.

Thibodaux and Napoleonville—July 14 and 15, at Napoleonville.

Wesley, Soule and Winans Chapels—Q. Conf. June 29.

J. C. Keener, P. E.

Second Round Quarterly Meetings for Lafourche District, La. Conf.—New Iberia Circuit—At Plaquemine Brulie, May 19, 20. Franklin and Pattersonville—At Pattersonville, May 26 and 27.

North Rapides Circuit and Mission—At Prescott's Prairie, June 16 and 17.

Opelousas and Chicot Circuit—At Bayou Rouge, June 23 and 24.

Alexandria Station—July 14 and 15.

P. M. Goodwyn, P. E.

Notice.—The Centenary Institute, Summerfield, Ala., will need an able and scientific man to take charge of the Music Department at the opening of the next term, beginning first October, 1855. Application can be made to me at the college until first July.

A. H. Mitchell, Pres.

Minutes of the Alabama Conference.

The blank appearing in the published minutes of the late session of the Alabama Conference, in the Board of Commissioners to locate the contemplated college, was occasioned by the Secretary failing to hear the nomination. I have since learned from reliable authority that Col. B. T. Popo, of Ashville, St. Clair county, Ala., was elected as one of the lay members from that District, and the blank should be filled with his name.

This notice is given as the Secretary's apology, and to place the name of that gentleman before the Methodist public as one of the Board. The Commissioners will bear in mind that the meeting of the Board will be held on the fourth day of July next, at Summerfield, Ala.

T. W. Doakman.

Mobile, Ala. Sec'y Ala. Conf.

Marriages.

On the 24th April, by Rev. James W. Shores, Mr. Barton Brown to Miss Sarah E. Freeman, all of Glasnville, Ala.

Married.—In Summerfield, on the first day of May, by Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., Mr. J. W. M. Shattuck to Miss E. Labrazz, all of Summerfield.

By Rev. Reynolds Trippott, Mr. Thomas J. Toler to Miss Mary J. Hetherwick, both of Evergreen, parish of Avoyelles, La.

N. B.—Most of the editors brag about receiving *cake*, but you seldom get any, at least no notice is made of it. On this occasion you were not forgotten. I received a "fine slice," but having no means of sending it down to the city, I will imagine myself editor until the cake is disposed of; and you can smack your lips with the assurance that it cuts well; for which the parties will accept our best wishes, and that they may have a pleasant journey through life.

Deaths.

Died—In peace, 1st March, 1855, in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Mrs. Rebecca M. Coker, consort of Mr. John Coker, in the 18th year of her age. She was raised by pious parents, Pinkard and Elizabeth Elrod, whose object, in her youth, was to bring her up in the way that she should go. At about twelve years old she became the subject of converting grace, and attached herself to the M. E. Church, in which she continued a consistent member. By her uniform course of life, she gained the love and esteem of all who knew her. Would that we had more Rebecca Coker's. Her friends expressed a deep anxiety for her recovery; but alas! who can stay the hand of death? For one month her illness was protracted, but she bore it with Christian fortitude and resignation, and for several days before her departure her hours were spent in prayer and praise. She met death with all its terrors, and left imperishable testimony behind that she enjoys a home in that Heaven that is prepared for all the faithful of God.

"Earth has no sorrows
That Heaven cannot heal."

G. W. Gillespie.

Charleston Christian Advocate please copy.

Died—In Harrison county, Texas, April 17th, 1855, Mrs. Susan J. Allen, in the 25th year of her age. She was a native of South Carolina, where she was converted to God in the year 1840. Her maiden name was Gordon. She was married to Mr. T. J. Allen March 27th; only twenty-five days before her death. When interrogated in regard to her spiritual interests, she expressed entire confidence in God, and resignation to his will. She was a faithful attendant on all the means of Grace; and from her conversion till her death, she never doubted the divine reality of religion.

About five weeks before her death, the writer met her in class; she was in a very happy frame of mind and expressed the most confident hope of a blissful immortality.

"Let me die the death of the righteous."

John W. DeVilbiss.

April 25th, 1855.

Revival Intelligence.

New Iberia Circuit, La. Con.
April 31st, 1855.

We have been blessed with some gracious revival influences on the New Iberia Circuit. We have just closed an interesting meeting of three days continuance at Queue de Tartue.

Many sinners were awakened to a sense of the danger and the folly of living in sin: and they manifested this by presenting themselves at the altar of prayer.

Oh, how sublime the scene when sinners—the aged and the young together—bow before God and seek his favor! Such was the scene on Sabbath afternoon. When there was no more room for mourners at the altar, other places were designated for them; but the awakening and alarming influences of the Holy Spirit were so overwhelming, that nearly all the congregation fell upon their knees and cried for mercy.

A number of these professed conversion, and nineteen were added to the church.

We are praying for and expecting glorious revivals at every appointment.

Pray for us.

B. F. Alexander,
Jessee Jenkins.

Lauderdale Circuit, Ala. Con.
April 25th, 1855.

I suppose it is always gratifying to you and the numerous readers of the Advocate, to hear that any good is accomplished in the Lord's vineyard. I rejoice to be able to say that the Lord has visited Old Lauderdale Circuit once more. At our first Quarterly Meeting in March, which was at Pleasant Grove Church, we had a good time, though the weather was unfavorable; and at my next appointment at that place on the 2nd April, we had a gracious outpouring of the Good Spirit, and the membership greatly revived.

I commenced a meeting at Poplar Springs, aided by Brother Hudson from the Marion Station, and Brother J. Hays, a local preacher on the Circuit, on Saturday before the 3d Sabbath in April. The meeting continued till Monday night, and resulted in five conversions and two necessions to the church, and the members greatly blessed; and we are expecting to see greater things than these.

We ask a special interest in the prayers of the friends of Zion.

En. McMeans.

Tallahassee, Florina,
April 28th, 1855.

The Lord has lately blessed us with a glorious revival of religion, during which some sixty persons professed conversion. To God be all glory.

Josephus Anderson.

Jackson, (Miss.) Conference.—Rev. J. A. Godfroy, Pastor, reports in the Mississippian, 2nd inst.:

"The religious exercises recently continued several days consecutively in the Methodist Church, resulted in thirty-four conversions, thirty-one accessions to the communion of the church, and much spiritual comfort and joy to the professed followers of Christ in attendance upon these services—many of whom now rejoice in professed restoration to the 'power' as well as the 'form' of Godliness.

To the Lord of Grace and Glory be all the praise—amen."

Missionary Reports.

Black Creek Mission, Ala. Conference.

To Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church South.

Dear Brother: The above named work is chiefly in Jackson and Green counties, Mississippi, on the west side of Pascagoula river. This is a sparsely populated country—real Piney woods—fine timber for naval purposes; it is also good for stock. The Mobile and other markets have been well supplied from this region, with the finest beeves. This is a pleasant, healthy country; but it is looked upon as being too poor for cultivation, but if it were cultivated on scientific principles, it would produce enough for home consumption. We have twelve appointments on the Mission; it is rather large for three weeks, but we go around in that time—travelling about 175 miles each trip. Our Presiding Elder (Brother Garrett) has been with us at our first and second Quarterly Meetings, and preached with his usual zeal and acceptability; and we think and we hope great good will result. We have received on trial 14—by certificate 1—baptized 7 infants. We have one Sabbath school, it appears to be doing well so far. The people of this country are very kind and liberal, though but few of them are wealthy. We have collected $9.00 for the support of the Mission. Pray for us.

J. Bond.

Brickley, Miss., May 1st, 1855.

The City of Mysteries.—Rochester, N. Y., is now known as the "City of Mysteries." It was here that many years ago the plans were matured for the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan, whose fate to this day has never been satisfactorily ascertained. Out of this Morgan affair, a political excitement was evolved that swept like a hurricane all Western New York, and prostrated the Democratic party of the State. Here also was first printed the Book of Mormon, by the Prophet, Joe Smith, who pretended to have dug the golden plates from a Sund-hill near Palmyra. The result of this wonderful imposture is now seen in the strange developments in Utah. It was in Rochester that the Fox girls brought out the mysterious sounds known as the "Rochester Knockings." From this germ sprung the modern spiritual system, numbering Judge Edmonds, Senator Tallmadge, and other eminent men among its votaries. The most recent Rochester mystery was the strange disappearance of Miss Emma Moore in November last, and whose body has just been found in a millrace, under circumstances which deepen the mystery.

Magnetic Telegraph.

New York, May 4.—The Collins Steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, has arrived at this port with highly important intelligence from Europe. The Atlantic left Liverpool on Monday, the 23d of April, and consequently brings advices nine days later than previously received, and two days later than her regular day of sailing. The following summary embraces the main features of the news, both political and commercial:—

Vienna Conference.

The Vienna Conference had been broken off after having held twelve sessions, by the refusal of Russia to accede to the demands of the Allied powers.

There were strong indications that Austria would take the part of the Allies against Russia. Lord John Russell and M. Drouyen de la Hays had left Vienna.

Sebastapol

The bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allies commenced on the 9th of April, with a force of five hundred guns. It was continued incessantly, to the 15th—up to which time an assault was not practicable.

The British Loan.

The new British loan of sixteen million pounds sterling, had been taken by the Rothschilds.

Napoleon in England.

Louis Napoleon, and the Empress Eugenie, had been in England for a week, and been immensely glorified.

It is said that England assents to Napoleon's taking the command of the allied army in the Crimea, but the statement is from doubtful authority.

Moro Taxes.

Taxes had been increased in Great Britain, and income duties were proposed on epirits, tea, coffee, sugar and stamps.

Latest from Sabastapol.

By telegraph from London, on Monday afternoon, 23d, later intelligence had been received at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Atlantic, of which the following is the substance:—

Gen. Canrobert telegraphed to Paris under date of the 17th of April, that the fire of the Allies continued, and that they were gaining some advantage. The loss of life, he says, is great. The bombardment would continue for about a week longer, when the assault would be made upon the city.

Five Days later from Europe

Halifax, May 7, 10 o'clock, r. m.—The Royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, has just arrived at this port, with advices from Liverpool to the 28th of April, five days later than the accounts by the Atlantic at New York.

The War.

The political news by this arrival is of but little importance. There is nothing of consequence from the seat of war. The bombardment of Sebastopol continued without decisive result, a affairs generally in the Crimea remained without material change since the departure of the Atlantic. Political matters are quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market

The Liverpool cotton market had been quite active during the week ending on Monday the 27th ult and all qualities of American had advanced 1 16 to ⅛ of a penny per pound. The sales of the week were 102,000 bal s, of which 31,000 bales were to speculators, and 100,000 bales for export. The fair and middling qualities were in the most favor, and had advanced to a greater extent than the lower grades. The authorized quotations were: Fair Orleans 8¼, Middling Orleans 8 5-16, Fair Uplands 5¼d, and Middling Uplands 6 3-16d per pound. [The above is from the circular of Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co.]

Breadstuffs

The Liverpool Breadstuff's market was very buoyant, and all descriptions had advanced. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote the advance in Wheat at 3d per 70 pounds, in Barley 1 to 2d per bbl, and in Corn 3d per 480 pounds. The same circular quotes Western Canal Flour 38s to 42s 6d, and Ohio Flour 43s to 45s per barrel and White Corn 45s 6d to 46s per 480 pounds.

Provisions.

The Provision market was dull, the only change of moment being in lard, which had advanced slightly.

Consols

Had declined and were quoted at the close at 88¾.

In consequence of an interruption of the working of the telegraph last evening, we are unable to present our readers this morning with the details of the news by the Asia. It, or a portion of it, was received at New York last night, and published in the papers of that city this morning.

Halifax, May 7.—The Asia reports having seen the Collins steamship Baltic from New York for Liverpool, on the 20th ult.

The Crimea.

The latest accounts from Sebastopol, received on the 28th, the Asia's day of sailing are to the effect that the bombardment continued with unabated vigor.

Russian accounts, however, state that the fire of the Allies was growing feebler.

The *Independence Belge* had published a despatch stating that the bombardment had been discontinued, but it was from doubtful authority, and was believed to be without foundation in fact. Desperate sorties continued to be made by the Russians on the Allied troops before Sebastopol.

The Conference.

Two supplementary meetings had been held by the Vienna Conference, but without result.

Lord John Russell had left Vienna for England

Menschikoff not Dead.

The reported death of Prince Menschikoff is again denied, and it is positively stated that he is alive.

Austria and Prussia.

It was currently reported that an approximation towards amicable relations and a treaty of alliance had been made between Austria and Prussia.

Sardinia.

The Sardinian Ministry had resigned, probably owing to some differences on the question of the war.

Great Britain.

In the British Parliament there had been energetic questioning of the Ministry in relation to the war.

The French Exhibition.

The opening of the French Industrial Exhibition had been postponed until the 16th or 15th of May.

Money Market

The London money market was easier than at the date of our last accounts.

The closing quotations of consols for money was 88¾ to 88⅞.

Later from Havana.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt Commander, from New York the 25th ult., and Havana the first instant, crossed the Bar at half past 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and reached the levee yesterday morning.

Nothing of interest has recently transpired on the Island of Cuba.

Commodore McCauley was received with marked attention and courtesy by the Captain General and other Spanish officers. During his stay in Havana he had been extensively feted. The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, (Com. McCauley's flag ship) was the only U. S. man-of-war in the harbor—and she would leave on a cruise the 2d inst. The Princeton and Jamestown, it was reported, had gone over to Key West, where it is generally believed the Squadron will rendezvous. The Cyane and Falmouth had not arrived. The British frigate Vestal and the French man-of-war brig Malcagn were to see on the 1st. Capt. McCulloch (of New Orleans) had been released from prison. Mr. Felix still remained in confinement—it is not known when he will be sent to Cuba.

The business of the past week is represented as having been the best of the season. Havana continues perfectly healthy.

We find out much of interest in the Havana Papers. *La Prensa* contains accounts of evolutions of troops and steam battles, which it seems are resorted to either from lack of more substantial amusement, or for the purpose of being prepared to receive the filibusters in good style.

The ceremony of blessing and distributing the flags destined for the Havana volunteers was soon to take place. The religious portion of the ceremonies would be performed in the Cathedral with much pomp and splendor and the flags were to be distributed by the Captain General's own hand.

The *Diario* gives a description of a bull fight, in which Senor Matias Lazaro, the new Alfion of Cuba, slew a bull as he had previously announced, with no other weapons than those provided by nature—in other words, blows of his fist. *La Prensa*, however, states that instead of killing the bull he was killed himself, by the bull and was afterwards arrested for humbugging the people.

The Hon. Augustus Cæsar Dodge left the United States in the steamer Pacific on the 24 inst., to enter upon his diplomatic duties at Madrid. His instructions are said to be of an entirely pacific character.

General Intelligence.

Later from Texas.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamship Mississippi.

Capt. Lowden, arrived from Galveston on Saturday last, bringing our regular files of Texas exchanges. We find in them, however, very little of interest. The papers generally complain of the dry weather, and the injury likely to result there from, to the crops.

A correspondent of the Galveston News, writing from Lockhart, states that a man named A. W. Wheat was not dead a few days ago in that place by a man named Conway. It appears that Wheat had taken possession of Conway's house, and of his wife, and afterwards attacked him with a loaded whip, when the latter made use of his double-barreled gun.

The San Antonio Texan of the 26th ult., has the following paragraphs:

Eight or ten Indians were seen about twenty miles west of our city a few days since and we have since been informed that some persons in pursuit had a conflict with them, but with what success we are not able to learn with certainty. We shall know the particulars in a few days.

We are informed that the grasshoppers are so numerous in portions of Medina county that they have already destroyed all the crops that have been planted, and even cut. We are informed also that they are very numerous in several parts of the State.

An alligator measuring about ten feet in length, was killed a few days ago in the San Antonio River, opposite Goliad.

The Victoria Advocate, of the 21st, states that the mail bag for Refugio, containing the letters for Corpus Christi and other points west, was cut open somewhere, either at New Orleans, or on the route, and every package taken out. No discovery as yet has been made, as to who is guilty.

The Seguin Mercury says a number of gentlemen are about to establish cotton factories on the San Marcos. Those interested are enterprising men.

The contract for the completion and equipment of the first section of twenty-five miles of the Galveston and Red River Railroad, leading from the city of Houston to some point about two miles beyond Hoods, and the crossing of Cypress Creek, has been let to Mr. J. H. Wells, of New York city.

Louisiana.—The Baton Rouge Advocate states that a new wealthy company of New Orleans have purchased Dunbar's Springs and the land contiguous, bordering on the Amite, in the Parish of Livingston, about fourteen miles distant, and nearly due east from Baton Rouge. The waters of these springs are known to possess valuable medicinal properties, which have heretofore been fully tested; and it is supposed that a careful analysis of their ingredients, shortly to be exhibited, will present a most satisfactory result.

The Advocate says: It has rained above and below, east and west of us, and we yet suffer on, without having been visited by anything worthy of denominating rain. We understand that heavy rains have fallen some ten miles east from town, on the road leading to the Amite.

We extract the following from an article in the Baton Rouge Gazette of Saturday last upon the weather and crops:

Since September last, a good and beneficial rain has not cooled the parched ground, or given a chance to vegetation to make any more than a sickly and withered appearance. In the northern part of this State, as far down as the cotton extends, the prospect of corn and cotton is distressing, and on many plantations the cotton has not been planted at all, or even if it possible to break the ground until a good rain infuses a little life. Several of the planters in the Pine Woods, and even in the Felicianas, have to travel from five to eight miles to water their cattle. Every stream, ninth and pond (many of which had not been known to dry within the memory of the oldest inhabitant) are drained of their last drop.

In some parts of Livingston parish, numerous cane lands have been on fire for more than a month, and it is doubtful whether the Odyssey will be able to stop the ravages of this fire. The cracking and roasting of the canes can be heard at half a mile distance, and the whole appearance of that country is gloomy. Unless we have very early, the failure of any crop this year in this section will be a virtual one.

In some places the plant sugar cane thrives slowly, but the sun is consequently ruined.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last says:

The stand of cotton seems to be excellent in our vicinity; the plant fresh and healthy looking, but the crop small for the season. Corn does not look so promising as cotton. Much that was planted did not come up in consequence of the dry and heated state of the earth.

We had a slight sprinkling of rain on Wednesday evening last, very much to the surprise and gratification of every body. On Tuesday night last, we understand, there was a good rain in the neighborhood of Trinity.

We learn from the Clinton Wilk, that a line of stages has been established between that place and Amite City, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of Saturday says:

On Sunday, Tuesday and on Wednesday night, we were blessed here to Plaquemine with refreshing showers. Today (Friday) looks cloudy.

The "Last Fast" Steamboat.—The appearance in the East River yesterday afternoon, of a small experimental steamboat—the Ida—created quite a stir among the shipping, in fact all who saw her seemed to be chained to get a peep at her. The boat is 62 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches beam, and draws 10 inches. Her engine is oscillating, with cylinder of 4 inches bore and 12 inches stroke, rated at 3 horse power. With a pressure of 110 to 120 lbs, the speed attained—15 persons on board—was from 8 to 10 miles per hour through the water. The same boat and engine, with the ordinary means of propulsion, runs from 5 to 6 miles per hour, showing a gain of nearly 100 per cent. in speed, and more than that in effective power.

The peculiarity in the Ida's construction is entirely in the arrangement of the paddle wheel back of it. They are triangular in shape, somewhat resembling the tail of a fish, and are placed in pairs, one on each side of an iron rim. Each bucket being hinged at the sharpest point, and left to play freely backward and forward. Rods, properly affixed upon the rim, prevent the buckets from folding back against the rim, and hold them off at an acute angle. Each pair of buckets, therefore, enter and pass through the water, wedge-like, in the form of the letter V, and when the wheel is backed they assume the same form in the opposite direction.

Besides the increased speed, the advantage of these improved buckets is manifested in the very small quantity of water lifted or thrown by the paddle-wheels, and also in the entire absence of jar or vibration when they strike the water—the last the result of the gradually obtained pressure in having the point of the V-shaped pairs of buckets enter first.

The inventor of this truly ingenious contrivance is Mr. John U. Wallis, of North Danville, N. Y. He has secured patents for it in this country and also in England, France, Belgium, etc. [New York Sun.

From New Mexico.—A dispatch of the 30th from Washington, says:

Advices from Santa Fe state that on the 19th ult., two companies of the U. S. Troops, under Col. Fauntleroy, met a party of ninety Utah and Apache Indians, armed and mounted, in Chora'ch Pass. Five Utahs were killed and two dragoons wounded. On the next day a party of Apaches were taken in with and six killed. Some prisoners were taken. The command then returned to Fort Massachusetts, and expected shortly to go to Grand river.

On the 22d, Kit Carson, Lieut. Negruder, and Captain Williams' company on leaving Ponche Pass, saw a party of Utahs. Killed one and wounded another. Geo. Garland left Santa Fe on the 4th for Alberquerque, where he will expedite movements in the field.

The London Times and the British Government.—The repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers published in Great Britain will take from the public revenues of that country a million of dollars annually, a large portion of which will go into the coffers of the London Times. When the taxes on advertisements were repealed, that paper, it is stated, put into its pocket an income of one hundred thousand pounds by the measure. Now that the last restrictive duty is removed these changes in the revenue laws, and for the simple reason that while there would result an immediate increase to their profits, it was also apparent that a powerful blow would be given to the monopoly it had so long enjoyed, and that had enabled it to swallow up nearly all its competitors. The removal of burdensome taxes, it feared, would open the field to other journals, whose by enterprise might become in time its rivals, not only in wealth but also in popularity and influence. The colossal power that this newspaper establishment has gradually succeeded in acquiring and building for itself, in the face of parliaments and ministers, is well known, as also the sentimental tone it generally assumes in dealing with public men and measures, so that it may be safely conjectured the government in liberalizing its policy towards newspapers, had in view what it hoped would follow, the realization of the worst fears of the Times.

Terrific Explosion of a Powder-Mill.—On Wednesday morning last, about 8 o'clock, the chimney of Hedrickson & Detweiler, in Hayrock township, took fire and burned out near the top. Only two or three persons were in the mill at the time; they heard the roar of the fire, and ran out of the building, intending to procure buckets and ascend to the roof with water to prevent the shingles from taking fire. After a moment's reflection, they thought the most risking a hazardous one, and very prudently abandoned it. They made their escape as fast as possible. In a few moments the roof was on fire in several places, and it is said to have been about three minutes before a spark fell through the shingles into the main part of the building, where there was an immense of powder, which, of course, was instantly ignited, and the whole mill was blown sky-high, a part of it not having been seen since. The explosion was terrible and shook the country for miles around. It was distinctly heard in Jacksonville, Princeton and Doylestown. Mr. Charles Reid, residing a farm west of Hayrock, was plowing in the field at the time of the explosion. He informed us that the effect on him was of a stunning nature, and the earth trembled under his feet. The most intimate circumstance connected with the terrible catastrophe is that no one was killed. John Stonebach, Esq., feared himself by getting behind a large tree, less than a hundred yards from the fatal spot. One or two other persons, who were about the mill at the time, made their escapes, as above given, by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and succeed in making their escape from the deadly infernal machine. [Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat, 24th ult.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Maine has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Kansas has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Iowa has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Minnesota has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Indiana has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of New York has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Delaware has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Maryland has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Florida has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Missouri has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in that State.

The Legislature of Illinois

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[illegible] Sunset.... by Frederick Tennyson.

Now the lither, last runs up the golden stair
That leans from sleepy gates from Heaven to Earth,
And all atone to the empyreal air,
Pass in the twilight sweet measures of mirth;
Now far far away, hour by hour,
With the light upon his wings,
Is it a bird, or star
That shines and sings?

What matter if the days be dark and frore,
Their sunbeam both of other days to be,
And singing in the light that floods him o'er,
In joy he overlooks futurity;
Under cloud patches vast
He peers, and sees behind
Great Summer coming fast
Adown the wind!

And how he dives into a rainbow's rivers,
In streams of gold and purple he is drown'd,
Shaking the arrows of his song he shivers,
As though the stormy dirge were turned to sound;
And ever he leaves through
His widow is clearly woven,
Melody, thus falling deep,
His last notes showers.

Let every wind be hushed, that it may hear
The wondrous things he tells the world below—
Things that we dream of he is watching near;
Hopes that we never dream'd he would bestow.
Alas! the mortal faith roll'd
Down the golden notes again,
Or surely he had told,
Of Heaven to men!

So the victorious poet sings alone,
And fills with light his solitary home,
Through that glory sees new worlds foreshow,
And hears high songs, and triumphs yet to come;
He wove the air of them
With thrills of golden chords,
And makes the world to climb
On tiptoed words.

What if his hair be gray, his eyes be dim,
His limbs tremble him, and friends be cold?
Wonder unseen is for thousand gates to him,
Truth waiteth his, nor beauty waxeth old;
More than he tells, his eyes
Behold, his spirit hears—
Of grief, and joy, and sighs
Twixt joy and tears.

Blest is the man who with the sound of song
Can charm away the heartsobs, and forget
The fear of penury, and the stings of wrong,
And drown the fatal whisper of regret!
Darker are the abodes
Of kings, though his be poor,
Who tuneless, like the toads
Pass through.

Blest is the man who sees up by the sky,
Whose heart a glad heart into the skies;
A maiden his own sunrise while he sings,
And paints the daily North to Paradise;
Time shall not cloy
For up the sunny stream;
Dawns, I hear his song;
I see his dreams.

THE PRETTY OLD LADY.

The following exquisite thing, which we find in Household Words, is probably from the pen of Charles Dickens:

She must have been very, very beautiful, when young; for, in childish eyes she had scarcely any imperfections, and we all know what acute and merciful critics children are. Her hair was quite white; not silvery, nor powdery, but pure glossy white, resembling spun glass. I have never been able to make my mind up whether she wore a cap, a hood, or one of those silken head-coverings of the last century called a calash. Whatever she wore, it became her infinitely. I incline, on second thoughts, more to the calash, and think she wore it in lieu of a bonnet, when she went abroad; which was but seldom. The portrait I have of the old lady is, indeed, blurred and dimmed by the lapse of many winters, and some tears. Her title of the pretty old lady was not given to her lightly. It was bruited many years ago—when ladies of fashion were drunk to in public, and gentlemen of fashion were drunk in public—that the pretty old lady was a "reigning toast."

A certain gray silk dress which as it had always square creases in it, I conjectured to be always new; decorated the person of the pretty old lady. She wore a profusion of black lace, which must have been priceless, for it was continually being mended, and its reversion was much coveted by the old lady's female friends. My aunt Jane, who was tremendously old, and was a lady, but whose faculties decayed somewhat towards the close of her life, was never so coherent (says an the subject of May-day and the sweeps) as when she speculated as to "who was to have the lace" after the old lady's demise. But my aunt Jane died first, and her doubts were never solved. More than this I can remember a fat-faced old gold watch which the pretty old lady wore at her waist; a plethoric mass of wheezing gold, like an oyster grown rich and knowing the time of day. Attached to this she wore some trinkets—not the nonsensical charms or breloques that young ladies wear on their chatelaines now, but sensible substantial ornaments—a signet-ring of her grandfather's; a smelling bottle covered with silver filegree; and a little golden box in the form of a book with clasps, which we waggish youngsters declared to be the old lady's snuff-box, but which I believe now, to have been a pounce-box—the same perhaps, which the lord, who was perfumed like a milliner, held 'twixt his finger and thumb, upon the battle field, and which, ever and anon he gave his nose.

I trust I am not treading on dangerous ground when I say, that two of the chief prettinesses of the pretty old lady were her feet and their covering. "To ladies' eyes a round, boys!" Certainly, Moore; we can't refuse; but to ladies' feet, a round boys, also, if you please. How the pretty old lady had the prettiest of feet, with the most delicate of gray silk stockings, the understandings of the finest, softest, most lustrous leather that ever came from innocent kid. I will back those feet (to use the parlance of this horse racing age), and those shoes and stockings against any in the known world, in ancient or modern history or romance; against Dorothee's tiny feet dabbling in the stream; against Maidora's paddling in the cool brook; against Sara la Baignouse swinging in her silken hammock; against De Grammont's Miss Howard's green stockings; against Madame la Pompadour's golden clocks and red-heeled mules; against Noblet, Taglioni, Cerito's, against Madame Vestris's, as modelled in Wax by Signor M. N. There's are no such feet as the pretty old lady's now; or, if any such exist, their possessors don't know how to treat them. The French ladies are rapidly losing the art of putting on shoes and stockings with taste; and I deliberately declare, in the face of Europe, that I have not seen, within the last three months in Paris—from the Boulevard des Italiens to the Bell of the Perfect of the Seine—a single pair of irreproachable feet. The system, artificially arched instep; the geometrical ankle of gentle curves and undulations, the delicate advancement and retrogression of the foot of beauty, are all things falling into decadence. The American overshoes, the machine-made hosiery, and the trailing draperies, are completing the ruin of shoes and stockings.

The pretty old lady had never been married. Her father had been a man of fashion—a gay man—a first-rate buck, a sparkling rake; he had known taste, he had driven curricles, he had worn the finest of fine linen, the most resplendent of shoe buckles; he had once come into the possession of five thousand pounds sterling, upon which capital—quite casting the grovelling doctrine of interest to the wind—he had determined to try the fascinating experiment of living at the rate of five thousand a year. In this experiment he succeeded to his heart's content for the exact period of one year and one day, after which he had lived (at the same rate) on credit; after that on the credit of his credit; after that on his wits; after that in the rules of the King's Bench; after that on the certainty of making so many tricks, nightly, at whist; and, finally, upon his daughter. For the pretty old lady, with admirable self-abnegation, and even her two ugly sisters married; had with some natural tears, refused Capt. Catts, of the line, whom she loved—but who had nothing but his pay—and had contentedly accepted the office of governess; whence, with much self denial, much saving, pinching, and saving—how many times her little cobwebs of economy were ruthlessly swept away by her gay father's turn for whist and hazard; cobwebs that took years to concentrate! she had promoted herself to the dignity of a schoolmistress; governing in that capacity that fine old red-brick ladies' seminary at Paddington; pulled down for the railway now; Portchester House.

'Twas there I first saw the old lady, for I had a cousin receiving her "finishing" at Portchester House, and 'twas there; being as she was some eight years of age; that I first fell in love with a astonishingly beautiful creature, with raven hair and gazelle-like eyes, who was the governess's assistant, and the eldest girl in the school. When I paid my cousin a visit, I was accustomed to feel very little boy of my age; to sit at the same table. I used to set opposite to the pretty old lady, and be fed by her with [illegible] cakes, and [illegible] tarts, which are so frequently met with at genteel tea-tables. I loved her fondly, wildly; but she dashed my spirits to the ground by telling me not to make faces. I wonder whether she married a duke?

The pretty old lady kept school at Portchester House, for many, many years, supporting and comforting that fashionable fellow, her father. She had sacrificed her youth, the flattings of her beauty, her love, her hopes everything. The gay fellow had grown a little paralytic at last; and, becoming very old and imbecile and harmless, had been relegated to an upper apartment in Portchester House. Here, for several years he had vegetated in a sort of semi-fabulous existence as the "old gentleman;" very many of the younger ladies being absolutely unaware of him; till, one evening, a neat coffin with plated nails and handles, arrived at Portchester House, for somebody aged 73; and the cook remarked to the grocer's young man that the "old gentleman" had died that morning.

The pretty old lady continued the education of generations of black-eyed Junos, in French, geography, the use of the globes, and the usual branches of a polite education, long after her father's death. Habit is habit; Lieutenant Colonel Catts had died of fever in the Walcheren expedition—so the pretty old lady kept school at Porchester House until she was very old. When she retired, she devised all her savings to her ugly sister's children; and calmly, cheerfully placidly prepared to lay herself down in her grave. Here had been a long journey and a sore servitude; but, perhaps, something was said to her at the end, about being a good and faithful servant and that it was well done.

Such is the dim outline which the picture in my portfolio presents to me of the pretty old lady. Sharpened as her pretty features were by age, the gentle touch of years of peace, of an equable mind and calm desires, had passed lovingly over the asperities of her face, and softened them. Wrinkles she must have had; for the stern usurer Time will have his bond; but she had smiled her wrinkles away, or had laughed them into dimples. Our just, though severe mother Nature, had rewarded her for having worn no rouge in her youth, no artificial flowers in her spring; and gave her blooming roses in her December. Although the sunset of her eyes was come and they could not burn you up nor melt you as in the noon-tide; the sky was yet pure, and the luminary sank to rest in a bright halo; the shadows that it cast were long, but sweet and peaceful—not murky and terrible. The night was coming, but it was to be a night starlit with faith and hope and not a season of storms.

It was for this reason I think, that, being old, feeling old, looking old, proud of being old, and yet remaining handsome, the pretty old lady was so beloved by all the pretty girls. They adored her. They called her a "dear old thing." They insisted upon trying their new bonnets, shawls, scarfs, and similar feminine fal-lals, upon her. They made her the fashion, and dressed up to her. They never made her spiteful presents of fleecy hosiery, to guard against a rheumatism with which she was not afflicted; or entreated her to tie her face up when she had no toothache; or bawled in her ear on the erroneous assumption that she was deaf—as girls will do, in pure malice, when age forgets its privileges, and apes the levity and sprightliness of youth. Above all, they trusted her with love-secrets—I must mention that; though a spinster, the pretty old lady was always addressed as Mistress. She was great in love matters—a complete letter writer, without its verbosity; as prudent as Pamela, as tender as Amelia, as judicious as Hooker, as dignified as Sir Charles Grandison. She could scent a Lovelace at an immense distance, old Tom Jones mend his ways, reward the constancy of an uncle Toby, and reform a Capt. Booth, I warrant the perverse Widow and Sir Roger de Coverly would have been brought together, had the pretty old lady known the parties and been consulted. She was conscientious and severe, but not intolerant and implacable. She did not consider every man in love a "wretch," or every woman in love a "silly thing." She was pitiful to love, for she had known it. She could tell a tale of love as moving as any to her. Its hero died at Walcheren.

Where shall I find pretty old ladies now-a-days? Where are they gone—those gentle, kindly, yet dignified, antiquated dames, married and single?

My young friend Adolescens comes and tells me that I am wrong, and that there are as many good old ladies now as of yore. It may be so: it may be, that we think those pleasant companionships lost because the years are gone in which we enjoyed them, and that we imagine there are no more old ladies, because those we loved are dead.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.—Until one begins to feel the effect of impaired vision, he can hardly estimate the value of eye-sight, and consequently, from ignorance or carelessness, he is apt to neglect a few simple precautions, by the observance of which his sight might be preserved. We are aware that the columns of a newspaper do not afford the space, nor is an editor qualified to treat scientifically of the injuries which accrue to the organs of vision; but certainly the knights of the editorial craft ought to have some practical experience upon artificial light, more of which they consume than falls to the lot of other men.

Let us, then, give our readers a few hints upon the preservation of sight, which we deduce from our own experience, and if we are incorrect, our medical friends, and particularly opticians, are welcome to our columns, to correct our errors. We are not about to interfere with those who have resorted to spectacles, for the optician alone can benefit them; but there are multitudes who, perhaps, ought to wear spectacles, but will not, either from their inconvenience, or from an idea that theroby they confess that time has taken too strong hold upon them. Such ask, whether they can see better than they now do without the use of glasses. To the most of these we answer, yes, provided you will follow these simple directions.

First, never use a writing-desk or table with your face toward a window. In such case the rays of light come directly upon the pupils of the eyes, and causing an unnatural contraction thereof, soon permanently injures the sight. Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not toward, the window while you are writing. If your face is toward the window, the oblique rays strike your eye, injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you; and next to that, with the light coming over your left side; then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball.

The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked what is the best light; gas, candles, oil, or camphene. Our answer is, it immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough, and did not flicker. A gas fish tail burner should never be used for reading or writing, because there is a constant oscillation or flickering of the flame. Candles, unless they have self-consuming wicks, which do not require snuffing, should not be used. We need scarcely say that all wicks which crust over, and thus diminish the light, are good for nothing; and the same is true of compounds of the nature of camphene, unless the wicks are properly trimmed of all their gumary deposit after standing twenty-four hours.

But whatever the artificial light used, let it strike the paper or book which you are using, whenever you can, from over the left shoulder. This can always be done with gas, for that light is strong enough, and so is the light from camphene, oil, etc, provided it comes through a circular burner like the Argand. But the light, whatever it be, should always be protected from the air in the room by a glass chimney, so that the light may be steady. [Boston Herald.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—An accident occurred on last Saturday, about eighty miles below this city, which resulted in the loss of three men. At the point designated, the steamer National, bound for this port, met the steamer Columbus going down. A yawl, containing Capt. Carlisle, a well known pilot, and several others, put off from the Columbus for the purpose of putting Capt. C. on the National, he having gone down for the purpose of looking at the river. The engines of the National were stopped, and the yawl in approaching the steamer, went in front of the wheel, which was turning by the force of the current. Capt. C. sprang upon the guards of the boat, but the yawl containing the others, was caught in the wheel and upset. Two men were drowned and another so badly injured that he died on the passage up. One of the pilots of the Columbus, who was in the yawl, swam ashore. The unfortunate men who were lost were deck hands on the Columbus. [St. Louis Republican, 24.

Two Hours In a Miracle Circle.

The editor of the New York Leader gives his experience in spiritual manifestations. We suspect that he has a design of serving somebody as the editor of the California Pioneer served Judge Edmonds, and therefore we shall receive his story with due caution and allowance. However, it will be found interesting in its way.

We confess to a "hard-hoort of unbelief" as regards the supernatural origin of the phenomena witnessed in the so-called "spiritual circles" in this city and elsewhere; and yet we are totally unable to account, on any known principle of physics, for the "manifestations" which we saw, felt and heard, in the private dwelling of a gentleman of this city, and in the presence of intimate personal friends, a few evenings ago. That trick or collusion should be resorted to by the gentlemen there assembled—individuals of character and standing in the community, and many of them personally unknown to each other, is in the highest degree improbable; and even had any members of the party been disposed to practice imposition, it is difficult to conceive how they could have done so without detection. We shall offer no theory nor hypothesis for the purpose of explaining what, to us, is inexplicable, but will merely state a few facts, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions.

Twenty persons were present at the meeting of the "circle" to which we allude. Previously to taking our seats at the "manifestation" board, the tables—common kitchen tables of various sizes, arranged lengthwise in the middle of the room—were carefully inspected. The floor, too, which was covered with an elegant Brussels carpet, was suspiciously examined, and after the unbelievers had been thoroughly satisfied that there was neither trap-doors, concealed wires, nor any other mechanical means of working miracles in the apartment, we took our seats, side by side, at the tables, with a "medium" at each extremity of the range. The mediums, it should be remarked, were not professional operators, but gentlemen holding respectable positions in society.

We had been seated about ten minutes, when one of the party announced that he was "touched." One of the mediums, under what seemed to be spasmodic impulse, seized a pencil lying on the table, and wrote in a blank copy-book open before him, "Put your hand under the table." This was done, and a "cold grasp" reported. The same person, a young man who had been introduced to the circle for the first time that evening, was then told to hold a watch under the table. He did so, and soon exclaimed, in great excitement, that it had been forcibly wrested from him. Shortly afterward, the writer of this article, who was seated by the side of an intimate friend, and opposite to an old acquaintance, was "touched." Something like the paw of a large dog passed up the outside of one leg, and down the inside of the other, and we could distinctly hear the brushing of a substance against the casimere. We forthwith kicked out toward all points of the compass, but encountered nothing save "the entrenchant air." Our hand was then ordered under the table, and was immediately struck on the back part by some heavy soft substance. A moment later, a small, cold, double-fist was placed in our open palm, and the watch which had been "spirited" away a few moments before, was deposited there. As the fingers of the mysterious hand unclosed, in the act of depositing the watch, we partially grasped them, but they were quickly withdrawn.

The next performance was a series of touches and pinchings, which made several of the company squirm. A handkerchief and pocket-book were subsequently carried off in the same manner as the watch; and one young gentleman had a long and apparently violent struggle for the possession of a glove with the unknown powers that were carooling among our legs. Finally, the visible prevailed over the invisible, and the young man jerked the glove from beneath him, when there appeared, upon the end opposite to the one he held, an imprint of the digits with which his own had been tussling under the table. At this time some anxiety being exhibited by the owner of the pocket-book as to the fate of its contents, the lights were ordered to the floor, and this article was found unopened and in good condition on the carpet. An opportunity was thus afforded for a second examination of the floor, etc; but no evidences of mechanical agency could be discovered.

Our knees and shins were now brushed repeatedly by what seemed at one time to be a wing, and at another a paw or hand; and a noise, as of the collision of substance with substance, could be heard at the moment of contact. While these "games" were in progress, hands were, from time to time, ordered under the "miracle board," and letters and pictures placed in them, and drawn to the surface. Some of the letters were very ably worded, and in one of them, containing eight pages of manuscript, our own thoughts were replied to. We were not "touched" for some minutes, and were wishing for another demonstration, when the letter came up. It was a bitterly satirical effusion, purporting to come from a defunct English actor, and contained a caustic sneer at our anxiety to be "pinched under the table."

About this time, a package some ten inches square was thrust with violence over the edge of the table. It was directed to a gentleman present, and, on opening it, a very clever oil painting, signed "William Hogarth," appeared. Its style would have been pronounced by any artist a very clever imitation of the art of the great caricaturist, and a well-known painter present declared it was "Hogarth all over." Three small sketches in water-colors then came up, one of which, purporting to be a "Gainsborough," fell to our lot. It is now in our possession, and is a very pretty little affair, but not a "Gainsborough," unless he has altered his style very materially in the Spirit-land. The Spiritual Express from below suspended its deliveries at this juncture, and several letters were shied from the walls, and dropped from the ceiling. They were all well written, and all in divers hands, the chirography of no two of them being alike. Fancy inks would seem to be in vogue among the invisibles; for some of the letters were written in red ink, other in blue and black, and occasionally two or three colors were merged in a single word.

Rare Ben Johnson was the presiding genius of the circle. He was the first to address the party by letter, and his "good-bye," written by one of the mediums, and verified by a fac-simile of the jovial old dramatist's signature, closed the amusements of the evening.

Before leaving, the company were shown two well-executed oil paintings, one said to be by Rembrandt, the other a portrait of Ben Johnson; which had been transmitted to the circle on former occasions; also a pen-and-ink portrait of Rembrandt, evidently by a master-hand. Those works of art, if got up for the occasion, must be rather expensive jokes. They are given indiscriminatingly to strangers and regular members of the circle, and the exhibitions are entirely gratuitous, and are accompanied by the hospitalities which gentlemen are accustomed to tender to their invited guests.

We might go on to mention many other marvels which we saw, and a still greater number, infinitely more astounding, which were solemnly vouchsafed for by two of our personal friends, who had visited the circle before; but we prefer to rest here. Probably, a less credulous person than ourself, in all that relates to the (so-called) supernatural, does not exist; we have, therefore, merely stated a few simple facts, leaving to our readers the task of framing marvels to account for them.

FROM KEY WEST.—On Tuesday 20th, the pilot boat Champion, of Key West, fell in with an hermaphodite brig in the Gulf, twenty miles S.S.W. from Sand Key Light, abandoned, and towed her into port. From appearances on board of her, it was believed that she was a clayer, which had landed her slaves on the coast of Cuba and then abandoned by her crew.

A brig, name unknown, was towed into Key West by wreckers on the 25th, which had been ashore on Collins' Patches.

The schooner J. H. Brayton parted her moorings on Sunday, April 8th, and went ashore near the fort, (Taylor) and was so much damaged that she had to be hauled out on the ways and a part of her cotton taken out.

ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The company have started a tri-weekly train of cars on the Alabama and Mississippi Road, leaving Selma in the morning for Harrell's across Roads, a point 14 miles from Marion and 18 miles from Uniontown, and returning in the evening. This gives facilities to many planters who now have their cotton at different points on the Cahawba river, awaiting a rise, as well as many others who have not as yet carried their crops to market. It also affords a convenience to persons who wish to go to Marion, Greensborough, or any other place west. [Montgomery Mail.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURTS—*Examination of the Postmaster.*—The examination of Mr. Wm. G. Kendall, postmaster of this city, upon the charge preferred against him by Mr. David P. Blair, the special agent of the Post-Office Department, viz: embezzling a letter containing $600, which was sent by a house in Memphis, Tenn., to the house of Wills, Rawlins & Co., in this city Mr. Blair and Attorney General Morse appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Kendall appeared with Messrs Randall Hunt and J. P. Benjamin for counsel. Mr. Kendall comforted himself coolly and good-humoredly, affecting to consider the whole proceeding a farce.

Wm Milton, of Memphis, Tenn., sworn—Eight five dollar bills on the Northern Bank of Mississippi were identified by this witness as a portion of the $600 sent to Wills, Rawlins & Co., and insured by him in Memphis, on the 13th June, 1854; identified them by his stamp on each of them; two of them had the stamps still clear—the others had these partially erased or scratched off. Was afterwards called upon to pay the money, which he was informed by officials of Wills, Rawlins, & Co., and post-office certificate, had never reached New Orleans.

C. H. Ayers, of Carrollton, Miss., sworn—This witness examined the eight notes, by a record of their dates, numbers and letters, which he made before they first passed from his hands. He got them on the 17th September, 1853, in a letter from New Orleans, signed by Marshall Hanson, requesting him to pay the money to a certain person, whom he never found. As the notes had stamps partially scratched off, and came from a person he had no knowledge of, himself and his brother thought it suspicious. A friend, Mr J. D. McLemore, asked if he might inform Judge Mills, the President, or head man of the Northern Bank, of the circumstance. Witness consented. Judge Mills afterwards wrote to witness for the notes, and they were sent to him, a record of them being first taken. On or about the 12th or 14th of February, 1855, witness got a second letter signed Marshall Hanson, requesting him to mail back the money, which he did; but not having the notes, sent a draft for the amount on Wright, Davenport & Co. Witness informed Judge Mills that he had a second letter from Marshall Hanson, after which he got a letter from Blair, the mail agent. Never had any correspondence with McGibbeney or Whitman, and knew nothing of them.

Mr. Morse here produced some letters of Kendall's to be compared with those signed Marshall Hanson.

Mr. Kendall, glancing over these letters, said they might be forgeries, the same as the other two, (signed Hanson.)

Mr. Morse said that if the gentleman could not identify his own handwriting he would introduce witnesses who could.

C. W. Cammack, Paying Teller of Citizens' Bank, sworn. Was familiar with Kendall's writing and signature. [A bundle of five letters, all signed Kendall, handed to witness.] After a hurried glance, would pronounce them to be Kendall's. Himself, Mr. Forbes, if not Kendall's, were a very good imitation of his writing—would pronounce them the same under other circumstances. Certain letters corresponded precisely, the capital D's in particular. The letters generally appeared to be in the same handwriting; but he might be mistaken.

Mademoiselle sworn.—Is paying teller of the Canal Bank, and familiar with Kendall's writing. Thinks the letters are very much alike—would pay money to Kendall's order in the handwriting of any of the letters.

Mr. Forbes' sworn.—Is paying teller in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Had examined the letters carefully; would think the handwriting the same, though a difference was apparent; certain capitals were entirely alike, and the a's in both writings looked like o's. The general difference was not as great as he had seen in the same person's writing, done at different times.

Rufus Delbear sworn.—Discovered a striking resemblance in the letters. The general style, or movement of the hand, was the same, and certain letters identical. Had no doubt they were all written by the same hand.

George Weldon sworn.—Was dismissed from the post-office about the 28th of February; not there now. Knows Kendall's handwriting; and believes all the letters to be his. Hearing that Ayers had sent a draft on Wright, Davenport & Co., to Marshall Hanson's order, witness went to the U. S. Commissioner, and got out a warrant and an officer, to be stationed at Wright, Davenport & Co.'s in order to seize whoever should present the draft. Ayers' letter to Hanson never came to the office, though witness kept watch for it. While thus watching for it, a letter came addressed to Marshall Hanson, from Cincinnati. Witness took it, and, accompanied by a post-office clerk as a witness, went to the kitchen of the City Hotel, where he opened the envelope by steaming it; read the letter; took it to McDowell, Mills & Co.'s, one of which firm ordered a clerk to copy it; a new envelope was then put upon the original, the marks imitated or counterfeited as nearly as possible, and a Cincinnati post-office stamp put on with printing materials at the Bulletin job-office; it was then put back in the post-office; witness watched it all day; no one came for it; but next morning it had disappeared. [The copy of the letter was here produced and read. Marshall Hanson, March 24th, 1855, inquires of some Cincinnati publishing house on what terms they will print a bogus newspaper of certain dimensions—to be printed there, but dated as at New Orleans—the articles to be highly personal about various parties in New Orleans, but not true. On the back of the sheet, the publishers answer, that they are not in want of such a job, but if Hanson will establish his veracity, and secure them against damage, they won't refuse it these hard times, and wind up by telling him to send along the "copy" and the money. Signed "L. & P."—this being the nearest the letter contains to the publishers names.] This letter of Hanson's looked like Kendall's, and he could swear to it. Ayers' letter to Hanson was entered on the way-bill with two other letters; the latter being receipted here, but the former not. The witness stated, at the request of Mr. Morse, that his motives in this business were entirely of an official character.

David P. Blair sworn.—Is the special agent of the Post-Office Department. The letter which Ayers' mailed to Hanson, passed through the Vicksburg post-office on the 8th of March; the way-bill shows that it was received in New Orleans, though never receipted. Witness took from the post-office here, during the clerk his receipt for them, three letters addressed to Marshall Hanson, which were advertised on the 15th of April—long after the probable time of their arrival here. He opened them, read them, and closed them again. One was from Hoama, Louisiana, and the others from Lafayette county, Tenn.—there being no such county, though there is a Fayette county. The letter from Houma was a trap-letter sent there by McDowell, Mills & Co.'s clerk (W. G. Betterton) to be sent back here; and this clerk has since furnished witness a copy of the letter.

Counsel wishing to have the Fayette letters read, Mr. Blair did not wish to open them again; said they were in the possession of the Court, who might do as he pleased with them. Mr. Hunt made some remarks about the singularity of these samples, after witness had privately opened the letters.

Mr. Blair then broke open the letters, remarking significantly, that he never expected to be prosecuted for it by any such person as Mr. Marshall Hanson, and proceeded to read them. The first letter, dated January 10th, 1855, purports to be from Hanson's wife, stating that she had received all he sent her—wanted him to give up roving and come home, to stay awhile anyhow—had been to Holly Springs to see sis, and helped her come—doesn't like the trip—signed "your own dear Lucy." The other, dated April 1st, mentions receiving a hank check—wants him to come home—don't know where he is—talks mysteriously about his wild doings, and her keeping mum—thinks he ought to think more of "our darling Nelly, who is getting to be a right smart girl, and comes home from school every other Saturday, saying that her teacher, Miss Jones, is a very nice lady—signed, "your dear duck, Lucy." Witness had inquired, both at Holly Springs and Lagrange, and in vain, for any persons named Hanson, or a school teacher named Miss Jones. Witness was perfectly satisfied the letters were bogus, written to create the belief that Hanson was really existing personage; and thinks they were written by the same individual who personated Hanson. Did not consider these letters as necessary in evidence—there was plenty of evidense besides. Had no personal feeling whatever against Kendall; but knew him to be an inefficient Postmaster, and had so reported him at Washington.

G. W. Adams sworn.—While at Cooper's Well, Miss., in August last, witness received a letter from Marshall Hanson, in New Orleans, inclosing forty dollars of the stamped bills on the Northern Bank of Mississippi, which he was requested to pay over to some invalid who was soon to reach the Well but never appeared. Kept the letter and notes in his trunk till some time in October, when he got another letter from Hanson, asking him to return the money, or his check for it; upon which he sent back the notes. Knew Kendall for many years in Mississippi; but never heard of such a person as Marshall Hanson before. As near as witness could recollect, the writing in those letters was the same as that of the letters in court.

Mr. Serra sworn.—Is a bank clerk, and familiar with manuscripts. Thinks all the letters written by the same hand, but cannot swear to it.

C. H. Manson sworn.—Is clerk at Wills, Rawlins & Co.'s. Another valuable package, which was mailed at Memphis at the same time with the missing one, came to hand, and the firm were notified of its arrival by the proper clerk in the postoffice. Of the arrival of the missing package they never received any notice.

The Attorney-General said he would rest the case here. Mr Benjamin stated that he would not introduce witnesses for the defence until this (Tuesday) evening, when he expected to prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the missing letter to Wills, Rawlings & Co., never reached this city. He would cross-examine the witnesses for the defence, however, at present.

Mr. Jumonville recalled.—The letters signed Kendall and those signed Hanson all look alike. Some little difference in the writing, but certain letters exactly alike. Believes the hand writing to be the same.

Mr. Forbes recalled.—The letters seem a little different, but some words are identical. [Witness was shown a number of checks, on two different banks—some signed W. G. Kendall, and others Wm. G. Kendall.] Would pronounce them all genuine, if presented at bank at 2 P. M. Did not think the signature to a certain one of the letters was genuine.

Mr. Cammack recalled.—Examined five letters signed Kendall—only one of the letters would do for him to pay a check on. Compared them with the Hanson letters—considerably puzzled—the gas-light bad. Examined the checks—if filled out by Kendall, he might pay them in bank, but if presented by a stranger wouldn't pay one of them. Said Kendall didn't write any of them—then, again, he might have done it. [The manner in which this witness inspected the letters and checks, and his mystification, afforded much amusement to Court and spectators, the prisoners and his counsel seeming to enjoy the fun best of any.]

The counsel for the defence here closed the cross-examination, and the Court adjourned to this evening. The examination lasted three hours, and the court room was crowded to suffocation with eager spectators.

QUEER FIX.—A prominent citizen of Alabama, on a visit to Mobile, on Friday last, received the following telegraphic dispatch from his family physician. "Fine boy—both doing well. Ten pounds. Yours, &c." And in a few moments the following from an individual friend. "Nice little girl at your house. All right. Yours, &c., S. P. W."

The bewildered father at last accounts, was trying to discover whether it was a boy or girl, or twins.

CROPS AT THE NORTH.—Our Northern exchanges, from Long Island to the Missouri river, assure us that there is a good prospect for an unusually large product of wheat and other crops of small grain the coming season. The news to this effect from the great Northwest is especially cheering. Spurred up by the high prices of the last year's scanty returns, the farmers out there have provided for an abundant harvest, and they are appropriating the opening spring in active plowing and sowing in order to supply as far as possible all existing and prospective deficiencies elsewhere. [N. Y. Herald.

The Boston Transcript says the Administration is engaged in removing postmasters in small towns in New Hampshire who voted the 'Know-Nothing ticket at the recent election.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson Mississippian of Friday last says:

It has been four weeks since a rain has fallen in this region. The consequence is, that crops of corn, cotton and oats, are very unpromising. Unless it rains in a very short time, it will be impossible to get stands of cotton; and the corn already drooping, will wither and die. This article is selling here from a dollar to a dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and is scarcely to be had at any price. Planters who would otherwise spare small quantities to those who are needing it, are afraid to do so in view of the threatened failure of the growing crop. We are apprehensive that a season of unparalleled distress is before us.

The Ocean Springs Gazette, of Saturday, says:

We had a fine rain in these parts this week, which was extremely welcome to the parched up gardens. This is said to have been the driest season in this latitude for many years. Even April failed to bring the showers, high have been her characteristics in all other years.

Two Americans, one named McGill, were arrested as rebels, for participating in the late riots in Australia. They have, however, been discharged.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. TICHENOR, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing; with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. Washing, however, respectfully urged upon parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the Institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral department of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES—

WM. CROSBY, A. T. JOHNSTON, W. W. BELL, C. R. DRAUGHON, H. SLONE, S. H. RIVES, JOHN BURRUS, J. D. WILDER, A. M. CAMPBELL, H. PHILLIPS, JOHN JORDAN, J. M. WILLIAMS, DANIEL DROWN, HENRY MOSS, R. H. CARAUTH, J. D. WEEPLE, W. E. DOTY, L. PHILLIPS, JONES PEARSON, W. H. TERRELL, G. C. BURNS, JOSEPH HARPER, R. T. GIDDS, B. W. PERSONS, J. C. H. MUMFORD,

ap21—1y

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. WRIGHT & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La., having commenced a COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully solicit your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. WRIGHT & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. BROADWELL. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

feb10f A. J. WRIGHT.

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty, and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

DR. JOHN BECKWITH, HON. S. C. POSEY, GEO. O. HAOLARD, A. O. BARTON, D. L. DINSMORE, COL. ISAAC LANE, WILLIAM MCNUTT, H. W. KIMBALL, WILLIAM W

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 16.
WHOLE NUMBER 1,224.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

AUCTION OF SOULS—PULPIT AND HAMMER.

In the imperial salt mines of Sowar, in Upper Hungary, "there is one thing," writes a traveler, "very remarkable—viz: a chapel which may easily contain a hundred people, cut in the rock-salt, with an altar, pulpit, sacristy, chairs and forms cut in the same rock."

Now, a church of salt—salt in its typical purity—is the Established Church of England; and yet the auctioneer will now and then usurp the place of the parson, and sometimes the pulpit will resound with the hammer of the rostrum. The custom is to be deplored; for may it not, in light and superficial minds, deprive the salt of somewhat of its orthodox savor? When souls are made a matter of auction, the change of the aforesaid immortal essences loses a trifle of its divinity. The shepherd who buys his sheep, with the not of purchase, may think he buys an undoubted right to *sell* them.

A few months ago certain Christian flocks were submitted to the hammer at the auction mart, and knocked down to the best Christian pastors—viz., to those happy shepherds who could best afford to offer the highest price for the chattels. No doubt the auctioneer did his best in the disposal of the goods, after the approved method of auctioneers in general.

"Gentlemen," says the man with the hammer, "the next article I have the honor to submit to your emulation is the advowson, with patronage, &c., of the rectory of Trettire and Michael Church, Herefordshire; net annual value, £250; present incumbent, seventy-four years of age. What shall we say for the rectory of Trettire and Michael? Herefordshire—splendid county, magnificent hills, that lift the thoughts of churchmen to the devotional altitude; beautiful thriving pasturage for sheep. Malvern mutton, for instance—unparalleled! Now an offer, if you please, gentlemen, for Trettire and Michael; net value, £250, gentlemen. Further, gentlemen, present incumbent is seventy-four years of age! seventy-four, gentlemen! So be quick with your biddings."

First Bidder—One thousand pounds!

Auctioneer—A thousand pounds? What! and present incumbent with one leg in the grave? Think of the county, gentlemen; the feet of the everlasting hills of Herefordshire, and mend your bidding.

Second Bidder—One thousand two hundred!

Auctioneer—And present incumbent seventy-four? Pray, gentlemen, do not forget; one leg in the grave, gentlemen! at least one leg.

Third Bidder—Fifteen hundred!

Auctioneer—Come, we're getting on. But fifteen hundred! only fifteen hundred for Trettire and Michael! Going like a drug, gentlemen, like a drug. I should be sorry to find no better devotion to the church than—thank you, sir, sixteen hundred!—no warmer enthusiasm for the Established Church, and that at the present time, when rampant Popery threatens—one thousand seven hundred! thank you—our altars and our homes—seventeen hundred and fifty! thank you—and present incumbent seventy-four—sev-en-ty-fo-ur! and, according to the course of all sublunary things, with one leg in the grave, gentlemen—a human and commercial fact you cannot too well consider, gentlemen. No advance on seventeen hundred and fifty, and one leg in the grave?

Fourth Bidder—Eighteen hundred!

Auctioneer—Thank you. But consider, gentlemen, the span of life; seventy-four, and one—

Fifth Bidder—Eighteen hundred and fifty!

Sixth Bidder—Ninety!

Auctioneer—Thank you. Eighteen hundred and ninety for Trettire and Michael! Salubrious county—seventy-four—one leg in the grave—and the best pasturage.... No advance on eighteen hundred and ninety-four? No advance? Going—going—one leg, gentlemen! I must call your attention to one leg in grave. No advance? Going—going—(hammer falls.) Advowson, with rectory of Trettire and Michael, yours; and dog cheap—sold for a song, sir, a very song.

A short pause.

Auctioneer—The next lot I shall have the honor to offer to the competition of the company is the advowson, patronage, &c., to the rectory of Llanwarme, also in the sublime and salubrious county of Herefordshire; net annual income, £350; and the present incumbent—I must be allowed to dwell on this touching circumstance—present incumbent the over-ripe and patriarchal age of eighty-four; fourscore years and four. So, gentlemen, confident in your enterprise and speculation, I do, must expect a handsome offer. Shall we say a couple of thousand pounds to begin with? Reflect, fourscore years and four!

First Bidder—Fifteen hundred.

Auctioneer—Thank you, sir, for a beginning. Fifteen hundred and eighty-four—that is, fifteen hundred for advowson of Llanwarme, a favored spot, where the tares of dissent have never shown themselves among the corn of,—thank you, fifteen hundred and fifty. No advance upon fifteen hundred and fifty; and present incumbent white-haired—patriarch—eighty-four?

Various Bidders—Sixteen hundred—and fifty—sixteen-seventy. (Long pause; hammer descends.)

Auctioneer—Advowson and rectory of Llanwarme, yours, sir. A cheap pen'worth in such a county; with such a flock; such sheep pasturage; and incumbent every day of fourscore years and four.

Another pause.

Auctioneer—The next lot, gentlemen——

But here we must break off, assuring the reader that the auctioneer, ere he quitted his rostrum, disposed of, in all, seven handsome lots to the glory and lasting profit of the Established Church of salt; and, let us hope, to the enduring advantage both of sellers and buyers.

X. Y. Z.

MISSION TO JAPAN.

A meeting was held at Park street Church, Boston, on Monday evening se night, to hear a statement from Rev. Dr. Bettelheim respecting his mission to Japan.

In 1845 a meeting was held in London, by persons who were desirous of sending out a missionary to the Jews in China, and by another class of persons who wished especially to ascertain whether the North American Indians were the lost ten tribes. Dr. Bettelheim, being himself of Jewish descent, and a minister in London, was sent to China for those objects. But no door being open there to accomplish anything for the purposes of his mission, his attention was turned towards Japan. How to get there he did not know. He finally became acquainted with an American sea-captain, from Boston, who for a small consideration took him to the Loo Choo Islands. These are a group of thirty-six islands, about 500 miles from China. They form a part of the Japanese Empire. Dr. Bettelheim was set on shore by the captain, and left among those heathen. They inquired why he had come among them. He told him that his God had sent him to preach the gospel to them. For a long time they kept aloof from him, and made no suitable provision for his wants. He at first took up his abode in one of their idol temples. They afterwards procured for him a respectable private dwelling, but placed a guard of eight policemen around his house, who were not permitted to speak to him or have any intercourse with him, thus effectually to prevent all communication between him and the people. By careful and conciliating demeanor, however, he gradually gained the confidence of the guard, and finally of the people. He instructed their physicians in the science of medicine until they understood and admitted the superiority of his skill. From this he gained their attention to the great truths of Christianity, and has been blessed with what, in the circumstances, must seem to be remarkable success of his mission. He has done something to elevate the condition of woman. No Japanese woman is permitted to come into the presence of her husband without kneeling. He taught them that Jesus Christ, after his resurrection, appeared first to a woman; and he showed them by his own example what respect and kindness were due from the husband to the wife.

During the nine years that Dr. Bettelheim has been in Japan, his labors and those of his wife have been most incessant and untiring, and the results in accomplishment have been wonderful. He has made a grammar and dictionary of the Japanese language. He has translated the gospels of Luke and John into the Loo Choo dialect, and the four Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans into Japanese. He has gathered a congregation of between forty and fifty individuals, and baptized four persons in the name of the Trinity.

We had supposed that Japan was the only nation that remained closed against the gospel; but it appears that even this has not been so. God moves in a mysterious way to perform his wonders. He has been opening a door that we know not of, and he has done this by the agency of a son of Abraham.

Dr. Bettelheim has left a successor in charge of his mission, so that the work will not be unattended to during his absence. Dr. B. has three children whom he purposes to leave in this country to be educated. After a short sojourning, he intends to return to preach the gospel in Japan. He wishes in the meanwhile to collect funds for the purposes stated in the circular given in another column. Our Government is the first which has succeeded in forming a commercial treaty with this secluded nation, and now it seems, very providentially, to devolve on us to send them the gospel. God, without our agency, has prepared an instrumentality to our hands by which we can do this; and we need not to be told that Japan, though so long and so hopelessly hitherto enveloped in the shroud of Satan's darkness, is one of the kingdoms of this world which are to be given to the Lord and to his Christ.—*Puritan Recorder.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE PULPIT.

Mr. Editor—I read an article, a few days since, in a religious journal, upon the "Decline of Enthusiasm in the Pulpit," which very much attracted my attention, and called up some thoughts which I propose to give to your readers. It is an important subject, and I read the article with great interest. This is the substance of it: The writer says he has traveled North, South, East and West, and observed this decline, particularly in rural districts. The pastors in cities, he says, have a higher order of pulpit service, and retain the charges of churches longer. This the writer attributes to the greater stimulus for the mind through the libraries, lectures and society of cities. The pastor in the country, on the contrary, though he leaves the school or college a fine scholar, and engages in the ministry with a high pulpit standard, gradually loses his habits of study among a people, that are not intellectual or literary, and he soon gives them sermons written on Saturday night, or else extemporaneous efforts, without preparation or study. Hence his people, who are really more intellectual and discriminating than he was aware of, tire of his light food, and he is dismissed or becomes discouraged so that but little good is accomplished.

I neither endorse or deny this general statement of the decline of interest in the pulpit, nor the assigned causes for the same, but allude to the subject for the sake of calling attention to the cure given by this writer for this state of things. It is this:

The pastor should live in his library, surrounded with the great authors of ancient and modern times, and profoundly study those books. This is the cure. And I would ask is this, indeed, all that is necessary to make a good minister and preacher? Is it the most important? It is all and the most important in the estimation of this writer in a religious journal. This is strange doctrine from such a source. I regard this cure as altogether defective, because the majority of preachers have not these good libraries to go to; they are "poor wise men," and can buy books only very sparingly, and their congregations have not had the forethought and liberality to furnish them. And besides, if they had these good libraries, they would be far from being enough.

I have known preachers who had excellent private libraries, and who have delighted themselves and their congregations by showing the results of their learning, but have entirely failed in accomplishing the work of a gospel minister, viz: to win souls for Christ and to fit them for heaven.

The cure, as given by this writer, appears the more defective, if one reads in connection the instruction that Christ gave to the twelve apostles as he sent them forth to preach the gospel. There is not a word said about their libraries, and being fitted with mere human lore. They were commanded to go forth and to proclaim the great truths of the gospel, the necessity of repentance, and faith in Christ, in view of man's accountability to God, and the worth of the soul, and the great danger of its being lost.

These were the themes from which the preacher caught his inspiration, and not only made the pulpit attractive, but made it the power of God unto the salvation of the hearers. Things have not so changed that the minister must now catch his main inspiration from books, rather than from his subject, from a soul on fire with it, in view of his personal responsibility, and the worth of his own and the souls of those whom he may address.

The truth is, books at best are but tools. And one might as well say that a plenty of tools will make a good carpenter, as that a plenty of books, ever so well read, will make a good preacher.

What is of vastly more importance for the preacher to have than a good library, is a good and warm heart, a deep sense of his accountability to God, strong faith in Christ, an ardent love for souls, and a thorough and constant sense that they will be lost without an interest in Christ. If he has these requisitites, coupled with good common sense and a knowledge of men and things, he will be a good preacher with but few tools or books; and without them he may have ever so many books, and know them all, and be good for nothing in the pulpit.

It is bad theology as well as unsound philosophy, to say that mere intellect and learning are the only essential necessary for the preacher. Purely intellectual preaching, where the speaker's heart is manifestly not engaged in the work, is, instead of being a blessing, a curse to any people. Books certainly have their place and the minister, with the other qualifications, may profitably use them. But to place these before a new heart, and the keeping of the heart, before the ruin of the world and the efforts to be put forth to save the lost, is not to preserve the order of Scripture or of sound philosophy.

If there is, then, but one injunction to be given to the preachers of the land, they should be urged to keep their hearts "with all diligence," for then will they cultivate their minds from principle, and most effectually, and have and exhibit that devotional feeling in the pulpit without which sermons are as "sounding brass," or "a love song of one that hath a pleasant voice," or intellectual essays as cold as polar snow and as unproductive of good.

The preacher who attends to the cultivation of his head to the neglect of his heart, may preach sermons that will be admired, but they will not be effective. A sermon that is all discussion, without appeal or application, is a monstrosity; and if it makes Christians at all, they are deformed Christians, with colossal heads but shrivelled hearts. While perhaps there are some preachers, of limited literary advantages, who incline to the extreme of substituting boisterous exhortation for calm reasoning, it must be confessed the tendency of the American pulpit, in these days, is the opposite. We have far more logical reasoners than we have successful persuaders. This is attributable to the cultivation of the head, by the injudicious use of books of a certain character, to the neglect of the heart.

Owing to this, some of the most gifted and learned preachers in our country utterly fail in making earnest and effectual appeals to their hearers. Some who attempt it are so unskillful or lukewarm they accomplish nothing, except to raise a doubt whether they really expect or desire their hearers to follow their advice, or whether they themselves appreciate the truths they have been illustrating.

Some scarcely deign to make any effort in this direction, but seem to think their duty wholly performed with the enlightenment of the intellect, while the heart remains utterly unmoved.

A preacher, to be effective in his ministrations, should introduce his subject in such a way as to lead and prepare the way for the application; and then the application, made under the influence of love, exhibited by the preacher, will, occasionally at least, cause the sinner as he retires from the house of God, instead of passing encomiums upon the preacher, to exclaim, "God be merciful to me!" That kind of preaching that finds its way to the heart is, as a general thing, the only kind that effects good; and that preacher only who is careful to keep his heart well cultivated will so preach.

The writer does not claim much originality of thought or expression in this article, but, Mr. Editor, it may not be the less valuable on that account; and if you think it merits a place in your paper, you will please give it an insertion.

LAYMAN.

Union Town, Ala.

[We do please to give it. We should like to give more of such a layman's reflections. He occupies the hearing point, and that is no mean standpoint to judge the right kind of preaching from.]—ED.

Preaching the Gospel to the Poor. Why?

The Southern Presbyterian puts forth these views on the subject:

"There is cause for the Gospel being preached to the poor, inasmuch as they are the most numerous class.

It would, of course, be a part of so splendid a plan of benevolence, to include the greatest possible number of subjects. And what would be the range, in society, to adopt for securing that object? Without hesitation, we answer, to strike low. For, the crowd jostles below; the few occupy the exalted sphere. The rule is, to be poor, the exception to be rich. There is but one sun, which shines over our heads, while the stars and satellites are numerous.

The Gospel is preached to the poor, to render its trophies the more sure and signal.

The rich, in their "life time" receive their "good things;" they have their portion here. Their eyes stand out with fatness; they have more than heart could wish." Religion, therefore, meets with no welcome from them. On the contrary, it is generally spurned and contemned. While the poor, with pinching wants and crying woes, feel the need of the comforts of the Gospel, and readily embrace its blessed promises.

And what honor is reflected upon Christianity by the fruits it gathers from so inviting a field? What condescension is involved, and what a victory won! To mould a pattern of piety from out of the ranks of the elegant and refined, seems somewhat in the course of nature. But what a miracle of grace it appears, when a shining Christian issues from the refuse of society; how the gem sparkles by the side of the surrounding rubbish!"

MOTHERS.

I think it must somewhere be written that the virtues of mothers shall occasionally be visited on their children, as well as the sins of fathers.—Dickens.

A mother, who had brought up a large family with eminent success, was once asked by a younger one what she would recommend in the case of her children, who were too carefully educated. "I think, my dear, a little wholesome neglect," she replied.

The glorified spirit of an infant is the star to guide the mother to its own blissful home.—Sigourney.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Bonaparte.

ADVERTISEMENT OF AN HONEST RUM-SELLER.

Friends and Neighbors—Having but just opened a commodious shop for the sale of "liquid fire," I embrace this early opportunity of informing you that on Saturday next I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers and beggars, for the sober, industrious and respectable portion of the community to support. I shall deal with "familiar spirits" which will excite men to deeds of riot, robbery and blood, and by so doing diminish the comforts, augment the expenses and endanger the welfare of the community. I will undertake at short notice, for a small sum, and with great expedition, to prepare victims for the asylums, the poor-houses, the prisons and the gallows. I will furnish an article which will increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing cases, and render those which are harmless incurable. I shall deal in drugs which will deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, and all of peace; which will cause the fathers to be fiends, wives widows, children orphans, and all mendicants. I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and nuisance to the nation. I will cause mothers to forget their sucking infants, virgins their precious innocence. I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the gospel, defile the purity of the Church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death; and if any should be so impertinent as to ask why, I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy people, my honest reply is, MONEY! The spirit trade is lucrative, and some professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance. I have a license, and and if I no not bring these evils upon you somebody else will. I live in a land of liberty, I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom. I pledge myself to do all I have herein promised. Those who wish any of the above specified evils brought upon themselves or their dearest friends are requested to meet at my bar, where I will, for a few cents, furnish them with the certain means of doing so.

[*Christian Adv. and Jour.*

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS.

The steamship Prometheus arrived Monday morning from San Juan, bringing California papers to the 24th ult., one week later than previously received. We are indebted to her gentlemanly purser for the following memoranda:

The steamship Prometheus, Capt Henry Churchill, left New Orleans April 29th, and arrived at San Juan May 5th; on the following day her passengers, with those from New York (760 in all) left the ship for the Pacific via the river and lake in the Company's magnificent light draught river steamers. On the night of the 8th, having received the returning Californians from the Sierra Nevada, the Prometheus left San Juan for New Orleans, and the Northern Light for New York with 350 passengers and $300,000 on freight. The Isthmus continues healthy and the river in fine boating order. Passengers, with the greatest safety and comfort, now make the transit from ocean to ocean in less than 90 hours—no scenery in the world can equal that on the San Juan river and that of Lake Nicaragua. The Prometheus arrived at the Balize in 4 days and 20 hours from San Juan.

The civil war in the interior has received a new impetus in the accession of Gen. Munoz to the revolutionary party. Among his first acts in taking command was to set aside Castillon and other leaders of the party in whose cause he had enlisted, and make himself supreme dictator. The revolutionists have the greatest confidence in his ability, and the "knowing ones" say he will succeed unless his avarice should get the better of his patriotism. He is in possession of a large and increasing force in and about the city of Leon, and is expected soon again to "shut up" the government party in Granada. It will be recollected that when they last besieged the latter city, it was nearly half destroyed. There is little hope of terminating this intestine strife until, worn out by ineffectual struggles, a third party shall appropriate to itself their rich and fertile soil. Two rich copper mines have of late been opened in Costa Rica near Nicaragua, on the Pacific side—500 tons of ore taken from one has yielded 75 per cent. of pure metal.

The contents of the papers received by this arrival, are neither very interesting nor important.

A Mrs Brady had been shot in San Francisco under circumstances which appeared rather mysterious. A respectable woman named Mrs Denny had been accused of the act and placed under arrest. She denied all knowledge of the affair and stated that she was absent from the city at the time it occurred. The shot did not prove mortal.

Mr. Theodore Bahnsen, of the firm of Correa & Bahnsen, one of the oldest commercial houses in San Francisco, while laboring under aberration of mind produced by commercial embarrassments, committed suicide on the 23d, in Yerba Buena cemetery, by blowing his brains out with a Colt's revolver. The Times and Transcript says:

Mr. Bahnsen was an old resident, having commenced his business connection in 1850, and had always maintained a high position for probity and integrity, and by this mournful act has plunged a large circle of friends and acquaintances in grief. He was a native of Denmark, of about 26 years of age.

The Herald has the following paragraphs:

A man named Elias Vreeland, a quiet, inoffensive personage, was shot and instantly killed by a number of Chilenos, at Coultersville, Mariposa county, on Saturday night last, as he was leaving a fandango house. Some twenty shots were fired at him. Mr. V. was formerly from New York.

A patriotic youth named Henry Josephs was recently placed in the Station House by his father, who was under painful apprehension that his son had joined Col. Walker's expedition. The young man, who is under nineteen years of age, managed to escape from the Station House, and secreted himself on board of Walker's vessel; but was recaptured and returned to his incarceration. The father intends that his son shall remain a prisoner until the Vesta is well at sea.

DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE.—The Tuscumbia North Alabamian states that the telegraph wires have been destroyed, both north and south of that point, by persons who imagine that they caused the drought. It was torn down between Russellville and Franklin Spring, and on Bear creek in that county, and in Lauderdale county, the previous week, several miles of the wire were carried off. The Alabamian says that "it is to be hoped that the philanthropists of the age, especially those of our own country, will turn some portion of their sympathies from the benighted heathen of foreign lands to those near home; for if there are more ignorant 'heathens' in any portion of the world than the anti-telegraphers, we never heard of them."

Powell, the Baltimore post-office clerk, who was charged with stealing letters from the office, was acquitted on the 3d inst., the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box.

Foreign News by the Asia.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The New York papers of the 8th contain full telegraphic dispatches from Halifax of the Asia's news. They will be found interesting:

HALIFAX, N. S., May 7, 1855.—The R. M. steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, April 28th, arrived at this port, *en route* for Boston, at about 10 o'clock to-night.

The Asia, on the 20th April, 7 P. M., passed steamer Baltic, off Tuskar, May 5; latitude 53 20, longitude 51 54, exchanged signals with the Robert Lewis.

The Bremen steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 25th April.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea only comes down to the 10th ult. from Lord Raglan, and to the 22d from the Russian commander. The bombardment still continued, but without important results.

The French exhibition has been again postponed, and it is now understood that it will open on the 10th or 15th of May.

The Vienna Conference.

The steamship Atlantic took out the news of the total failure of the Vienna Conference; since then there have been supplementary meetings of the Four Powers without any result being come to. The plenipotentiaries assembled on Tuesday afternoon of the 23d, and signed a protocol of the twelfth, or last conference. The meeting, it was agreed, should not be considered as a thirteenth conference. Another meeting of the representatives of the Four Powers was held on Thursday, the 26th, at the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when some further inadmissable propositions were made by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and rejected on the part of France, England and Turkey.

Lord John Russell had left Vienna, but previous to leaving he had a private interview with Count Buol. M. Drouyn de L'Huys' departure from Vienna is postponed for a few days, to discuss matters with the Austrian government. One report says he had left.

The general tone of opinion in England is that war must continue for a lengthened period. The policy of the Czar Alexander is spoken of by the London Times as a new and more audacious policy than that pursued by his father, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

The Crimea.

At Sebastopol the bombardment was being continued. It is difficult to form an estimate of the real progress of the siege. A comparison of the various accounts produces the impression that the fire of the Allies is superior to that of the Russians, but the Russians return the fire steadily.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, has received from Vienna a dispatch alleged to be from the Crimea, stating that the Allies have suspended the bombardment. It is not stated on what day the fire ceased, but the *Independence* believes that the date of the dispatch is posterior to that of the last official intelligence, namely—April the 22d.

The detailed reports from the Crimea are substantially as follows: From daybreak of the 9th up to the morning of the 14th the bombardment and cannonade had continued day and night, each of the fire hundred guns firing one hundred and twenty rounds daily. When evening comes on the fire is not much reduced. Although the Mamelon Tower is silenced and some of the Round Tower guns dismounted, yet the Redan and Gardeu batteries still keep up a heavy fire.

No sign of an immediate assault. During the night of the 14th, the French dislodged a rifle ambuscade in front of the Malakoff Tower. A terrible battle between a Russian sortie and the French raged during the night, perhaps the most sanguinary since Inkermann. April 17.—A dispatch to the French Government says the fire of the French batteries maintains its superiority. The French have taken the Russian ambuscades in front of the Malakoff Tower, and have added them to the French lines, and have also crowned a ravine which runs along the fortifications of the city, where the Russians formerly kept their reserves; they have also sprung a mine before the Flagstaff battery, at a distance of fifty metres, thereby opening a new parallel, which has been successfully joined to the others. From the 12th to the 14th, the French loss was only 300. The situation of affairs was considered satisfactory to the French.

April 19.—The French Minister of War learns that the besiegers were still advancing and were consolidating their position. On the night of the 18th the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed. Prince Gortschakoff's account of the same date says the besiegers' fire on the 16th, 17th and 18th, was less violent. Our batteries replied successfully. On the night of the 18th, one of our battalions made a sortie to destroy the enemy's most advanced works. Our object was fully attained. Moreover, the loss of the garrison the past few days has been less.

The latest dispatch from Gortschakoff is also dated April 22d. It states that after twelve days' bombardment the fire of the Allies had become weak, and caused little damage.

The telegraph is now complete from London to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Ruschuk, but the British Government keeps the exclusive use of it.

Russia.

The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas have again set out for the Crimea.

Menschikoff is not dead.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes an Imperial rescript, expressing the Emperor's satisfaction with Meoschikoff's conduct, with the hope that he would be soon restored to health, and bestowing on him and his descendants a palace at St. Petersburg.

Turkey.

Mehemet Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, had been arrested and sent to Sinope, for being troublesome.

The Baltic.

The blockade of Libau is announced from the 17th, and of all the ports to the entrance of Riga, from the 19th of April.

Great Britain.

In Parliament much energetic questioning of the Ministers had taken place on the various subjects respecting the war, the scope of all the questions being to hasten matters. Sir George Grey stated that authority was given to the Governors of the American provinces to enlist men for the regular army, not for the foreign legion, inasmuch as all the colonists were British subjects.

The Roebuck Committee continued its sessions. The Duke of Newcastle had been examined, and the evidence tended to exculpate himself.

Notices had been given of a motion for a decimal coinage, and to invite a Congress to establish a uniform decimal system throughout the world.

Some notice has been excited by the report that an American squadron is to make demonstrations against Cuba. It is doubted whether a war between the United States and Spain would much complicate present European politics.

France.

It is still reported, but is considered doubtful, that Napoleon will command the allied armies. It is officially announced that his departure for the Crimea is postponed for a short time.

The late Minister Dnoce was buried at the expense of the State.

General Forey is commandant of Oran, in Algeria.

Belgium.

The new Minister has declared his intention to adhere to the principles of free trade. Marshal Santa Cruz, the Bolivian Envoy, has taken leave of the King.

Spain.

Some advantages are granted to foreign import trade, and consular forms are simplified.

Italy.

The Sardinian Ministry has resigned. The cause for doing so was not known. General Durando had been appointed to form a new government.

The English ship Cressus, from Genoa for the Crimea, with Sardinian troops on board, had been burned. No lives were lost.

Prussia and Austria.

Berlin correspondence says it hardly admits of doubt, that an approximation has recently taken place between the Austrian and Prussian Courts, which bodes no good to the Western Powers. Baron Usedom, with a whole staff, would go to Gallicia May 2d, but probably only to review the army. He is reported to have stated that the Austrian army could, under no circumstances, be ready to take the field before August.

India and China.

The overland mail has been telegraphed. Shanghae dates March 9, Bombay April 3. Persia openly avows her adhesion to Russia.

Trade in India dull and money scarce.

The Chinese insurgents have evacuated Shanghae.

A Russian frigate has been lost near Japan.

The Living age was wrecked on the Pratas.

The ratification of the American treaty with Japan was concluded at Simoda, February 21st.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—*Examination of the Postmaster, concluded.*—The court opened at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, for the purpose of having the arguments of counsel in the matter of the Post-office robberies charged to Mr. Kendall. Mr. Morse opened the case for the prosecution; Messrs. Benjamin and Hunt followed for the defence; and then came a rejoinder from Mr. Morse. It was after 11 o'clock when he got through—the hours having been consumed in the speeches. The court room was crowded to the last with absorbed, and at times amused and delighted spectators, including a large representation of the legal profession, who were determined not to miss the rare forensic combat which the nature of the case and the fame of the respective counsellors had justly led them to anticipate.

Previous to the argument, Mr. Benjamin put on file a statement from Mr. Graham, to the effect that one of the missing letters to his house had come to hand, it having been misdirected to New York instead of New Orleans, by the person who wrote it.

Mr. Morse commenced by ridiculing the current idea, that Government would lend itself to a conspiracy against one of its most responsible servants, for the gratification of the malice of one or more persons. No conspiracy had been developed in this case, other than that of the defence against the mail agent McGlibboney, which had signally failed. He contended, with numerous citations of authorities, that circumstantial evidence—which alone had to be relied on in this case—was often better than direct testimony, and, when in any way convincing, should be left to the discretion of the jurors. He proceeded to argue, that there was no evidence that the Memphis mail (coming to the city, other than the absence of the way-bill and office record; that this mysterious Marshal Hanson sent the stolen notes to parties in Mississippi, in order to get other money back without discount, and to avoid the danger of presenting them, marked as they were, to any one in the city; that the Hanson letters were shown by indubitable evidence to have been written by Kendall; in short, that this mysterious personage, Hanson, was no other than Wm. T. Kendall, the prosecution having seemed to submit the writing to any one entertaining the least enmity toward Kendall. The dates and movements of the different Hanson letters, with attendant circumstances, were dwelt upon, and the stratagem of the defense, in puzzling witnesses with genuine and counterfeit samples of Kendall's writing, denounced. Finally, Mr. Morse contended that a clear case had been made out, and asked the Commissioner to commit the accused for trial.

Mr. Benjamin, after arguing points of law applicable to the case, contended that there was no evidence whatever that the letter to Wills, Rawlins & Co. had ever left the Memphis post-office, though deposited in that office. He proceeded to show how utterly insane it would be for a gentleman of Mr. Kendall's position to engage in such a business as that developed by the Hanson letters, and denounced the Government for taking this prosecution from the hands of its proper officer, Mr. Moise, as well as the Attorney General of Louisiana, for so seriously countenancing the base suspicions which had been heaped upon Mr. Kendall. Mr. B. next endeavored to demonstrate, by inference, that Marshal Hanson was no other than the mail agent McGlibboney, a bully, a thief-catcher, a secret spy of the post-office. The learned counsellor denounced in a withering manner, the secret detective system of the post-office, as well as the men engaged under that system, saying he would rather be a stevedore on the levee than a secret mail agent. He made out such a case against McGlibboney, by comparing the dates of that individual's presence in the city with the dates of the Hanson letters, his hostility to Kendall, his opportunity and ability of robbing the mails, contrasted with Kendall's lack of opportunity and inability, etc., etc., that numerous intelligent auditors in our hearing gave themselves up to the conviction that the Commissioner would most certainly discharge the accused. Mr. Benjamin concluded with an eloquent and pathetic appeal to the Court to consider Mr. Kendall's humiliating and most distressing position. An immediate discharge was due to him; but no discharge or other atonement could ever heal the wounds inflicted upon his soul by this most unjust and calumnious prosecution. The breath of calumny upon the character of a gentleman was like rust upon polished steel—the rust might be rubbed off, and the steel made bright as before, but the corroding influence of that rust would penetrate beneath the surface, and there remain, a blight forever. This speech was altogether masterly, and will certainly redound to the learned counsellor's fame, whatever may be the issue of the case.

Mr Hunt followed with expressions of diffidence in undertaking to glean the field so ably traversed over by his colleague. His speech was less argumentative, but more forceful and discursive, and consequently more pleasing to the auditory than that of his predecessor. If we may so speak, he put gore upon the spurs of Mr. Benjamin's argument—accusing McGlibboney—denouncing the secret spy system—and dealing Mr. Morse some hard raps, for daring to compare handwritings, after having been unable to distinguish an imitation from a piece of his own handwriting. Mr. H. spoke of a book presented to him by his brother, in which the name had been written by that brother, with such semblance to his own writing that he was unable to tell whether he wrote it himself or not. He likened the Attorney General, in his severity of the Hanson letters, to Malvolio, in Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," where that ludicrous character reads the letter left in his path by the roguish Maria, who, in order to punish him for his conceit, writes a love declaration in imitation of her mistress, Olivia's hand, and with her mistress' signature:

"By my life, this is my lady's hand; these be her very C's, her U's, and her T's; and thus makes she her great P's. It is in contempt of question her hand."

Maria, in concocting this epistle, makes use of the expression, "on a forgotten matter we can hardly make distinction of our hands." Mr. Hunt dwelt upon the force of this, as applicable to letters written months ago, and concluded his expose of the manuscript business, by defending warmly the legitimacy of his course in testing witnesses with mixed samples of Kendall's writing, genuine and fictitious, against which the Attorney General had raised such an outcry. Mr. H. dwelt forcibly upon the fact that the great mass of the post-office robberies had taken place on the route via Chattanooga and Montgomery; that McGlibboney was postmaster at Montgomery, and in order to avert suspicion from that office, was removed at his own request, and appointed secret mail agent, so that he might come to New Orleans and listen the robberies upon Mr. Kendall, and that, upon arriving here, he conceived a violent hatred of Mr. Kendall, because that gentleman spurned his society with the natural repugnance which every gentleman feels for a blackguard, and persecuted him to the death because, by communicating his true character to the Department at Washington, as he felt it his duty to do, he had occasioned his removal from office. Mr. Hunt launched a flood of sarcasm upon all secret mail agents, and upon the Attorney General, for asserting that those agents were as honorable gentlemen as any in the court-room; and concluded by taking up Mr. Benjamin's simile of the rust and the polished steel, but asserting, differently from Mr. B., that after the rust was rubbed off, the steel would be not only as bright externally, but as sound internally, as it had ever been before.

Mr. Morse, in his rejoinder, showed himself not in the least disconcerted by the ponderous assaults of his opponents. He stated that so far from feeling ashamed of his position in this cause, he would with pride defend the meanest negro, if he had right on his side. He vigorously defended McGlibboney and all other secret mail agents, saying it would be a pretty state of affairs, if robberies were to be perpetually going on in the post-office, and the Department to have no power to ferret out the offenders. In again going over the history of the Hanson letters, he alluded particularly to the fact, that Kendall's first knowledge that he was suspected as Hanson, was derived from Col. Seymour, about the 10th or 14th March. In some of *these*, appears two letters in the post-office, directed to Marshall Hanson, by Mrs. Lucy Hanson, from some fictitious county in Tennessee, one of them being post-marked in Lafayette county, and dated April 1st; the other dated as far back as January, but not post-marked at all—yet both letters appearing together, after just such a length of time, as would probably Kendall be write them and post them up the country to be returned here, for the purpose of proving that there was really such a person as Marshall Hanson in existence—Mr. Blair having ascertained, by a searching inquiry, that there was no such person as Mrs. Hanson in that part of the country from which the letters purported to have come. Mr. Morse concluded by again declaring that the charge against Mr. K. was positively proven, and asking that he be committed for trial.

Mr. Lusher stated that the great importance of the case would render it necessary for him to give his decision at length; and he would therefore adjourn the Court to Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, when he would have his decision written out.

On Tuesday evening Commissioner Lusher read his decision in the case, committing W. T. Kendall for trial before the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, holding him to bail for his appearance in $10,000.

The little village of Watermelon, in Tatnall county, Ga., was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday, the 6th inst., including the post-office and all its contents.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

Interesting to Planters.—We have made arrangements with a gentleman, of judicious observation and science, for supplying an agricultural column. It will take considerable range, including matters of interest to the agriculturist, rather than strictly agricultural. Of this good calling are many of our members and oldest patrons, and if any of our colleges or correspondence should have the effect of enabling them to improve the quantity and quality of their crops, without deteriorating their lands, the end will be worth the means.

Orphans' Fair.—The Protestant ladies of New Orleans held one of the best conducted fairs it has ever been our pleasure to attend, on last Thursday and Friday evenings, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Object, the Orphans' Home. Between two and three thousand dollars were realised.

Celebration.—The Sabbath school celebration of the Marcan street (M. E. Church) Sabbath School will take place in the church next Thursday evening. Liberal arrangements have been made.

New Books.—On our table are several, and some we take a liking to, *prima facie*. Next week we will notice them fully. They are contributions through those extensive book and stationery houses, J. B. Steel, 60 Camp street, and T. L. White, 103 Canal street.

Home Circle.—Quick after its predecessor, and more than redeeming all its promise, is the second number. Here is just what the friends and families of the Church, South, have been asking for. Send $2 to Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, and order it to your wife, daughter, sister, friend, or yourself.

Gold in Letters.—A number of our subscribers are sending in gold to pay their subscriptions. It comes as safely as paper. All, therefore, who cannot obtain small bills, of the right kind, will please forward us the gold. Enclose it in a small piece of paper, and seal it to the inside of the letter. We will risk its reaching us.

Three Red Men.

Yes, three of them, real Flat-heads, paid us a visit Tuesday morning. Mr. Mase, a talented and energetic gentleman, and member of the Christian (Campbellite) Church, brought them with him from Washington Territory, in the neighborhood of Puget Sound. They arrived by the Prometheus. Mr. Mase contemplates planting a colony near the upper line of that fine territory, and in connection with it a mission. These youths are brought here to be educated, to see what Christian civilization is, to get a concrete impression of it, and take it back to their countrymen. At home, as is generally the case with heathens, they see only the most degraded specimens of Christian civilization—deserting sailors, discharged soldiers, and ex-servants of the Hudson Bay Company.

This hindrance and this remedy is now attracting the attention of our Missionary Society in connection with the China mission. It is economical and wise.

Their names are Hearco, Lieblo, and Quisata. But Yankee practicalness spoils all this poetry of sound, by dubbing them respectively, Tom, Bill and Jack. They are sensible youths, notwithstanding the barbarous compression their head-pieces have undergone.

This flattening is a religious rite. Perhaps phrenologists would find something here to the advantage of their theories; for it elevates the bump of veneration enormously.

Between the ages of four and nine months it is done, mechanically, of course. A topper is produced which passes off. The mothers doubtless encourage it, for it must make quiet babes: two boards strapped back and front of the brain, serving the narcotic purpose of catnip and paregoric.

Instead of flattening their heads on top, as we had supposed, it is the reverse. A breadth is imparted to the intellectual expression and an openness to the countenance.

Mr. Mase represents the tribes as friendly, progressive, and disposed also to cultivate friendship with the white man, his arts of peace and his religion.

The natives are pleased with our big town, and ships, and clothing stores. But they never have heard it thundered that Mr. M. is trying to prepare them for it. Fortunately, they have come in a dry time.

Good Meeting Articles.—A correspondent writes:

"These articles from 'Watchman' are excellent, and ought to be put up in tracts or something of that kind. I wish every one of your subscribers would read them carefully."

A hypocrite knows sin, hates it and forsakes it.

The Strife of Sects.

We hope for the time, the good time, when Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim. But it is not yet.

Politicians have been trying to turn the Methodist Episcopal Church against the "American," or Know-Nothing party. As its membership is greater than any other in the United States, the stake was worth playing for, and the lowest of the demagogues tried their hand at it. But they found, to their chagrin, that Methodists were not in the market.

The scarecrow was, that when "Sam" was done with the Romanists, he would begin to demolish others, and the Methodist Church was chalked for the next victim of religious persecution. If that be so, replied the Methodist Press, we advise every pantalooned member to join the Know-Nothings, to be posted up as to their plans, and frustrate their aims.

At this party movement we were indignant, but had no right to feel surprised. Party ethics are liberal.

The last form the thing has taken does surprise us. The press—a press of a sister Church, the next in number to our own, and nobly engaged in evangelising the land—tries to turn the Know-Nothings against the Methodists! The opportunity of catching a popular breeze was rather tempting, and a feeble sense of propriety and charity yielded before it.

We hesitate not to pronounce it the lowest piece of demagogueism and narrow-minded bigotry that has yet transpired. See the case as stated under the caption, "The Baptists Anti-American."

Mr. Ferguson, in our opinion, has dignified the affair beyond its deserts, and, we fear, in some general remarks, done injustice to the large-minded and highly honorable portion of the Baptist Church, by visiting on them, indiscriminately, the offence of an obscure and local organ. But he has shown, at a single brush, and effectually, how a counter-charge can be filed.

Is there a doubt, in theory, that a Church used to constitutions and written laws develops better citizens than one without any government?

But why this vain jangling? We reply for ourselves and our correspondent, it is forced upon us. Methodists don't know their rights—are slaves—anti-republican! This libel comes without the palliation of ignorance from Judge Chilton's paper. The Supreme Court he now honors with his ability and integrity was honored before him by Collier, Ormond and Goldthwait, than which Alabama has never known an abler or purer bench. Might Judge Chilton's predecessors not be allowed to know what right, and law, and reason were? Might they not be allowed to be patriots and sound republicans, too? Yet they were Methodists.

It is stuff—all stuff, this *de captandum* cry about this or that church government being the *most* republican, and trying to proselyte on the level of a red-mouth demagogue. Produce your creeds, your godly practice and influence, your success in saving souls, your apostolic claims and virtues.

Some people seem to take Jefferson's Manual for a Church model, instead of the New Testament; the infidel of Monticello for their expounder of ecclesiastical law, rather than Paul.

Give unto Cæsar the things that be long to him; but don't rob Christ's Church of its purity, its independency, its glory for incense upon an earthly shrine.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FOOTPRINTS.

NO. I.

"OUR PREACHER."

Footprints on the dreary road are very encouraging. "Footprints on the sands of time" speak lessons to the soul, and bid us "take heart again."

"Our preacher" left impressions on the minds of his little flock that have been felt and will be for years. One loves to think of him, one loves to know that there have been beings so pure and holy as he, so simple, yet "wise unto salvation." How fathers and mothers flocked to hear him tell them of Heaven! Oh! that dear old church—the moss-covered roof—the old pulpit and hard seats! The place was hallowed. We little children always lowered our whispering voices within its walls, and our hearts beat with joy when Uncle Foust—for our mothers bade us call the minister uncle—came in, his happy, pleasant countenance lighted with a smile; and a hearty shake of the hand, with "howd'ye do sister," and "howdy daughter." Yes! it was always a great moment when we saw him on his old roan horse, with his well worn saddle-bags, riding to our homes. In the country farm-houses the preacher is ever treated to the best, and ours deserved it. Often did he take the wee-wee ones on his knee, and tell them how he used to fight the Indians, that they might have peaceful homes.

"Our preacher" was a jewel, indeed; he has done a good work; but fame has never sounded it in clarion tones, though we have felt the influence of his holy, simple, truthful, godlike sermons. He has left his footprints behind him, and our children and our children's children will profit by them. Yes, away off, far removed from the world's sinfulness, will those tracks be found, in many a prosperous home, guiding its inmates in the way of righteousness and truth. Does any for a time go astray, a glimpse of these footprints is like the revelation of a pole star to a lost and benighted traveler, restoring his chart and leading him to his home again.

Ah! these impressions, these footprints, are to the world invaluable. They guide us amid all the complexities of life's pathway, and point us to the realms of bliss. Blessings upon the memory of "our preacher" who left them!

Fannie Pie.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE BAPTISTS, ANTI-AMERICAN.

Mr. Editor—For the sake of our common Protestant Christianity, I would forbear the following expose of the Baptists in this country, if I were not persuaded that the forbearance would be a greater sin than the publication of this article.

The grievance is this: The Southwestern Baptist, a so called religious journal of that sect, published in Tuskeegee, Ala., and edited by elder Sam'l Henderson, puts forth in a late number four columns on the anti-republican and anti-American tendencies of Episcopal Methodism! This appeared as an extract from the Western Watchman, but appearing without note or comment of modification, or apology, the Methodists in and about Tuskeegee felt grieved and insulted, but disposed to seek an disclaimer on the part of the Baptists of Alabama, at least, through this acknowledged organ. The Rev. E. J. Hamill addressed to Mr. Henderson a calm and dignified statement of the outline polity, endorsed by three of the worthy brethren of his charge. But Mr. Henderson has nothing to take back, but reaffirms, "boldly," all that is false and offensive in the article. So that the issue is fairly made—viz: That the Methodist Episcopal Church, in its government, is alien to and inimical to the Republic of the United States; while the Baptist Church is not only the great moral substratum on which rests our civil institutions, but its democracy glows like the fires of pure "firmamentum," and warms the Republic into a white heat—leaves no residuum, nor emits a particle of smoke! Now if the editor had said that the Methodists were heretics in doctrine, disobedient to gospel law, we would have replied. But then that is the battle ground on which we have encountered all your champions and laid them low. But this is a new field and a new fight; for it is not the theology of Methodism which is attacked, but its patriotism. A man may call me a fanatic, a hypocrite in religion, and I, for Christ's sake, may turn the other cheek; but when he attempts to attaint of treason to my country's government, before heaven and earth, for myself and my Church, I proclaim him a legitimate child of him who is the "father of lies!" But, not to waste time nor space, I now propose to end or heighten the interest of this discussion, by proclaiming that both history and facts, existing facts, warn the people of these United States to have an eye on the doings, sayings and tendencies of the sects claiming Baptist affinities. For, having no form of church government of their own, is it not the most natural thing in the world that they "despise governments?" And this is the more to be apprehended, because of their being regular descendants (ecclesiastically) of Munzer, Stuhner, Storick, &c. "These men taught that among Christians, who had the precepts of the gospel to direct and the Spirit to guide them, the office of magistracy was not only unnecessary, but an unlawful encroachment on their spiritual liberty; that the distinctions occasioned by birth, rank, wealth should be abolished; that all Christians, throwing their possessions into one stock, should live together in that state of equality which becomes members of the same family; that, as neither the laws of nature nor the precepts of the New Testament had prohibited *polygamy*, they should use the same liberty as the patriarchs in this respect." (See Buck.) Now, I guess Elder Henderson will surely admit that if the oft repeated quotation,

"We are no republicans, and never intend to be."
[John Wesley.

is an antecedent showing the tendencies of Methodism, the above is equally conclusive as to what the American people are to apprehend from the pure democracy of the Baptist Sects!

The Elder, in his reply to Brother Hamill, raises two inquiries, and these are the texts from which he eliminates his yard of balderdash—he will permit me to repeat them with a slight change:

1st. Is the anarchical, mobocratic feature of the Baptist Churches a legitimate subject of newspaper discussion?

2d. Is church polity, as an element in the formation of political character, of sufficient importance to merit the attention of politicians and statesmen?

Like the Elder, I will say nothing of the piety and the doctrines of the Baptist people, only to wish one purer and the other truer. But it is with the error into which they have fallen in pretending they have any church government at all that I have to do; or if they have any, it is the great embodiment of anarchy, and therefore dangerous to civil liberty and the maintenance and perpetuation of constitutional democracy. This feature of the Baptist Churches "is of foreign birth, a transplant" from Holland; has yet plenty of offshoots, who glory still in the monstrous errors of their original; such as the Menonites, who, according to Benedict, (a Baptist historian,) had in the United States, in 1824, some 200 churches, and "one article of their faith is, never to bear arms." Fine supporters of republicanism, these! But the best specimen is the Mormons, who claim to be the only true church, the saints par excellence; claim the world and all its riches; glory in polignmy; have had several brushes at arms against "the powers that be," one of these of very recent date, with Uncle Sam's own troops!

Now to the second question. And right here let us agree, if we can, as to what American Republicanism is—or rather, *Democracy*.

Elder H. appeals to Noah Webster for the definition of words. Why not seek to learn from Dan'l Webster the definition of the thing itself? To these words and their meanings I have no objection, but they do not fully cover the ground; for ours is a democracy or government by the people, under a written constitution, which constitution is as clearly expressed as the autocrat of Russia. The Elder will please let me try my hand at definition. The written constitution, made by delegates chosen by the qualified electors of the States, and ratified by the same, is the supreme law of the land. This supreme law or instrument of power hath its exponents of its prerogatives in the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial Departments. In the first of these we have presidents and governors, chosen by the people; in the second, legislators; and in the third, judges. The legislators make the laws; the judge decide questions of law; and the executive execute the laws in obedience to the will of the other two; but all these act in subordination to the constitution. Now, attention the whole! Has the Baptist Church, so called, anything like this above ground? Is there any such thing as the Baptist Church? I know there are thousands of independent congregations, but what bond of union, connectional tie, have they? Where is its written constitution, defining rights, powers and prerogatives, and duties of its ministers and members? I know of none, unless it can be found in their speech and practice—to wit: Article 1.—Baptism by immersion. Art. II.—Close communion. By-Laws—1. Be very bigoted. 2. Be very exclusive. But how unlike all this is to the Government of the United States! Where is its executive, its legislature, its judiciary? I doubt not some of my Baptist friends are getting hot as they read along here, for, say they, have not Brother Graves and Brother Sturgis, and others, of late, been preaching that the United States Government was modelled after the government of the Baptist Church? And surely they know. Very well, we shall see. Brother Graves plays at brag, and offers to bet largely, sometimes, in the way of proffered rewards. I here therefore, that I shall not be severely censured if I offer a reward of *one thousand dollars* for the original document or a well authenticated copy of the same. That is to say, if the convention that framed the constitution worked by a pattern, which pattern was the written constitution of the Baptist Church, it was before that convention, either in a printed book or manuscript. Where is the precious relic? I'm sure if I got it, Barnum will give me *ten thousand dollars* for it!

Now, gentle reader, that you may assure yourself on these points, ask the first intelligent Baptist preacher you meet, what powers have your associations and conventions over the churches? And he will answer you, none; that they are only advisory councils of the churches in certain bounds. Then, am I not fully vindicated in saying that the Baptist Churches present to the eye of the statesman a wide spread anarchy? "*Anarchy*—Want of government; a state of society where there is no law or supreme power, or where the laws are not efficient, and individuals do what they please with impunity; political confusion." Was there ever anything more descriptive of the case in hand?

In conclusion, what has Americanism to hope for from a Church with such antecedents as Munzer and his crowd of marauders? with such living offshoots as the Menonites and the Mormons? with such abhorrence of written constitutions that, as a great Church, it has none? After an existence of more than 200 years, they still have none. And now that the din of Fourierism, Communism, &c., is heard in all our borders, is it not right that we shall inquire who is on the side of good, well defined, well understood civil government? Is it not a pity that Elder Henderson did not know that he lived in a *glass house*, and therefore it was naughty to throw stones? I hope he will patch his own panes awhile, and let his neighbors alone. Let me assure him and all his sympathizers, if they think they can demolish Methodism, I hope they will declare war in due form, not cry peace, brother, and all that, when the malice of the *old serpent* is in the heart. For the present, I forbear, hoping that, for the sake of the Christian name, we will not be compelled to give them one long, loud, general thrashing. Very respectfully,

F. G. Ferguson.

Summerfield, Ala.

Wearing Concealed Weapons.

A law passed by the last Louisiana Legislature has been much and favorably noticed by the press. It declares that whosoever shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his person, such as pistols, bowie-knives, dirks, or any other dangerous weapon, shall be liable to prosecution by indictment, and on conviction, for the first offence, shall be fined not less than one hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoment for one month; and for the second offence, not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the parish prison at the discretion of the court, not to exceed three months.

The Governor of California has urged upon its legislature a similar enactment to prevent crime. It is a life preserving law, in the double sense of preserving the object and subject of these mortal assaults, originating in a hasty spirit of anger.

Parents cannot be too careful of their sons in this particular. When they begin to think themselves men, a dirk or a pistol about the person helps their conceptions mightily. Thus armed against themselves and others, they sally forth to the places of public resort, seeking for offences in order to resent them; courting, rather than avoiding danger, in strong consciousness of being armed against it.

Their weapons, like their money, have a tendency to provoke a needless use. A bullet is a tame affair unless fired at somebody. The presence of deadly instruments chafes their heroism. They become boisterous, insulting, overbearing. In an evil time the dark, irreparable deed is done, and the error of a moment is the sorrow of a life.

"Lead us not into temptation" is a wise and humble recognition of human frailty. A hair trigger is an imminent temptation. Under excitement men have done what, a moment after, they would give the world to undo. How fortunate, then, for life and limb, peace, character and fortune, the absence of facilities for mischief.

Serpents must coil before striking. Their fangs and poisonous secretions are carefully laid away, and require time for excitement. They lie on the defensive against their enemies only. But the hotblood goes half-cocked for murder among his fellow-beings. With hand upon the dirk-spring he jostles the crowd; prepared to maim or slay, by the first intention.

Society ought to protect itself against such evils.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

UNHAPPY HOME TRAINING.

"Make Sal Do It."

Such was the expression of a flaxen-haired girl of about ten summers, when requested by her mother to take her little babe brother from the cradle and nurse him. And the mother, seeing her petted one so averse to her commands, called Sal from her other duties to nurse the babe. I could not but reflect that that mother had done her child a serious injury, and had failed to teach her one of the most important lessons which it is necessary for children to learn—obedience—instant obedience.

This is not a solitary case, but is there not in almost every family a like training going on? Master Henry must call Dick from the garden to saddle his horse, though he has nothing to do but wait for Dick to put the riding equipage upon Selim.

Miss Kate must have Molly from the farm one day in each week to do up her fine dresses for Sunday, whether father makes corn or not. And it will not do for the girls to cook, that would ruin their complexions and soil their fair hands; and, as they have no servants, Ma must do the cooking—yes, that mother that has toiled and delved for them from their infancy up, must still be their slave, must toil on till she brings herself to the grave, and all for what? Why, that the girls may fix up and watch for the b'hoys, and dress for company, and go to dinings, dances, fishing parties, &c.

And thus the children of this generation are generally brought up in effeminacy, relying almost wholly on others for their comforts and necessities; and when they are thrown out on the broad world to battle for themselves, what a flood of difficulties do they have to encounter, and how many have sunk under the wave in despair, in poverty, and it may be in disgrace; and all because they had never been taught to rely upon themselves, because they were ignorant of the simple duties of life—because they had been raised in idleness, when they should have been taught habits of industry.

Mr. Dan Dandy marries Miss Fanny Fashionable. Dan is the son of a country farmer, was raised on the farm until he was about eighteen years old. However, he had not learned to work; had spent most of his time in going to school at the cross-roads, or in hunting and fishing; but as he increased in years his rising genius aspired to higher callings, and through the influence of father and friends he is placed in the store of Mr. Tape, at the neighboring village. He has been in the employ of various merchants and shopmen since, and now, at the end of three years, he is an adept in all the quirks and peculiarities of dandyism; smokes cigars, drinks, tods, swears, dances, flirts with the girls and reads obscene and vulgar novels, and has finally closed his career of single blessedness by fixing his destiny with Miss Fashionable for life.

Miss Fanny is the daughter of Phineas Flint, Esq., attorney at law, &c. Mr. Flint is a man of large notions and small means. His daughter Fanny is a beauty, and consequently has been much doated upon by her parents. She has been through a regular course at Mr. Pomposity's boarding-school; she has imbibed a smattering of all the arts and sciences and ologies, made a speech at the last examination which was selected for her from a newspaper by Mr. Pomposity, and received the applause of all the audience and many bouquets, and finally she graduated with the highest honors, and came home to adorn the family circle, and look out for a suitable match. Dan made suit immediately, and such was his sauvity of manners and fastidiousness in dress, that he succeeded in captivating Miss Fanny, and she became Mrs. Dandy.

After marriage Mr. Dandy set up for himself, as he concluded his salary as a clerk was entirely too limited to sustain a gentleman with a family. Not being able to buy, he rented a dwelling and store, and bought goods on the credit of his father. But instead of realising all that happiness so fondly anticipated, it was the beginning of sorrows.

Mrs. Dandy was ignorant of all her household duties; the bread burned to a coal, and Mr. Dandy was disgusted at the coffee. Mrs. Dandy became indignant and discouraged, and burst into tears, and finally told Mr. Dandy if he was so hard to please he might get some one else to cook for him. Mr. Dandy left abruptly, and called at the grocery, and did not leave until he was rolled off to the store, beastly drunk.

Difficulties increased daily. Mr. Dandy made a confirmed drunkard, and Mrs. Dandy died in a few years, they said, broken-hearted.

Old Mr. Dandy was ruined by going Dan's security, and is going down to the grave in sorrow and poverty.

And what has been the cause of all this misery and ruin? Why, old Mr. Dandy did not learn Dan to work, and battle against the trials and difficulties of life.

Fanny's parents trained her only to admire the gewgaws of this vain world, when they should have taught her there was a solid reality in life. And such, no doubt, has been the sad history of many fond and ardent ones who looked to a bright future, but whose sun has set behind a dark cloud, because in their early training they were not taught the maxim of a very eminent man, who did much for his fellow-beings: "Ask not others to do that for you which you can do for yourself."

Itinerant.

Alabama Conference.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

MY CIRCUIT.

Ala. Conf., May 4, 1855.

Mr. Editor—I am inclined to give you some account of my field of labor this year. It is generally known among the preachers as "a good circuit," "a first rate appointment." Now, I imagine you would like to know something about such a work.

First appointment: This is in a village of several hundred inhabitants, distinguished for industry, intelligence and morality. The church edifice, although a neat one, needs some repairing and enlarging, and the pastor has talked to the members about it, but they say that the building up of their schools has taxed them so heavily that the improving the church must be delayed awhile, and then it shall be attended to. Hope the fulfillment of this promise will soon take place. We have some hundred or more members in communion, and some of them are active and zealous members of the body of Christ. They love prayers and class meetings, and are "ready for every good word and work." Others are not so active; attend preaching, possess many good traits, and manifest some love for Christ; but cannot say, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." The pastor and leaders are encouraging these members to become more attentive to the means of religious culture. Some signs of improvement. This appointment has a good Sabbath school, many pupils, but the whole membership of the Church not fully aroused to the importance of this great means of advancing Christ's Kingdom. The school is prospering, and will likely get a stronger hold upon the members.

The next appointment is also in a village, a very small place. The church edifice here needs repairing. The pastor has talked to some of the members, but nothing is done yet. Perhaps he has not talked enough; feels like he will say something more. They have not had leaders, but some prospect of getting them soon. A good Sabbath school at this place; its interests increasing; a large bible class formed recently. Hope to have many seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord during the year.

Next appointment: Very neat house of worship, fifty members, and most of them active and devoted; class and prayer meetings well attended, and considerable attention bestowed upon the well-being of their souls. Pretty good Sabbath school, which promises to do much good.

Next appointment: The house of worship needs some repairing, and the people intend doing it, so they say, and I believe it. About forty members, most of them prompt, and characterized for humility and faithfulness; "some old women good enough to go to heaven;" among the number, the mother of one of the missionaries to California. Sabbath school here also.

The next appointment is a new one; the people are building a house of worship. I preach in the grove, and the people receive the word gladly. Prospect for a large ingathering of souls.

At the next appointment we have a new house, but no members; several members from other appointments attend regularly, and we have a Sabbath school, and hope soon to organize a society.

The above is a succinct acount of "my circuit." I like it, Mr. Editor; never had one I did not; and I hope I shall always like "my circuit."

Obadiah.

White Plains, Ala., May 1, 1855.

We have had a long, cold and dreary winter, until near the middle of April. We have had a drouth through this country of near eleven months. Many wells and springs that never failed before have been dry for months. Many families, even up here among mountain creeks and springs, have been hauling water since last summer. But this is not all. We have been visited with more winter sickness than has ever been witnessed in this country; and it still continues. While I am now writing, there is an unusual procession forming in our village. Besides being visited a month or so back, by the severest storm this country has seen for years, prostrating the timber by hundreds and thousands, destroying stock, property, and even human life, we now have famine itself staring us in the face. True, a majority of the people have on hand what provisions will do them, by being economical, until the new crop comes in, but a large number of families not only will be, but actually are in the greatest extremities for bread; while others are in sufferance.

And as an evidence of the truth of the above, cases of meat and corn stealing are becoming of nearly daily occurrence, and that, too, by men who have families to provide for; or, in other words, by white men. Rumor says there was a family in adjoining county, all of whom died a week or so since, not from hunger directly, but by remaining out of provisions so long that when they had come, brought them, soon after satisfying their appetite, they all died. Whether this be correct or not, I cannot say; but it being the family of a widow lady, under all the circumstances, it is at least possible. I have seen, myself, several men out bread hunting, who said they had not had any for their families for several days, and did not know where nor how to get any. Everything depends here upon the coming crop, the prospect of which looks discouraging; and if this should fail, famine will be the inevitable result.

And what is still more reading to the feelings of a pastor of the Church of God, under these circumstances, is, that while these providences are being seen and felt, the people and churches seem not to learn wisdom; they seem not to "lay it to heart," but are as prayerless and spiritually dead as though all was well. But we are trying to break up the "fallow ground," and prepare it for the showers of heavenly grace, and hope, before it is too late, to receive a "refreshing season from the presence of the Lord," both upon our hearts and our parched fields.

F. M. C.

All things are now at work to produce your future welfare. "All things are for your sake."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health are proceeding, with commendable rapidity, in the discharge of their important trusts confided to their care. Considering the circumstances under which they have labored, they merit much praise for their promptitude and energy, instead of the censure a portion of the Mississippi press has, we do not, as thoughtlessly as unjustly, lavished upon them. We will give a brief sketch of what has been done, in general terms.

The Quarantine Station on the Mississippi river is situate about seventy-three miles below the city, on the right bank. The negotiations for the purchase of the grounds have not been positively consummated, but a committee of the Board, fully empowered to arrange the matter, have probably settled this. We have heard the site selected spoken as peculiarly excellent and eligible. The price asked for the grounds is $7,000—not an extravagant price certainly.

The Board have elected Dr. H. D. Bulkley Resident Physician at the Quarantine Station, a most excellent appointment. The law fixes his salary at $5,000. A Treasurer has yet to be chosen. We presume that functionary will charge the duties of Treasurer and Secretary. The Board should be judiciously economical to a degree, without being "penny wise, pound foolish," which usually ends in the most wasteful extravagance.

We have heard of no election of President of the Board, whose duty it is to remain in the city, except when superintending the various quarantine stations of the State, it being made "his duty to visit them as often as the Board of Health shall deem necessary." Capt. Charles Labuzan has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Board. Here is another good election. He will keep his office in the city, some place to be hereafter designated.

Dr. Richards has been elected Resident Physician to the Quarantine Station on the Atchafalaya river, two miles below "Pilot Station," at the north of Wax Bayou, with a salary of $2400 per annum.

In addition to the appointment of fashionable officers, and the purchase above referred to, two steamboats have been bought—one to ply the station on the river below the city, with the necessary buildings are erected, and the other to attend the Atchafalaya Station. They will proceed immediately to their respective points of destination. Plans, elevations, specifications and terms for the erection of the new quarantine establishment have been prepared, and contracts will be entered into at an early day. For the present, however, in order to be prepared to meet the possible contingency of the approach of sickness, the Board intend doing, as soon as practicable, a portion of the buildings contemplated in their plans. These will be prepared with the utmost dispatch, and it is confidently expected they will supply the requirements of the pending season. The improvements will consist of the Marine Hospital, physician's residence, offices, fences, etc. The season is too far advanced to admit of anything but shell work. Consequently will have to be postponed until next fall, winter and spring, should there be any serious sickness which we do not apprehend.

The Board will have an office in which to transact business before the 20th inst. The City Council has hitherto neglected to provide them in this respect. It is now under consideration whether they shall have a room assigned them in the basement of the City Hall. We understand the Board do not consider any of the basement fit, or proper; and if better arrangement is effected, will provide themselves elsewhere. Our worshipful "Fathers" should see to this, and while not being at gnats of economy, not swallow camels of extravagance.

The public should not expect too much of the Board of Health this summer. The Quarantine system cannot have a fair trial for another year, owing to patent and obvious causes. When the buildings are erected, and all else prepared, it will be time to pass judgment, not before. We shall watch and note the operations of the Board and the results of the system with undisguised interest. [Daily Crescent.

Education in Louisiana—Louisiana College.

We are glad to learn that this institution is now in a most promising condition, and gives bright token of future usefulness, as the following extracts from the proceedings of the Council of Jefferson City sufficience. After a long sleep, old Jefferson College has been resuscitated, although under a different name. We hope the institution may long and uninterrupted career of prosperity, which it can hardly fail to enjoy under the management of the present excellent Board of Trustees, among whom we notice the names of Gov. Roman, Declouet, F. Duques, Esq., Mr. Labarre, J. D. Hewes, Esq., and Mr. C. Fortier. That accomplished scholar, Dupau, is President, and he is ably assisted in all of the departments.

The subjoined are the proceedings of the Council of Jefferson City above referred to. The preamble and ordinance will, and ought to, excite general attention, and imitation. The plan proposed strikes us as simple and calculated to lead to good results:

Mr. Dugue offered the following preamble and ordinance, which were seconded by Mr. Beauvais, and adopted, viz:

Whereas, at the suggestion of many patriotic citizens the beautiful grounds and magnificent buildings of the parish of St. James, formerly known as the Jefferson College, but, for many years deserted and abandoned, have been recently purchased by means of subscription or otherwise, and again appropriated to their original destination, under the name of the Louisiana College, with every prospect of success; said institution having been inaugurated at the last session of the Legislature, numbering already upwards of one hundred and fifty students, under the management of Trustees and institution of able and distinguished professors.

And whereas, it is highly desirable that such an institution, which, by the thorough character and soundness of its course of studies, would dispense us from sending our youth abroad in quest of a good classical education, should be established and maintained within the State upon a liberal and permanent foundation.

And whereas, All well directed efforts, made with a view of obtaining a result so devoutly to be wished, deserve the countenance and support of every friend of education, not only in his individual capacity, but also as a member of the corporation to which he belongs, and of the community in which he lives:

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of the city of Jefferson, as a token of their hearty concurrence in the object in view, that the Comptroller and Treasurer of this corporation be, and they are hereby directed, to set apart yearly, out of the moneys in the city treasury, not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient, not exceeding $310, to be applied to the maintenance and education, in the Louisiana College aforesaid, of one student, to be selected or otherwise provided from among the children of the citizens of the city not under thirteen years nor above seventeen years of age. The selection to be made from among the pupils of our public schools, by the qualified voters of the city, through the ballot box, at the next general election for Mayor, Aldermen and officers of this corporation, provided that the time allowed to the pupil so selected to obtain his diploma at the Louisiana College, shall not exceed five years from the date of his admission thereto.

Resolved, further, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the several municipal and parochial corporations of the State, respectfully asking their kind consideration of the same and co-operation, by adopting respectively resolutions to the same effect, if conformable to their views.

Who is Miss Nightingale?—This question is thus answered by an English paper:

Miss Florence Nightingale is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-heiress of William Shore Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, England. She is, moreover, a young lady of singular attainments, both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. Those in scarcely any modern language which she does not understand, and fluently speaks French, German and Italian as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the institutions of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to the first cataract. Young, (about the age of the Queen,) beautiful, feminine, rich and popular, she holds a powerful and persuasive influence over all with whom she comes in contact. Her friends and acquaintances are of all classes and persuasions, but her happiest place is at home, in the exercise of a large band of accomplished sisters, and in simple obedience to her admiring parents.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from April 27 to May 10, 1855, inclusive.

A.
W N Alexander $2 00
O M Addison 2 50
J Anderson 2 00
R H Armistead 2 00

B.
T J Brewer 2 00
D Burks 75
D A Blackshear 2 00

C.
J Campbell 3 50
F W Castle 5 00
J G Carlisle 2 00
J Coon 2 00
S H Cox 10 00
G W Collier 2 00
G A Cameron 2 00
Mrs E Cochran 05
J L Ocksten 3,10
D C B Connerly 4 00
Y M Crain 2 00

D.
M Davis 6 00
Mrs A Daniel 2 00

E.
S W Evans 2 00
J M Elliott 4 00

F.
W L Follilove 1 50

G.
E Graves 2 00
T Green 2 00
E W Gilswold 2 00
P M Goodwyn 5 00

H.
Mrs O Hill 5 00
D Hess 2 00
P G Hudson 2 00
G Hawkins 6 00

J.
A Jackson 2 00
L M Johnson 2 00

K.
J Kerr 2 00

L.
J Landrum 12 00

M.
Mrs McCullough 2 00
W Nursah 10 00
W P Miller 7 00
S Morris 2 00
J Moody 1 00

N.
Mrs A E Nobles 2 50

O.
B H Overby 2 00

P.
T Pugh 2 00

R.
S P Richardson 5 00

S.
D Swicord 2 00
J T Speecer 5 00
H J Stewart 75
T Smell 2 00
Mrs A Sheefer 2 00
J H Stone 2 00
L Spence 1 00

W.
T L Wakely 1 50
S Wilkerson 2 00
D M Wiggins 20 00

Y.
W W Young 2 00

Special Notices.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT — SECOND QUARTER.—New Orleans Circuit—May 13, Kseno's Chapel; Q. Conf., 17, in basement of Carondelet street Church, 7½ P. M.

German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—May 20, Piety street; Q. Conf., 18, at Dryade street.

Baton Rouge—June 2 and 3.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee—June 9 and 10, at Bayou Gros Tete, to begin on Thursday.

Moreau street—June 17; L. F. 18; Q. Conf. 21.

Carondelet street—June 24; L. F. 25; Q. Conf. 26.

Felicity street—July 1; L. F. 2; Q. C. 3.

Donaldsonville and Bayou Black—July 7 and 8, at Tigerville.

Thibodaux and Napoleonville—July 14 and 15, at Napoleonville.

Wesley, Soule and Winans Chapels— Q. Conf. June 29. J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Deaths.

Mrs. MARTHA ANN WEST died of measles, in St. Helena parish, La., on the 12th of March, 1855, in the 24th year of her age.

Mrs West joined the M. E. Church when about eighteen years of age. She was always one of those doubting Christians whose light never shines brightly, but from the time she first united with the people of God her heart was evidently set upon leading a holy life. It was not until she came to her dying bed that her doubts were dispelled, and her mind became clear as to her acceptance with God. In the midst of her struggles with the king of terrors she claimed the victory. While passing the cold Jordan of death she gave her anxious mother to understand that her hopes were bright and her prospects clear for Heaven. Let her seven brothers and four surviving sisters, with her father and mother, meet her in glory. Though she was first to break the family circle here, yet she is the first to commence it in Heaven.

N.

DIED—Near Minden, La., in the 56th year of his age, RHODAM ATKINS GREENE, native of Milledgeville, Ga. He was for thirty years a member of the M. E. Church, useful and exemplary in his sphere.

During the past year, under the pressure of accumulated cares and anxieties, his constitution, naturally frail, began to give way; yet, Job-like, his confidence in God was unshaken to the last. His mental and bodily powers gradually waned until, on the 26th of February last the lamp of life went out in the gloom of death. But the consolation of his family and friends in this sad bereavement is, that this lamp will be relumed in the glory of immortal light and life. A. GREENE.

Charleston Christian Advocate please copy.

Col. WILLIAM FLY was born in Northampton county, N. C., on the 11th of September, 1794. In 1796 his father, John Fly, emigrated to Middle Tennessee, and settled in Williamson county. A few years afterward he removed to Maury county, where the family remained for many years. In 1810 he was united in marriage with Mary Mitchell, daughter of Andrew Mitchell. About the year 1822 he was converted, and joined the M. E. Church, of which he lived and died a member. In 1833 he removed to the State of Mississippi, and settled in Yalobusha county. In 1836 he removed to Madison county. In 1853 he emigrated to Texas and settled in Panola county.

In the month of January, 1855, he was attacked with flux. From the beginning of his illness he believed he would not recover. He expressed entire resignation to the will of God; said repeatedly he was not afraid to die; that his trust was in the merits of Christ. He expressed an earnest desire to see all his children once more; but that could not be, as but two of them were near him at the time. His mind was undoubted to the last. He viewed death calmly, and spoke of it frequently. On one occasion, raising his hands, he exclaimed with solemn delight, "The great ocean of eternity!" His youngest son asked him if he feared to embark on it. He replied, "No, I fear it not; Christ is the captain that commands the vessel; he will moor it safely in the harbor." In the evening of the 28th of February he seemed to be better, and conversed freely. About midnight he fell into a pendeful slumber, and slept quietly until about 3 o'clock in the morning, Meroh 1st, when, without a struggle, he ceased to breathe.

My father was a man of remarkable energy of character. In contending with the stern realities of life he manifested a degree of self-reliant confidence and fixedness of purpose that is rarely equaled. But few have possessed the power of command in a great degree. To those under his authority his word was law. To his children and servants his approbation was the highest reward of merit. His memory is embalmed in the hearts of the wife of his youth and nine children, for whom he toiled with ceaseless care for more than forty years. He had many conflicts in life, but, thanks to God, his end was peace. The victory was complete, by faith in Jesus Christ.

A. T. M. FLY.

Natchez, Miss., May 10, 1855.

DIED—In Talladega county, Ala., April 13, 1855, Miss VIRGINIA A. M., daughter of Charles and Cheriby T. Carter, about sixteen years of age.

She was the object of esteem and affection to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. But it was in the home circle that her gentle manners showed to such an extent as to make her the centre of attraction, in consequence of which her death was a sad bereavement to the family. Although young and beautiful, she was not like too many, vain and gay, putting far off the evil day. Her thoughts were early directed to the one thing needful, and at the Alexandria camp meeting, in 1852, she joined the M. E. Church and took her position on the Lord's side. Her profession was not marred by willful departures from the right way; neverthe loss she often felt that coldness that steals upon the spirit and robs it of its joy. During the early part of her illness she complained of doubts and fears, but in answer to prayer God revealed his face, and she was enabled to shout his high praises. Often while friends were singing would she respond to such sentiments as expressed her feelings and prospects, and exhort those around to meet her in heaven.

"When blooming youth is snatched away
By death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay
Which pity must demand."

D. CARMICHAEL.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

DIED—At the residence of her father, on the 7th inst., in Claiborne county, Miss., ELIZA JANE, infant daughter of Rev. James M. and Sarah E. Merrell, aged one year six months and four days.

MAINE LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Brandon Republican says:

"Rev. Henry T. Lewis has been entertaining our citizens during the last week with a series of lectures on his favorite subject in temperance reform and the provisions of the Maine law. As a public lecturer, Mr. Lewis certainly possesses high qualifications to entertain and instruct popular assemblies."

SAD CASUALTY.—The bereaved parent in the item below, we presume, is the late Presiding Elder of the Yazoo District, and a distinguished member of the Mississippi Conference. He has our sincere condolence:

"Two little boys, Eddie and James Walton, sons of Rev. James Walton, were drowned whilst bathing at Bowles' Ferry a few days ago."

QUARANTINE PROGRESS.

The Board of Health have so far progressed in their labors that they now only await the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, specifying the infected ports, to carry the quarantine law into immediate effect. Two steamboats, of sufficient capacity to meet all possible immediate contingencies, have been purchased, repaired, fitted up in perfect order, and are ready to start at a moment's notice for their respective destinations along the banks of the Mississippi and Atchefalaya. It is expected that the proclamation referred to will be promulgated by Thursday.

These steamboats are, as will be obvious to our readers, only intended as temporary expedients to guard against the introduction of pestilential disease until necessary buildings can be erected. As there has been no time in which to erect suitable hospital buildings since the passage of the law, the only alternative left the Board of Health was to provide such floating hospitals as the nature of the circumstances would admit of. Their prompt action in the premises is worthy all praise. The boat intended for the Mississippi station, seventy-three miles below the city, will accommodate, by a little crowding, some four hundred patients. We do not, however, anticipate that her capacity will be thus severely tested, as at least one or more of the buildings on shore will be ready for the reception of the sick in a very brief period—at all events before the sickness can assume a general or alarming shape.

The boat intended for the Atchafalaya station is capable of accommodating, comfortably, one hundred patients, a larger number than ever will, in all probability, accumulate at that point at any one time. So, it will be seen that the Board of Health have endeavored to provide safeguards against the introduction of epidemic diseases at two of the most dangerous approaches to New Orleans, which, if they suffice to protect the city will also protect the great valley of the Southwest within the range of the Yellow Fever.

[Daily Crescent.

A SECOND EARTHQUAKE AT BROUSSA.—Among the details of the Asia's foreign news we find the following account of another earthquake at Urousse, which was so nearly destroyed a few months ago, by a similar catastrophe:

BROUSSA, April 11.—Yesterday evening, shortly before 5 o'clock, two or three violent shocks of an earthquake were felt here, and caused universal terror among the inhabitants. Every one called to mind the fearful scenes which had occured hardly a month since, and was struck with the apprehension of the coming calamity, unhappily often too fully realized. In five minutes from that time every public monument and building in Urousse was a heap of ruins.

Complete details of the catastrophe are still wanting; but it may be said, in brief, that the city is destroyed—fire having devoured what relics the earthquake had left. Among other notable monuments that have perished in the magnificent mosque of Ouloa Djami, the pride of the city. Two minarets of the edifice were overthrown in the former earthquake, and the cupola cracked. It is now wrecked from top to bottom, leaving nothing but a pile of crumbled stones, amidst which the celebrated turbes of the first Sultans are buried.

All the other mosques have experienced a like fate. No stone-built house in Urousse has resisted the terrible shocks. Enormous masses of earth and rock were detached from the flanks of the mountain, above the upper streets of the place, and rolled down upon the Jews' quarter, whose destruction they completed.

As to the wooden houses, which escaped with less damage from the earthquake, they have been destroyed almost totally by a conflagration. The flames broke forth at many points simultaneously, about 9 o'clock, and are still raging. The scene is awful. The Bezaar, and the whole quarter of the city around it, presents nothing but heaps of smouldering ashes. The European quarter has suffered least. The houses of the Franks are built in the plain, and have in many instances, withstood the shock. But what misery is around us on every side! If the Government does not afford assistance promptly and energetically, hundreds of families who are left destitute of food, shelter or clothing, must perish miserably.

NOON.—The earthquake still rages; the night has been fearful. Shocks of earthquake have not ceased to be felt, and are still recurring. More than 160 have been counted, of greater or less violence. The population seem paralyzed with terror, and are plunged into a state of indescribable stupor. The number of victims it is impossible to reckon. Who, indeed, can give an account of them?

News has arrived that the village of Tikindji, situated about a league from Broussa, has been totally destroyed. Several hamlets and farm houses in the vicinity are also reported to have been wrecked by the convulsion.

The Kann Relief Expedition.

The third expedition from New York to the Arctic regions is now nearly in readiness to sail on its benevolent mission. The two vessels purchased for the purpose have not yet been named, but have been strengthened and otherwise prepared for the Northern service. The largest is known as the bark Eringo, registering 321 tons, and was purchased for $17,000. Her consort is a propeller of 250 tons, which cost $30,000, and will arrive here from Philadelphia in a day or two. The former is now receiving her provisions and stores, and will be completed this week. Both are expected to sail by the 1st proximo, steering direct for the coast of Greenland, and continuing Northward to Smith's Sound.

The original expedition from this city, under Dr. Kane, fitted out under the auspices of our generous townsman, Henry Grinnell, Esq., consisted of the Advance and Rescue, sailed on its Northern voyage in the year 1850, and returned the year following. Not despairing of ultimate success, the Advance was again dispatched, under the command of Dr. Kane, in 1853, and it is for her relief that the present expedition is fitting out. The Advance is the property of Mr. Grinnell, and her crew and officers, numbering sixteen men, are still under his pay. In the expedition now noticed, the entire expense is borne by the Government.

The protracted absence of Dr. Kane affords no conclusive evidence of danger or misfortune; but being left entirely alone in his icy solitude by the return, within the last few months, of the numerous expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin, any needful assistance, to be of avail, must be dispatched at once. Congress, therefore, appropriated $150,000 (which will probably exceed the amount required) and authorized the Secretary of the Navy "to dispatch a suitable naval or other steamer, and if necessary, a tender, to the Arctic seas, for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to the intrepid American navigator." The Congressional resolutions conferring this authority, provide "that such steamer and tender shall be officered and manned by volunteers from the Navy, and others who may declare their willingness to be so engaged."

We yesterday visited the Naval station at Brooklyn, and were pleased to learn that the Secretary of the Navy and officers of the yard are disposed to fit out the expedition in the best possible manner, and take a deep interest in its progress and success. The orders are that it shall be amply provided with two years' rations and which, with the extras, will suffice for a cruise of fully three years. The provisions in preparation consist chiefly of "pemmican," or concentrated meat, besides soups, Borden's patent meat biscuit, lime juice (anti-scorbutic) pickles, etc. The supplies will include some thing like 20,000 pounds of dried meats and soups, and 15,000 pounds of preserved vegetables. The provisions for officers and sailors will be of the same quality. The "pemmican" is the same article with which the Kane Expedition was provided, and a sample reserved for examination, after being kept for two years in the warm climate was recently examined, and found, to be as sweet and nutricious as when put up.

The quantity of beef required for this expedition was 4000 pounds (rump pieces) which, upon being divested of fatty portions, were cut into thin steaks, taken to a malt-kiln and thoroughly dried. By this process its weight was reduced to 1300 pounds. It was then chopped fine by the apparatus employed by sausage-makers, kneaded up with 1000 pounds good lard, with a small addition of sugar and currants. Then being hermetically sealed in tin cases, it is in shipping order.

The vessel will also take out a large supply of clothing adapted to a Northern climate. Among other things, 500 pairs of stockings have been provided. In traveling on foot, it is customary to wear three pairs at a time, and cover the whole with canvas boots. The two vessels will carry out 300 tons of Pittston, Pa., anthracite coal, for the use of the propellers and for ordinary consumption. Should more be needed, abundant supplies can be obtained at Disco, on the coast of Greenland, where Inglefield, the English navigator, found it to exist in abundance, it being only necessary to dig it from the shore.

We were shown in the shops at the Navy Yard, 70 ice anchors, of different sizes, to be used in anchoring the vessels, or warping up through the lanes of ice. They are little else than angular hook, to be sunk in holes drilled in the ice. Some weigh as much as 70 or 80 pounds, but the majority are of about 15 pounds weight. In addition, there are ten sledges, four of which are about eleven feet in length, to be drawn by dogs or with ropes. They are sharp at each end, after the pattern adopted by the British Admiralty, and are shod with iron. In excursions over the ice, they will be manned by an officer and six men.

The bark, as fitted for sea, is worthy of examination. Without, the hull is covered with 2½ inch planking, and armed with iron from the bows to the main chains. Forward she is completely sheathed, from the bulwarks to the keel. Within, timbers, knees and kelsons, have been introduced, to effectually protect her from collision with icebergs, or from lateral pressure. The bows, especially, are filled with timbers, and divided off into a water-tight compartment. The rudder is so arranged that it can be instantly unshipped, and triced up under the stern. The vessel is also furnished with four pumps; so that every possible precaution seems to have been taken to insure her safety. The officers' quarters are completely lined with cork, to absorb moisture, and the seamen are well provided for, in a house on deck; or, should they prefer, they have snug quarters below. The bark is a fine new vessel, having made only two trips to Rio, and is a fast sailer.

The number of men going out on this expedition will be forty-seven, including four officers to each vessel. Contrary to anticipations, not the least difficulty is experienced in procuring men, and of the best quality. Many good seamen are out of employ from the return of recent Government vessels, and the inactive state of the shipping business, and the expedition will be supplied with a *personnel* of rare excellence. Only two have been accepted from those who went out on former expeditions, though several have offered. As fast as accepted, they are put on board the receiving ship North Carolina. Only one officer and the physicians remain to be selected, though none have as yet been formally appointed. The list now stands as follows:

Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, formerly commander of the steamship Illinois, to command the expedition.

Lieut. Chas. C. Simms, to command the tender.

Passed Midshipmen—Watson Smith, William S. Lovell, Joseph P. Iffe, and first Assistant Engineer, Harman Newell.

One of the surgeons is a younger son of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, Dr John K. Kane, who joins in the search for his brother. Mr. Lovell was one of the officers in the expedition under Lieut. De Haven. [N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

SPONGING IT.—The last dodge, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, we have heard in evading the State Liquor Law, occurred yesterday at one of our fashionable drinking saloons. An individual walked up to the counter and demanded a dime bottle of brandy. Now, the rule is to charge fifteen cents, unless an empty bottle is furnished in return for the bottle received; and, as the consumer had only a dime on the counter, the extra five cents was demanded.

"I don't want the bottle," said he, "draw the cork."

"The liquor can't be drank on the premises," replied the barkeeper.

"I ain't going to drink it on the premises, rejoined the other, and the barkeeper, supposing that he had some vessel to pour it into, drew the cork, when the gunfleman quietly pulled out a sponge from his pocket, and pouring the liquor into it; then, taking his coat, commenced leisurely sucking it.

"You see," said he, nodding complicently to the astonished barkeeper, "I ain't going contrary to this rule, for the law says the stuff shan't be *drunk* on the premises."

The bystanders came to the conclusion that the stranger would make an appropriate Governor of Illinois, being decidedly the greatest sucker of them all.

The Vicksburg Whig, of Saturday last, says:

In this immediate region it has been so long since we have had any rain—except a few drops a few nights since, that serious apprehensions are felt in relation to the crops. The dust in this city and neighborhood is becoming insupportable; vegetation of all kinds—especially in gardens—is failing, and cisterns are all becoming as dry as powder horns. We hear of slight rains in some neighborhoods, and in the upper end of this county, we are informed, there was a tolerable good rain a few nights since.

The Spirits—Astounding Facts.

MR. EDITOR: The following occurrences recently transpired under the observation of the writer, and in this immediate vicinity. The narration which I am about to make will, I am aware, be utterly incredible to many people, and yet it is entirely and actually true. Of the perfect accuracy of the incidents here related, testimony the most ample and conclusive can be produced.

A circle of eight or nine friends was formed for the purpose of witnessing the spiritual manifestations with Mr. D. D. Home as the medium. The table, a pretty heavy one, was repeatedly lifted to quite a distance from the floor, and hung suspended in the air about as high as our heads, swaying to and fro. This was in a well lighted room—the gas-burner being near the party, and could by no possibility have been done by any trick or physical agency on the part of the circle.

Later in the evening, when the party were preparing to retire, and after some of the party had gone from the room, the Spirits requested us to wait; and those that remained were permitted to see the most remarkable part of that evening's proceedings. The gas-light had been turned down, but sufficient light remained in the room to render ourselves, and most objects, quite visible, and the hands of the party, which rested on the table, could be distinctly seen.

The Spirits asked: "How many hands are there on the table?"

There were six of us in the party, and the answer, after counting, was "Twelve."

Reply: "There are thirteen."

And there, sure enough, on that side of the table which was vacant, and opposite to the medium and to the party, appeared a thirteenth hand! It faded as we gazed, but presently up it came again, a hand and an arm, gleaming and apparently self-luminous; and it slowly moved forward toward the centre of the table! To make sure that we were not deceived, and were laboring under no hallucination, we then counted our own hands, which were all resting in sight upon the table. There was, however, an arm and a hand, the arm extending back to the elbow and there fading imperceptibly. We all saw it, and spoke of it, to assure each other of the reality of the thing. It had the color and appearance of silver, but with this difference: it seemed to be, to a certain extent, self-luminous, it emitted a faint but perceptible light. Presently it vanished, but we were soon permitted to see not only the same thing again, but the process of its formation. It began at the elbow, and formed rapidly and steadily until the arm and hand again rested on the table before us.

It was so plainly seen that it readily observed it to be a left hand. I inquired: "Can you write with that hand, in plain sight?"

Answer: (by raps) "Perhaps."

A sheet of paper and a pencil were placed by the centre of the table, the hand receding meanwhile from view. In a moment it came up again, (always appearing from the vacant side of the table) and slowly moved forward to the paper, which it grasped and drew back to the edge, and there shocked and rattled it for some minutes, but failed to write any thing legible. It then disappeared, and the next moment the bell was taken from beneath the table, carried from the circle some six feet toward the centre of the room, and there rung by invisible means, and so distinctly that persons in another room, beyond an intervening hall or passage-way, plainly heard it. Presently it was brought back and dropped upon the table; and this while each of us sat quietly, without moving the hand again appeared, was seen to take the bell from the table, and place it in the hands first of one and then another of the party.

At length it was placed in mine; but, slipping my hand over the bell, I grasped the hand that held it, desiring some more tangible knowledge of it than that afforded by sight. It was a real hand—it had knuckles, fingers and finger-nails; and, what was yet more curious (if possible) it was soft and warm; feeling much like the hand of an infant in every respect but that of size. But the most singular part of this queer, and to me strange, occurrence is yet to be told; the hand melted in my grasp! dissolved, dissipated, became annihilated, so far as the sense of feeling extended. It subsequently reappeared on the table and again vanished, after a statement (by the raps) to the effect that this hand had been produced by a near relative of some of those in the circle, who had been in the interior life a number of years.

This question was then spelled out: "Would you like to see the hand of a colored person?"

In a moment more there appeared a rather dull-looking, gray hand, somewhat shadowy, and not quite so clearly defined as the first, but it was unmistakably there, and its gray hue could be clearly seen.

But this account grows lengthy, and must close. Occurrences yet more astounding than any here related remain untold. Perhaps in another chapter I may give some of them, and also a glance at one theory concerning the philosophy of the production of these startling realities. FACT.

The above we find copied into the Spiritual Telegraph, a paper which gathers all the paragraphs, communications, etc., of novelty among those who are familiar with spiritualism. The editor of the Telegraph endorses the article in the following manner:

"We are intimately acquainted with the author of the above letter, which we extract from the Hartford Times, and can assure our readers that he is a most acute observer and reliable witness."

THE SPEED OF RAILWAY CARS.—Many of the accidents which happen to persons attempting to cross railroads are the result of ignorance of the velocity of the iron horse when fairly under way. A writer in the Hartford Courant gives some interesting facts which it may be well to bear in mind:

It seems almost incredible that as we glide smoothly along the elegantly furnished car moves nearly twice its own length in a second of time—about seventy-four feet. At this velocity we find that the locomotive driving-wheels, six feet in diameter, make four revolutions per second. It is no idle piston-rod that traverses the cylinder thus eight times per second.

If a man with a horse and carriage upon an unimportant public road in a country-town approach and cross the track at a speed of six miles per hour, which would be crossing rapidly, an express train approaching at the moment would move toward him two hundred and fifty-seven feet, while he was in the act of crossing a distance barely sufficient to clear the horse and vehicle. If the horse was moving at a rate no faster than a walk, as the track is usually crossed, the train would move toward him, while in the act of crossing, more than five hundred feet. This fact accounts for the many accidents at such points. The person driving thinks he may cross because the train is a few rods distant.

How compares the highest speed of the train with the velocity of sound? When the whistle is opened at the eighty rod "whistle-post" the train will advance nearly one hundred feet before the sound of the whistle traverses the distance to and is heard at the crossing. The velocity exceeds the flight on many of our birds. Dr. J. L. Comstock, the well-known author of several physiological works, informed the writer that he was recently passing through Western New York when the train actually "ran down" and killed a common hawk. The train was stopped, and the game so rarely captured was secured.

GUNNERY AT SEBASTOPOL.—A recent letter from the Crimea says:

The Russians sometimes use very heavy charges of powder, and propel their shot with extraordinary force. As an instance of this I may mention that day before yesterday a 68-pound shot from the Redan passed right through the parapet of our battery where it was from 18 in 20 feet thick, and struck down, but did not kill, a gunner inside of the work. They have some excellent artillery men, and their practice with 32-pounders is very good; but their shell firing is indifferent; principally owing to their bad fuses. It might be supposed that, with all our advanced mechanical skill, we should have the best fuses in the world; but the fact is that great complaints have been made respecting some of the articles of that kind supplied to our gunners. We have, I am told, fuses made in 1705 and 1804; but, old as these are, they are better than the fuses of 1853 and 1854.

THE ARKANSAS COLD MANIA.—A letter from a gentleman in Springfield, Mo., dated the 30th ult., says: Yesterday, fifteen or twenty of our citizens started for Neosho, where they are to join a company of near one thousand persons, all bound for the Wichita mountains, about four hundred miles from this place, and up the Arkansas river. Seven persons, residents of the county of Newton, have recently returned, some of whom are said to have realized three thousand dollars in fifty days' digging and washing. Quite an excitement prevails here, and an other company is to go out as soon as the guides and pilots assemble. [St. Louis Republican, 8th.

Female Genius and Power.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli is, reminds an exchange, universally acknowledged to have been *one* of the most remarkable women that have ever lived. She possessed a natural grasp of mind truly amazing, to which was added the highest culture. During her residence in Europe, she was regarded as a prodigy of mental power. About the year 1841 she published a work which would alone have made her famous. It was entitled "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." The edition was soon exhausted, and extravagant eulogiums were pronounced upon it by the critics of two hemispheres. The editor of the Christian Examiner used the following language in regard to it:

Of the general spirit of the essay we can, and we must, speak with sincere and hearty approbation. There is a noble and stirring eloquence in many of the passages, that no susceptible person can fail to be affected by. Great, lustrous thoughts break out from the pages, finely uttered. The pervading sentiment is humane, gentle, sympathetic. Miss Fuller says, in one place: "I wish women to live, first, for God's sake; and she seems to be possessed by the reverential, devout feeling indicated by this remark. She casts a deserved contempt on the miserable trifling so often exhibited by men in their conversation and deportment with women, a custom that depreciates and openly insults their character. For our own part, we have often wondered at their patient toleration of the indignity implied so palpably in this sort of hearing. Mere topics of flippant discourse are perpetually introduced in society for their entertainment, as if they were capable of comprehending nothing else. She urges in respectful terms their rights, both in property, and, as mothers, to their children, suggesting some worthy thoughts for law makers. She would have woman respectably employed. She would elevate the purposes of their lives, and, by dignifying their position and character, restore the ancient chivalrous respect paid them by every manly heart. Her notions do not seem ultra nor extravagant. She does not ask that woman may be thrust into man's sphere, but that she may have a right and honorable sphere of her own, whether as a sister, daughter, mother, or "old maid." And, for ourselves, we admire the noble appeals, near the close of the work, in which she rebukes vice, and entreats for it a wise but prompt consideration. She has discussed a delicate topic delicately and learnedly; without prudish folly, without timidity, in a true woman should. No tongue shall dare to cavil at her. She is too evidently above all small criticism in this quarter, to put out of its conclave. What she has said needed to be said, and, if the age has any discernity, needs, we firmly believe, to be repeated, felt, and noted upon. The "Nineteenth Century" has a mission to woman, as well as she to the "Nineteenth Century."

This work has been out of print for several years, and only occasionally could a single copy be found. We learn that a new edition, very much enlarged from her unpublished manuscripts, edited by her brother, Rev. A. B. Fuller, and Hon Horace Greeley, is now in the press of Messrs. Jewett & Co., New York. It will be read with uncommon interest by thousands on both sides of the Atlantic.

LOUISIANA.—The Alexandria Democrat, of the 9th, says in regard to the drouth:

The drouth continues, and no change appears probable. The sky presents the same unvarying aspect—cloudless and brass-like. There are dark days ahead of our planters, and gloomy forebodings fill the breasts of all. Nothing short of a general long continued rain will save the crops, especially that of corn; and in view of the fact that every large sum out will be required to make up the deficiency of last year, the present prospect of a second and more general famine is most serious indeed.

The Concordia Intelligencer states that a few drops of rain had fallen somewhere in that section of country recently, and that a day or two of chilly weather had been experienced.

The Bayou Sara Chronicle, of Saturday, says:

"At the present writing there is not the least indication of rain. Dust in abundance. In some parts of the country the wells and springs have almost been exhausted, and planters have to drive their stock six or seven miles in order that they may procure water. Cotton that is up has not suffered for want of rain, but the corn crop needs it badly. The cane crop is suffering material injury from the drouth.

The Bastrop Times informs us that Dr. Silvers had been tried for the murder of a man named Edwards, and acquitted. The Times has the following paragraph:

On Monday last, while a party of gentlemen were bear hunting in the cane, some ten miles above this town, Mr. Richard Cooley, who had shot a bear and was in a cane thicket looking for its body, Mr. John J. Johnson, supposing he saw the bear moving, fired an ounce ball, from a shot gun, and shot Mr Cooley through the abdomen. He was immediately taken home, a distance of four or five miles, and died of the wound after lingering thirty hours. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely death. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Conley were related in some way by marriage.

The Farmerville Enquirer states that unless rain falls soon no boats will be able to go up higher than the mouth of the Arbenne. The Enquirer also states that a child was recently born in that place, "one side of which was black, one of its eyes, one-half of its nose, mouth, chin, and in fact one-half of it, as near as ink can be drawn, was black, and it lived three weeks."

The Shreveport Gazette says:

Notwithstanding the dry weather, the crops look well. There is now a prospect of rain. On Tuesday night there was a thunder cloud west, and there must have been a heavy rain.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of a recent date has the following:

The fatal effects of this protracted dry season are plainly visible in every plantation in our parish, and justify the most gloomy forebodings as to the future. This unnatural state of things, superadded to the continued low water, gives to the people of Northern Louisiana, or at least the Red River country, the utmost depression of feelings. We speak truly when we say that in portions of this and the adjoining parishes, actual want and destitution prevail. Among many poor families, there exists a want of the necessaries of life, arising from the suspension of navigation, and consequent general scarcity of supplies, while the drought has cut off vegetation to such an extent, that these people are deprived of much which might afford them relief in these "hard times."

KANSAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows under date of the 7th inst.:

Gov. Reeder is here to receive instructions and money for carrying into effect several liberal acts of the late Congress for military post-roads and other improvements in the territory. When he returns he will take with him his family, which is demanding as a pre-[illegible] has no doubt of his ability to maintain his authority and preserve law and order in the territory, notwithstanding the threats of some of his opponents, on the Missouri border, to eject him by force.

The new election which Gov. Reader has ordered on the 22d will not probably be attended with any disturbance or irregularities. The Missourians have no motive to interfere in that election, because they have already secured a majority in the Legislature, independently of the vacancies to be filled at the coming election.

If no sectional difficulties had occurred, the territory of Kansas would have been settled with a degree of rapidity parallelled only in the instances of California, and with a much more stable and valuable population. The state of uncertainty and agitation in which it has been kept by factious combinations has deterred immigration. Many men who come there with their families for actual settlement have abandoned it. Still, the actual population is about nine thousand, exclusive of the standing exterior army of twenty thousand.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—We learn from the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman that Ellen Graves, a female convict in the Kentucky Penitentiary, recently attempted to effect her escape from prison by the following means: She twisted the night shirts and by some means tied and gagged the other female prisoners. The female prison is a small building within the main walls; the first story of which is the office of the keeper. Not being able to get through the windows or door she cut a hole through the floor with a hatchet which she had previously secured, and forcing the lock from the door of the keeper's office below, found herself confined only by the outer walls. She then found a ladder in the yard, but was unable to raise it against the wall, and went down to one of the male prisoners, whom she found in another building, and requested him to assist her in raising it to the wall. He told her to remain there until he spied around the yard to see if any person could see them. He went immediately to one of the assistant keepers and told him the facts, and the daring woman was once after confined in the dark cell, where she will probably remain for some time.

M. de Tocqueville, replying a few weeks ago to an invitation to attend a banquet given by Americans in Paris to the memory of Washington, wrote: "There is no grander name in history; and if it was permitted me to choose a place among the great men who have left eternal memorials I would choose, without hesitation, the place of Washington, and I believe that all who can appreciate moral beauty and are capable of being esteemed of it would consent for his place. May it please God to preserve both the spirit and the works of that great man!

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A dispatch of the 8th, from Rochester, New York, says:

The powder mills situated about five miles from this city, exploded at six o'clock this evening, killing five men. The shocks, three in number, were distinctly felt here. This is the fourth time these mills have been blown up in five years. The buildings around them were blown to atoms. The property was owned by Messrs. J. Conkey & Co.

Unique Quotations.

The conscience is the most elastic material in the world—to-day you cannot stretch it over a mole-hill, to-morrow it makes a mountain.... Some people seem born with the temperament and tastes of genius without its creative powers.... Life is a sleep in which we dream the most of the commencement and at the close—the middle part absorbs us too much for dreams.... The love of man is a beautiful and wanton butterfly; but not the butterfly which is the emblem of the soul.... The policy of fear keeps many virtues. Sin might not be odious if we did not tremble at the consequences even of appearance.... Error is sometimes sweet; but there is no anguish like an error on which we feel ashamed.... Friendship is the wine of existence, but love is the dram-drinking.... Intellect, Genius, Fame—these have an immortal youth and imperishable beauty of their own.... The inscriptions that youth writes upon the tablets of an imaginative mind are indeed, never wholly obliterated; they are as an invisible writing, which gradually becomes clear in the light and warmth.... Honor is to justice as the flower to the plant, its effervescence, its bloom, its consummation.... If the collision of minds alone does each mind discover what is its proper product; left to ourselves, our talents become but intellectual eccentricities.... Love, in its first dim and imperfect shape, is but imagination concentrated on one object; it is a genius of the heart, resembling that of the intellect; it appeals to, it stirs up, it wakes the sentiments and sympathies that lie most latent in our nature.... As the sun upon the dial, Genius gives to the human heart both its lights and its shadows.... There is a great difference between first *fancy* and first *love*.... Home is the English synonyme for the French *ennui*.... Oh! youth! begin not thy career too soon, and let one passion succeed in its due order to another, so that every season of life may have its appropriate pursuit and charm.... Ingratitude is the independence of the heart.

Louisiana.

The Baton Rouge Advocate says:

No go! It made another ineffectual attempt last night to rain. It went through with all the usual preliminaries—it lowered a little, it lightened a little, it thundered a little, and it rained a little—imperceptibly. If it rained at all it was but "a few sad drops wept" by the disconsolate weather-clerk at the total failure of the whole affair. Try again—better late than never.

The Comet has the following:

The planters east of us, in this parish, say that they may make something out of their crops if we have rain before this week is over. If not, all hope for the future is lost in the parching drought from which the whole country is suffering.

From the Opelousas Patriot of the 5th we cut the following paragraphs:

Since our last issue we have had several good showers of rain. The dust has been laid, and vegetation to a considerable extent benefited. The rains, however, have been partial, as we have heard from several quarters of the parish where they had none. In other sections they have had much more than we had. The weather is warm with slight indications of more rain. The water in the Courtableau is again receding, and boats will in a few days more be unable to reach Washington.

The cotton planters living on Bayou Boeuf, despairing of a rise in that stream, are now hauling their cotton to the junction of the Grand Coteau, where it is being boxed on flats to Washington; and some of the sugar planters near the junction are talking of hauling their sugar.

We find the following in the Vermillionville Echo:

On Friday, 27th April last, Mr. Edouard Brasseux of this parish put an end to his life by hanging himself in his yard. With his life ends, necessarily, the law suit which was pending before the District Court, between him and his wife for a separation of bed and board.

The author of the last fire on the premises of Mr. Cormier in this town, is no other than a mulatto boy eight or ten years old, living at his house. Last Monday the boy attempted to burn down the kitchen and was discovered, and admitted that he had burned the cribs. He does not give the reason for such conduct, or rather he gives so many that his motives are unknown.

SUICIDE AT LITTLE ROCK.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat of the 8th inst., says:

On Saturday last our city was thrown into the deepest gloom by the death of young David J. Walker, son of Dr. James H. Walker, of Hempstead county. His body was found on the river bank in the rear of the State House. He had a discharged pistol in his hand. An inquest was held over the body, and the verdict was that he came to his death from a pistol in his own hands.

Mr. Walker was a young man of the highest promise. Amiable in his disposition, temperate in his habits, and industrious in his application to the legal profession, he had the fairest prospects of success. With an affectionate father, a host of friends, and wealth almost unlimited, he seemed to want nothing to complete his earthly happiness. His death spread a deep sadness over our community.

Col. J. H. Wheeler, United States Minister to Nicaragua, presented his credentials to the acting President of the republic, Jose Maria Estrada, on the 7th ult., when the usual official expressions of good feeling between the States were exchanged. Gen. Corral was elected President of Nicaragua, but will not immediately assume the duties of the office. The revolutionists still held Leon, and it was thought that Col. Walker would soon arrive with a party to aid Castillon. The Congressmat on the 5th of April.

The Cassville (Ga.) Standard says, it is the merry month of May, and the weather is as dry as a powder-horn. Wheat has not su

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Perilous Adventure with a Tiger.

T. B. Buckingham, in his "Autobiography," relates an extraordinary adventure he once had with a tiger in India. He had gone to dine some seven or eight miles from Bombay; and having an appointment at home in the morning, and the night being remarkably fine, with a brilliant moonlight, he declined the invitation of his host and hostess to remain with them over night, but set out at ten o'clock, in his palanquin, on his return to Bombay.

"A great portion of the way," he says, "lay over a level plain of some extent; and while we were in the midst of this, the bearers, of whom there were eight; four to carry and for a relay, with two *mussauljees*, or lantern-bearers, who carry their lights in the moonlight as well as in the dark, from matter of etiquette which it is thought disrespectful to omit; in short, the whole party of ten in an instant disappeared, scattering in all directions, and each running at his utmost speed. I was perfectly astonished at this sudden halt, and wholly unable to conjecture its cause, and all my calling and remonstrating was in vain. In casting my eyes behind the palanquin, however, I saw, to my horror and dismay, a huge tiger in full career toward me, with his tail almost perpendicular, and with a grunt that indicated too distinctly the intense satisfaction with which he anticipated a savory morsel for his hunger. There was not a moment to lose, or to deliberate. To get out of the palanquin and try to escape would be running into the jaws of certain death. To remain within it was the only alternative.

"The palanquin is an oblong chest or box, about six feet deep, two feet broad and two feet high. It has four short legs for resting it on the ground, three or four inches only above the soil. Its bottom and sides are flat, and its top is gently convex to carry off the rain. By a pole projecting from the centre of each end the bearers carry it on their shoulders, and the passenger has stretched on a thin mattress on an open cane bottom, like a couch or bed, with a pillow beneath his head. The mode of entering and leaving the palanquin is through a square opening on either side, which, when the sun or rain requires it, may be closed by a sliding door. This is usually composed of Venetian blinds, to allow light and air, in a wooden frame, and may be fastened, if desired, by a small brass hook and eye. Every thing about the palanquin, however, is made as light as possible, to lessen the labor of the bearers; and there is no part of the panneling or sides more than half an inch thick, if so much. All I could do, therefore, was in the shortest possible space of time to close the two sliding doors, and lie along on my back. I had often heard that if you suspended your breath, and put on the semblance of being dead, the most ferocious of wild beasts will leave you. I attempted this, by holding my breath as long as possible, and remaining as still as a recumbent statue. But I found it of no avail.

"The doors were hardly closed before the tiger was alongside, and his smelling and snorting were horrible. He first butted one of the sides with his head, and, as there was no resistance on the other, the palanquin went over on its beam-ends, and lay perfectly flat, with the open bottom presented to the tiger's view. Through this and the mattress, heated, no doubt, by my lying on it, the odor of the living man came out stronger than through the wood, and the smelling and smelling were repeated with increased strength. I certainly expected every moment that, with a powerful blow of one of his paws, he would break in some part of the palanquin, and drag me out for his devouring. But another butting of his head against the palanquin rolled it over on its convex top, and then it rocked to and fro like a cradle. All this while I was obliged, of course, to turn my body with the evolutions of the palanquin itself; and every time I moved I dreaded lest it should provoke some fresh aggression. The beast, however, wanting sagacity, did not use his powerful paw as I expected, and, giving it up in despair, set up a hideous howl of disappointment, and slinked off in the direction from whence he came.

"I rejoiced, as may be well imagined, at the cessation of all sound and smell to indicate his presence, but it was a full quarter of an hour before I had courage to open a side door, and put my head out to see whether he was gone or not. Happily, he had entirely disappeared, and I was instantly relieved. The next course to be considered was whether I was to get out and walk to Bombay, a distance of four miles, now near midnight, or whether I should again close my doors and remain where I was. I deemed this the safest plan, and remained accordingly; when, about half an hour after midnight, all my bearers returned, with several peons, or foot soldiers, and muskets, pistols, lances and cabres, enough to kill a dozen tigers; but these were too late to be of any use."

CAUGHT A TARTAR.—At a New Year's ball given at Hyde's Hotel, Sudbury, Vermont, a few years since, a young gent being more marked in his attentions to the red-nosed god than, perhaps, a strict construction of the rules of propriety would authorise, as the night progressed, began to feel certain symptoms of weariness in the region of the knees. Feeling a strong inclination to doze a little, he let himself into the first room he came to, and was too oblivious of the flight of time and sense to observe that it was the ladies' dressing-room. Not being at all particular, he accommodated himself to a promiscuous pile of cloaks, shawls, bonnets, muffs, tippets, etc., and was just on the point of closing his eyes to the vanity of this world, when the door burst open, and in rushed two damsels who had just been doing a cotillion.

While arranging curls, and other bewitcheries, the following conversation ensued:

"Oh, Tempy, don't. I look miserable! I declare, my face is burning up."

Tempy, "Why, ae, Sase; you look beautiful I heard Will Stokes say he never saw you look so pretty."

Susa, "Oh, pshaw! Temp, how can you? But you're such a case; you have nearly killed Fred Wilkins (our hero). He has not been in the ball-room since you danced with Jack Stevens. Temp, you ought to do something with the poor fellow; suspense is dreadful, you know."

Tempy, "Heigh-ho! I never gave the fool much encouragement; but he *has* got beautiful eyes. But, then, they do say he drinks. Mary Grubbs told me to-night that his breath smelt of gin. Ba! he can't love me and gin too."

Just here, Fred raised himself on his elbow, and, with a drunken leer, opened his mouth and spoke as follows: "Gals, did ya hear (hic) arry Berry (hic) but Moll Grubbs (hic) say I was drunk (hic) hay?"

Two screams, a rustling of silks, a slam of the door, and all was silent.

PREPARING FOR THE MAINE LAW.—Last week several respectable citizens of Goshen, N. Y., in view of the prohibitory law going into effect, decided to lay in a stock of good liquor for family use. A man in the neighborhood undertook to supply them with a choice article, which he represented as having been stored away ten years. A few days after, one of the purchasers thought he would try the article, when, to his astonishment, he found he had been "sold" most unmercifully—the liquor being the worst kind of trash, worth about 40 cents a gallon. An indignation meeting was immediately called, and the unfortunate purchasers waited en masse upon the seller, whom they compelled to refund the money and collect the liquor. Not content with this, he was sentenced to swallow a pint of the trash, which sentence was immediately carried into execution. He was seized and thrown upon his back, a funnel was inserted in his mouth, and a full pint soon found its way down his throat, to the great satisfaction of those who administered the dose.

When Dr. Rush was a young man, he was invited to dine in company with Robert Morris, a man celebrated for the part he took in the American Revolution. It so happened that the company had waited some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologized for detaining them, by saying he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders.

"Well, Mr. Morris," said the Doctor, "how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled."

"Why, Doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It's too smooth and tame for me."

"Mr. Morris," replied the Doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?"

"I like, sir," replied Mr. Morris, "that kind of a sermon which drives a man into the corner of a pew, and makes him think the devil's after him."

Foreign Items.

—Private letters from St. Petersburgh, received by important mercantile houses state confidently that the Russian war party has completely got the upper hand, and that Alexander II's throne would not be worthy a week's purchase if he were to attempt to thwart the current of national feeling. The rich nobles, who in their hearts long for peace, and will be the greatest sufferers by the war, are compelled to enroll the popular cry. They offer large contributions, in the hope of averting a sweeping 40 coloreen property tax, amounting to confiscation.

—At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, Mr. Halphen exhibited the large diamond called the "Star of the South," which was found in Brazil, and of which he is the owner. It weighs 254 carats, but it is rumored that it will lose half its weight when it undergoes the process of cutting. Mr. Halphen values this diamond at five millions of francs. When cut, it is to be placed in the great exhibition of the palace of industry.

—As a gardener at St. Anne, Lewes, England, was cutting firewood on an old chopping block, gold coins began to drop out of it; and on examining the place they came from, he took out 40 guineas of the reign of Charles II, James II, and William III. The block was once a portion of a house in St. Anne, and for years had been lying in an open yard. The treasure was kept in by putty.

—A British private, in a letter relative to the battle of Inkermann, printed in the London Times, gives the following incident:—

"In the heat of the battle a young Russian officer made himself very conspicuous, and appeared indifferent to danger. He was young, tall, handsome, and indeed beautiful. Twice I had my rifle raised to shoot him, but my heart smote me, and I turned it in another direction. In an hour I saw him again, but oh, how changed! His cheeks which had been flushed with the heat of the strife, were now deadly pale. He lay, or half reclined, on the edge of a hillock, and held the miniature likeness of a pretty young lady in his hand, which had been tied to his neck by a small gold chain. His eyes were fixed upon it, but they were fixed in death. I cannot tell you what my feelings were; indeed, I cannot venture—it would unman me."

Jack Tars at Balaklava much disliked carrying up provisions to the camp on their backs—which at one time all were obliged to do; and there is a very good story told of one who was overtaken by a general officer on the road. Jack was dressed in an old soldier's red coat, and had a bag of buiscuit upon his back, when the general made up at the point of the road, where it was very narrow. The general called out, "Soldier allow me to pass you." Jack—"I am not a soldier." General—"Well sailor." Jack—"I am not a sailor." General—"Well then, what are you?" Jack—"I am a commissariat mule." The general laughed heartily, and gave Jack half a crown.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We have received dates from Brownsville to the 28th ult., but there was no news of importance. From the Flag we clip the following paragraphs:

From beyond the frontier we have no advices. In Matamoros the rumor is current that there is to be another revolution on this line before a great while; but this is only rumor—certainly the peaceful department of the exiles how here give no coloring of truth to the report.

Gen. Woll, since he has re-assumed command in Matamoros, has, we learn, promulgated an order removing the duty on lumber, and by several other popular acts so pleased some of the citizens that they resolved to give him a complimentary ball. The ball was given on Sunday evening last, but is said to have been no near a failure that the ire of the General became greatly inflated. He is said to have insulted and expelled several persons from the room, two of whom he humanely allowed ten minutes in which to place themselves in Texas. It is said that one of these gentlemen made as good time in *running* this bank as the General himself once did in *swiming* it.

There is a law on this frontier of Mexico making horse-stealing punishable by death, and a day or two since an unfortunate lad was undergoing the penalty in Matamoros. In a moment he was arrested, the proof established, and he led out and shot with but little ceremony. This seems, to one unaccustomed to such scenes, a rather summary proceeding; but if there ever was an excuse for it, surely it is here, where, from the great numbers of these vagabonds, no one's property is safe for a single night. Though perhaps not so humane, it is far more efficacious than our own system.

The Flag publishes a letter from Saltillo complaining of the disposition which has been made of certain property belonging to Dr. Prime, who was murdered near that place in December last. The writer states that the property has in effect been divided among the authorities.

MISSISSIPPI.—We find the following paragraph in the Jackson Flag of the Union, of Friday last:

The dwelling-house of Mr. Haywood Foote, of Cayuga, in this county, was burnt on the 3d inst. The fire originated in the kitchen. Mrs. Chevis, sister of Mr. Foote, and Mrs. Johnston, who were on a visit at the time of the fire, narrowly escaped with their lives. W. W. Leggett was seriously hurt by having a beam fall on him from the second story. The loss of property is estimated at about $2500.

The Port Gibson Herald, of the same date, says:

The cars have resumed their regular trips, the engine having been repaired. We hope to see no more interruption to the working of the road.

In this connection we would refer our readers to the report of President Spencer to the stockholders of the road. All things considered, we think the showing made by the President is a remarkably good one, and should at once put stock in the road up to something like a reasonable price. In spite of all the croaking and the apparent determination of many—some of them *stockholders*—that the road should not pay here, it is a fact that, with a short crop, high prices for provisions, when everybody is economising, and when money is almost as scarce as hopeful friends of the road, it is paying *ten per cent* interest on the capital invested.

SHIPWRECK, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The bark Clara Windsor arrived at New York on the 7th inst., from Port-au-Prince, having on board two men picked up from the wreck of the bark John Clark. The Tribune says:

The men stated that they were all that were left out of seven men that sailed in the above schooner from New York on the 2d day of March bound to Jacmel; that on the 7th March, 9 P. M., a squall struck the schooner from W. N. W., and threw her on her beam-ends, and was an hour before they succeeded in cutting away the weather-rigging, when the mainmast and foremast went close by the deck; then she righted; but the hatches had burst, and she was full of water. They were left without food or water, but on the next day obtained a keg of crackers that were wet with salt water; after which they got a bucket of vinegar, some shark-liver oil and some candy pheme. The latter made them stupid and feel as if they were on fire.

The fifth day after the catastrophe, captain, mate, steward, and two man died, and they, the two remaining men, had nothing to eat for eight days previous to being taken off. Those that died went crazy previous to death. They also state that they saw two different vessels, one of which, a fishing schooner, came close to them, so that they could see the man at the helm, and they hallooed to them. The vessel hove-to, and came close up under their lee, and after surveying them put their helm hard up and bore away without offering any assistance. All were living at that time, and but for it being before daylight, could have read her name, as her letters then were indistinctly visible. The weather was good, and nothing to hinder them from saving all hands. The names of the two saved are Robert McKay, (captain's son,) and Charles Lowell.

We find the following paragraphs in the Mobile papers of Saturday last:

MURDER.—The body of a man by the name of Mills, was yesterday discovered by the mail carrier, on the Telegraph road, about four miles from the city. When found, he was a few yards from the road, whither he had apparently been dragged. On his head were two wounds, evidently inflicted by some sharp instrument like a hatchet. From all the circumstances, it is evident that this murder was committed with a view to robbery. The deceased had come to the city with a flatboat load of lumber, which he had disposed of, and was on his return home, when the diabolical act was perpetrated. He was seen towards sunset on Wednesday walking along the road, carrying a carpet-bag.—When found, this, together with his hat, shoes and stockings, was missing.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S CALIFORNIA BUGBEAR.—A San Francisco correspondent of the Panama Star says:

Considerable merriment has been evinced by "Patriot's" letter to the New York Herald, in reference to the movements at a disunion party in this State. The matter did not wholly emanate from the fruitful brain of a scribbler, something very like it actually took place, at the head of which stood Mr. Speaker Stow, but rank and file becoming alarmed at the gigantic proportions of the undertaking and smelling treason, they deserted their leaders and the matter dropped. No fear can exist of such a movement ever gaining a permanent hold in California, where the population consists of such a mixed "conglomeration" of cadipodean interests.

AN IMMENSE BREAKWATER.—The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company are preparing to erect a vast breakwater in the Mississippi, just above and adjoining the great center pier on which will swing the draw on the railroad bridge. This breakwater will require about 500,000 feet of lumber, and 13,000 yards of rock for its construction. It is intended for the great draw to rest upon when swung around; the upper end of it for a house to be built upon for the draw-keeper to reside in, and for an ice-breaker and breakwater. Its huge dimensions will defy the storm and floods.

THE SECOND KINNEY EXPEDITION.—We have every reason to believe that the proceedings to stop the second Kinney expedition, recently undertaken in New York, had their origin here, and were based by the Government on the representations of the Nicaragua and other Central American Ministers, backed by such evidence as the United States law officers in New York City have gathered there.—[Washington Star.

EARTHQUAKE AT CAIRO.—A letter from a friend at Cairo informs us that two shocks of an earthquake were felt in that city about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 30th. The interval between the shocks was about five minutes. Their duration was about five seconds each, the vibratory motion being sensibly felt, and the rumbling sound distinctly heard. These shocks, we believe, were not felt in St. Louis.

Heavy rains have fallen between Sandoval and Cairo, and the farmers are greatly gratified, as they insure an abundant crop of corn, wheat, &c. [St. Louis Republican, 4th.

KINGS GOING TO THE CRIMEA.—A letter from Turin in the *Eco d'Italia*, says that Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, has written to the Emperor Napoleon, expressing a desire to accompany him to the Crimea. The Emperor is said to have been pleased with the idea, and readily gave his consent.

AN ANCIENT TUNNEL.—A late letter from Samos to the Newark Advertiser says that the old subterranean aqueduct, (the ancient Arethusa) discovered last autumn, between Syracuse and the Island of Ortygia, has been at length entirely reopened, and is found to be 12 feet high by 4 wide, and about an English mile in length. The tunnel, quite equal in all respects to that under the Thames, was built during the occupation of Sicily by the Greeks.

Early Days of Silas Wright.

AN INCIDENT.

A friend, who was an old acquaintance of the late Hon. Silas Wright, related to us an anecdote of that distinguished man which he received from his own lips, and as we have never seen it in print, although it may have been, we give it to our readers:

Mr. Wright left home at an early age to "seek his fortune," having by way of earthly possessions, a fine horse, saddle and bridle, a pair of saddle-bags, a small stock of clothing and five hundred dollars in money, which was in bills and was deposited in his saddle-bags. He took a western course, and in traveling one day he overtook a man with a waggon and furniture and an old span of horses, apparently emigrating. There was nothing particularly attractive at first view in the person or equipage, but upon a closer inspection, Mr. Wright discovered the daughter of the emigrant, a most beautiful young lady, evidently refined and intelligent. They journeyed on toward Geneve, chatting cosily together, when suddenly the old gentleman recollected that he wished to get his money changed at the Geneva Bank, and to enable him to reach that place before the close of bank hours, he proposed that young Wright should take his seat beside the beautiful daughter and allow him to mount Wright's horse and hasten forward. Ardent and half-smitten by the charms of the young lady, Silas gladly accepted the proposition, and leaping from his horse allowed the old man to mount and make off with all his earthly possessions, money included, without a thought.

Rapidly the hours of Thelahe went by, while these two young and gifted beings pursued their course, quite leisurely, it may be surmised, toward their journey's destination.

On arriving at Geneva, Mr. Wright drove up to the principal tavern, left the lady, but then for the first time a shade of anxiety crossed his mind for the safety of his fine horse and his money. He went to all the other public houses, but could hear of no such men as he described; he beat up to the quarters of the cashier of the bank, and learned to his additional concern, that such a man had called at the bank and endeavored to get some money changed, which he declined doing as the notes he presented were counterfeit! Our future statesman then came to the conclusion that he had made a crooked start in life. About fifty dollars worth of old furniture, a dilapidated wagon and a span of worn out horses, for a new wardrobe, fine horse, and five hundred dollars! Aye! but then there was the pretty daughter—but her he could not keep as personal property without her own consent, and without money he hardly wanted a wife. He was at his wit's end, and had just concluded to make the best of a bad bargain, when the old man made his appearance with horse and money all safe. It turned out that the money which the cashier had thought to be counterfeit, was not so, and the mistake had given the old man the trouble to go some distance to find an acquaintence who might vouch for his respectability in case of trouble, and this occasioned his mysterious absence. In the sequel, the beautiful daughter became afterward the wife of the future statesman. [Detroit Advertiser.

A SAGACIOUS EAGLE.—A man in Connecticut shot an eagle of the largest kind. The bird fell to the ground, and, being only wounded, the man carried him home alive. He took good care of him, and he soon got well. He became quite attached to the family in which he was adopted, and, though he was permitted to have his liberty, and often flew to a considerable distance from the house, he always came back again. It was his custom to take his station in the door-yard in front of the house, and if any well dressed person came through the yard to the house, the eagle would sit still and make no objections; but if a ragged person came into the door-yard, he would fly at him, seizing his clothes with one claw, and holding on to the grass with the other. In this way he would make him a prisoner. The owner of the house was often called upon to release people who had been captured by this eagle. It is a curious fact that the bird never attacked people, however ragged they might be, if they approached the house by the back-door. It was only when they attempted to enter through the front door that he assailed them.

He had some other curious habits, as, for instance: instead of going out every day in order to get his breakfast, dinner and supper, his custom was, about once a week, to make a hearty meal, which lasted him for six or seven days. His common food was the king-bird. He would some times ostch ten of these birds in the course of a few hours. The eagle must have been very dextrous to have done it, by the way, for the king-bird is surprisingly quick in his motions, and does not make any thing of the task of catching bees by wholesale, as they are going into their hive. I watched one last summer for half an hour, as he was making his breakfast at the expense of the bees belonging to the friend at whose house I was visiting; and it amused me not a little, although I could not help pitying the poor bees, to see the dexterity with which he made prisoners of these poor little fellows.

We have always regarded common soda water as a deleterious concoction. The following statement of Dr. Doremus confirms the correctness of our opinion:

SODA WATER.—In an article recently published in the American Medical Monthly, Dr. Doremus makes some interesting statements relative to the existence of poisonous substances in soda water. He says that the test of several gallons, obtained from different sources, showed the presence of one and a half grains of carbonate of copper to every quart of fluid. This deleterious product was the result of the corrosion of the copper condenser, when the water containing the carbonic and sulphuric acids found in soda which had been standing in it several days. When the tin with which the condensers are usually lined is in good condition, of course, there can be no corrosion, but after use for some time the tin wears away and the copper is exposed. Carbonate of lead also, derived probably from the lead pipes used in conveying the waters to the jet, was found in most of the waters examined. Dr. Doremus says that the use of soda water some times, though rarely, produces sickness, vomiting, and attacks like cholera, and he recommends condensers of iron, stone, block tin, or gutta percha, as substitutes for those commonly in use, whose imperfect tinning or corrosion from long use renders them dangerous to health and life.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.—"Please, sir, dont you want a cabin boy?"

"I do want a cabin boy, my lad, but what's that to you? A little chap like you ain't fit for the berth."

"Oh, sir, I'm real strong. I can do a great deal of work, if I ain't so very old."

"But what are you here for? You don't look like a city boy. Run away from home, hey?"

"Oh, no indeed sir, my father died, and my mother is very poor, and I want to do something to help her. She let me come."

"Well, sonny, where are your letters of recommendation. Can't take any boy without those."

Here was a damper. Willie had never thought of its being necessary to have letters from his minister or his teachers, or from some proper person, to prove to strangers that he was an honest, good boy. Now what should he do. He stood in deep thought, the captain meanwhile curiously watching the workings of his expressive face, at length he put his hand into his bosom, and drew out his little Bible, and without one word put it into the captain's hand. The captain opened to the blank leaf and read:

"WILLIE GRAHAM,

Presented as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at Sabbath School, and for his blameless conduct there and elsewhere. From his Sunday School Teacher."

Capt. McLeod was not a pious man, but he could not consider the case before him with a heart unmoved. The little fatherless child, standing humbly before him, referring him to the testimony of his Sunday School teacher, as it was given in his little Bible, touched a tender spot in the breast of the noble seaman, and clapping Willie heartily on the shoulder, said:

"You are the boy for me; you shall sail with me, and if you are as good a lad as I think you are, your pockets shan't be empty when you go back to your good mother."

The American party triumphed at a recent municipal election in Petersburgh, Va. The same town gave Pierce a majority of between two and three hundred for the Presidency.

THE WAY SOLDIERS FIGHT.—The following is an extract from the letter of a private soldier:

"So, Ben wents to know more of the way we actually fight. I suppose he has half a wish to experience it, if not too dangerous. Well, this for him. Our first experience of the enemy was any thing but pleasant, being round shot and shell, which quickly took the life of many a brave fellow, and consequently heated the blood of the living, who, after asking permisson, flung away their great coats and rushed on to the fight, ours being the only regiment that day that fought with the red coat fully exposed to view; on advantage, I think, for our great gray coats are too much like the Russian to be easily detected from them in foggy mornings. Now, Ben, came the work. When the hill up which we ascended was surmounted, a long line of skirmishers (Russians) were seen. One volley and cheer, and then the bayonets, which, for Ben's information, the Russians seldom waits for; if he does, our firelock is brought to that position most ready for use, called the "charge," and first parrying, if required, our enemy's thrust, is driven to the socket through any part of the body we can reach, the upper part the better.

Does not that seem dreadful to you at home? And, no doubt, so it is, and ourseld be no that ounces it But, in hattie our feelings are different. The pession to kill and destroy is raised within us; our blood boils for revenge for the comrade that a minute before you have seen ripped open with a shell, or, porchenoe, whose brains are bespattered on your person. It is then the domon of war is within you, and the work of death is but as sport; for fear goes from you, and but one idea fixes itself in your brain, and that is that there are enemies in front, and your mission is to destroy; and how the British "missionaries" (no encer intended) did their work at Inkormann; tell me not I boast if I confide it to history to tell.

On returning to camp you first ask yourself "Am I safe?" and then you wonder how you escaped. You next look round your tent and, as was the case in mine, saw three poor fellows with handages on different parts of their person, with merely "Isee, Jack, you are winged;" or, "Tom, the Ruse hee spolled your countenance," and "How did it heppen!" and no more is thought of the matter. Another glance round shows that our number is deficient of two. A little inquiry determines their fate. One was ripped open by a shell, and the other was stretched at full length; and, with the exclemation, "Poor fellows! they were good soldiers," the matter dropped.

Every one sets to work to boil a cup of coffee, drinks, rolls his blanket round his head, and sleeps, without dreaming that but a mile or so from him lie 10,000 beings that he has assisted in destroying. Such is all a soldier thinks of a bloody fight. In quiet hours after they sit and talk of the event, but not as if it were the extraordinary thing that is ushered throughout the world.

"THE WEST END."—Most persons think that the reason why the west end of London is more fashionable than the east, is nothing more than the topographical configuration of the capital. But the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in its last sitting, pronounced this opinion to be a delusion. In the first place, it appears that it is not only at London, but at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Turin, St. Petersburg, and almost every other capital in Europe—at Liege, Caen, Montpelier, Toulouse, and several other large towns, wherever, in fact, there are not great local obstacles, the tendency of the wealthier inhabitants to group themselves to the west is almost as strongly marked as in the "great metropolis." In the second place, at Pompeii and other ancient towns, the same thing may be noticed; and in the third place, where the local figuration of the town necessitates an increase in a different direction, the moment the obsteole ceases, house spread directly toward the west. This last fact may, it is stated, be particularly observed at Rome, and, to a certain extent, at Edinburgh.

When, then, all cities and towns have their best districts in the west, it is pretty clear that the cause of it must be some general law entirely distinct from local situation. What is that law? "It arises from the atmospheric pressure," answere the Academy of Sciences. "When," it continues, "the barometric column rises, smoke and pernicious emanations rapidly evaporate in space. In the contrary case we see that smoke and pernicious vapors remain in apartments and on the surface of the soil. Now, every one knows that of all winds, that which causes the greatest ascension of the barometric column is that of the east, and that which lowers it most is the west. When the latter blows, it has the inconvenience of carrying with it to the eastern parts of a town all the deleterious gases which it meets in its passage over the western parts. It results from that that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the town have to support, not only their own smoke and miasma, but those of the western part of the town, brought to them by the west winds. When on the contrary, the east wind blows, it purifies the air by causing to ascend the pernicious emanations which it can not drive to the west. Consequently, the inhabitants of the west receive pure air from whatever part of the horizon it may arrive; and it may be added that, as the western winds are those which most frequently prevail, they are the first to receive the pure air, and as it arrives from the country."

After thus explaining why the western parts are the best, the Academy makes these recommendations: 1, That persons who have the liberty of choice, and especially those of delicate health, should reside in western parts of towns. 2, That all establishments from which emanate pernicious vapors and gases should be placed to the east. 3, That in building a house in a town, and even in the country, the kitchens and other dependencies from which pernicious emanations may arise should be placed to the east.

The members of the Academy who have announced the preceding discovery, and made the preceding recommendations, are Messrs. Pelouze, Pouillet, Boussingault and Elie de Beaumont—all of them of European reputation as *savants*.

NUMBERING OF SHIPPING.—The British Government has introduced a new regulation in regard to shipe which appears to be a good one. According to the Merchant Shipping Act, after the 1st of May every British ship is to have a distinct number assigned to her, by which she may be known and recognized, irrespective of her name, or other description. The series of numbers will begin with one, and proceed in regular arithmetical progression; a number once appropriated will never be applied to any other British ship. The allocation of those numbers will be under the control of the Commissioners of Customs, who are to allot a certain series to every British Registrer throughout the empire. Thus, to the port of London, may be allotted the series from 1 to 1000; to Liverpool, 1000 to 2000.

A BENEVOLENT MAN.—There were one hundred letters dropped into the post-office in Alexandria, (Va.,) during the month of April, upon which the postage was not pre-paid—so the postmaster could not put them in the mail. This fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. T. A. Stoutenburg, of Alexandria, he went to the postmaster and peid the postage on the letters and so had them sent to their destination. He deserves, and will receive one hundred thanks.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following from your own State is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt, to my "Memorial Book," or Practical Receipt Book, for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis, of all the Agents for the German Bitters.

Principal office and Manufactory, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOHN WRIGHT & Co., 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by Druggists generally. my6ly

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony. See advertisement. my4 1m

RICHARD ANGELL, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 116 St. Charles street, corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homeopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homeopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire a trail thereof in the resources of our system.

Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.
May 12 1y

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.
Rev. H. O. TOWPATT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.
Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.
Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
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Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
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Vocal music	1 00
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Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual exhibition will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES—

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSE,
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DANIEL BROWN,	ap21—1y

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. WRIGHT & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondolet street, New Orleans, La.

Having commenced a COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully soliciting your patronage.

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We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. BROADWELL. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.
feb10tf A. J. WRIGHT.

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

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We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and gate well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be. A. H. MCLEAN, Rutherford county, Tenn.
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feb10tf

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the unders

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 225.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG WIFE.

BY W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

The spring day broke in
[illegible] loveliness; and as the glorious
[illegible] rolled in majesty from the far
[illegible] its unmeasured space, his silvery sheens
[illegible] the utmost western hills; and the while
[illegible] seas, and rivers, and brooks, and birds, and mystic
[illegible]-wind, and Nature's countless vocal
[illegible] and instrumental choirs chimed together
[illegible] in song harmonious of praise
[illegible] for life and light and beauty.

And
[illegible] happy morn, upon a bed of
[illegible] and pain, lay prostrate a young
[illegible] wife; the Lethean waves gathered
[illegible] about her feet, and Death's cold dew bathed
[illegible] low, lovely and beautiful even
[illegible] now, and sheet her silken
[illegible] long a pallid hue, mingled with faint
[illegible] flats, the hectic flush of death; and as
[illegible] withered hand methood the stricken ones
[illegible] the death-couch, her calm, speaking eye
[illegible] it was "the last of earth." But serene
[illegible] was, as one who slumbers in pleasant dreams.
[illegible] had for her calm soul no terrors,
[illegible] life's busy walks she had thought of death;
[illegible] prepared to die; though fain would she
[illegible] have lingered a time on earth, for she
[illegible] many friends, and a husband fond and
[illegible], whose grief o'er her dying bed was such
[illegible] earn could ne'er relieve; and as
[illegible] these weeping ones she looked, to look
[illegible] now, the waves of regret passed o'er
[illegible] virgin bosom, but remained not,
[illegible] within rested a hope, more holy
[illegible] more than earth could give or claim.

Then she
[illegible] sway with a low murmur,
[illegible] smile of peace clustering about her
[illegible] features—for she had told all whom
[illegible] she loved on earth to meet her in God's
[illegible] home, whither to her Death's chilly
[illegible] oped'op the way.

And thus to die is
[illegible] and happy hoon. This young wife's glad
[illegible] passed from earth as a sparkling
[illegible] drop is exhaled from the virgin spray
[illegible] the kissing sunbeam; and as released
[illegible] the redeemed soul wafted on to its
[illegible] ation above, its course was as a
[illegible] of light from the fountain of purity,
[illegible] diating upon the unseen atome
[illegible] peace—and angels, and all the holy
[illegible] dants of God's throne, met it on its
[illegible] joy way, and gave it cheer, and rejoiced much
[illegible] one so pure had been born from earth to Heaven.

"Weep not for her"—she rests now
[illegible] good evening's cold dew," where erst and for
[illegible] where the pure become more pure—and
[illegible] more pure, the happier.

[illegible]ell, 1855.

DEVOTEDNESS TO CHRIST.

We make a few extracts, that will be welcome to our readers in advance of the receipt of Bishop Pierce's sermon commemorating the late Bishop Capers.

My acquaintance with our dear departed father (I ought to call him father) began while I was but a boy, and he was in the meridian of his strength, and the blaze of a renown such as few attain. The impressions made upon me then by his humble manner, unaffected conversation, and his unwearied labors, were fully justified by the familiarity of intercourse in after years. He seemed to me to be dead to the world, its gains and honors, and alive only to the glory of God and the salvation of souls. While his name was upon every tongue, and crowds were waiting from appointment to appointment, and the whole country was in a fever of curiosity and admiration, he seemed to shrink from fame, and the exultation by which a common mind and a common heart would have been lifted up, in his case was lost in an overwhelming sense of the responsibility of position entailed. He was one of the very few men I have known who was not injured by his piety and preaching by great popularity.

To seek popularity as an object, in a minister, is a crime; to bear it meekly when it comes unsought, is a virtue of rarest grace.

This virtue characterized, distinguished William Capers in the freshness of his youth, the glory of his noon, and in the mellow radiance of his sanctified old age. He was clothed with humility. It was his beauty and his strength. The praise even of the unduly oppressed him. Courted and caressed by the rich, the great, the mighty in the land, he shrunk from their embrace, lest he might seem to others to be seeking great things for himself. His faith was never hindered by seeking the honor of men, his fidelity never compromised by the adulation of the Church or the world. Who ever heard him tell of the mighty works he had done—the great sermons he had preached—the wondrous revivals he had carried on? Who ever saw in his air the conceit of success, or detected in his language the self-exultation of a praiseworthy deed? He was not the hero of his narratives, nor did he talk to make the simple wonder or the vain admire. Like Paul, whose visit to the third heaven was kept a secret for fourteen years, and revealed at last only to vindicate his apostleship, he said but little of his rich experience, save in the retirement of private life, to the ear of intimate companionship. Astonishingly fluent, he talked much, but always well. He never forfeited in private the reputation he had made in public. Cheerful without levity, and easy without familiarity, he never degraded the minister into the trifler, nor reproached the gaiety of his profession by foolish talking and jesting, which are not convenient. As a man, his nature was alive and gushing with generous impulses; kind, affectionate, full of sympathy, he rejoiced with them that rejoiced and wept with them that wept. In his family, gentle without weakness, and firm without improper indulgence. * * *

I have heard him when the consolations of the gospel distilled from his tongue as honey from the rock, and the message of salvation came down like the angelic song upon the shepherds of Bethlehem. Anon I have seen him clothe himself with terrible majesty, as when a prophet proclaimed the vengeance of the Almighty, and then the thunder of the violated law pealed from his lips like the trump of doom, and the pallid, awestruck assembly told that the preacher had power with God and prevailed with men. For the mourner in Zion, the grief-stricken, the bowed, the desolate, he had the tongue of the learned and the heart of a seraph. Oh! the pathos of his sympathy, how touching and tender! It was a heeling oil, a soothing balsam; beneath its magic charm desolation bloomed and tears were turned to rapture. Many a wayworn pilgrim, weary with life's heavy burdens, faint, yet pursuing with faltering steps, felt his hopes revive and his courage grow strong while this "old man eloquent" discoursed of providence, and grace, and heaven—of the cross, the mercy seat, and the crown of life. These were the themes on which he loved to dwell; they were the rejoicing of his heart and the staple of his ministry. But the harp is broken and all its music gone. The pleasant voice is hushed, and he who played so well upon that wondrous instrument, the human tongue, lies low in cold obstruction and dumb forgetfulness. Bishop Capers is no more. His place at the council board of the Church he loved is empty. The pulpit shall know him no more forever. The grave's dark eclipse rests upon that beaming face, and that venerable form, that moved among us but a little while ago, shrouded, coffined, buried, sleeps in death—thank God, in Jesus too—awaiting the descent of the judgment angel and the revelation of the Son of Man. * * *

In the history of our honored, beloved brother, there is no vice to deplore and no error to lament. I say not that he was perfect, but I do say a world of such men would liken earth to heaven. I say not that he had no infirmities, no human frailties; but I do say that his self-sacrificing spirit, his humble, holy, useful labors, his unwearied zeal, and his spotless example, are to his descendants a noble patrimony, and to the Church a priceless heritage. Alive, he was a demonstration of the power and truth of Christianity; being dead, he yet speaketh, proclaiming to all that God is faithful. He left all and followed Christ, but never lacked any good thing. Counting all things but loss that he might win Christ, God gave him friends and fame, honor and usefulness. A messenger of God, his visits were blessings. The country admired him, and the Church loved him. His death fell like a shadow on many a hearthstone, and his native State became a valley of weeping. Cities struggled for the honor of his burial, and Methodism, in mourning, repeats his funeral, to prolong her grief and consecrate his memory. Oh! brethren, we have lost a friend, a brother, an advocate, an example, a benefactor. Earth is growing poorer. There is now less faith, less zeal, less love in the world. The righteous are perishing, the good are taken away. Oh! ye venerable fathers of the Church, cotemporaries and fellow-laborers of the ascended Capers, your ranks are broken. The friends of your youth are gone, and, relics of a generation well nigh past, ye still linger among us. God bless you! we love you much, but we cannot keep you much longer. Your sands are running low, your change is at hand. You, venerable sir,* are almost the only bond that binds the preacher and his congregation to the pioneers of Methodism in this broad country. That bond, frotted and worn by three-score years and ten, is well nigh threadless, attenuated, and ready to break. But God is with you. The raven hair, the ruddy cheek, the vigorous arm, the enduring strength, are gone, all gone; but your religion, too, thank God, is left you. Leaning upon that staff, you are waiting your summons. Heaven bless you with a smiling sunset, a pleasing night and a glorious morn. And you, hoary veterans of the cross, one and all, heroes of a glorious strife, remnants of an army slain and yet victorious, if we survive when ye are gone, how bereaved and solitary our lot! But ye are going; the wrinkled brow, the furrowed cheek, the halting step, respond, yes, we are going. Pray for us while you live, and bless us when you die.

And you, brethren, middle-aged and young, let us imitate the example, catch the spirit of our glorified brother and fellow-laborer. He felt himself a debtor to the wise and the unwise. The white man, the Indian and the Negro all shared his counsel, his labors, his sympathy, and his prayers. The white fields are yet ungathered, and the strongest reapers are falling. The mournful event we commemorate cries, go work to-day in the Lord's vineyard. This is our duty, and ought to be our only business. We are here, as officers and ministers of our branch of the Church, to inaugurate our great missionary and publishing interests under new auspices. But the cold shadow of death falls darkly upon our council chamber. Its presence is a warning. We have home interests we may not live to supervise; there are plans of usefulness we may not help to execute; for we, too, are passing away. What we do must be done quickly. Let us live unto the Lord; let us live unto the Lord more than ever; let us be more prompt, self-denying and laborious. Let us be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as we know that our labor is not in vain in the Lord. What we lay out he will repay. Amid our toil, inconveniences and trials, he is our consolation. "We are the Lord's." If we live till our physical powers decay, the dim eye may still read our titles clear; on Jesus' bosom we may still lean the hoary head, and in death's sad struggle feel our kind Preserver near. God will not love us less because "the strong men bow themselves and" "the keepers of the house tremble." His love endureth forever. His claim is undeniable, his title indisputable. The grave's effacing fingers cannot mutilate the handwriting. Time's ponderous wheel, as it grinds the world to dust, on its march to judgment, cannot destroy the record. "A book of remembrance is written before Him," safe beyond the desolations of earth and the triumphs of the sepulchre. Heeding the solemn providence which bids us weep a brother deceased, let us go forth bearing precious seed, sowing beside all waters—we shall rest, and stand in our lot at the end of the days. "Whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." Living and dying, dead and buried, we are His, His when heaven and earth are fled and gone, His in the New Jerusalem, forever and forever.

*Bishop Soule.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM PENSACOLA.

A briefly comprehensive description of the present condition of Pensacola may not be altogether uninteresting to the readers of the Advocate. This is one of the oldest cities in the United States, and possesses natural advantages superior to any point on the Gulf for an extensive port. The beautiful bay, protected from the turbulence of the Gulf during storms by St. Rosa's Island, which stretches across its entrance, simply leaving an inlet, deep and safe, for vessels of largest draught, affords one of the most excellent harbors in the world. The largest vessels can come immediately up to our wharves. The city is remarkable for its health, having no local cause for sickness. Around, in nearly every quarter of the suburbs, are springs of pure water, sending their limpid currents through and around the city, affording abundant supply for all purposes. From twenty to twenty-five feet, water may be reached in any part of the place. My own well is almost within a stone's throw of the beach, and supplies me with a sufficiency of fresh water for family purposes—heavy draughts being required every evening to water the garden. A back of the city there is a gradual elevation, forming an amphitheatre. In the centre of the arc there is the highest elevation, from which the eye can not one glance sweep over the beautiful prospect which the city and bay present. Take your stand with me here for awhile, and I'll point out all that occurs to me of interest. Where we stand you see the marke of the old fort occupied by Jackson when encamped here. Back of us, for more than fifty miles, a poor pine barren stretches, thinly settled by very poor people. No city in the world, perhaps, has so poor and desolate a back country. To the left of us you see the tall trees skirting the head of the bay, at the distance of eight or ten miles. There Escambia river empties into a bay of the same name, which forms an arm of the main body of Pensacola Bay. In the neighborhood of the mouth of the river are several

STEAM SAWMILLS,

which, with others upon the rivers tributary to our bay, furnish the lumber which is our only article of export. Recently one of these mills has been burned down; a calamity which has materially frustrated the enterprise of a gentleman who has done as much as any one, perhaps, to augment the commerce of the place. The misfortune, however, which would have crushed an ordinary spirit, only served to discover the philosophic cast of a mind which will never despair. May God yet prosper him.

Turning your eye, now, from the extreme left to the extreme right, you see the smoke rising from the

NAVY YARD,

about eight miles distant. Here, besides a permanent wharf around the water edge of the yard, of granite, and a huge dry dock, lately completed, you have all the works and appurtenances necessary to a navy yard. The number of workmen engaged at the various shops and upon the buildings going up, indicate a profuse expenditure of Uncle Sam's money; yet even more liberal appropriations would only put the yard on a footing with those of less present importance farther north, and accelerate the completion of works necessary to its proper efficiency. Here, in one of the beautiful buildings erected for the officers, resided last year Rev. C. W. Thomas, a Methodist preacher, lately appointed chaplain in the navy. His influence was greatly promotive of the cause to which he is devoted; and many were the hours spent by your humble servant, in company with brother Watt Harris, at his hospitable house. He is now in the Jamestown, at sea; his little family in Georgia. The year, spent partly in association with two such spirits, is a bright spot in the past of a checkered life. Outside the walls two villages have grown up, Warrington and Woolsey; and just upon the boundary separating them stands the Methodist Church, a little office for the preacher by the side of it. Here brother Harris was stationed last year, and was instrumental in bringing many to Christ. Brother T. S. Abernathy, Jr., has charge this year, and thus far has been successful in winning all hearts to himself and many to the cross. An Odd Fellows' Lodge, Masonic Lodge, and an organization of the Sons of Temperance, all prospering, are valuable auxiliaries to the Church in promoting the cause of virtue and good morals.

Return now to the city of Pensacola, which nestles down below us upon the water's edge, and you may easily perceive that the commerce of the place is limited, by seeing only two wharves extending into the bay, and but few small vessels reposing here and there upon its tranquil bosom. Near the wharf, to the right, and fronting the green common, so neatly inclosed and shaded, you see the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

A plain building, badly proportioned, painted the color of brown stone. The congregation is usually good, mostly women, as is generally the case in Catholic churches. The most are Spanish Creoles, among whom you find the usual varieties of human character. There are some sweet-spirited, humble followers of Jesus who worship here, who would often worship with other Christians but for the restrictive rules of the Church. Others are the incarnation of intolerance and bigotry, legitimate offsprings of an unholy creed. Nearer to us, and to the left, you see a slender spire pointing high above the surrounding buildings. That is the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Under the ministry of the present pastor's predecessor the congregation was principally built up; but care and severe study induced mental derangement, and those who had been converted through his ministry had the mortification of seeing him a complete wreck. The present pastor, Rev. J. P. Sparrow, has occupied important positions in his Church in other States, and though advanced in life, is as active and laborious as many of fewer years. He wins upon the community, and by a straight-forward, consistent course, will consolidate the Presbyterian interest here. May he be blest in his labors. The Church has a bell, the clear, loud tone of which makes our beautiful Sabbath mornings musical, and soothes the nerves of those who are subjected to the rattling of another, not much superior to an ordinary cow bell. To the right of the Presbyterian Church, on the same street, you see a spreading China tree. That overshadows one side of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to the present pastor this Church has been served by ministers who have left an envinble name among the people of all denominations. If after your humble servant's labors have ceased his name is mentioned as kindly as are those of his predecessors, his reward will be a rich one. About twelve months since there was a gracious work in this Church, and for a time it seemed that the current of depravity, herring to destruction many noble souls, was turned back. But twelve months are gone, and some who shook and wept under the power of the Word and Spirit are deeper in their sins than before. Several were converted who are now efficient, consistant members of the Church, whilst some who professed to receive the anointing of the Spirit, find their delight among the frolicking sons and daughters of pleasure. My heart bled to see some of them lately, at a public pick-nick, in the whirl and excitement of the dance, apparently "glorying in their shame." But more saddening was it to hear older members of the Church justifying the conscience-searing practice as innocent and harmless. God deliver the Churches from such witnesses for Jesus! The church is small, of neat appearance inside, but lacks a parsonage on that beautiful lot by the side of it, owned by the trustees. We are raising money liberally for missionary and other benevolent purposes, and are gradually prospering. Beyond the Methodist, near the water's edge, you see a cupola, surmounted by a cross. That is the cupula of the

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A neat brick building. Since the death of Rev. Mr. Flower, in 1853, it has been without a pastor. This excellent man, who served the congregation but a few months, was cut off by yellow fever, followed by his wife, then his child, and finally his servant. An entire family laid away within a month, after so short a residence! The poetry have recently called Rev. Dr. Scott, who has accepted, and will enter upon his duties soon. He has once been pastor of the Church; is said to be, "after the most straightest sect," a Churchman; though none the less acceptable to the majority of his congregation on that account. May he come full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and prophecy unto the dry bones in this valley, for they are "very dry!" Across the street, towards us, stands a plain frame building, unfinished inside. That is the

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Without a pastor. A large congregation of negroes worship here of Sunday afternoons, who are supervised by a devoted and faithful member of the Baptist Church. May he be rewarded in this life and that to come.

I have kept you here long enough, I reckon, so we will return by way of

THE CEMETERY,

which lies out in that beautiful grove of live oak to our left, about a half a mile. You see the cross over the gate, denoting it a Roman Catholic burying ground. Upon the right, as you enter, you see the part consecrated for the dead of that communion, whilst to the left the protestants are buried. The division is not strictly regarded, however. If you will walk through, especially to the right, you will be struck at the number of epitaphs recording the names of very old persons, ranging from 85 to 100. A little more regularity would add to the appearance of the yard; yet you perceive great care and neatness about most of the graves. Upon some, the flowers, symbolizing so beautifully the mournful remembrance of bereaved ones, are hardly allowed to wither before they are replaced; and the neatness of some of the tomb stones indicates the delicacy of taste which selected them. Here I have performed the last sad services over the graves of the infant, the youth, the middle-aged and the old; the last, a few days since, a man upon whose head old age had dropped her flakes of snow, and at whose loss the hearts of the community were stricken. Long has he been a shining light here. His aged partner lingers behind, I hope, at last to have a sweet and peaceful passage from a world of cloud and darkness to one where "shines perpetual day." Here, at last, we will all be left to sleep, and here I will leave you for the present, to muse upon the solemn fact that the grave awaits us all.

J. H. COTTRELL.

Pensacola, Fla., May 15, 1855.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.

The subjoined cheering intelligence, taken from the Shreveport Democrat, of the 10th inst., we publish with pleasure. It indicates a satisfactory state of affairs in regard to the prospects and progress of this necessary, great, and vitally important public improvement. Notwithstanding the difficulties the Directory have had to encounter—which at first seemed almost insurmountable—an arrangement has been arrived at which promises the most auspicious results at an early day. In relation to the details of this arrangement, we have already given the particulars.

But, to the article from the Shreveport Democrat:

Dr. R. G. Young, the able and indefatigable President of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, reached here on Monday evening last, and remained until the next morning. We did not see him, but understand that he obtained the right of way from the planters, from one end of the road to the other, and this too, without the cost of a cent to the company. Persons owning plantations near the Mississippi river, whose land is worth from $50 to $75 per acre, freely and cheerfully gave the right of way, and signed an obligation to that effect. This is as it should be, and is an augury of certain success.

The contractors, Messrs. Pannle & Co., of Georgia, will have two hundred hands at work as soon as they can get them here from Georgia, and as soon thereafter as possible, they will have eight hundred. Sub contracts have already been let to responsible parties, and it is thought that the larger portion of the work can be let out in this way. The contractors design building the eight miles through the Red river swamp, as soon as possible, and also the part running through the Mississippi swamp, in order to connect with a line of stages. Thus the work goes bravely on.

Senator Toombs of Georgia has probably ere this left for Europe, to purchase the iron for the road. It is the intention, as soon as it arrives, to lay down on the portion of the road already graded near Vicksburg, in order to have it ready for the cars early next fall.

The greatest enthusiasm in reference to the work prevails, not only along the line, but in the city of New Orleans. The city will readily take the $100,000 of stock, promised sometime since by some of her leading citizens. If this is done, it will somewhat atone for her past indifference to the enterprise.

We are glad to learn that "the greatest enthusiasm" prevails along the line in favor of the road. We hope it will continue to prevail, and to increase, until the road is successfully completed. Nothing would or could afford us greater satisfaction. The road will be of immense advantage to the country through which it passes—will open to the hand of cultivation millions of acres of as fertile lands as the dews of heaven ever descended upon—will add vastly to the aggregate wealth of the State—will contribute largely to its revenues, now becoming inadequate to meet the expenditures of the times—and will pour upon our wharves a stream of trade that will do much towards dispelling the dullness and despondency that now reigns from one extremity of the city to the other.

Whether any stock will be taken in this city, we are unable to say. We should like much to see our wealthy men embarking in an undertaking which promises so much. But, the city, as a city, can do nothing. It can bear no more burthens. It has as much, if not more, than it can carry. The country should aid it, instead of its aiding the country. It cannot, now, afford to indulge in the luxury of enthusiasm in favor of anything, and can only hope, by the most prudent, skillful and economical management, to steer clear of the difficulties that now environ her on every hand. [Daily Crescent.

THE LATE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—Dr. Mandt, the physician who attended the Czar Nicholas in his last illness, has published a circumstantial account of the closing scenes of the monarch's life. "At ten minutes past 3," says the Doctor, "he asked me, after I had mentioned the name of his father-confessor, 'Must I than die?' I answered 'Yes, Sire.' Not a muscle of his face moved, not the quickening of a pulse tion. 'How,' said he, 'can you find the courage thus to doom me to death—to tell me so to my face?'

'First,' said I, 'by so doing I fulfill a promise made to you a year and a half ago; the moment of which you then spoke to me, alas! has come; moreover, I thus fulfill a duty to the Emperor. You have several hours to live; you are in full possession of your faculties, and can direct them at your will; at least I believe so. Lastly, Sire, I love you, and this is not the moment to conceal the truth, which I am sure you can bear to hear.' His countenance became serene, and he stretched out his hand, saying 'I thank you!' Such was the Emperor.

When Bonaparte's army were lying in camp, previous to the battle of Waterloo, they bitterly complained of their rations, especially the bread. However, they *put up* with it as long as they could, when a few men, more daring than *wolfish*, went to the quarters of the attached Commissariat General, and told him: "If you don't give us better rations we will *hang you!*"

The astonished contractor immediately sought an interview with the Emperor, and told him what had passed.

"Did *my* men say that?" said Napoleon.

"They did, Sire," replied the General.

"Well, my friend, I am certainly very sorry for you," said the Emperor; for, *if* they said so, they will certainly *do* it."

The Boston Transcript says it is not improbable that the whole doings at Roxbury will be the subject of legal investigation, and that all the gentlemen who visited the Catholic School will have an opportunity to defend themselves before a jury.

Chicago still continues its wonderful career of expansion. A recent number of the Times says that every house in the city is full, and that rents have gone up to enormous rates. Since the 1st of May the increase of rents is stated to have been twenty-five, seventy-five, and even one hundred per cent, a story which seems rather fabulous, but may nevertheless be correct, as all the lines of travel leading westward are crowded with travelers and emigrants.

The sub-marine cable from Cape Katerge, in Bulgaria, to the monastery of St. George, in the Crimea, lies a length of three hundred and one miles across the bottom of the Black Sea. It was laid down on the 10th, 12th and 13th of last month.

Drs. Wm. McMillen and Wm. R. Thrall left Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th instant, with the intention of visiting Russia and entering the service of the Emperor as surgeons.

Geo. W. Foster, a printer from Harrisburg, Pa., was drowned a few days ago near Clavasend, Ohio.

LATIN.—"Because we ventered last week," says an exchange paper, "to introduce a few Latin words into a paragraph, just to make a little show of our knowledge, a cotemporary quotes Latin et ne in a most ferocious manner. He says '*Nihil fit.*' Who is Nihil? Who did he fight, and what did he fight for?"

General Intelligence.

Louisiana.

The Shreveport Democrat of the 10th inst., says:

The weather is cloudy and cool; some prospect of rain (the stand of cotton is said not to be good, otherwise the crop is said to be doing well considering the drought.

The river is still receding. Small boats get along with difficulty. On Wednesday night of last week there was a heavy rain in several of the eastern counties of Texas, extending as far north as Hempstead county, Arkansas. On Wednesday night last there was another rain in the same direction, extending somewhat into this parish.

The Southwestern says:

Our planters continue their complaints in regard to the backwardness of the young cotton. It is dying for the want of rain. Corn, however, is much more promising than could be expected.

We learn from the Farmerville Enquirer that Sam had made his appearance in that town, and stayed long enough to elect a Mayor, Mr. James O. Dawson, and four Aldermen. The Enquirer has the following:

Since our last issue we have had almost all sorts of weather, dry and warm, then cloudy with every indication of rain, to last it did drop a few drops just to show us that it could rain if it wanted to, but then "it didn't want to, and we are rejoicing in clouds of dust, and now it is so cold that fire is needed morning and evenings.

We hear of very little complaint about crops. Corn looks as yet green and flourishing, and cotton little and coming on.

The Alexandria Democrat, of the 16th, says:

Rain fell on Sunday last in some portions of the parish. On Bayou Rouff we hear of a substantial shower, of a pretty general character. In the upper end of the parish, and along the river, the benefit from this source was meagre. But a few drops fell. We want a steady, powerful rain of ten or twelve hours duration, to give us good hopes for the crops. Nothing short of this will be effectual.

The river has fallen rapidly within the last few days, and the water is still receding. We have now "regular built" low water navigation, and shippers must have a bad time of it in future.

The Homer (Claiborne) Advocate says no rain has fallen in that region since the 5th of April.

MISSISSIPPI.—The city of Vicksburg was lighted with gas for the first time on Wednesday night last.

We learn from the Brandon Platform that a negro man was killed a few days ago by the cars on the railroad between that place and Jackson. It was thought he had purposely placed himself upon the track.

From the Canton Citizen we extract the following:

Since our last the clouds have made several desperate efforts to drop rain, but only partially succeeded twice—on Monday night and Wednesday morning—and then only a lazy sprinkle. Since the last demonstration referred to, the weather has been so cool, night and morning, as to render winter clothing, and even fire, necessary for comfort. In this section the corn crops are doing well, notwithstanding the drought; but the growth of the cotton plant, even where a stand is obtained, is greatly retarded in its efforts are enormously high, the times are tight, and things generally very dry, and we are all waiting, rather impatiently, for a "moving of the waters," and the "good time coming."

The whaleship Zone, at New Bedford, from Pacific Ocean, reports speaking lat. 16 45 S., lon. 34 25 W., English ship Matouka, 33 days from Liverpool for New South Wales, with 262 unmerried female passengers.

We find in the Fort Adams Item, the following paragraph:

The somewhat notorious Steely, who murdered Wm. Pitt, (in Natchez parish, La.,) and for whom a reward of $600 was offered, was captured by T. J. Blythe, on the 6th inst., near the mouth of Black River, and was taken on board the steamer W. W. Farmer to Harrisonburg. This fellow is an old offender!

The Emperor of the French made himself quite at home in England, and one of his acts there seems to be an anticipation of the destiny in which he so confidently trusts. He dated a decree at "Windsor Castle." The Prefect who received it exclaimed: "This is a *la Napoleon!* This is not the last of the Emperor's decrees from the British capital!" Nothing was better calculated to gratify the national feeling of the French than this Napoleon assumption. It is evidently a little mortifying to the English press, which treats it as a theatrical flourish, as it truly is, but it befits the part which the ex-policeman is in play in the great drama of his own production. There is now no doubt that his next decree will be from Constantinople. Whether he will be able soon to date another from Sebastopol is a question.

ARKANSAS.—The Van Buren Intelligencer, of the 11th, has the following:

The river—too low for navigation, and no prospect for a rise.

On Thursday, the 21 inst., Mr. Milford Gunner was brutally murdered on his own premises, in this county. He was struck on the back part of his head twice, with some sharp instrument, and stabbed in the left side. It is supposed the murder was committed by Indians. The house was entered, two trunks broken open, and one carried off with its contents.

COL. KINNEY'S SECOND ARREST.—*New York, May 15.*—A warrant having been issued in the United States District Court at Philadelphia for the arrest of Col Kinney, that gentleman went to Philadelphia last night.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Col Kinney was brought before Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, this afternoon, and held in $4,000 security to answer the charge of violating the neutrality laws, by fitting out a vessel in this district to act against Nicaragua. It is alleged that the vessel is at this port, all ready to sail, with ammunition, stores and three hundred men. Bail in the amount named was entered by Mr Presbury, of the Girard House.

Hon. George M. Dallas appeared as counsel for Col. Kinney.

AVALANCHE IN THE PYRENNES—*Sixty Persons Killed.*—The inhabitants of Carejan, in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, seeing some weeks ago that an avalanche of snow was about to fall, assembled in houses which they thought the least exposed to danger. Unfortunately the snow came down on those very houses leaving almost untouched several others which had been abandoned. By the fall fourteen houses and forty-four barns were completely destroyed. Seventy-two persons were buried in the ruins, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. The remaining twelve, though got out alive, were so dreadfully injured that some of them died soon after, and others were considered in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was very considerable.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—An able article in the last number of the Westminster Review upon the Constitutions and Governments of the various countries of the Earth, says that it "is no longer England—*but the North American Republic*, that has become the pole-star to which, from all sides, the eye of struggling nations turns." A significant admission to come from an English source.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn that Mr. Green, the chief engineer of this road, expresses very confidently the opinion that by the 4th of July next, the cars will be running to Holly Springs. On the 1st of January next the contractors will commence laying down the rails from Holly Springs in the direction of Oxford, and at the same time from Canton in the direction of Lexington. On the 1st day of April next, saving accidents, the Central Railroad will be in operation from Memphis to Oxford; thus bringing us within a day's travel of one of the most beautiful and flourishing villages of Mississippi. [Memphis Appeal.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars of the recent terrible locomotive explosion near Seymour, Indiana:

The locomotive was totally blown to fragments. A piece of the boiler, weighing a ton, was thrown 178 paces, and other heavy pieces, in different directions, nearly as far. The engineer, Jefferson Harris, was thrown to the right about 200 feet, through the branches of a tree, as indicated by the fragments of his clothes hanging to the limbs. The fireman, Thomas Oalvin, was thrown 130 feet to the left, and so mangled as to be scarcely recognizable. A person sitting on the tender was badly injured. Six of the cars and their contents were thrown in different directions, and the track was torn up a considerable distance.

There are now at the Brooklyn yard fourteen vessels—war ships, store ships, etc.—namely, the North Carolina (receiving ship), frigates Congress, Sabine (new), Niagara (on the stocks), and Brandywine; steam frigate Mississippi, surveying steamer Vixen; sloop Levant (just arrived from the Mediterranean); storeships Supply, Southampton, Relief and Lexington; bark Erie, sailing for the search after Dr. Kane, in the Arctic Ocean, and the propeller City of Boston, purchased for the same expedition, but condemned as too large for that service.

LOUISIANA.—The Opelousas (La.) Patriot of Saturday last has the following paragraphs:

Since our last issue, we had a very general and refreshing rain, which did incalculable benefit to the crops. The earth was so dry however, that its effects have passed away, and we are experiencing the drouth in all of its severity. The progress of vegetation, therefore, is very slow, and the prospects of the planters still gloomy. As for navigation, we have seen—large alligators even finding it difficult to navigate the Courtableau in the neighborhood of Washington. We therefore discontinue the arrivals and departures of the boats, the Alice W Gisloe being now the only one in the trade, and she not likely to get above Port Barre hereafter.

GRAND COTEAU.—This village having been made a town with corporate authorities by the last Legislature, an election was held there on Wednesday last, for five Trustees or Councilmen, which resulted, as we are informed, in no choice. A protest has been entered against certificates being given the successful candidates, based upon charges of illegal voting and the count of a blank. It is likely the whole election will be declared null.

JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The promised letter of Archbishop Hughes upon the church property law, and the statements made in the newspaper controversy growing out of it, appears in the New York papers of the 15th. The document, the most striking feature of which we take to be a complaint against the type founders, makes rather more than three columns of 8as type in the Herald, and, as it was written with the avowed intention of utterly "crushing out" Senator Brooks, we suppose there is very little left of that audacious gentleman. Here is the complaint alluded to above, which, it will be found, winds up by administering a sharp rap to certain legislative knuckles:

"It is customary throughout nearly all Christendom for a Catholic Bishop to prefix the sign of the Cross to his signature. Most of the editors just now referred to, and who have been fredricating public opinion, for the New York Express, seem to be too poor in the resources of their printing offices to possess any type which would represent the symbol of Christianity, and, as the next substitute thereto, or rather in ridicule thereof, they have adopted the symbol of the assassin—the dagger. They imagine, apparently, that this substitute will make tremendous havoc on the reputation of Archbishop Hughes. But they seem to forget that the sign of the Cross is the sign of man's redemption; that symbol in which St. Paul gloried, and the symbol which, when represented by a dagger, they are giving over to the scandal of youth, the ridicule of the infidel and the scoffer at Christianity. And yet our type founders are not surely so barren of ingenuity as not to be able to invent some thing outside of the alphabet which would give a grave and decent idea of the sign of the Cross. Every civilized nation is familiar with symbolic language. Nor are we, as a people, at all deficient in this respect, with the single exception which I have just mentioned. Outside the alphabet we have our symbolic type to represent, for instance, a section of railway, a steam engine, a tree, a house, a stray horse, or a runaway negro. In fact, we have in our printing offices symbolic type for almost every thing except the sign of the Cross. Surely it can not be that our printers are so excessively American, according to the late and improved sense of that term, that they reject the sign of the Cross, because it is symbolical a foreign religion. Alas, if all Americans were like some of our modern legislators, Christianity—the thing symbolized, as well as its type—would be foreign enough."

MISSISSIPPI.—*Affray in Vicksburg.*—The Vicksburg Sentinel of Saturday last has the following paragraph:

An affray occurred at the Prentiss House in this city on Thursday evening between Mr Moore and Mr Brown, clerk of the House, in which Mr. B was severely, though not dangerously wounded. An examination was had before the Mayor, which resulted in the acquittal of Mr. M.

The Vicksburg Whig says:

We made a short trip up the river a few days since, and had a very good opportunity of examining many of the crops on both sides of the river. We found the stand of cotton worse than we had anticipated, even after the long drouth. On many of the plantations a large portion of the cotton had not come up as yet, and even where it was up the stand was not very good. On every plantation the injurious effects of the drouth were very visible. The corn crop has suffered on all plantations for the want of rain, and only on a few places did we see what could be called a good prospect. There was, however, a fine rain, on Saturday night and Sunday morning last, from about thirty miles above this place to as far up as we went, about one hundred miles, and the planters were greatly cheered up and encouraged by it. More, however, is needed by this time. From Milliken's Bend, about twenty-five miles above here, down to this place, there was a moderate rain at the same time.

Mr. Levi L. Lum, charged before the U. S. District Court, at Jackson, with abstracting money from the mails, in the post-office of that city, has been acquitted on each of the indictments preferred against him.

RIVER MAILS.—The Memphis Whig is informed that the Illinois Railroad Company have received the contract for carrying a daily mail between Cairo and New Orleans, at the rate of $150,000 per annum. This Company have contracted for the building of nine of the largest first class passenger packets, with low pressure engines, which are to make the run from New Orleans to Cairo inside of three days. The company will, no doubt, put a line of good steamers on at once, to run in connection with their extensive railroad, as the travel northward by this route during the summer will be very great.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—We learn from a passenger by the Central road, last evening, that a man by the name of Dean was accidentally shot by his brother, not far from Bloomington, yesterday morning. It appears that the two were out on a turkey hunt together, in which they made use of the usual dwell of "mocking." One attracted by the mocking of the other, and believing it to proceed from the game of which he was in search, fired and killed his brother upon the spot. [Savannah Georgian, 14th.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The London papers have a dispatch from Memel, stating that the steamer Densig, of Densig, from Stettin, with about eighty five Belgian passengers and a crew of eight hands, in taking the bar, on the 17th ult., struck and sunk, and only two passengers were saved.

On the 13th about a bushel of Spanish pistareens, silver, tied up in bags, were found beneath the floor of an old house which was being torn down down in New York. Some newsboys and others took advantage of the discovery and filled their pockets, but the police drove them away and took possession of the remainder, which were deposited in one of the station houses. It was thought that a close inspection would prove them to be spurious, as it was known that a gang of counterfeiters had formerly occupied the place.

OLD BULLION ASSESSED FOR DAMAGES.—The Chandler suit of Birch vs Thos. H. Benton was decided on the 11th inst., in the Henry county (Mo.) Circuit Court, after a trial of four days, by the rendition of a verdict of $4000 damages for plaintiff. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken.

On the 2d instant, at Chicago, a quarrel arose, between some Irishmen and Karl Vardiland Audiebrem, in the saloon of the latter, and one of the former, named John McCarthy, was shot dead with a pistol.

ARREST OF A PARRICIDE.—Solomon Smith, who, last month, shot his father in

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

Health of the City.

Thursday we visited the Charity Hospital, to feel the pulse of the city. Through the courteous attention of Dr. Baldwin we were shown the premises, from porch to dead-house. In the latter gloomy abode were only six bodies, on the coffin-lids of which were marked, in lampblack, 15—— thousand and something.

Dr. Baldwin, whose official and professional connection with the institution affords reliable information, told us of a case of yellow fever that was treated in the hospital a fortnight ago—the only one this year. The patient died of black vomit. He was a Canadian, though six months in the South, and cook on a steamboat. After being sick, first on the boat, then at his boarding house, he was sent to the hospital on a Monday, and died the following Saturday.

We took pains to look into the matter, as exaggerated rumor had gone abroad, and our friends in the country would like to know the state of the case.

There were 519 patients in the hospital; an average number when no epidemic prevails. About half a dozen cases of cholera had been treated this spring, though there was no case in hospital on Thursday. We have heard of some cases in private practice. The largest cisterns are low, the most empty. Using bad water, or changing from rain to river water, may be the cause of this. If so, the cause will disappear with a good shower.

Quarantine goes into operation first of next month.

Our Correspondents.

We give way to them. Though we had somewhat to say, we go in company with the authors of rejected articles.

The letter from Franklin, La., might with propriety be put under Revival intelligence, though the writer sets out by stating there is no revival. Well, there are the fruits of it. It is substantial prosperity. We would that the like was going on all over the Conference.

Brother Finley lets us know exactly from what point the Macedonian cry comes.

Dr. Young, who, to the great benefit of the enterprise and the highest satisfaction of his elders and friends, has been unanimously elected President of the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad, writes a sadly entertaining letter.

So ready and catholic spirited a writer as Cottrell is as refreshing as the shadow of one of his live oaks.

Thank God for revival news.

THE SABBATH.—A resolution passed the Board of Aldermen of New Orleans last week, which indicates a growing respect for the Sabbath. It came from the Lower Board, giving permission to Mons. Godard to make balloon ascensions from Congo Square, but was amended by the body first named so as to exclude the Sabbath.

The open-air congregation last Sabbath evening was two or three times larger than usual. The Presiding Elder preached.

NEW ORLEANS GROCSHOPS.—The "Consolidated Association" were defeated; and that in a style which indicates future defeat—before Judge Augustin. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court.

A test suit of the city of New Orleans vs. John A. Straiger, for the recovery of $315 as a license for retailing spirituous liquors, was tried in the Fifth District Court, and a verdict was returned by the jury in favor of the city for the full amount claimed. This case decides about four hundred others which were pending before Judge Augustin. Besides the amount of their license, the coffee-house keepers will be mulcted in costs to a considerable extent.

Our Reform Council, we think, will soon make their measures felt. Public opinion and law are backing them up.

DR. J. BOGGS.—We had the pleasure, a month ago, of spending a Sabbath in Atlanta, Ga., and were happy to meet this estimable man and Christian minister, who resides there, like Luke, in the character of the "beloved physician." Besides the labor of a large and growing practice, Dr. B. preaches in one of the Methodist churches, and is a professor in the Atlanta Medical College, which opened on the 7th inst., with a class of over fifty students.

DR. THWEATT.—His numerous friends will read under our obituary column of his heavy bereavement. Their profound sympathy and confidence he has.

A Succession!—Bishop Whitehouse has intimated to the clergy and vestries of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois that he intends to resign his office. Among other reasons for the step, he says "that he is not adapted to the present social and moral Wes"

Missions in South America.

The Methodist station in Buenos Ayres is supporting itself. It has a membership of 82; Sunday scholars, 196; pastor's salary, $1000. The pastor, Mr. Carro[illegible]es to the Board:

"Their liberality in support of the mission would, if you could know all the facts in relation to their pecuniary circumstances, excite your surprise and admiration. Their interest in behalf of the Sunday school is truly refreshing to behold; it is, indeed, such as I never witnessed in any of the most approved Churches in my own dear native land."

The Presbyterian Board are moving to establish a post in Bogota, the capital of New Grenada—a republic now open to all creeds. We trust our own operations may be advanced in this interesting quarter of the Continent. It is an open door that would have made Paul have no rest in his spirit. Are not some of our young men, in college and out of them, ready to offer themselves to the Bishop who has the initiating of this work in charge?

Decaying churches and evidences of past failure in those regions are not evil anguries. Most of the traces of mission civilization have been obliterated in many of the South American States, because they were based on a system of cruelty and wrong. Here and there are imposing and massive structures still standing, in defiance of the assaults of time and the elements, as melancholy monuments of the groans and life-blood of thousands destroyed in their innocency by a system of faith as corrupt as could be generated by the basest of human passions, mingling with the passions of the world below.

In the Roman Catholic missions of Caroni, South America, where the Franciscan monks once had twenty-two mission stations, and over 30,000 Christian Indians, as soonor did these good Christians see their holy fathers in God deserted by their civil rulers, than, filled with the memories of wrongs they had endured, they rose in their might, hurled their oppressors from power in tumult and bloodshed, and destroyed churches, monasteries and villages, leaving the ruins only to mark the location of once flourishing towns.

A Call to Prayer.

Rev. Thos. Lynch writes from Dover, Ala., May 15, and proposes a remedy for the woes of drought, more excellent than Prof. Espy's theory or Engineer Blanchards. Elijah was a man of like passions as we, and yet "the clouds of heaven hung their keys at his girdle:"

"A week or two ago you published some account of the drought, and a suggestion of a remedy (building large fires all over the country simultaneously). I wish you would urge upon the people the duty of praying for rain. We really need it very much, and there is no other means that would be so efficient. In this part of the country we have not had as much rain since last September as we often have in one week in the spring of the year. The wells and springs and branches are going dry. Unless there is a change in a few weeks, our hopes of a crop will be gone for this year.

I have looked in every paper hoping to see a suggestion of the only efficient remedy, but I have not found it."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR.—The first number of this paper is on our table, and a beautiful little paper it is. We know of nothing better calculated to please the little folks. It is rich in engravings and rich in reading matter. Many a bright eye will sparkle and many a little heart be made happy by its visits.

Price single copy twenty-five cents. By the one hundred copies, at eighteen cents.

Address Stevenson & Owen, Agents, Nashville, Tennessee.

OUR FAST DAY.—Rev. C. J. Halberg writes from near Lake Providence, La., 17th:

"We have had an unusually severe drought this spring, which, with the failure of the grain crop last year, causes great suffering among the poor. Crops are backward now, but we are looking for better times. Our Fast Day (May 1st) was generally attended to on my circuit. We had quite a profitable season at the appointment where I met."

We see the statement in several exchanges that Dr. C. B. Parsons has resigned his ministry in Louisville, to officiate at the Independent Methodist Church of Cincinnati, at a salary of $2,500.

AGENCIES—There is a tendency to multiply them beyond a healthful point. The pastorate has great legitimate breadth of operation. The New York Observer states it as a great fact that the Presbytorian Board of Foreign Missions has dispensed wholly with the aid of collecting agents during the past year, and in spite of the almost universal decrease in the receipts of other societies, the income of the Board has actually advanced beyond any former year.

THAYER.—Rev. A. A. Jimeson, M. D., of the Independent Methodist Church of Cincinnati, has united with the Cincinnati Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church. Rev. Moses P. Jimeson, of the Wesley Chapel charge, and brother of Dr. Jimeson, last week united with the same Synod.

Dr. Sam'l Bard, of Lake Providence, La., has also been ordained a minister in the New School. The two brothers had just written books on Sanctification and the articles of religion of the M. E Church.

New Publications.

ENGLISH, PAST AND PRESENT, by Trench. Redfield: New York, 1855.

This work follows, with good preparation in taste and materials, the "Study of Words." A study worthy of a scholar and full of exciting interest; for, to use his description:

"Language is the amber in which a thousand precious thoughts have been safely embedded and preserved. It has arrested ten thousand lightning flashes of genius, which, unless thus fixed and arrested, might have been as bright, but would have also been as quickly passing and perishing as the lightning. Words convey the mental treasures of one period to the generations that follow; and laden with this their precious freight, they sail safely across gulfs of time in which empires have suffered shipwreck, and the languages of common life have sunk into oblivion."

Yet some of them have suffered shipwreck, and new ones have been launched. Trench shows the sources from which the English vocabulary has derived its main additions, the periods when these additions were most numerous, and the character of them. He gives this distinctive definition between languages living and dead: "A living language is one in which a vital, formative energy is still at work; a dead language is one in which this has ceased."

His quotations from DeQuincy greatly enrich the volume. The rapid evolution language is undergoing is astonishing. Within an ordinary sweep of memory, words are coming into and going out of use. For instance, one is surprised to discover how late an introduction the word "its" proves to be. Through the whole of our authorized version of the Bible "its" does not once occur; the work which it now performs being accomplished, as our rustics would now accomplish it, by "his" or "her" applied as freely to inanimate things as to persons, or else by "thereof," or "of it." Trench remarks that "its" occurs but three times in all Shakspeare, and he doubts whether Milton has once admitted it into Paradise Lost.

A full "index of words" is appended. We have the book through T. L. White, Canal street.

STOCKTON'S SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE. A. S. English & Co.: Pittsburgh, 1855.

Another copy of the glowing discourses is upon our table. Our readers will be glad to know where to find it. Of the sermons we have before spoken. At Norman's, Camp street.

ARMAGEDDON, by Rev. S. D. Baldwin, A. M. of Tennessee Conference. Applegate, Cincinnati; Stevenson & Owen, Nashville: 1855, 8vo., pp. 480.

Our corresponhent "H. P." has something to say on it. Mr. Baldwin thinks the United States a subject of distinct and glorious prophecy, and adduces many striking coincidences. Here is one we do not remember anywhere to have seen; holding high ground for our country as the mountain of the Lord's house, "established in the top of the mountains:"—Isaiah, 2:2:

"America is the only country on earth that can by possibility lay any claim to the national capital of the globe. The researches of Lieut. Maury have demonstrated that, by wind and wave, it is down stream from our country to all the world; and that all nations must ascend to reach it. With an ocean on either hand, its power descends with celerity to every country on the sphere; and that, too, from the deepest interior of our territory."

The author, with that veteran of many wars, Rev. F. E. Pitts, has taken the stump in favor of his book. We have not studied it, but shall be forced to, such a clamor has it raised. For sale at Nashville.

Other books on hand, will be noticed next week.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TWO COLLEGES IN ALABAMA.

Oxford and Cambridge—Auburn and Greensboro'

MR. EDITOR:—Our last Conference resolved that we must have a male college in South Alabama; and to insure its excellence, if it should be built at all, required a subscription of $100,000 to begin with. It seems likely to turn out that we shall have the necessary sum given by two different places Now the location of the college at either place, to the exclusion of the other, will just be a clear loss to the cause of education in the Methodist Church of $100,000. Again, a college at either of the rival places would not meet the wants of half the Conference territory as respects eligibility, accessibility, &c, because there are other institutions more convenient. We have, then, in favor of two colleges, the wants of the country and the means with which to build them. In addition to this, it might be said that East and West Alabama are so divided, geographically and socially, that they could not be fully united in patronizing any single point; and, further, that still larger means might be raised at each point, provided a college had been located there.

Two obstructions, only, rise to this course. One, a want of power in the locating commission; the other, the supposed interests of the institution.

The first may be obviated in several ways. But, according to the terms of the subscription for one of the places, at least, there would be no difficulty, because there subscriptions are made to a Methodist college, to be located at Greensboro', &c.

As to the interests of education, there is no doubt in the mind of the writer that two colleges would succeed better than one, for both are demanded by the wants of the country, and the emulation between them would be just of that kind which would promote the interests of both. And as in the case of the English universities, we may have two noble and fraternal institutions mutually sustaining and helping each other. UNION.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKLIN, LA., May 15, 1855.

Although we are not enjoying a revival season at this time, (which we greatly regret, and for which we are praying and laboring,) there are signs of spiritual life on our work.

Since Conference we have exchanged our parsonage, which you know was inconveniently located and too small, for a comfortable residence joining our church lot. We paid one thousand dollars in cash between the two places. This sum was raised with but little effort among our friends, by a direct appeal to their Christian liberality, without the aid of the mirth-exciting appliances such as are sometimes resorted to by Churches to raise funds. We are now comfortably housed, and our successors on this delightful work provided for almost in a style to tempt a city preacher!

One of our planters, brother Joseph Night, who is a local preacher, has erected a good house for the colored people of his neighborhood to worship in, and preaches to them once every other Sabbath; and Bro. Pinkney Bethel is preparing to build a house conveniently situated in reference to his three plantations meeting together, not only for preaching, but for social worship generally. The ladies of Pattersonville connected with our Church are also moving in reference to Church improvement. Our house of worship there does not belong exclusively to us, nor is the lot eligible in point of size or location; but we must use it until we can build; so they have taken the matter in hand, and you know that failure does not attend female effort in such enterprises. They will carpet the altar, matt the aisle, and whitewash the inside of the church; purchase lamps and improve the seats. This is all the house needs to make it comfortable. We have added Centreville to the list of our regular preaching places, have a good congregation as to size, and very attentive, and we are sowing "the seed of the Kingdom" in hope. We are suffering for rain greatly in this parish, but more for grace.

N. A. CRAVENS.

ANDERSON COUNTY, TEXAS, May 5, 1855.

Let it be kept constantly before the preachers in the older Conferences that Texas, East Texas in particular, has not received her quantum of ministerial aid. The harvest is great and the laborers are few.

The Texas Conference is much better supplied with preachers than East Texas. This has grown out of the fact that most of the transfers to Texas have been to that Conference, and that has been the result, doubtless, of an impression which, though erroneous, was natural, that East Texas having been settled first, and much more densely than the West, was not so strictly a missionary field, and our good brethren, burning with missionary zeal, in a spirit of noble daring, not content to build upon others' foundation, did not cease until they found themselves front of the enemy. God bless them; and may their heaven-born prowess be equal to every emergency. More preachers would doubtless be acceptable and thankfully received by the Texas Conference, but, Mr. Editor, the call from the East is long, loud, and urgent. One of our chief standard bearers, Rev. O. Fisher, has been called to California, and another has strangely withdrawn from the connection, while several others were superannuated at the last Conference. These drafts would scarcely be felt in some older Conferences, but they are both felt and deplored here.

Mr. Editor, Texas is not only the largest, but the most fertile and inviting of any State in this confederacy, and the increasing tide of emigration promises to people it speedily with an enterprising population; and shall not the Church keep pace with the growth and improvements of the country? The Church is greatly in arrears in the part of the country in which my lot has fallen, owing mainly, I think, to the scarcity of preachers. Anderson county, for instance, has only two preachers appointed to it. One fills the Palestine station, and the other the circuit, while there is but one local preacher within its bounds.

Upon the return of the Sabbath day, however bright and lovely, the melancholy reflection that not more than from one to three pulpits are filled by Methodist preachers throughout our extensive county must cast a gloom upon the feelings.

As to class meetings, Mr. Editor, I have not heard of one being held. One reason assigned for their entire neglect in some places is, that most of the houses of worship are built for the public, and are occupied by other denominations.

But I commenced this article for the purpose of saying to the preachers of the Alabama Conference, particularly to the young men not encumbered with families, or if with families, those families small, that here is a most inviting field, on which you may try your prowess, and test the mettle of your "Jerusalem blades." Here laurels may be won that will deck the brow before an assembled universe and the Judge of all. Not, however, without much self-denial and continued toil. But who was ever immortalized by sailing on a smooth sea, or glorified by bearing arms in times of peace?

Brethren, what will bring out the latent powers of the mind and soul, and make you skillful and mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of darkness?

ANSWER: Leave your Conference, that's full to overflowing, where you literally jostle one another, and launch out in obedience to your call and commission where revolution is to be achieved, where the enemy is to be met and vanquished, and eternal glory won.

R. S. FINLEY.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, May 10, 1855.

Again I have just crossed the northern part of the State of Louisiana. No rain yet. But there is still hope of a crop. There are good stands of corn, and it is looking well; but in the river and swamp parishes cotton is dying, and in the uplands west of Ouachita, and in Caddo and the eastern counties of Texas, much of the cotton planted has not come up. The country is generally healthy, even in the swamp districts. In Madison parish a negro boy went to put me in the road. I asked him if he had good health living there. "Oh, yes, Massa, I has excellent health here; I never has but juet two spells of fever in year. 'Long in the spring I has a little touch of the chills, and then in the fall I generally has a reverent 'tack of fever, and that's all; 'cept sometimes long in the winter I has a spell of the pneumonia. See I has excellent health here, Massa. I has no cause to complain." And he had the pronunciation of the last named disease as pat as any young doctor in your city. There is great scarcity of provisions everywhere through North Louisiana, and in the region between Bœuff and Mason rivers it is threatening absolute starvation. There are many families who are entirely destitute, have no bread of any kind, nor any meat. They get some game and wild cattle, and for bread they eat Bamboo root. If a thousand bushels of corn could be landed at Milliken's Bend, and hauled to Mr. Purvis's, on the Mason, and as much more sent up the Ouachita and hauled from Monroe to Bœuff river, and from these two points distributed to the poor, it would save some of them from starving to death. Your city has generously sent means to the Northern cities and feed to starving Ireland. "The Greeks are now at your door." May the Lord open the hearts of his children to send relief to the suffering poor, and sanctify this dispensation to all. C. G. Y.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RETROSPECT OF A VISIT TO PRATTVILLE, IN 1850.

At a midnight hour, when sleep refused its balmy influence to my restless mind, I arose and lighted the lamp, in order to relieve an excited imagination by putting on paper recollections of the past. My thoughts clustered around a spacious mansion, situated on a gentle elevation, looking towards that glorious orb that gilds the eastern horizon when slumbering nature is aroused to action.

At such an hour have I stood in the portico of that abode of peace, happiness and hospitality, and viewed with enraptured vision the enchantment of the scene before me. On either side a sloping lawn of emerald beauty, shaded by lofty trees, relieves the eye amid the dazzling brightness of the sun's rays as they pierce the waters of a jetting fountain, converting its sparkling drops into the brilliancy of diamonds. Surrounding these are shrubs and flowers of choice selection, and evergreens to cheer the dreariness of winter. Further on is seen a placid sheet of water, reflecting on its bosom its verdant banks, and the adjacent buildings of a flourishing village, spreading off in cottage-like habitations for the industrious poor; and other edifices, more substantial, occupied by those in easier circumstances. As the eye wandered, it rested upon three churches, of different denominations, all neat and comfortable. The middle one, of recent structure, is of brick, lofty in appearance, and, in its interior, is a perfect model of completeness and beautiful finish. Its design and completion is the offspring of one whose heart has long been warmed with a Saviour's love, and whose life is guided by the law of love.

In turning from the portico of this mansion, I have entered its portals, that are ever open to the friend, the stranger, and all who wish to participate in the social circle, or desire repose from weary traveling. There, in the family group, is the aged matron, whose religious experience and long acquaintance with human nature prompt her to obey the injunction to "do to others as you would have them do unto you." Hence her powers of conversation are brought into requisition, and her gracious words and smiles lead others to the happy conclusion that they also contribute to the general pleasure. There, too, is the beloved hostess, of middle age, with becoming vivacity, is ever on the alert to put her guests at entire ease, making them welcome by words, looks and actions. Her partner, who is proprietor of all he surveys, with open heart and hand, bestows unmeasured favors; and the hospitality of both is conspicuously seen in the bountiful supply of their well spread table. The inmates who frequent this home of peace and plenty are many and various. The halls often resound with the innocent hilarity of the juvenile companions of an only child, now in her tenth year. Music and paintings are the rational amusements of all, and the gay, happy laugh and cheerful song of the domestics may be often heard.

The morning and evening orisons of this well regulated family ascend in holy incense to the throne of the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," attuning their hearts to praise and thanksgiving.

She who records this picture of cherished remembrances having been a favored inmate of this happy family for months of recent date, was privileged to retire to an apartment significantly called by her name, whenever duty and inclination led her so to do. Oft when the "lengthened shadows proclaimed the close of day," did she retire to that commodious chamber, rendered sacred and dear other by the associations of former years. There, in the solitude of her soul, would she look out upon the landscape, mantled in light and shade, as the world's luminary, in sinking to rest, left its parting rays on the top of a fertile hill. Soon the glimmerings of day would disappear, and the darkness that ensued was in unison with the stricken heart, whose light of life had also sunk to rest! That sun again arose; again and again it sheds its light to cheer the earth; ages may still roll on, but the night of sorrow continues to her, whose all is laid in the dust!

In following the horizontal line towards the south, the thoughts centre on an eminence, the sacred home of all that is mortal of the sainted dead. The bereaved heart here, in holy contemplation, seeks repose; and through faith in the resurrection unto life eternal, anchors her soul on Him who has prepared a mansion for the redeemed, and yields her will to him who doeth all things well."

Athens, Ga.

THE TOAST OF A LUNATIC.—"While in the Old World the people are trying to mould governments after ours, may we take care that we do not spoil the pattern."

Watch for the Lord's interference in trouble, and you will not watch in vain.

Revival Intelligence.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., May 11, 1855.

We have just closed a very profitable meeting, of three weeks duration, at which a large number of Christians have been refreshed and comforted, while a deep awakening has gone forth into the community. Five have been converted and four added to the Church. Others are expected to join when they have opportunity. We had some excellent preaching from Dr. Wadsworth, E. Baldwin and other brethren who assisted in the meeting, and there has, doubtless, a powerful impression gone forth here in favor of religion, the fruit of which, we trust, will be gathered not many days hence.

This meeting was not an experiment, but a felt necessity; and we think that in it has been laid the foundation of a prosperous year, and of a more glorious ingathering of souls. Let those who know the wants of this people pray for such a result.

F. M. GRACE.

TALULA CIRCUIT, MISS. CONF., May 8, 1855.

Permit me to say to the lovers of Zion that the prospects of the Church of God are brightening in this rich country. The white population is sparse, the plantations are generally very large, and a spirit of worldly-mindedness is almost as irresistible as the current of the mighty Mississippi itself. And yet, as the sweeping tide of this majestic river can be stemmed, so also may the stream of worldly-mindedness be resisted by the strengthening energies of the Grace of God. The people here are intelligent, warm-hearted and kind. There are, I regret to say, but few Christians, or even professors of religion, but there are a few—there is a little flock, and that little flock is increasing, and I trust that it will continue to increase, until every house shall become a household of faith. I never knew in any country a more general disposition on the part of non-professors to go to Church. Our little-houses are generally filled with an intelligent, refined and attentive audience.

Our second Quarterly Meeting for the circuit was held at Talula on last Saturday and Sabbath (5th and 6th inst.) Brother John G. Jones, our Presiding Elder, was with us, in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of peace. He preached at this meeting to the spiritual edification of many. His text on Sabbath morning was, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call ye upon him while he is near." After giving a short exposition of this passage of Scripture, the object of the preacher seems to have been to take the shortest road to the sinner's heart. I trust that the good accomplished will be seen both in time and in eternity. None, I believe, were converted, yet we were encouraged by a few important accessions. The meeting, I am told, was more largely attended than any other had ever been in this county. The families came in the morning with their baskets of provisions, after the fashion of the people called Methodists in other places.

A large portion of my work here is among the colored people. It is my privilege to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to thousands of the sable sons and daughters of Africa, and many of them I doubt not, have been soundly converted to God.

The excitement among the colored people which I have witnessed this year has not been an animal excitement. No, thank God, it has been a religious excitement; an excitement produced by the Holy Spirit upon the heart. My own heart is often filled with peace and joy while witnessing the effect of our holy religion upon the ignorant and the poor. The poor, says the Saviour, have the gospel preached to them; and the language of my soul is, they ought to have it, they must have it, and, by the Grace of God, they shall have it.

JOHN T. DEW.

BUFFALO CIRCUIT, MISS. CONF., Homochitto, May 8, 1855.

The Lord has been with his Church at old Macedonia. I attended a three days' meeting at this place with brother Flowers, the preacher in charge, and others, embracing the first Sunday in this month, (May,) at which the Lord was present to bless his people and own his cause. Nearly ten years had passed away since I had worshiped God with the congregation here. And since that time I had passed through many scenes of sorrow and affliction; and some with whom I held sweet converse had been called to their reward in the skies. When I arrived at the place, the fond recollection of the hours I had enjoyed came up in my mind with the joyful anticipation of again meeting with the lovers of the Saviour thrilled my heart with a joy that is unspeakable and full of glory.

It appeared at the commencement of the meeting that the preachers and the Church were harnessed for the work. Under all the exercises, whether preaching, exhortation or prayer, there was divine power, which increased as long as the meeting continued.

The convictions were powerful; sometimes prostrating the individual and depriving him of the use of his limbs, as in the times of Wesley, Whitfield and Dow. Conversions were equally powerful, clear, and satisfactory. And while the shouts of happy Christians and new converts were ascending up to Heaven, I was made to cry out in my heart, "This is none other than the house of God, and the gate of Heaven." I have not attended better meetings. Twelve were baptized, twenty joined the Church, and numbers were converted. May God carry on the good work.

N. L. HUFF.

DEER CREEK, MISS. CONF., May 14, 1855.

I ought to publish, to the praise of our God, the manifestations of his mercy to us upon this work.

Our second Quarterly meeting was held two weeks ago, at Union Chapel, in the upper part of the circuit. The meeting continued four days. Our Presiding Elder, Rev. J. G. Jones, and brother Dew, from Tulula, were with us from the commencement, and labored with untiring energy and zeal, and with success. Brother T. W. Castle was also with us the last two days, and helped us with his usual energy.

The congregations were large for the swamp, the people were serious and attentive, and much interest in personal and experimental religion manifested.

Many surrounded the altar from time to time as seekers; several obtained a clear evidence that their sins were all forgiven them, and their hearts renewed. Some of them praised God aloud, which is rather a new and strange thing for this part of the country. Eight joined the Church. The ministers of the sanctuary, and the few experimental Christians who have borne the "burden and heat of the day," and prayed over this spiritual desert, were much encouraged, and will go on with renewed strength.

The Lord is doing a good work for the colored people upon Hill's plantations, also.

They seemed "already prepared for the Lord" when we came upon the work. Thirty-five or forty have professed religion, and some of them give the clearest evidence that a good work has been wrought within them. The work is still going on. May the Lord save all the people, and drive infidelity to its own place.

L. CATELY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

IRONY, FICTION, ARMAGEDDON, &C.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent, "Progress," made a happy hit and exhibited no little genius, when, in taking off some of the "improvements" of the day, his irony was so grave and well managed as not to be detected by many of his readers; he must have had many a "chuckle" over the godly zeal which these blunders called forth. Irony and satire are most potent weapons, whether wielded against truth or error; and, in judicious hands, may be made to accomplish great good. Edgar A. Poe worked a kindred vein in literature with more success than any other American author. No man in his time could equal him in making the *possible*, or *ideal*, appear the *actual*, and in dressing fiction with all the attributes of fact. He had a way of commencing his fancy sketches at once so unusual in fiction and so natural in the narration of facts, that it threw you completely off your guard; and then they were marked by a minuteness of description and incident, an extent of combination of circumstances, and a carefulness of calculation that fully confirmed first impressions. Well do we remember the puzzled amazement with which friends came to us with his case of "Mons. Valdemar," requesting us to read it and tell them whether it was fact or fiction.

But my object in this article is to call attention to a work recently from the press which combines both these elements in a higher degree than any work that has come under my notice. Indeed, the author has far exceeded all his predecessors in this line that he seems likely to be understood by many of his friends as having attempted a serious discussion of the topics embraced in his work! But a moment's reflection will convince any discerning man that such a view of the author's design would make his work a reproach to his ministerial character and the conference to which he belongs; it would deserve the decided condemnation of that body, and without a parallel as a burlesque upon Bible exegesics. Indeed such a supposition would made the work an exhibition of egotism and vanity such as a religious man, and especially a minister could hardly be expected to possess. I have only need to inform your readers, perhaps, that I refer to "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy." I confess that in many respects I think the work overdone; so great is the irony, and so adroitly has the author managed its application, that like Spanish history of the extinct, fabulous tribes, which the work more resembles than any that I know of, and which was converted into veritable history and the Mormon bible, Mr. B.'s work will be taken as a sober attempt at biblical hermeneutics!

The work holds up to public gaze, with full development of intellectual and moral features, those prophecying tinkers upon Providence and Revelation, the lineal descendants of the prophets and "sixth monarchy" men who made England vocal in the seventeenth century with their psalms on the "good time" to be ushered in by the murder of King Charles and the sequestration of the church livings for their own use; the man that imagins that they live just at the terminating point and focal blaze of the world's history; that they have not only taken out the key-stone, but have taken down and reconstructed again the whole arch of the history of Providence and the world; who make the Bible a mere hand-book for political pagandists and agrarian demagogues, who they alone are divinely authorized and qualified to render and construe for the world, and that Providence was constructed, and the world has a history, for the simple purpose of weaving a chaplet and singing an anthem in honor of the democracy of Joe! They give such a construction to Daniel's prophesies and the Apocalypse that if you believed them, your only wish would be, that they did not wind up with "Hail! Columbia" or "Yankee Doodle." This task is executed with a master hand. The specimens of quasi biblical interpretation, *a la* these fanatics, interspersed through the work, in the gravest manner imaginable, are rich indeed; and if the parties do not discover that they have been sitting for their portraits, we give them up as incorrigible.

There are features of the work to which we must object. It is verging too much upon the impious, and upon trifling with sacred things, to embody in a work of fiction such frequent references to prayer and divine assistance. These, perhaps, more than anything else about the book, have led many readers to think the work a sober attempt at explaining the Bible. We think, too, that the author was carrying the "joke" too far when he misled the agents of the Methodist Publishing House as to induce them to take the work on sale. As a work on the sacred Scriptures, it would compromise the intelligence and dignity of any establishment to have anything to do with it; and we much doubt the propriety of a religious house dealing in works of fiction. Still we would have talents like those displayed by Mr Baldwin in this happy hit, employed

H. P.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

MITTEES—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

H. N. McTYEIRE:

ear Brother:—It may be well to announce the following committees of the Mississippi Conference:

TO VISIT LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Centenary College—A. M. Fly, J. L. Forney, Wm. Hyor.

Raymond Academy—L. Campbell, B. M. Hicks, L. Wiley.

Clinton Female College—L. Pearce, H. J. Kirk, J. A. Light.

OF EXAMINATION.

First Year—D. M. Wiggins, L. Wiley, J. A. Light.

Second Year—J. L. Forsyth, J. R. Lambuth, T. Godfrey.

Third Year—H. H. Montgomery, J. C. Keys, G. T. Vickers.

Fourth Year—A. T. M. Fly, T. C. Thornton, H. M. Booth.

W. H. WATKINS, Secretary.

Jackson, Miss., May 13, 1855.

A CHARACTER.

Mr. EDITOR:—There has been at this place, and at Selma,—for the last ten days, a man professing to be a Methodist preacher from the Cacoda Conference. In proof of this, he exhibited a certificate from C. Van Dausen, Chairman of a District in that Conference, dated June 24th, 1854. This certificate was written to Noble Armstrong, which name he claims. He also has Minutes of that Conference, from which it appears that a man of that name travelled three years in that Conference.

In your paper of the 14th, April, you describe a man by the name A. Armstrong, which is a fac-simile of our man's person, and manners; but before we referred to your description, we hesitated to recognize him as a brother, and told him so candidly, but kindly, he did not appreciate our candor, but took occasion to say hard things of us, and is moreing left in high dudgeon for parts unknown. In addition to your description we add that he is knock-kneed, his left foot standing out more than the right, and in private conversation he has a hye word, *sure*, by which he answers to almost everything; so much we have deemed it proper to say of Noble Armstrong, that the Methodist Church South, and the public, may know that as far as we are concerned, we did not receive him as a Methodist preacher.

F. G. FERGUSON,
J. W. STARR,
A. H. MITCHELL.

P. S.—Will any other church papers give this a notice a place in their columns!

Summerfield, Ala., May 14, 1855.

Marriages.

May 1st, by the Rev. James L. Wright, Mr. DAVID F. DICKSON to Miss CALLIE N. GRAHAM, all of Bossier Parish, La.

Deaths.

In Russell co., Alabama, on Saturday the 5th ult., Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth McGehee, aged about 22 years.

On the 17th ult., at Valley Cottage, Claiborne parish, La., in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. MARY K. EGAN, wife of Wm. B. Egan, Esq., of Homer, and daughter of the late Col. Samuel B. and Anne S. Harper.

In Salem, Ala., May 2d, 1855, of pulmonary consumption, OPHELIA L., daughter of Rev. Dr. H. I. M., and Mrs. Maria E. Kenyon, in the 17th year of her age.

In New Orleans, May 8th, CHARLES ELIEL, infant son of J. M. and Louisa Smith.

In the town of Carthage Texas, at the residence of S. L. Davis, on Friday the 20th inst., about 4 o'clock, P. M., Dr. ALGERNON SIDNEY THWEATT, eldest son of Henry C. and Amy Ann G. Thweatt. The diseased was born on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1827, in Diawiddie county, the state of Virginia. His father emigrated to Marshall county, North Mississeippi, in the year 1838, where the mother of the deceased departed this life on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1841. She was a devoted Christian, and taught her lovely son to know the importance of the Christian religion, in early life. And he lost no time in preparing for the realities of another world. He professed religion in the 14th year of his age, and lived a devoted and pious Christian till his death. The deceased commenced the study of medicine in the year 1849, while an assistant teacher in a male and female institution, with his father, in the town of Washington, Ark. He pursued an energetic course, and was a regular student of the Louisville College, Ky., in the science of medicine. After he had completed the studies of his profession, he visited the city of New Orleans, to see his father, who was in charge of the Moreau street Methodist Episcopal Church, where he remained a few months, and leaving his father, friends and kindred, in the bloom of youth to master his profession, emigrated to Panola county, Texas, near the east side of the Sabine, where he located for the purpose of practicing medicine, and where he soon established for himself the reputation of a good man and an excellent physician. He here made many good and substantial friends. On the 15th day of December, 1853, he married an amiable lady, the daughter of S. L. and Hulda Davis, who loved him as a son. He leaves many friends and relatives to mourn his loss; and may the God of mercy help them to bear up under this their severe bereavement. May the devoted father and dear sistere bear the loss of their son and brother, with becoming fortitude. As I have been intimately acquainted with Dr. A. S. Thweatt for two years or more, I can speak for myself. He was one of the purest Christians I ever saw in all my life. I visited him often every day while he was afflicted. He spoke of death often, and said if it were not for the ties he had on earth, he would be glad to bid the world farewell. His ties were dear to him. They were his lovely Carrie and his dear sweet little boy. I was by his side when he drew the last breath, and only a few minutes before he died he said to me: Bourbon, I am bound to die, Oh, meet me in heaven. Those were his last words. Would to God we all may live and die as he did.

B. B. A.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A new American manufacture has been commenced in Williamsburg, N. Y., where plates of glass ten feet wide and twenty-five feet long will be made. A plate ten feet square can be made so strong that it will hold a ton weight, and so clear that you can read the fine print of a newspaper through a piece four inches thick. The best English plate glass is made from Amerloan sand.

M. Auguste Marlette, who has been for years past employed by the French Government in making researches in Egypt, and who has succeeded in completely excavating the famous temple of Serapis, says that the fusion of Greek and Egyptinn art at various periods is established by a number of statues which were found among the images of Serapis. Sculptured representations of Apis were found by the side of statues of Pindar, Homer, Lycurgus, Pythagoras, Plato and Euripides.

As an incident illustrative of the dullness of trade in New York, it is meationed that many packages of dry goods, imported last fall, have recently been reshipped to Liverpool, by their consignees. There is no market for them, and notwithstanding freight costs both ways, to say nothing of insurance, commissions, etc., the loss of reshipment is less than that which would be incurred by keeping them in store.

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, publishes what he calls the abridged gospel of Know-Nothingism as follows: "Foreigners and Roman Catholics may all ride in the chariot of American Freedom. But Americans must drive."

An Emeraldor meeting another son of the sod, but whose countenance was not quite remembered, after saluting him cordially, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the other. "Walsh, Walsh," said Paddy, "are ye from Dublin? Be jabers, I knew two ould maids there of that name, an' sure they weren't yer mother, eh?"

REMARKABLE SAGACITY OF A DOG.—The following instance of the remarkable sagacity of a dog is vouched for by the owner of the animal. A gentleman residing in Lynn, has for a long time visited Boston daily on business, at times passing over the turnpike, and frequently over the Eastern Railroad, always accompanied by his dog. On Wednesday last he came to Boston, but during the day the dog become separated from his master, who returned home without him. A few hours after the gentleman reached home the dog also returned. A gentleman who went to Lynn in the afternoon train, states that he saw the dog enter the cars at Boston, and snugly ensconse himself under a seat so if to avoid the vigilant eye of the conductor. On the cars stopping at West Lynn, the dog jumped out and hurried home with all possible speed.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN A TUNNEL.—Mr Butterfield, who is running a tunnel into Table Mountain, near Sonora, California, has given the editor of the Herald a description of a discovery made by his company in the course of their excavations. They have got their tunnel in a distance of three hundred feet. Here, one hundred and ten feet from the surface of the ground, they found the trunk of a pine tree, 22 inches in diameter, in a good state of preservation, and with its bark on. The sap appeared to be in a partial state of petrefaction, and the outside was charred, giving unmistakable evidence of the contact of fire at some period having cut out the portion of the tree found in the tunnel, the company have commenced sinking a shaft for the purpose of reaching the roots of the tree. Their informant states that there is but little doubt that the formation surrounding this tree is a solid bed of lava, which, at some remote period, flowed into its present location, covering up tree, &c., (as this discovery shows,) in its progress.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.—The Providence Journal says: "We are generally old-fashioned, and generally behind the times, but we confess that we have great faith in the precept and example of Jesus Christ. We believe that if temperance were more a moral and religious question, and less a political one, it would make much greater progress. We believe that the men who put themselves forward, or who are put forward as its advocates, might greatly strengthen their influence if they would personally decline the political preferment which so many of them seek with an eagerness that throws more than suspicion upon their motives, and provokes the opinion which, whether true or false, has become very general, that with too many temperance is a means, not an end."

TO SPORTSMEN.—Wash your gun barrels in spirits of turpentine by dipping a rag or sponge fastened on your gun rod into the liquid, and swabbing them out three or four times, when they will be cleared from all impurities, and can be used almost instantly, as the turpentine will evaporate and leave the barrels dry; even if they are a little moist it will not prevent their going off like water. After being washed thus, there is no danger of rust as when water is used. I am an old experienced gunner, and have practiced this for years, and found it useful. Spirits of turpentine can be procured at all country stores, and a small quantity sufficeth. [Scientific American.

The New York Tribune speaks of Louis Napoleon as a "vagabond ewell of expediency—a loafer of two continents—a felon of two jails—the Iscariot of the 19th century, lese the poetry of the original, who had the good taste to hang himself."

A few days ago a train stopped at Ashtabula, Ohio, for wood and water, the engineer leaving the cars standing on a high, open bridge, when two passengers, named Peter Ritz Gatcher and William Jonce, stepped off the cars and fell through the bridge, a height of sixty feet. Both were instantly killed.

On the 7th inst., the cars of the Michigan Southern Road had just stopped at the depot in Toledo, Ohio, when a German, name unknown, a passenger, fired a pistol through his head, blowing it all to atoms. He was lately from California, of very respectable appearance, and had eight hundred dollars and two gold watches on his person.

Morganza is the name of a new city projected by a Mr. Morgan, at the mouth of the Big Sandy River in Western Virginia. Three railroads, it is said, will center at this point. The location is said to be healthy, and the site well adapted for building purposes. Morganza is 150 miles from Cincinnati and 220 from Wheeling.

DESTITUTION IN ALABAMA.—A meeting of the citizens of Shelby county was to be held in Montevallo, on Saturday last, to take steps to prevent any needy persons in the county from suffering for want of food.

The Toronto (Canada) Leader says that the Governor General cannot give his consent to the prohibitory liquor bill. His instructions are "to reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure, every bill of an extraordinary or unusual nature."

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A letter from Carrollton, (Ill.) to the St. Louis Republican, says that the safe of the County Clerk, Mr. F. P. Vedder, was blown open on the night of the 12th inst., and $3,025 taken therefrom. A large amount of county orders was also stolen.

The new prohibitory liquor law of Michigan went into effect on the 14th inst. Measures have been taken to test, as speedily as possible, the constitutionality of the act, by making a case for the Supreme Court of the State.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire broke out in Springfield, Ill., on the night of the 11th, and nine of the largest stores in the city were burned to the ground. The dispatch states that Springfield has no fire apparatus or organization of any kind for extinguishing fires.

The kitchen of the jail in Sumterville, Ga., took fire on Friday night, the 11th instant, and was consumed, together with three negroes, the property of Dr. J. L. Haynesworth.

Getting in at Night.

"The door was locked when I got home," said Tom, "and how to get in without waking up the Governor, was the difficulty. I knew he'd give me 'particular fits,' if he knew I was out after 10, and the clock had just struck one. The back yard was an impossibility, and but one chance remained. There was a porch over the front door, the roof of which was but a few feet below two windows. One of them I knew was fastened down, and the other opened from a bedroom, which might or might not be occupied. An old maidan sister of Tim's wife had arrived on the same day, and it was very probable that she was in that room; but I knew the bed was in the corner farthest from the window, and hoped I should be able to get in and through the room without awakening her, and then I had a comparatively easy thing of it. So getting a plank from a neighboring board-pile, I rested it against the eave of the shed, pulled off my shoes, put them in my pocket, and then 'cooned up.' All right so far, but I thought it necessary, in order not to arouse any suspicions in the morning, to remove the plank; so dragging it up, I threw off the end, and down it went with an awful clatter on a stray dog that had followed me for two or three squares, who immediately set up the most awful howl a whipped hound ever gave tongue to. That started half a dozen other dogs in the neighborhood barking; a mocking bird in the window above commenced singing as if he intended to split his throat et it, and an old woman, in her night clothes, with a candle in her hand, appeared at a window across the street. I knew I was safe as far as she was concerned, but if any one came to our windows, the candle gave enough light to very probably discover me.

—Nobody *did* come, however, and the old lady, after peering up and down the street for a minute or more, popped her head in and retired. The mocking bird still kept up its eternal whistle, and it was fully half an hour before it and the dog settled down and gave me a chance to move. Creeping slowly along the wall, till I reached the window, I put my hands on the sill, sprung in, and, with my head and shoulders within, and my legs hanging out, stopped to listen. Yes, she *was* in that room, for I could hear her breathing. After waiting for a minute, I cautiously drew up one leg, then the other, slewed them round, and, putting them down to the floor, was just conscious that I had stepped on something soft and yielding, and was about withdrawing them, when another yell broke out at my feet, the old maid jumped up from her bed crying 'Murder! murder!' and the dogs and the mocking birds started again. I saw through it all; I had put my foot in it more ways than one. A little darkey was lying on her back, under the window, and I had stepped on her face, and, of course woke her up. I decided in a flash what to do. The house would be aroused, and I caught to a certainty, unless I could get to my room before the governor was up. But I hadn't a moment to lose, for the little nigger was yelling, and the woman screaming, so I started for the door, made three steps, and struck a chair: tumbled over, of course, made the awfullest racket you ever heard of in the dead hour of night, in a peaceable house: the nigger and the old maid screamed louder than ever, the mocking bird whistled like a steam whistle, and the dogs fairly made a chorus as loud as Julien's.

"I reached the door, however, swiftly and quietly opened it, and just got out in time to see the old gentleman open his door, with a candle in his hand, and come hurrying up the stairs. Not a moment was to be lost. There was a wardrobe near where I stood, and I sprang behind it. Up came the governor, reached the door, opened it, went in, and in the meantime there was all sorts of confusion and inquiry down stairs as to what was the matter. Nobody else came up, though, and from where I stood I heard every word of inquiry and explanation in the room. Of course they couldn't make much out of it. The little darkey was too frightened and too sound asleep at the time to understand the truth, and the upshot of the business was, that they concluded she had been dreaming, and the governor, after giving her a sound spanking, and explaining the matter to the aroused neighbors, from the window, went down to his room again.

"So far, so good. I now had to go down stairs, reach the back door, unbar it, get into the yard, make for my room, which was in the second story of a back building that stood unconnected with, and about a dozen yards from the main one. After giving everybody another half hour to settle down again, I started. Boys, did you ever try to go up or down a pair of stairs, at midnight, without making a noise? You may try all sorts of ways, but every step is sure to creak, each with a peculiar noise of its own, and loud enough, you are certain to waken everybody. I had gotten nearly to the bottom, when a little fiste dog came trotting up the entry towards me, yelling furiously. A suppressed 'Come here, sir, you Zip,' silenced him, for he recognized me; but the fiste started the mocking bird, and the dogs in the neighborhood having learned to take the cue, of course all joined in chorus for the third time.

"I ran along the passage, reached the door, and unlocked it, just as the governor roused the second time, opening his door and seeing a man escaping from the house by the back way, of course cried "Thieves!" "Thieves!"—made a rush after me. I was too quick for him though, opened the door, sprang out, broke for the door that opened into the room below mine, and had just reached it, when crash! within a foot of my head went a brick, and another voice that I knew belonged to next door neighbor Tompkins, joined the governor in the cry of "Thieves! Thieves! Murder! Thieves!" I was safe, though. Rushing up the stairs, I shelled myself quicker than I ever did before or since, and was in bed and sound asleep in less than half a minute. Wasn't there a row though? I never heard so many dogs before, the mocking-bird, of course, was outdoing all previous efforts, the chickens even began to crow, Tomkins next door was hallooing "Thieves!" and calling the governor. I could hear screams and all sorts of talking and noises among the neighbors, until at length the old gentleman's voice was heard in the yard calling "Tom! Tom!"

"Tom was sound asleep—snoring!"

"Tom!" cried the old man in a voice that would have roused a man from an epileptic fit.

"I judged it prudent to wake then, and jumping from my bed raised the window, and rubbing one eye, and looking particularly frightened, (which I was,) asked:

"'Why, father, what in the world's the matter?'

"There's thieves in the house!" was the reply; "get your gun and come down and be quick!"

"He's in the room below you, Tom!" hollood Tomkins, "I'm certain of it. I saw him as he ran down, and threw a fire-brick at him. I know he didn't pass that door, Mr. Jones."

I was directed to "look out for myself;" the governor stood sentinel at the door below, armed with a club, while Tomkins had five minutes to collect all from the neighbors, and less than half that so thoroughly was every house alarmed, there were a dozen or more men in the yard, armed with guns, pistols and sticks.

The governor led the attack. Opening the door, he called, "Come out here, you housebreaking scoundrel! If you attempt to run or resist, I'll blow your brains out!" Nobody came, however.

"Watch the door," was the order, "while I go in," and I was told to "look sharp," and "shoot the rascal if he came up stairs." A momentary search was sufficient to satisfy every body that the thief was not in that room.

"He's up stairs, then," cried Tomkins, "for I'll take my Bible oath he didn't pass that door."

So up stairs they trooped, but I had lit a candle by that time, and there was no hughear there. The strictest search; even in looking under a bootjack, didn't show the faintest trace of him. The yard was next examined, then the house, and everybody being tolerably well satisfied that he had escaped, the neighbors dispersed to their several homes, but I was appointed as sentinel for the rest of the night, and ordered not to go to sleep on my post under penalty of a flogging.

The articles missing, on a thorough investigation next day, were two pies, six, the old lady's silver thimble. The thimble turned up in a week or two, being discovered under the corner of the carpet, but the pies have never been accounted for to this day. On oath, I could have given very material testimony as to the disposition of the stolen property, but as the case didn't come before any court, I remained quiet.

Didn't the local editors loom, though! One of them elongated himself through a quarter of a column, and headed the item "A Diabolical and Atrocious Attempt at Burglary and Murder!!" describing with graphic particulars, the fiendish attempt to throttle Miss —— and her servant, complimented the "coolness and resolution of R. Tomkins, Esq.," and perorated with a withering anathema on the want of vigilance displayed by the police.

It was fun for me to see with what wide awake sagacity the watch used to stop at the front door and listen during their nightly rounds, for a month after; and you couldn't have bribed a youngster to go under the porch on any account after dark. The excitement died away though, after a while, but I'll never forget the night I tried to get in "without making a noise."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Contradictory opinions have been expressed by writers on the steam engine, respecting the value of the condenser. Mr. Scott Russell contends that a vacuum may be too good, and a decided loss of power: and Bourne asserts that in a locomotive working at a pressure of from 120 to 105 pounds on the square inch, the efficiency of a given quantity of water, raised into steam, may be considered about the same as in the condensing engine, because the resistance of the atmosphere, 15 pounds, on the square inch, is about one-eighth of the whole pressure in the former engine; and the rare vapor in the condenser, two pounds on the square inch, of a low pressure engine, amounts to the same resistance in proportion to its pressure.

GROSS BULKHEADS FOR STEAMSHIPS.—For want of gross bulkheads, recommended by the late Grand Jury of the United States Court, the steamer Golden Age has followed the North Carolina. It is probable that neither of these steamers would have sunk if they had been provided with bulkheads. The water would then have been confined to the apartment where the rupture or injury occurred; the fires would have been protected, and the engine would have been enabled to perform its duty. After a few more such disasters, underwriters, as well as steam owners and passengers may awaken to their duty. When bulkheads are introduced, we shall probably hear of no more such sinkings. [N. Y. Com.

DEAD-HEAD CONGRESSMEN GOING TO EUROPE. A Binghamton (N. Y.) paper says that the extraordinary emigration of Congressmen by the Colline steamer on Wednesday, will surprise no one who is aware that every one of them voted for the Collins appropriation in the last Congress.

A shad fisherman of the Delaware river sends a note to the Philadelphia Inquirer, complaining that "the stembotes that trafick in the delawer spile the shaddin bisness, with there splashin and ruain in shoar." He remonstrates against this, and takes the indisputable position that "shaddin were invented afore stembotes."

The Norfolk Herald gives an account of a party of six gentlemen of that city, who made an excursion to Cobb's Island, in Northampton county, Va., to shoot birds. They killed, in eight days, 7005 birds, consisting of the following varieties: The common sand bird, ringnecks, brown backs, plover, bishops, curlew, (long bill,) do., (short bill,) willite, bitterns, (two varieties,) red hille, or sea crows, sedge hens, ducks, gulls, etc. In addition to this they gathered large quantities of birds' eggs, which were quite a delicacy when fried. They also caught a number of terrapins, and gigged and captured an enormous black drum wheighing 90 pounds.

Miss Kimberly, the actress, has been presented with a gold watch, set with diamonds, and chain, by the citizens of Buffalo.

A Protestant lady in St. Louis, with seven of her children, has joined the Hebrew congregation there.

PAID FOR IT.—Mary A. Smith has recovered $5,000 in Starke county (Ohio) Court, from the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad for injuries sustained in January last by the conductors not stopping the train when requested to.

The case of Miss Bunkley, the escaped Emmittsburg nun, against Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, publishers in New York, praying an injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing a certain book, was decided on the 18th inst. The Judge refuses to grant a permanent injunction, but continues it temporarily.

We find the following in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Metropolis of the 11th inst.

"We learn from the Jackson Standard that a few days since nine men got into a canoe at Westfalls' Mill, in Vinton county, for the purpose of crossing the creek. The men who had charge of the cars, for the purpose of frightening one or two who were timid, rowed the boat up close to the fall, and suddenly the water struck and filled the little vessel. The result was that two men, named Dennison McGinnis and W. Napper, were drowned, and M. Dordan so severely strangled that he died a day or two afterward with congestion of the brain. The others escaped, some with great difficulty.

Lieut. Tennison, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter, Forward, has been fined $8 and costs at Wilmington, Del., for an assault on Lieut. Jones, of the same vessel.

SPOONING IT.—The last dodge, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, we have heard in evading the State Liquor Law, occurred yesterday at one of our fashionable drinking saloons. An individual walked up to the counter and demanded a dime bottle of brandy. Now, the rule is to charge fifteen cents, unless an empty bottle is furnished in return for the bottle received; and, as the consumer laid only a dime on the counter, the extra five cents was demanded.

"I don't want the bottle," said he, "draw the cork."

"The liquor can't be drank on the premises," replied the barkeeper.

"I ain't going to drink it on the premises, rejoined the other, and the barkeeper, supposing that he had some vessel to pour it into, drew the cork, when the gentleman quietly pulled out a sponge from his pocket, and pouring the liquor into it; then, taking his seat, commenced leisurely sucking it.

"You see," said he, nodding complacently to the astonished barkeeper, "I ain't going contrary to this rule, for the law says the stuff shan't be *drunk* on the premises."

The bystanders came to the conclusion that the stranger would make an appropriate Governor of Illinois, being decidedly the greatest sucker of them all.

Local Items.

Tuesday evening, May 22, 1855.

MORTUARY.—The following is a list of the interments in the several cemeteries of the city for the week ending on Sunday morning, 20th inst., at 6 o'clock:

Protestant, Girod street,	8	Catholic No. 1	16
Greenwood	1	Cathelic No. 2	27
Old Fellows' Rest	1	St. Vincent de Paul	23
Cypress Grove No. 1	10	Lafayette	30
Cypress Grove No. 2	15	St. Joseph's Asylum	14
Charity Hospital	27		
Total			177

There are no returns from St. Patrick's cemetery this week.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending Saturday evening:

Admitted	223
Discharged	157
Died	30
Remaining	610

ARTESIAN WELL.—A third vein of water has been reached at a depth of 381 feet. The well was running over from it all day yesterday. The tubing is down 870 feet—within two feet of the bottom. Mr. Reed's chief borer, a negro he valued at $3,000, was sent home sick a few weeks since, and is now dead.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The scaffolding has got very high-faluting—now tries to frown down that Charles Hotel. The laborers go in as morning and come out evening, as usual. The arm of the big derrick, on Saturday evening, pointed N. by N. W. with no prospect of rain.

GREAT FIRE IN PETERSBURG, VA.—We find the following in the Richmond Penny Post of the 18th:

We learned by telegraph, just as we were going to press last night, that a tremendous conflagration was raging in Petersburg. Among the buildings destroyed are the stores of Watkins, Son & Co.; Clarke's shoe store; Ford's cigar store; Robinson's clothing store; Muir & Stevens' store; Falconer, Plumber & Co's; Tench & Co's auction store; Thompson's tin store; Wall's hat store, and a number of others.

The fire broke out on Bollingbroke street, the whole of which, extending to Sycamore street, was in flames.

It was seriously apprehended that the whole city would be consumed, as the streets were already so hot that the firemen could not bear the heat, and unfortunately but one engine was in working order.

Application having been made to the chief engineer of our fire department for aid, we learn that he immediately dispatched, in an extra train, a number of engines and a detachment of our gallant firemen to the scene of conflagration.

Washington National Monument.

Address of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society to the People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS; We address you on behalf of the Washington National Monument Association, and submit for your consideration the following report of what has been done:

The corner-stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1848. At that time there was in the treasury of the Association the sum of $22,460 66.

The work has gone on with varied progress, until the sum of $230,000, the product of voluntary contributions alone, has been expended in its erection.

The original estimate of the cost of the whole work—the shaft, the base, and the ornamental part—exceeded $1,222,000.

The base, built of the blue stone of the Potomac, solid and indestructible, is sunk eight feet below the surface and rises seventeen and a half feet above the surface of the surrounding earth. It is fifty-five feet square at its top. From this springs the shaft, the walls of blue stone fifteen feet thick, faced with white marble fourteen inches thick, in courses two feet in height, tied and bonded into the blue stone at every course. In its ascent it diminishes gradually and regularly in the exterior line.

The interior is carried up a straight unbroken chamber. Within, and set into the solid wall of this interior, according to the taste of the architect, have been placed, and are yet to be placed, the stones contributed by the States, communities and associations.

This naked shaft, thus rigidly cut, thus firmly based, thus indissolubly bonded, now rises in its simple and grand proportions one hundred and fifty-two and a half feet above the blue stone base. It is already one of the first objects which meet the eye of the traveler as he passes through the hills by which the city is hemmed in, and he starts to find the immense machinery on its top, designed for lifting stone, still idle, and anxiously inquires the cause.

Fellow-countrymen, we are pained to say it is your neglect. When the scattered and subjugated Polish nation and the friends of liberty in Europe began to erect a mouument to Kosciusko, they made it a labor of love, and from every valley and mountain and plain and running stream, far and near, they brought stones and piled and heaped them into a vast pyramidal mound to testify that love. And now, after the lapse of thirty years, amid the convulsions which have shaken that unhappy country, pilgrim hands still swell that pile with constant contribution.

We are erecting a monument to one greater than Kosciusko—to him who in history or myth is known among every kindred and nation of this earth; who laid the foundations, gave the proportions, and superintended the structure of government which, with miraculous speed, has risen to the front rank among the nations, and we call upon you for aid. Men well known to you have given to it long years of carefulness and labor. They have been urgent and pressing in their calls for help, and you have, to a certain extent, responded to their call. It was not their work; it was yours; and they were your stewards, giving their time and care and labor and money in the same cause with you.

But they have failed; not for lack of energy or zeal on their part, but for want of that action and sympathy on yours which was essential to success. You, the people of this broad and happy land; you, the children of Washington; you, to whom he has left the priceless bequest of his services and his love, have held back the contribution needed from each to erect to his memory a suitable Monument in the National Metropolis. While thousands have answered promptly the appeal to their patriotism, and contributed the amount already received and expended, the far greater number, either from apathy or want of opportunity, have failed to join in this work of grateful duty. This failure compelled our predecessors to arrest the prosecution of the work, and to appeal to Congress for assistance.

Fellow-countrymen, this is not a suitable object of legislative provision. A free, a prosperous, a thriving people will not allow a debt of love and gratitude, due by every individual heart, to be discharged by an act of Congress.

A new Board of Managers has now been appointed. We come into office under favorable auspices, and with well-founded hopes of means to prosecute the work. Since our election on the 22d February last, we have not been idle. Our arrangements have been began, and are in progress. We appeal to the people. We wish no legislative aid. We look to free hearts; we call upon all, not the liberal and the generous alone. We call upon each man who this day walks erect in all the panoply of freedom in this bread land, who is not dead to the common impulse of humanity, who is worthy in the least degree of the countless and diversified blessings by which he is surrounded, we call upon men everywhere to contribute each his mite. A great and mighty people of 25,000,000 can not be so dead to the sensations which are innate in every breast at the bare naming of such a benefactor, as to refuse or neglect to give their aid in such a cause.

Let every man, then, who feels his heart beat with American pulsations, and every man who reveres the name of Washington, singly or in companies, communicate directly with our Secretary, and send in his contributions to our Treasurer, or suggest a mode for its collection.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. C. TUCKER, Secretary.

Washington, May, 1855.

The following are the present Officers and Managers of the Society, all of whom, except the President and second Vice-President, were elected the 22d February last, to wit:

PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
President of the United States, and ex-officio 1st Vice-President.
VESPASIAN ELLIS,
Mayor of Washington, and ex officio 2d Vice-President.
JOHN T. TOWERS,
First Vice-President.
GEORGE H. PLANT,
Third Vice-President.
JOHN H. McCALLA,
Treasurer.
CHAS C. TUCKER,
Secretary.

MANAGERS:

Henry Addison,	Charles R Belt,	French B Evans,
Charles W. Davis,	Sam'l E Douglass,	Thomas D. Sandy,
Samuel C. Busey,	James Gordon,	Robert T Kulghi,
Joseph Libby, Sr,	Thomas A. Brooke,	John N. Craig,
	Joseph H. Bradley.	

P. S.—Editors friendly to the cause are requested to insert the above address.

A few days ago in Boston, a man having with him a little child, visited the menagerie in Howard street, and while looking at the lion the man took the child in his arms and was in the act of placing its hand on the animal's head, when it suddenly struck the child with its paw, tore off one of its ears, and badly bruised the side of its face.

LOSS OF THE SHIP PAULINE.—The ship Pauline, Colburn, of Bath, from Philadelphia bound to Havana, with coal went ashore on Elbow Cay Reef on the morning of the 25th of April, and was totally lost. The cargo sold for $13 as it lay.

RETRIBUTION.—Blackwell, who was lately married to the strong-minded woman, Lucy Stone, is the individual who some time ago choked a lady in the cars and robbed her of her servant girl. Justice, if some times slow, is always sure.

TAMPA BAY.—We learn from the Tampa Peninsular that the U. S Surveying schooner Varina, Capt. Berryman, is now in Tampa Bay, engaged in making a survey of its capacity and depth of water as a commercial harbor. This will be the first thorough and satisfactory examination of the waters of Tampa, made by one adequate to the performance of the duty.

During a thunder storm at South Bend, Ind., on the 10th, the lightning struck the house of Leonard Haynes, instantly killing two of his sons, and severely burning a daughter. His wife was also badly injured. The house was very much torn and cut up.

Ellis, the member expelled from the Massachusetts Legislature, was arrested in Boston on the 16th for debt, while on his way to the State House. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out by his counsel, on the plea that Ellis is still a member of the House. If the plea proves successful, his case will probably be argued in full before the courts, and the facts sought to be proved before the Legislature will thus be made public.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.—The New York Courier and Enquirer understands that sailors are enlisting very fast in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and there are now about 400 awaiting orders on board the receiving ship North Carolina.

Mr. Longworth says his grapes are unhurt on the late frosts in the vicinity of Cincinnati; and that he shall make full as much, if not more, wine than he has any previous year.

Mississippi.

The Vicksburg Democrat has the following paragraph:

Two sons of the Rev. James Walton—Eddie and John, 12 and 14 years old, were drowned in Big Black, near Bowie's Ferry, on the 3d inst. They were bathing in company with some other boys, and one of them venturing too far out into the treacherous stream to reach the shore again without assistance, his noble brother went to his rescue, and both struggling in the water together went down. Their bodies were recovered and buried in the same grave.

The Pontotoc Herald has the following:

We had but one good rain during the month of April, and the prospects for another are still gloomy. The farmers complain that the cotton is dying rapidly, and it will be favored with a shower during the next ten days, the crop will be materially injured.

On the morning of the 14th inst., the Eclipse Hotel, in Port Gibson, took fire and was destroyed. The livery stable of Mr. Milligan adjoining the hotel, was also consumed; and several neighboring houses took fire but were saved.

The Hinds County Gazette, of the 16th, says:

The scarcity of provisions in this section of country is really distressing and alarming. In addition to the prevailing fact that the gardens of our citizens have been almost entirely consumed by the drouth—and that other crops, that money was never known to be so scarce—we find every article in the provision line up to the very highest figure, and with a continued upward tendency. Flour is selling at fifteen dollars per barrel; bacon at from fifteen to eighteen cents per pound; corn meal at two dollars per bushel (and to be had only by sending to the mills.) These would be extraordinary prices were money abundant; but with the great pressure, and general scarcity which undoubtedly exists, our condition is truly alarming.

On the night of the 13th the residence of Mr. Francis Surget, near Natchez, was destroyed by fire.

The Holly Springs Times has the following paragraph:

The two Marks, who committed the brutal murder a few miles east of this place, last week, by shooting Miss Smith, and seriously wounding her brother, have been brought to town and lodged in jail. They were taken in Hishomingo county, just beyond Hatchie Turnpike, where they had been lurking in the vicinity of the residence of their brother. The pursuers discovered evidences of their presence in the neighborhood, about an ambuscade in the woods. They at once procured some dogs, put them on the track, and soon chased the refugees to the house, where they surrendered.

Louisiana.

LOUISIANA.—The Ouachita Register, of the 11th, says of the river and weather:

The Ouachita is again too low for navigation as high up as this point. We are informed by creditable authority that in the neighborhood of Camden there are many families actually suffering for the want of the common necessaries of life; and should the river still continue too low for navigation, many planters will have to haul their supplies from the Mississippi river.

The weather, at present, is very warm for the season of the year. Since our last issue, however, there has been a little refreshing rain, and the crops on the east bank of the Ouachita river are now looking as well as we have seen them for years. The crops on the hill lands were too much injured by the drought, we fear, to recover to any great extent.

The Register has the following rattlesnake story, which it coupon rather flimsy:

Last Friday evening a rattle snake was killed near the waters of the Dugdemona, (about fifty miles Southwest of this place, on the Natchitoches road,) measuring nineteen four inches in length, nineteen inches around the thickest part of the body, and having forty-four rattles.

The session of the Sixth Judicial District Court commenced in Baton Rouge on Monday last, Judge Robertson presiding. The Gazette learns that the docket is unusually full this term. There are one hundred and seventy cases to be tried, besides a large amount of criminal business to be attended to.

The Harrisonburg Independent of the 16th, has the following paragraphs:

On Sunday last we had light showers during the greater part of the day, but not sufficiently copious to wet the ground below the surface. Still, however, the rain was evidently of much service. Crops look well, and with timely rains, the prospect of an abundant yield was never greater. "Low and rattling," in reference to all the watercourses is still the cry.

Benjamin Stanly, who stands indicted for the murder of John B. Pitt, in July last, was arrested a few days since, and lodged in the public prison of this parish.

The Democratic Convention in Caldwell parish, met at the court house in Columbia, on the 7th inst., appointed delegates to the State and District Conventions, and recommended the Hon. Mark Bonner to the State Convention, for nomination for Governor.

The Piney Woodsman, at Springfield, Livingston parish, informs us that Mr. Wm Durkin, of that place, was killed on Saturday last by the accidental discharge of the gun, caused by his dog running against it. He lived about an hour. The Woodsman gives the following description of a beer-calf:

This strange creature was calved by a cow belonging to Mr. Franc DeLatte, who resides in the French settlement, on the Amite river in this parish. Its whole body, its head, and its legs down to the ankles, together with its eyes and ears were literally those of a bear. It had also the tusks of a bear, but had no other teeth. The color was red with black spots. The hair was long and woolly but still bore a resemblance to the hair of a cow. Its tail, and hips, were the only parts having any exact resemblance in a calf. Its body was as thick as it was long. In fact all the movements of a bear, and while lying at rest kept up a perpetual growling after the manner of a bear. It refused to suck, but took milk when poured into its mouth. We have not heard whether Mr. DeLatte has succeeded in preserving this curious creature alive.

The Holmesville, Miss., Independent of the 17th has the following paragraphs:

We learn that a rape was committed on the person of a white lady living near Georgetown, in this State, upon Tuesday, the 8th inst., by a runaway negro fellow belonging to Gen. Cunningham. The villain was immediately pursued by the citizens of Coplah, and overtaken, when he confessed the hellous crime, and was immediately hung by the enraged parties who captured him. The lady was alone at her home when the negro came upon her from the woods, and after accomplishing his hellish purpose, forced her to swear upon her knees, with the back of his knife across her throat, that she would not reveal his crime. She gave the alarm, however, on the first opportunity.

We understand the Board of Police of this county, at their meeting last Monday, granted the opening of a public road from Holmesville to Magnolia, (Prewett's Depot,) on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and have appointed commissioners to survey and locate the same.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—The Mobile Advertiser, of T

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

The soil of the South is generally so fertile that the impression is almost universal among the agricultural community there is no deterioration or wear out to it. Such, however, is not the experience of the observant and reasoning planter. It is a self-evident fact that all lands from which crops are annually taken, and no fertilising ingredients returned, must necessarily become less productive, until finally it has to be abandoned to "old fields." This system of cropping without mercy is all wrong, and ought to be abandoned by those who love their homes too well to seek new ones. It pays our more indefatigable Northern farmers to rest their lands, to plough under green and fertilising crops, and to give to their soil liberally of manures; so liberally, that some of our readers would deem the amount so expended fabulous. And why should it not pay us in this favored region? It would, in an equal degree.

May Work.—Fields that were sowed in oats in the fall ought now to be broken up and planted with sweet potatoes or cowpeas. All kinds of food for man and beast must necessarily be very nigh next fall, as our surplus cereals will be required for Europe, whether the war which is now desolating the chief grain-growing portion of that continent be continued or not. And it stands every tiller of the soil in hand to see that no ground lies unnecessarily idle. Even in our own slightish and apparently sterile piney woods land, with good tillage and a few dollars laid out for fertilizers, crops of peas and sweet potatoes might be raised that would astonish the natives. We would here remark that sweet potatoes are at the present moment selling in this city at a dollar and a half per bushel. The season has been one of unexampled drought, and it has continued so long dry that we may reasonably look for rain soon. Take advantage of any showers that may pass by and put in a few acres of late corn. A fair crop of this grain may be made, even if not put in the ground until the tenth of July. And recollect, too, that this month of May is the time to secure large crops of cabbage by sowing seeds every favorable wet spell. To enable every plant to withstand a drought, nothing is better than deep ploughing, and if you afterwards use a subsoil plough, penetrating the earth two feet deep below the surface, you will benefit your crop vastly.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We learn that the concourse of travelers at Niagara Falls begins early this season. A late Buffalo paper says the arrivals at the Clifton House, on the Canada side, averaged fifty a day; and the hotels on the New York side were also filling up, though it was apprehended that the effect of the Liquor law would soon be to drive visitors across the river for their accommodation.

Capt. Ingraham has declined the public dinner tendered him by the citizens of Philadelphia.

The U. S. ranee Independence, according to latest advices received at the Navy Department, was at Valparaiso on the 23d of March last, and was to sail on that day for Talcahana, in Chili, and from thence to Panama, and return to Valparaiso, touching at all intermediate ports going and returning. The Star learns that all were well on board.

The London Leader, of a recent date, has the following in regard to Irish emigration:

The "Exodus" from Ireland still continues at a very great rate, notwithstanding the attempts made by the priests to prevent the people from going to America, which has fallen into great disfavor in consequence of the Know-Nothing agitation. A paper which is supposed to speak the sentiments of John of Tuam, observes: "While the Irish Catholic race was treated with kindness in America, we never uttered a word of remonstrance or warning; but now that all parties agree in complaining of the dreadful persecutions which await them from all the powers of Know-Nothingism" in the hitherto boasted land of liberty, we feel it our imperative duty to raise our voice in protest and reclamation. Bad as home is, and cold as is the prospect that awaits our people under a system of laws that obstinately refuse security for tenant industry, it is better to remain and battle with the ills they know than fly to others of a more revolting kind. A quiet death in the old land of the saints, with the aid of religious consolation in that awful hour, is better than contact with awful demoralization and almost total absence of religious comforts which await the emigrant beyond the Atlantic." The Irish Roman Catholics now look upon Canada as the land where all creeds and classes may enjoy liberty, although under the "upas-tree" of English rule.

The Patent Office at Washington has recently received a quantity of the Cassabar melon seed, seven years old, procured from Persia by the United States dragoman at Constantinople. These melons, it will be recollected, are of a very sweet and delicious flavor, very wholesome and nutritious, and are so simple in their character that they may be eaten by invalids with impunity. Those who receive the seeds for cultivation should bear in mind that if planted in the vicinity of any of the melon, pumkin, cucumber, or any of the gourd-bearing plants, they are liable to be hybridized or mixed, which will change the character of the seeds and destroy the purity of the variety; consequently they should be planted in an isolated position when influenced in the manner indicated above.

The pay of the French soldier is one cent per day. Out of that munificent endowment, he must provide himself with thread, needles, &c., to keep his uniform in repair. Then he must replace all things lost or spoiled while in his possession, from the army stores. He is furnished with one pair of pantaloons, and one pair of shoes per year, and one coat every two years. On leaving service at the end of the seven years, the gun, sabre and coat are taken from him, and whatever is left he is entitled to.

The Chicago Democrat says Messrs. Gibbs & Griffin have at present over four hundred thousand bushels of wheat and corn in their immense warehouse on North Water street. This is the largest quantity of grain ever gathered together in one warehouse in that city.

They have funny names for newspapers out in Iowa. The three daily papers published at Keokuk are called respectively: The Gate City, The Morning Glory, and The Keokuk Nip-and-Tuck.

Produce is high enough everywhere, but in Nova Scotia nearly every article of the kind seems to have reached famine prices. On the 5th inst., flour was selling at Halifax at sixteen dollars a barrel. When we consider that Canada raises a large surplus of breadstuffs, this is somewhat extraordinary.

On the night of the 13th a man named John Slaughter was stabbed and instantly killed in Norfolk, Va., by two men named Decker and Geddine, who were arrested.

The Military Camels.—The Washington Star furnishes the following information in regard to the subject of obtaining these "Ships of the Desert" for purposes of military transportation, etc.

Major Wayne has been selected, very properly, to conduct the experiment. To that end he is about to start for the East, travelling overland from Liverpool or Havre. He is to purchase about fifty camels in Persia, of the kind which has been in use in that quarter of Asia for military purposes for centuries. Indeed, the Persians for 120 years have had a corps of artillery called "Zambqurek, in which dromedaries play a conspicuous part: In so much as the guns are transported on the backs of these animals, from which they are also fired. These guns carry a leaden ball weighing about half a pound. These dromedaries are accustomed to a climate almost identical with that of the region in which it is proposed to use them in the United States. For four months in the year they are accustomed to snow and much mud. These animals range in value in Persia from $15 to $75 usually, very choice ones bringing $150 at times.

The United States ship Supply, in which they are to be brought hither, is to leave a cargo of stores in the Mediterranean for our squadron stationed there, on her way out. After taking in her return cargo of camels, she will probably make for Indianola, Texas, and there land them. Two or three scientific gentlemen are now engaged in investigating facts connected with the climate of the various parts of the United States, in order to ascertain where it will be best to have them pass their first winter. It will be recollected that they travel comfortably sixty miles without food or water, and live on food which other animals of burden reject. We are firm believers that the experiment will succeed and hope yet to see camels used as ordinary beasts of burden in our country.

Anecdote of Napoleon.—One day the First Consul, on dismounting from his horse, and traversing the gallery adjoining the centre saloon at Malmaison, stopped to examine a portfolio of engravings which had been placed upon a table at the park end of the gallery. Isabey is said to have entered at the end next the court. The First Consul was then slim, and wore the uniform of the *guides* or *horse chasseurs* of the Guard—that beloved uniform, the very sight of which makes the heart beat. Eugene Beauharnais, as I have observed before, was Colonel of that fine regiment. Isabey, who had not heard the First Consul return from his ride, seeing a small slender figure in the uniform of the *chasseurs*, and observing the two epaulettes, supposed it to be Eugene, with whom he was extremely intimate, and determined to take him by surprise. Dexterous, light, active and supple as a cat in his movements, he advanced softly without the slightest sound upon the First Consul, and alighted in a straddle on his neck. Napoleon imagined the house was falling or that the *old gentleman* was come to strangle him. Rising up, he disengaged himself by main force from his new-fashioned collar, and threw poor Isabey in his turn upon the ground, and, presenting to his dismayed view a countenance for which he was certainly little prepared, demanded in a severe tone: "What is the meaning of this buffoonery?"

"I thought it was Eugene," stammered out the luckless youth.

"And suppose it was Eugene," replied the First Consul, "must you needs break his shoulder-bones?" and he walked out of the gallery.

This story, though carefully concealed, was soon bruited about. The First Consul had too much tact not to perceive that his was the ridiculous share of the adventure; Isabey understood it too, full as well, and both would willingly have kept the secret. But, whether the one in the first moment of his terror, related the whole to Eugene himself, or the other in his resentment could not withhold it from Madame Bonaparte, the affair got wind. I know that a short time afterward the truth was denied. At all events, if it caused the departure of Isabey and his loss to our company, I must call it injustice, and an act of useless injustice, for truly one must be illegally doscended, and without any mixture of inferior blood, from Timon or Heraclitus, to think of the First Consul escaladed in this fashion, without laughing. [M'me Junot.

Something of a Bear Story.—A gentleman who has traveled in Texas tells the following of one of the first settlers in Austin county, of that State, and which, of course, is vouched for as being literally true:

In the summer of 1827, he said he was engaged in getting timber in the Brazos Bottom, and the cane being so thick, he had to cut a pathway through some fifty yards to get to the best timber-trees, and, as was customary in those days, no one ever went from their houses without their rifles. Having occasion one day to come out of the brake to see some neighbors, who had ridden as near as they could without rithont riding in the cane, he left his rifle, and walked over to the edge of the cane, to where his friends were sitting on their horses. After conversing some time they left, and he turned to go to his timber; but, to his surprise and astonishment, what should he behold, after advancing about fifteen paces toward the tree, but a huge bear sitting erect on his haunches, with his rifle cocked, and aimed in a direct range with the pathway in which he was returning, and, "For me," saye he in relating it, "I felt as if my days were numbered. I had no way to retreat, except along my straight little path, and I just commenced getting on my knees for the last time, as I thought, when the bear, seeing this, did his best to fire; but Providence was on my side; my rifle was donhle trigger, and Bruin did not understand it, and that was all that saved me."

Pill Takers.—There are people in the world who physic themselves to death. We have known men to flee to pills for relief for every kind of ill. They had what may be called a pill mania. Some of these pill devonrers would present a startling sum total, could they give in round numbers the amonnt taken during a life-time. We recollect hearing of one man, in the western part of New York State, the total of whose pill-taking was recorded as follows: In twenty-one years he took 236,034, which is at the rate of 10,806 per year, or 29 per day. He began, however, it would seem, with a moderate appetite, which increased as he grew older; for, during the eight years preceding his death—of course he died—he swallowed pills at the rate of 78 per day! In one year, just before he shuffled off his pill coil, he took not less than 51,000! The most surprising part of the story is yet to be told: in addition to all the pills recorded, this victim swallowed, at various times 50,000 bottles of mixtures. These facts were obtained, we would add, from a respectable apothecary, near where our medicine-maniac lived from boyhood to death; and who furnished him with all he wanted in his line. There is a question in our mind, whether the respectable apothecary, as aforesaid, was an accessory to the murder of his profitable customer; for, that he was murdered, would seem to be a fixed fact.

Legal.—The other day, the present week, a lady, the owner of a grocery in Natchez, was on trial charged with selling whisky to a slave without the written permit of the owner. The spy, who had been sent to smell out such offences, stood near the door, and testified that he saw the negro take a gallon jug from his wagon, without a cork, and empty, because he turned it bottom upward, carry it into the store, give it to the lady, who carried it into a back room, staid a short time, brought it out and gave it to the negro, also giving him some money at the same time, although the said witness had not seen the negro give the lady any money. The jug was full, and the liquor was whisky, because the witness took the jug from the negro and drank of it.

The learned District Attorney, Merwin, contended that it was plain that the money handed the negro was *change* for money paid by the negro; but the adroit counsel for the lady, Judge Thatcher, gravely appealed to the court, if the circumstances of the case did not bear him ont in the very probable supposition that the benevolent lady, finding herself by some foul means, in possession of some villainous red-eye, "*gave the negro the money to pay him for removing it from her premises!*"

A broad grin illuminated nearly every face in the court. Even the usually rigid features of Judge Posey gave indications of a smothered smile, under which he gracefully took a glass of ice-water. The result was the jury was *hung* and not the lady. [Concordia Intellgencer.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Mexico, Capt Hawiess, arrived on Saturday last from Galveston, with dates to the 17th and full files of papers from the interior.

The Galveston Gazette has the following paragraph:

By the mails received this morning we have exchanges from almost every quarter of the State, and we are glad to learn that the drought is at an end. Showers have fallen in every section, and the prospect for the crops is brighter in consequence. It may be that some districts have not yet been visited by rain, but if there are any such they must be limited. All our accounts go to show that the rains have been general, and we believe that at this time enough has fallen for present agricultural purposes. Heavy hailstorms have fallen in the west, and done some damage to the young corn.

The Houston Telegraph of the 16th says:

Every mail from the interior brings us cheering accounts of copious rains and encouraging prospects once more to the farmers. In this vicinity we have had enough rain for the present, but the indications are that we shall have more yet. Planters now want an opportunity to work their crops, a good many have yet to plant and replant a portion of their fields. The accounts from the cane region are more favorable, and we take occasion to congratulate our readers on account of the sudden and happy termination of the anxieties occasioned by the extraordinary drought, so universally experienced throughout the State ten days ago.

A white man who stole a negro woman and her two children, in Harrison county, was pursued in Arkansas and the negroes recovered.

The Crocket Printer gives the following account of a shooting affair, in which Dr. Inman, of that place, was seriously wounded:

Dr. Inman was standing in a dry goods store when Burton entered and said, "What sort of a d——d letter is that you wrote me." The Dr. said "If you have the letter it will explain itself." Burton then presented the letter with the left hand and almost instantly fired a pistol with his right at Dr. Inman. The ball took effect immediately under the orbit of the eye, ranging backward and downward about four inches.

Burton attempted to escape but was captured, and is now in jail.

An affray occurred a few days ago in Centreville, in which a young man named Walker, a printer, was stabbed in the abdomen, by a man named May.

The Dallas Herald publishes news from Fort Belknap that the Indians were coming into the reserve in large numbers, and that those from the north had brought with them that loathsome disease, the small-pox. Cars had been taken, however, by the Indian Agent, to keep those infected by the disease from communication with the others.

An affray occurred in San Antonio on the night of the 5th inst., between Terry O'Neal, Wm. G. Tobin and Joe Malloy. Malloy fired a pistol at O'Neal, shattering his left arm, when Tobin shot Malloy, killing him instantly. Tobin was allowed to escape next day with impunity.

Near Eagle Pass, on the 30th ult, the body of a man was found, much mutilated by carrion birds. The cap of the deceased, found near the body, proved him to have been a man named McCool, who had deserted from the army. It is supposed that he was murdered.

The Austin State Gazette has the following paragraph:

The long-expected rain has come at last. On Wednesday night we had a very plentiful rain, and a moderate continuance on the following morning. With the present rain, we believe the corn crops will be made without a doubt. We are now satisfied that our prediction will be verified, and that our harvest for cotton as well as corn will surpass any of our sister States.

Owing to the large accumulation of snow in the mountains, it is thought that the Colorado will be very high this season. All the peaks and high points of the Wichita mountains were covered with snow at last accounts. A gentleman direct from the Wichita country says that the snow is distinctly visible on most of the mountain summits. The mountains separating the Colorado and the Pecos are also covered with snow. The indications are favorable to an extensive rise.

We have three forts, McKavel, Chadbourne and Hallbnap, which belt our Indian country, and we are informed by Major Neighbors that there are but six companies of military apportioned to these forts, and these are but skeletons of companies. On the Rio Grande, on the other hand, the heaviest distribution of the military is made. We believe there are more at Fort Duncan than in the whole of the Indian country. We mention these things from information we have received on very good authority, and in view of the necessity of more fully protecting our frontier. From what we learn there is evidently a want of distribution of military force in the Indian country.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Another Clue.—A woman named Eva Lofferty was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum by Acting Recorder Wills, at the Third District, at the request of

The Sag-Nichts secret association, which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th inst., adopted the Democratic State ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Auditor.

Martin Eastwood, found guilty on the night of the 17th inst., at Rochester, N. Y., has been sentenced to be hung on the 29th of June; since which, Lewis Lerock, implicated in the same murder, has made a confession, and been sentenced to eight years in the State prison.

We learn from Boston that the ship Climax, has been lost in the harbor of Callao, with a cargo of guano. She belonged to Messrs Howes & Cromwell, of Boston, and was insured for $60,000 on the ship and $30,000 on the freight, in various companies of the city of Baltimore.

The jury in the case of James C. Barnard, charged in the U. S. Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, with engaging in the slave trade and piracy in the brig Grey Eagle, have returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Another Powder Mill Explosion.—A dispatch of the 4th, from Wilmington states that Garicha's drying and grinding powder mills blew up at 11 o'clock that morning with a tremendous explosion. Nobody hurt.

Mrs. Stowe Burnt in Effigy.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that within the past few days the University of Virginia has been the scene of incidents hardly creditable to the chivalry of the Old Dominion. Miss Beecher, an able and accomplished lady, the sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and of Mrs. Stowe, visited the vicinity of that institution. Her presence was soon known, and she was treated to a mock serenade, and Mrs Stowe was burnt in effigy.

Singular Escape.—A few days since, while Mrs. Banforth, of Warren, Pa, was engaged in her usual duties, a heavy thunder storm came up, and in the midst of its fury a lightning stroke descended upon her, burning her hair from the crown of her head to the back of the neck, melting her hair pins, and proceeding down her body—leaving its mark as it went—until it passed through the floor. Strange to say, the lady lived and is rapidly recovering.

Compulsory Vaccination.—A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature which makes it compulsory on parents, guardians, overseers of charitable institutions, prisons, the selectmen of towns, and Mayor and Aldermen of cities, etc., to see that all persons who may come under their charge, are duly vaccinated; and any neglect of this duty shall be punished by a fine of five dollars for each and every year of such neglect.

Judge Lynch in Virginia.—In Guyandotte, Cabell county, Va., on the 29th ult., a number of young men turned out for the purpose of riding on a rail a man named White, for whipping his wife. The fellow got an axe, and locking himself in an upper room of the house defied the crowd. The master was compromised by his promising to leave town and not return any more, which promise was faithfully kept.

A few days ago a woman went on board a ferry boat plying between Philadelphia and Baltimore, having in her arms an infant which was crying very loudly. On the way over she threw the child into the water and it was drowned. She was arrested in Camden.

At the municipal election in Homesdale, Pa., on the 11th, the entire American ticket was elected.

The Louisville Courier of the 12th publishes a long letter from Professor Morse to Bishop Spalding, in answer to the Bishop's charge that he (Professor Morse) could not prove that Lafayette ever used the words, "If ever the liberties of this country (the United States) are ruined, it will be by the Romish priests." Professor Morse proves that Lafayette did use the expression, and also make it appear that Bishop Spalding's evidence to the contrary is unworthy of belief.

In return for the splendid Haras, value about 2,000,000 reals, recently presented to the Pope by the Queen of Spain, his Holiness has sent her Majesty the body of St Felix the Martyr.

From the Rio Grande.—The True American, published at Colliad, Texas, publishes the following:

By the kindness of H. Clay Davis, who left the Rio Grande on Monday last, we learn that another revolution has broke out in Mexico. About fifteen hundred soldiery had crossed the river, headed by Garza, ex-Governor of Tamaulipas; Capestran, Carvajal, O Campo and J. M. Canales. Their detention this long has been in consequence of their waiting the arrival of Robles from New Orleans, who was recently banished from Mexico by Santa Anna.

The following letter from the special correspondent of the American, at Brownsville, goes to authenticate the above statement:

Brownsville, April 26, 1855.—*Dear Sir*: We have nothing of special interest on the Rio Grande except peace and quietude now. In fact, everything has been unusually still for the last three weeks. But a "calm always precedes a storm." It is a notorious fact that another revolution will open in a few days under General Caravajal, and the ball commences at Camargo. General Woll received a dispatch by courier yesterday, saying Caravajal was opposite Camargo with 400 men, one half Americans; but nobody believes the latter part of the report. The filibusters may get some Americans to join them from Corpus Christi, such as discharged teamsters and soldiers, but none from off this side of the Rio Grande. The Americans here have all seen the elephant.

Night before last an entire company of soldiers deserted from Matamoras to this side, but not one has been seen here. The whole matter has been thus far managed with masterly secrecy. Heaven knows what the result will be; the Mexicans are quiet geniuses in regard to revolutions, notwithstanding their natural love of the thing. General Woll has thrown a great many citizens in prison who he suspects of being friendly to the revolutionists.

A Hibernian Answer.—"I say, Pat, isn't one man as good as another?" "Of coorse he is, and a great deal better."

Foreign Items.

A Copenhagen letter writer says in relation to the Sound dues question:

On the 12th instant, the *Charge d'Affaires* of the United States to this Court, Col. Bedinger, had an official interview with the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he delivered the formal notice of his Government of the cessation of the treaty of the 26th April, 1826, between the two countries, after the lapse of the term stipulated in the treaty (twelve months) expressing himself at the same time, with his usual energy of character, with a force of language which the American diplomatists so well know how to adopt when they wish their hearers to know that they are in earnest, and will not suffer themselves or their country to be trifled with.

Presidency of Liberia.—The Presidential election in Liberia was to have taken place on 1st inst. President Roberts has declined a reelection. Edward J. Roye and Stephen A. Benson were the opposing candidates. Roye, some ten year ago, was a barber at Terre Haute, Indiana, and on emigrating to Liberia became a successful merchant at Monrovia. He has been a member and speaker of the House of Representatives of that Republic; was a candidate two years ago for the Presidency against President Roberts, and is now editing and publishing a paper in that country. He is said to be a pure African. Benson emigrated to Liberia when a child. He is the principal merchant at Bassa Cove; has filled the office of Judge of one of the highest Courts of Liberia, and is now Vice-President of the Republic. He is represented as a man of talent, and of great popularity.

Female Influence or Mine.—At a very crowded theatrical exhibition in Paris lately, a velvet curtain of the dress circle took fire, when a lady occupying that box, instantly tore down the curtain, and rolling it up tightly, extinguished the fire, amidst the applause of the lately terrified audience.

The editor of the Portland Argus, who is at present Secretary of Legation at London, writes home to that paper that the French Emperor, during his recent visit to England, received our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, with marked civility and expressed the hope that American and France might always be at peace.

The Telegraph from Sebastopol to London.—A telegraph dispatch dated Balaklava, Wednesday evening, 25th, was received at the War Office at half-past 12 o'clock, on Thursday. The delay in the transmission of the message arises from the fact that the electric wires between Cape Chilastra (where the wire dips into the Black Sea) and Varna, a distance of twenty miles, are not completed, nor, we believe, is the wire carried into Balaklava from St. George's Monastery. When the telegraph is carried up to Head-quarters, whence one to the trenches is already laid down, the field officer in command during the night will at the same moment, announce a sortie to Lord Raglan, and to the Prime Minister in Downing street.

The American Ship Great Republic.—The large American clipper ship Great Republic, which arrived in the Thames from New York about a month since, and had been lying off Purfleet, has been taken up by the French Government for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea, and is to proceed to Marseilles on Friday. The Great Republic, it is stated, will be able to receive on board and comfortably berth as many as 2000 soldiers.

Advices from St. Petersburg mention that for some weeks past no British subject has been allowed to leave the country. The refusal to grant passports was coupled with an intimation that cases having transpired of English mechanics having held meetings and refused to work, any repetition of such conduct would cause them to be sent into the interior.

The Electric Telegraph in Spain.—The Madrid Gazette, of the 19th, contains a royal decree sanctioning the bill adopted by the Cortes for establishing a general system of telegraphic lines throughout the Peninsula. The first lines to be set up are to be from Saragossa to Barcelona, so as to place the latter city in communication with Madrid, from Madrid to Cadiz, and Madrid to the Portuguese frontier.

An entrenched camp for 40,000 men is to be established near Constantinople, and will be occupied by French troops; the city is also to be strongly fortified. The French will be established in Turkey, and it is predicted will never again leave there.

There are 650 cannons and mortars, of the largest size, mounted and playing on Sebastopol, whilst the Russians have 2000 pieces in position for the defence of the place, with a still overflowing arsenal. All the above is exclusive of the artillery of the armies on both sides.

What the Spectator Sees and Hears During the Bombardment.—It is something awful to stand upon the hills which overlook the town and watch the progress of the nightly bombardment. The Congreve rockets rush from the French batteries with a deafening roar, leaving a light trail of fire behind, just sufficient to trace the course of the missile as it darts vaguely hither and thither through the air, settling down at last with a loud crash in the Flagstaff. This wild, dramatic course occasionally lands them outside the Russian lines, and now and then forces them clear over every thing into the the very centre of the town. From both right and left the mortars are discharged with a heavy, painful explosion, and with a flash which, even at a distance, is almost blinding.

As the dull boom shakes your very frame, you hear the shell with a kind of whistling roar mount higher and higher into the air, till having reached its zenith it descends with redoubtable speed and force into the enemy's works. The ebook with which it strikes the ground can be distinctly heard even in the Allied camp, followed in a second after by a sharp rending explosion, in the bright glare of which the earth is thrown up like a cloud. The enemy are replying to each shot with many long guns, some mortars; but use no rockets at all; and whenever a pause occurs in the cannonade, the sharp, quick rattling of the musketry makes itself audible in the advanced trenches, till the recommencing roar of artillery drowns all other sounds.

REGISTRY OF LETTERS.—The New York Tribune, in an article upon the new Post-office regulation for registering valuable letters, says:

This plan may be well enough so far as it goes, though we doubt if it is much of an improvement. A perfect account of the letter is made at the office in which it is deposited; the receipt will be evidence that it was duly mailed; so, if it reaches its place of destination, the regulations are such that it would be likely to be delivered. But suppose it to be stolen on the route? as it may be, as well as any other letter. Indeed, it is quite obvious that if there are any miscarriages of letters after the period above referred to, it will be among those packages directed to postmasters; for, being so addressed, of course they may be presumed to contain money, and will be just the ones to be purloined.

What the peculiar desire is a system by which money may be safely remitted, we confess. The plan in question does not appear to us to be at that character. There is more risk about it than under the present system, for now a dishonest clerk must steal a whole mail to be certain of finding letters containing money, whereas under the new plan the valuable letters are separated from the ordinary ones by the Department itself, and it will only be necessary to steal a single package to obtain a haul.

The Tribune favors the system in operation in Great Britain, where the Government takes the risk and makes good all losses.

The railroad train which left Baltimore on the afternoon of the 14th inst., ran upon a bridge on fire four miles east of Annapolis Junction. The locomotive and four passenger cars got over safely, but the last car and way mail car ran off, slightly injuring the brakeman and mail agent.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia" or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

Principal Office and Manufactory, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOHN WRIGHT & Co. 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by Druggists generally. my4 1y

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach; stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

RICHARD ANGELL, Homeopathic Physician, 116 St. Charles street, corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homeopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homeopathic treatment and prefers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

Communications from patients seeking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

May 12 1y

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Rev. H. O. Thweatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the piano forte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	5 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for it also, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

——TRUSTEES——

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARROTH,
W. W. BELL,	J. D. WEEPLE,
G. R. BRAUGHON,	W. E. DOTY,
H. SLONE,	L. PHILLIPS,
S. H. RIVES,	JONES PERSONS,
JOHN BURRUS,	W. H. TERRELL,
J. B. WILDER,	G. C. BURNS,
A. M. CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH HARPER,
H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS,
JOHN JORDAN,	H. W. PERSONS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	

ap21—1y

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. Wright & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondolet street, New Orleans, La.

Having commenced a Commission Business in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. Wright & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so liberally extended to the late firm of A. J. Wright & Co., and pledge ourselves that our best efforts shall be used to merit the confidence of our friends.

W. A. Broadwell. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

feb 10 6t A. J. WRIGHT.

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections, where known. They are manufactured by Samuel Griswold, of Griswoldville, Georgia; who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

Dr. John Beckwith,	William McNutt,
Hon. S. C. Posey,	H. W. Kimball,
Geo. G. Raoland,	William Watkins,
A. C. Barton,	John W. Fairson,
D. L. Dinsmore,	Rev. Duncan Brown,
Col. Isaac Lane,	Jerome B. Pillow,

S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Winter Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and gote well. They are quite convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be. A. H. McLean, Rutherford county, Tenn.

Dudley Sale, Madison county, Alabama.

Samuel Townsend, Madison county, Alabama.

W. A. Broadwell & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Carondolet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city.

feb 10 6t

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conference have removed this Institution from LaGrange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Donnitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

Oscar F. Carr, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.

Rev. B. B. Rose, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

T. P. Baron, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by Mr. S. F. Barnes.

Tuition in College per session.....$25 00.

Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.

Chemical Fee, (paid once,).....$5 00.

S. C. POSEY, Chairman.
C. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fe17

ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

CIRCUIT:

Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette and Sumpter, Alabama; Lowndes and Noxubee, Mississippi. ml0 1y

H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. ap7—1y

FOR SALE—

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 18
WHOLE NUMBER 220.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 80 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

SCOLDING IN THE PULPIT.

A lady correspondent of the New Orleans Christian Advocate complains of the preacher scolding his hearers in the pulpit. She says: "He has a way of talking which anywhere but in the pulpit would pass for scolding. This is not common; it is only now and then; but very marked. I suppose he does not mean well, or the subject in hand gets tangled. His fine forehead frowns and wrinkles. Around his mouth there are curling and sneering, and almost ill-natured expressions. What he says is hard and harsh. His eye, so beautiful and persuasive when glowing with love or moistened by a tear for poor sinners, looks on us all as if he was outdone, and didn't care if we did go to the bad place."

This is a painful picture to study, even in part. It must be still more so in reality. The pulpit which exhibits it will always be unpopular, and richly deserves the dislike it never fails to invoke. The minister who, with frowning brow and stern expression, hurls harsh denunciations on his hearers hoping to benefit them thereby, must be sadly ignorant of human nature. He does not understand that the door of access to the human spirit cannot be forced by the blows of angry denunciation; and that the only effect of such attempts upon it is to force the naturally perverse mind to lock itself up more closely, and to retire within its most inaccessible defences. Even a church will become cursed, disgusted and backslidden under a scolding ministry. It cannot be otherwise while the constitution of human nature remains what it is. It must be that the manifestations of the preacher's mind will beget manifestations in the hearer kindred to his own. If he is angry, harsh and denunciatory, they will feel angry, harsh and stern, too. Certainly they will not, cannot be reformed under such a ministry. It is not in the nature of things to expect it. If a minister would be successful, love must reign supremely in his pulpit. His mission is a work of love. His spirit should be the same. Even when unwilling, as he often must, the judgments of God against transgressors, he should speak in tones of tenderest affection. When his lips utter ance to the woes which hang like clouds big with destruction over the wilful sinner's head, he should do it with pity in his heart and tears in his eyes. By thus combining the strictest fidelity to truth, in its severest aspects, with the strongest and best affections of his nature, he will retain the respect and confidence of his hearers, while he unlocks their prejudices, and throws open the gateway of their hearts for the entrance of his Master.—*Zion's Herald.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TEMPERANCE INFORMATION.

FRANKLIN, LA., May 22, 1855.

Mr. Editor—Please publish the following for the information of our temperance friends who are anxious to cooperate with us in redeeming our State from the controlling influence of alcohol;

TEMPERANCE INFORMATION.

The I. O. of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria have organized a State Grand Lodge at Franklin, parish of St. Mury, La. It requires at least twelve petitioners, six males and six females, to secure a charter; the cost of the charter is ten dollars. Quite a number of Methodist preachers of this State could organize subordinate lodges, (they being members of the order,) by special appointment from us. All that is necessary for the friends of this cause to do to secure a charter, books, &c., is for some friend to draw up a petition to the Grand Lodge of this State, promising to conform to the constitution and by-laws of the order; forward the petition to us at Franklin, enclosing the ten dollars, and all of the rest will be done for them. Let each petition state where they wish the lodge located. Any of the Preachers who joined the order at Franklin or elsewhere can, by special appointment from us, organize lodges in their fields of labor. I have lost brother Fisher Rawson's letter and address. I hope he, with others, will forward their petitions, with as many names as they can get, at once to us at Franklin, and let us go to work at once in good earnest to redeem our state by the order that calls out fully female influence and cooperation. This order has done wonders in Texas, and, if properly favored by temperance men, can do the same in Louisiana. N. A. CRAVENS.

DRESS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Ch. Advocate complains of another article in favor of the wearing of jewelry by Christians. The editor, mediating, says:

"One of the best things we ever heard the Rev. J. N. Maffit say, was on the subject of dress. He said he did not intend to try to preach their jewelry and costly array off of them. If he went into the woods to shoot a bird, he would not try to shoot its feathers off. He would shoot right in the heart at once. So, said he, the best way to promote plainness of dress is to shoot right in the heart, to kill sin dead in the soul. We give his ideas, not his words. There's a spice of wisdom in the thought; and it is very suggestive."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

THE CONTRAST.

BY A SUPERANNUATE.

Brother McTyeire:—The perusal of your paper of May 12 called up reminiscences and events in my mind beyond the reach of your personal recollection. You have been looking into the volume of "Bound Minutes of the Annual Conferences." With the contents of that interesting history of Church statistics, and with many, very many of the men whose names are there recorded, I have been familiar for threescore years.

To account for the appearance and disappearance of men professing to be "moved by the Holy Ghost to take on them the work of the ministry," is not an easy task; especially if we make the record the only rule of judging. Many may be, and often have been "moved by the Holy Ghost to take on them the work of the ministry," even in the Methodist Church, whose names appeared but for a short time on the minutes, or never appeared there at all, who made full proof of their call to that holy work. Being moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel is one thing, and being called to enter or remain on the itinerant lists, is another; the former is imperative, the latter depends on circumstances and the openings of Providence.

The significant question, "Who have located through weakness of body or family concerns?" stood regularly on the Annual Minutes; and here the names of many useful preachers disappeared from the list of traveling preachers. And mark the causes: First, "bodily weakness, or weakness of body." There is a striking, and, I might add, a lamentable contrast between the zeal, labors, &c., of traveling preachers of the past and present generation.

There is a material difference between preaching twenty-five or more times in a month, meeting as many classes, holding many prayer meetings, &c., as was the custom forty or fifty years ago, and that of preaching four times in a month, and meeting no classes, &c., as the manner of some now is. There was also a marked difference between the spirit and manner of performing these labors, and the wear and tear on the constitution was more rapid.

Second—When I was transferred, by Mr. Asbury, from the Western to the Virginia Conference, in 1795, there was not a married preacher in that Conference, although its bounds embraced almost the entire States of Virginia and North Carolina. The reason was, that there was no provision for a preacher's family; to marry and to locate were synonymous. Hence the disappearance from the minutes of the names of many of the able ministers who adorned the Christian ministry in a local sphere. And many of those ministers, with impaired constitutions, ministered to the waste of themselves and families with their own hands, and preached as much as many now called traveling preachers; while the former received no support from the Church, and the latter from $400 to $1,000. So much for the past and the present.

The old men wept over the second temple because it was not, equal to the first; and Moshiem says, "there is no institution so pure and excellent but that will, in time, by the corruption and folly of men, be changed for the worse."

But the cant phrases of "croaker," "old fogyism," &c., are apt to be appropriated, by narrow-minded or superficial thinkers, to one who dares to complain of the removal of "old landmarks," dereliction of duty, "class meeting delinquency," &c.; and few have the moral courage to say with the prophet, "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace." In the days of pristine purity, of simple superintendency, Mr. Asbury (the only superintendent) superintended from twelve to twenty annual conferences, stretching from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the then Far West—Kentucky; and that, too, on horseback, in advanced age.

This is the past; what of the present may be learned from an article in your paper, taken from the St. Louis Advocate, speaking of the "plan of Episcopal visitation." Are these matters at last scrutinized? Some are inquiring.

A SUPERANNUATE.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

METHODISM AMONG THE GERMANS.

[The following intelligent testimony to this work among us is from a German-born citizen of this city, one who, by his associations and moral integrity, is every way qualified to judge.—ED.]

NEW ORLEANS, May, 1855.

It may, perhaps, be a matter of great interest to many of our "American brethren" to hear something about this portion of Christ's moral vineyard; in anticipation of which we venture to portray a brief sketch about this unpretending but goodly heritage of our blessed Lord.

For many years it has been our privilege to witness the untiring, self-denying zeal of the German missionaries stationed in this city. Our observations of the past entitle us to the most flattering hopes for the future. The field in which they labor is one of great interest, and could not have been supplied with more pious servants of the Lord than those which are at present engaged in this hallowed work. We are happy to state that they have not labored in vain. No, thanks be unto the Lord, many are the souls that have been converted under their ministration, and are added to the Church of God! Yes, the sound of their shoutings and rejoicings must undoubtedly have re'choed in the heavens, and nothing but eternity will be able to reveal the whole extent of this glorious cause. The fostering care which our Conference has bestowed to this promising portion of the Methodist Church will and must ultimately result beneficially to the institution of Christ at large, and to the saving of souls individually. Not many years hence, and Southern Methodists will number thousands of thousands among the German population of this happy land. The kingdom of darkness, which has gained such a stronghold among our German countrymen, must eventually crumble into dust, and that of the merciful Redeemer be established, when faithful soldiers enlist. Oh! these happy little flocks, when they congregate in their little sanctuaries for divine service; then it is that their countenances beam with heavenly joy and rapture. Freely they drink of the spiritual and living water as it gushes out from the eternal rock, even our Lord Jesus Christ. Their ministers, filled with the Holy Ghost, bring the powerful word of the Cross home to every heart, and a powerful and saving influence pervades their assemblies on almost every occasion.

Their prayer and class meetings are indeed proofs of Christ's sanctified Church on earth. The most hardened sinner cannot but receive favorable impressions of the reality of our blessed religion when in their midst.

Their faith is carried into every day practice, every one of them becomes a missionary. Sinners are sought and efforts made everywhere to bring them under the saving influence of the gospel. Pastors and members are daily congregated to enlarge the borders of Christ's Kingdom on earth. Infidelity, superstition and self-righteousness are bound to give way when such means are being made use of to bring sinners to the knowledge as it is in Jesus.

Thus it is plain that all care and sacrifice bestowed upon this branch of the Methodist Church by our American brethren is being crowned with success.

We would, in conclusion, direct the attention of the entire Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the missionary cause amongst the Germans. The Macedonian call, "Come and help us," rings throughout our land. May the Church of God, then, be up and do her duty; may the means and assistance be forthcoming to bring sinners into the eternal sheepfold of our only and true shepherd, Jesus Christ, is the humble prayer of one of the least. J. U.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVENINGS WITH SIR THOS. BROWNE.

Extracts and Comments.

"Be charitable before wealth make thee covetous, and lose not the glory of the mite. If riches increase, let thy mind hold pace with them; and think it not enough to be liberal, but munificent."—EXT.

The force of the exhortation, "Be charitable," is strengthened by the word "before." A great deal of human virtue is anticipative; it must be acquired in advance of those circumstances, which will test its efficuciousness. Men must learn the science of number ere they go into the business of practical computation. Concrete must not undertake to manage a campaign without a previous knowledge of the art of warfare. The rule of wisdom is to be sure of our power ere we attempt its exercise.

I know of nothing in Providence more beautiful than its watchful care of human virtue. How early the child is taken into the arms of Heaven; how closely folded to the bosom of its Peace; how sweetly taught to lisp the language of a higher world! The moral work is begun before the young spirit is sent abroad into the open world. The divine Friend puts in the first claim, and solicits the heart in the budding of its desires. Influence is very much determined by times and seasons. It is, indeed, a thing of dates. A moment in the freshness of life is worth more than hours afterward. The study of the almanac of existence ought to be the next study to the Bible.

Our faith in childhood is almost a mockery. We fall far short of truth and hope. Christianity warrants any degree of effort in behalf of childhood. It tells us that it is near to God—only a small gap between—and that our work is to close it up, and so shut out the entrance of new evils. But, alas! we neglect the most sacred commission of our office, and the gap widens, deepens, darkens into a huge gulf. I find few people who view childhood as a holy trust. It bears their name, inherits their blood, enjoys their protection. They feed and clothe it; pay the schoolmaster to give instruction and the doctor to cure its disease, and otherwise meet its necessities. But parents are the trustees of Heaven. The treasures of Christ are deposited in their hands, and they stand indebted to the revenues of eternity. How much could be added to the wealth of human souls, if we invested the prudence of clear foresight, the deeds of earnest endeavor, the prayers of intercessory nights, in this loan of immortality granted us in childhood! The world is to be redeemed in its children: and until our methods reach them we shall have no title to the dignity of Christian Reformers. No such words as "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven" are found elsewhere or in other connections than the Bible. Childhood is the image-spirit of the celestial Paradise. Man and woman were before the curse, but childhood came after it; and it would seem as if this gentle creature of promise, entering on life in the yoke of prophecy, were designed to renew the assurance of salvation to those who seek it and bring, as in a living gospel, "tidings of great joy" to the households that cherish them. IDEALIST.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship Granada, Capt. Griffin, arrived on Saturday last from New York, via Havana, bringing the California mails and passengers transferred to her at the former place by the El Dorado.

We have received by this arrival San Francisco papers up to the 1st inst., but they contain scarcely any thing of interest.

The State Legislature was expected to adjourn in a few days. A bill had been passed providing for the purchase of the portraits of Gen. John A. Sutter and Gen. John E. Wool.

The San Francisco branch mint was to be reopened on the 1st inst., for the reception of deposits, and the operations of the mint were to be resumed on the 7th.

The pastures being very abundant this year in California, the San Francisco Herald estimates low prices for stock from this cause as much as from the hard times.

The same paper is urging the making of a vigorous effort to have San Francisco the depot for the Pacific whaling fleet. Towards that end the Legislature of the State has made material reductions in the port charges, and it is hoped the Executive and the Board of Commerce of San Francisco will adopt active measures to complete what has been so well begun.

The clipper ship Neptune's Car, Patten, from New York, arrived at San Francisco on the 25th ult., and clipper ship S. S. Bishop, Shankland, 127 days from Philadelphia, arrived on the 29th. No other arrival from Atlantic ports reported.

The Times and Transcript states that Col. Walker and the expedition to Nicaragua had not sailed on the 1st inst., but arrangements were on foot to give the brig Vesta, which is to convey the expedition, speedy despatch.

Another monster nugget has been found. The Sacramento Union says, that on the 28th ult., Messrs. T. Lambert and A. Van Sinderen, found a lump of pure gold on their claim on Kentucky Flat, near Rough and Ready, which weighs seventy-two ounces and two penny weights.

The Calaveras Chronicle gives an account of a recent lynching affair at the town of Jesus Maria. A Mexican named Justo Betancour stabbed an old citizen of the place named Wm. Joyce, having no other provocation, as far as could be ascertained, than a demand against Joyce for seven dollars, which the latter had promised to pay on the evening of the same day. The Mexicans were arrested, but a rumor got about that Joyce's doctor had pronounced his wound mortal, and the populace, becoming excited, took Betancour and hung him to a tree.

A correspondent of the Yreka Herald, writing from North Salmon river, says that Deputy Sheriff Ward, with a posse of forty well armed men had recently succeeded in arresting five of the leaders of the mob that hung young Moran, last winter. Others of whom they were in pursuit got wind of the affair and escaped.

A letter to the San Francisco Herald states that the body of a Mexican, hung by the neck, was found a few days ago near the tree where but a short time previously two Mexicans were found hanging by ropes passed into their mouths and through the back part of their necks.

The head of the notorious robber, Jenquin, had been attached by the Sheriff of San Francisco county, to satisfy a judgment for debt. A singular piece of property to seize.

Hadrian and the Planter.

The Emperor Hadrian, passing near Tiberias, in Galilee, observed an old man digging a large trench in order to plant some fig-trees. "Hadst thou properly employed the morning of thy life," said Hadrian, "thou needst not have worked so hard in the evening of thy days." "I have well employed my early days, nor will I neglect the evening of my life; and let God do with me what he thinks best," replied the man. "How old mayest thou be, good man?" asked the Emperor. "A hundred years," was the reply. "What," exclaimed Hadrian, "a hundred years old art thou, and still planting trees? Canst thou, then, hope ever to enjoy the fruits of thy labor?" "Great king," rejoined the hoary-headed man, "yes, I do hope, if God permit, I may even eat the fruit of those very trees; if not, my children will. I have not my forefathers planted trees for me, and shall I not do the same for my children?" Hadrian, pleased with the honest man's reply, said—"Well, old man, if ever thou livest to see the fruit of these trees, let me know it." "Dost thou hear, good old man?" and with these words he left him. The old man did live long enough to see the fruits of his industry. The trees flourished, and here excellent fruit. As soon as they were sufficiently ripe he gathered the most choice figs, put them in a basket, and marched off toward the Emperor's residence. Hadrian happened to look out of the windows of his palace seeing a man bent with age, with a basket on his shoulders, standing near the gate, he ordered him to be admitted to his presence.

"What is thy pleasure, old man?" demanded Hadrian.

"May it please your majesty," replied the man, "to recollect seeing once a very old man planting some trees, when you desired him, if ever he should gather the fruit, to let you know. I am that old man, and this is the fruit of those very trees. May it please you graciously to accept them as an humble tribute of gratitude for your majesty's great condescension."

Hadrian, gratified to see so extraordinary an instance of longevity, accompanied by the full manly faculties and honest exertion, desired the old man to be seated, and ordering the basket to be emptied of the fruit, and to be filled with gold, gave it him as a present. Some courtiers who witnessed this unwelcome scene, exclaimed, "Is it possible that our great Emperor should show so much honor to a miserable Jew?" "Why should I not honor him whom God has honored?" replied Hadrian. "Look at his age and imitate his example." The Emperor then very graciously dismissed the old man, who went home highly pleased and delighted.

The steamer Illinois, which left New York for Aspinwall on the 21st, carried out two companies of United States troops, under the command of Major Prince, to be stationed at Fort Steilacoomb, Washington Territory. Major Prince, who is appointed to the permanent command, served under Gens. Taylor and Scott in Mexico, and was wounded at Molino del Rey.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Hong Kong, March 15.—The events of the month elapsed since the date of the departure of the last mail steamer are more marked by stirring events than for many months previously.

On the 12th inst. Sir John Bowring took his departure on a diplomatic visit to Siam, in her Majesty's steamer Rattler, accompanied by the sloop-of-war Grecian. It is said that Peguese envoy will go to Singapore from Siam, and return to this port by one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers, the Rattler sailing for England. In China there is generally a strong feeling against Sir J. Bowring—all classes express disappointment and hostility to the measures of the literary diplomatist, and desire his recall. Indeed, the busy tongue of rumor asserts that Sir John's recall is in his pocket, nay that he will proceed from Siam to Singapore and from the latter place to Europe.

Of such elements are the community here composed, that there is probably no men in England, however popular, that would prove a favorite in China with the mercantile community, unless he was disposed to be led by the commercial advantages of those resident in China, to the prejudice of any and every other interest. Every plenipotentiary from Elliot to Bowring, has split upon the same rock, and even an angel would fail to please or realize the unreasonable expectations of every class of the foreign residents.

Affairs at Canton look more settled; for the time, at all events, the rebels have been driven away from the city. The blockade has been put a stop to; and by a combined movement of the imperial soldiers and the people, Canton and the forts in its neighborhood have been freed from the terror-spreading horrors of the insurgents. On the 6th inst., the rebels at Blenheim Reach were taken by surprise, fled precipitately in boats down the river, and for the most part escaped, the imperialists being but too well pleased to regain possession of the forts.

The other strong-holds of the insurgents also fell into the hands of the imperialists, who are reported to have effected their object by buying up the ring-leaders. The imperialists have made a shocking use of their triumph. The place of execution has been a vast carnage field, where headsmen have daily been put to death, in the hope of striking terror into the minds of the population.

At Shanghai, also, the imperialists have succeeded in recapturing the city, followed by frightful atrocities in revenge for opposing the imperial rule. Beyond the mere fact of the capture of the city, little more is known with certainty, the accounts being very conflicting. All accounts agree in representing the foul atrocities committed by the mandarins. Nearly five hundred prisoners have been put to death, and some were tortured in the most frightful manner before being put out of the way. Some of the rebel chiefs have succeeded in escaping, but by far the greater number of the ring-leaders have found themselves in the hands of their unrelenting enemies.

Louisiana.

The Baton Rouge Advocate has the following items:

We learn from one of the obliging officers of the Penitentiary that its affairs are in as prosperous a condition as could be expected from the obstacles to be surmounted, arising from the necessary delays in taking a new start, and other difficulties and unusual drawbacks not within the power of the most vigilant to remedy.

The hauling of water from the river costs $2½ a day.

They are now turning out 3,700 yards of cotton goods daily, and have made since the 2d of May, a full million of brick. They have on hand a large supply of negro shoes and molasses barrels.

We learn that the stock in the vicinity of Baton Rouge are suffering for want of water. A man who went into the woods the other day to dig for water was surrounded in a few minutes after he commenced digging by a large number of cattle, waiting, apparently with great longing, for the appearance of the grateful stream they were doubtless in hopes would gush forth to relieve their parched throats.

The Gazette of Friday last furnishes the following item:

On the 23d inst., a man to our vicinity, fell into his well over thirty feet deep. When the alarm was given the women in the neighborhood, bent on an errand of mercy, came at once to the rescue. Some valiant knights also came, but left again to procure assistance. When they arrived with assistance, they found that the women had rescued the poor fellow from his peril, safe and sound.

The Franklin Banner (parish of St. Mary) gives the following account of a brutal murder:

James H. Buck, a carpenter, residing at Centreville, in this parish, on Tuesday last caused the death of his young slave, a lad about twelve years of age, by the most inhuman and brutal treatment. So far as we have been able to learn the facts of the case, it appears that the lad had a few days before his death run away from his master, for some cause or other, when he was pursued and caught, knocked down, stamped under the feet of the fiendish monster, and kicked upon the head, breast and other parts of the body, until he was quite insensible. He was then taken home and put in chains, and there kept through the night, more dead than alive, and the next morning about ten o'clock, this miserable victim of the most hellish cruelty was a lifeless corpse!

A warrant was issued for Buck's arrest, but he had not been taken.

The same paper states that Capt. Muggah, of the steamboat Mary Bess, had delivered to the authorities of Franklin one of his firemen named Michael Pierce for killing the mate of the boat, George H. Foyster. It appears that while discharging freight below Pattersonville, the mate struck and kicked one of the men, supposed to be the prisoner, and after getting under way the latter struck the former on the head with a billet of wood, knocking him overboard. He was picked up immediately, but life was extinct.

The Iberville Gazette of Saturday, says:

The river is rising slowly at this point. Within the past week it has risen some 8 or 10 inches, and the water is now beginning to flow pretty freely into the Bayou. This latter, however, will yet require a rise of about five feet, before it will be navigable for steamboats.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of Saturday, has the following:

The long, everlasting drought still prevails in our parish and in our crops, particularly the cane, were being greatly injured six weeks ago, it can be imagined the state they are in now. Round about Plaquemine, we have had several little showers within the last month which merely laid the dust. It has been many weeks since we have had any rain that could be of real service to the plantations. Our gardens are literally ruined. We know of many, among them ourselves, who planted a considerable quantity of Irish potatoes, and now, upon the eve of hoeing, when we calculated to have potatoes at least as large as hen's eggs, we find nothing but white roots like strings, branching out in every direction from the plant, the earth about the roots having scarcely any moisture whatever. Some of our rose-bushes, we fear, are dying in consequence of the want of water, no doubt, and we are afraid that our evergreens will go next.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday, says:

Mr. Fortier informs us that the filling up of the prairie portion of the Railroad between Bayou des Allemands and the Lafourche will be entirely completed within sixty days from this date; and when completed it will be the prettiest and most substantial road to be found anywhere in the United States. This is saying much. But we can assure all that we do not in the least deviate from the truth.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Hinds County Gazette, of the 23d, says:

And yet we are without rain! with prospects less flattering, indeed, than they were weeks ago. The condition of things is becoming alarming. Corn is entirely ruined for the safety of the crops, and there are those who predict a famine. Notwithstanding the drouth, however, the cotton, where "stands" were obtained, continues to look extremely well; corn, too, in the bottoms, looks quite flourishing, and a very abundant crop may be made should seasonable rains occur in the future, commencing at an early day. Gardens, pastures, etc., etc., have suffered severely, and prove, in most instances, very serious losses.

The Democratic Platform, published at Brandon, has the following paragraph:

Within the last twelve or eighteen months a number of fires have occurred in the Steen's Creek neighborhood, in this county, under circumstances which leaves little doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary. Two churches and the private dwelling of Mr. John B. Lewis, have been burned. A negro belonging to Mr. Hewin, was suspected, taken up and tried before two justices, and five jurors, in accordance with the act 1854, and committed for trial before the Circuit Court.

A dispatch from Cincinnati of the 21st, says:

Elijah Williams, a rich planter of Barnesville, S. C., arrived in this city to-day with eight negroes, one of which was his wife, his six children, and the other his wife's mother. The object of his visit here was to manumit the whole and settle them in this State. Just, however, as he stepped from the steamboat into a carriage, he fell dead. The negroes having been brought here, are of course free under our State laws. Mr Williams had previously willed the whole of his estate to the negroes.

France and England have about 25 American ships under charter, in conveying troops and munitions of war to the Crimea.

Interesting from Japan

Terrible Earthquake at Niphon—Particulars of the Loss of the Russian Frigate Diana.

We have already had intelligence of the earthquake which occurred in the island of Niphon on the 23d of December, whereby the towns of Ohosaca and Simoda were destroyed, and Jeddo much injured, and the Russian frigate Diana lost. We find in the *Courrier du Havre* the following details of the latter event:

As we have already informed our readers, an earthquake of the most violent kind has taken place at Japan, and, among other misfortunes, has occasioned the loss of the Russian frigate Diana. The American steamer Powhatan, which was in the same vicinity, and which saved many of the shipwrecked mariners, has prepared an account of its voyage from Japan to Shanghai, from which the Novelist, of Marseilles, has borrowed some details on the shipwreck of the Russian vessel.

The frigate which was lost in the midst of this shocking catastrophe had on board the Vice Admiral Putiatin, engaged at the time in completing the treaty between Russia and Japan. She was at anchor at the port of Simoda. From the moment of the first shock of earthquake, the sea exhibited such a movement of eddying and whirling, that in less than thirty minutes the ship presented ground herself more than forty times, snapping and twisting all the chains holding her. The motion was so rapid that no one on board could keep on his legs, and all were seized with vertigo. When the sea retired, the frigate, which drew twenty-one feet of water, was left in eight feet of water only. On its return, the sea rose to the height of five fathoms above its ordinary level, and in again retiring it left the frigate in less than four feet of water, so that the anchor stocks were visible. The agitation of the bottom of the sea was so great at the time, that the Diana, though in four feet of water, was borne to a great distance. The officers believed that the part was about to become the mouth of a submarine volcano ready to engulf them.

When the frigate next found herself afloat it was perceived that she was filling, and that the keel and the rudder had been torn away, and were floating alongside. By passing sails under they succeeded in keeping her afloat; and on the next day, the sea having become calm, they brought the frigate into deeper water. Some shocks were again felt, but they were not attended by any serious consequences.

After having repaired damages as well as they could, and constructed a temporary rudder, the weather being fine again, they attempted to bring the frigate into a bay less exposed, and where they might more easily complete repairs. But when they were at a distance of seven miles from Simoda, a tempest blew up. The Japanese boats, to the number of over a hundred, which were towing the Diana, abandoned her, after having, however, taken in all her officers and crew, and shortly after the ship was swallowed up in the sea.

It must be remarked, says the Novelist, that the Diana, which was pursuing the Napoleon III, was perfectly disposed to disregard the neutrality of the port where the latter ship was lying, and to capture her even in those neutral waters, if she could. The French vessel, however, thanks to the rapid maneuvers of her captain, Lopez, had set sail and departed from Simoda twelve hours before the arrival of the Russian ship. The city of Simoda has been overthrown that hardly a trace of its streets is distinguishable.

The following is from an officer on board the Powhatan, dated—

Off the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang,
March 2, 1855.

"We sailed from Simoda a week ago last Thursday, expecting a run of about five days to Shanghai, but we had scarcely got out of the harbor before we encountered a heavy gale of wind, which required a large expenditure of coal to enable us to breast it, without making any headway; but, on the contrary, rather losing ground. This had scarcely subsided when we had another gale more severe than the first, which lasted much longer, and after that subsided, we had still another directly in our teeth, which seemed to combine in itself the severity of both the previous ones. I never before have experienced anything to compare with it at sea. Being short of coal, the ship could not be placed in the most favorable position for weathering the gales, on the captain thought it necessary that he should force her through it all he could, so that he might make his fuel last to get the ship into port when the gale abated. By the greatest good luck, we have managed to avoid the necessity of taking off our paddles, and bonting up under sail.

The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Japan was made on the 21st day of Feb., and we sailed on 22d.

"The Island of Niphon, in which Simoda is situated, was visited on the 23d December by a severe earthquake, which was most disastrous in its effects. The city of Ohosaca, one of the largest in the empire, was completely laid waste. Jeddo itself suffered considerably, but has since suffered more seriously from the effects of an extensive conflagration. The town of Simoda, on our arrival, presented a complete scene of desolation and ruin. After the shock of the earthquake, the sea commenced bubbling up as it were along the shore, and then receded with great rapidity, and as soon returned with such increased volume as to flood the whole town to the depth of six or seven feet, sweeping away houses, bridges and temples, and piling them up in a mass of ruin.

"Five times during the day did the sea rise and recede in this manner, spreading desolation far and wide. The largest junks in the harbor were driven from one to two miles above high-water-mark, where we saw them lying high and dry. About 200 of the poor inhabitants lost their lives by the overflow, the remainder saving themselves by fleeing to the mountains with which the town is surrounded."

The Philadelphia Sun gives the following description of a new weapon used by the rowdies:

It seems that inventive genius is at work to perfect cowardly weapons as well as those intended for more manly purposes. On Sunday evening, two fellows giving the names of Alex. Taggert and Jas. Higgins, were arrested in the Seventeenth Ward for insulting females in the street. The latter wore on his finger a very heavy ring, made of copper, projecting from which were four metal points about a half inch in length, well calculated to do very serious injury were it used on a person's face, as each one of the points would make a hole at least one-half inch in length, or terribly lacerate the flesh.

WAR BETWEEN VENEZUELA AND NEW GRENADA.—By the arrival at New York of the schooner Erastis, Capt. Brewer, we have news from Puerto Cabello to the 1st of May, and from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela to the 26th of April;

The political affairs of that republic were as usual much troubled; but this time it was external war, not civil commotion, which agitated the public mind. Capt. Brewer reports that a few days before leaving Puerto Cabello, the Venezuelan government had sent 300 troops to Maracaibo, and that the laboring classes were being impressed into service, for the purpose of making war upon the neighboring republic of New Grenada.

The President, Jose T. Monagas, had sent a message to Congress detailing the circumstances of the existing hostilities, and Congress had authorized him to carry on the war by the most vigorous means, if more amicable measures failed.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 17th of March, state that the Brazilian question had been permitted to pass through the waters of the Platte and Parana, in order to establish the blockade. Three American ship captains had got into a serious difficulty with an enemy, while riding past the guard-house of Buenos Ayres on the 7th of March. They landed in the soldier stabbing Capt. J. Lincoln, of the bark Maria, in the breast very severely. The conduct of the sentry is severely denounced, as the captains were proceeding along very quietly when attacked by him.

The kitchen of the jail in Sumterville, Ga., took fire on Friday night, the 11th instant, and was consumed, together with three negroes, the property of Dr. J. L. Haynesworth.

The Ways of a Bomb-shell.

A column of white smoke rushing up into the air expands into concentric rings; then follows the heavy, dull report, like the beat of some giant drum; and then comes the shrill scream of the shell as it describes its fatal curve and descends with prodigious velocity, increasing rapidly every instant, till it explodes with the peculiar noise of "a blast" just as it reaches the ground. At least, it ought to do so; but to-day I watched the shells, one after another, and only two out of three burst properly, though the range and flight were beautifully accurate. The Russian fuses are bad, but their artillery men are not to be excelled when their practice is undisturbed. It was interesting, just as the man of pleasure in Lucrelius likes to see the sea rage when he was out on board ship, to look at the shell dropping, and to see our active little Allies scampering away to their cover, and adjusting themselves to the closest possible connection with mother-earth, till the hurling masses had gone by them. Any man with moderate confidence and experience may despise round shot at long ranges if he only sees the guns from which they come discharged. Well, we won't say despise exactly, but at all events "evade." But a shell is a diabolical invention, which no one can regard as it approaches without a certain misgiving that a triangular piece of jagged iron may be whizzed through his internal economy at the shortest possible notice afterward.

If it is sent from a gun it fizzles and roars through the air, and sends its fragments before it, the rune of dispersion, which is the neat phrase used by the learned militant to imply the direction of the bits of shell (or its contents, when it is filled with bullets, etc.) being in the direction the shell has taken from the gun, and the fragments being propelled with a portion of the velocity of the shell at the moment of explosion. If it be discharged from a mortar it whistles gently and delicately, giving a squeak and a roar, now and then, as it rises to its greatest elevation, and then, rushing downward with a shriller whistle toward the point, its fragments are projected all around radially, and are propelled merely by the force of the bursting charge. A man behind a bomb, or at the side of it, is just as likely to be hit as a man before it when it bursts in that way; whereas the pieces from a shell from a gun in nearly every instance fly forward, so that a person behind it or outside of the limits of the cone of dispersion is safe. Unless the bomb or shell bursts in front of a body of men in the air a very considerable degree of safety may be attained by the men throwing themselves flat on the ground, inasmuch as the pieces of a shell which bursts on the earth fly upward from the point where they encounter maximum resistance.

Of course, if a bomb burst over a man on the ground, or if a shell explodes in the air in front of a man, there is so great safety gained by his throwing himself down beyond the consequent reduction of the amount of vertical exposure. It is rather an unpleasant reflection whenever one is discussing the range of a missile, and is perhaps exclaiming: "There is a splendid shot," that it may have carried misery and sorrow into some happy household. The smoke clears away, the men get up, they gather round one that moves not, or who is racked with mortal agony; they bear him away, a mere black speck, and a few shovels full of mud mark for little time the resting-place of the poor soldier, whose wife, or mother, or children, or sisters, are left destitute of all solace, save memory and the sympathy of their country. One such little speck I watched to-day, and saw quietly deposited on the ground inside a trench. Who will let the the inmates of that desolate cottage in Pleardy, or Gascony, or Anjou, know of their bereavement? However, there goes another shell, and it does nothing but knock up a cloud of snow and dust. [Camp Correspondence of the London Times.

THE MASTER SPIRIT AT SEMASTOPOL.—The head engineer at Sebastopol is a young man named Todtaben, who at the commencement of the siege was a captain and almost unknown. When the siege commenced, Prince Menschikoff, it is said, asked the then head engineer how long it would take to put the place in a state of defence. He answered "Two months!" Todtaben stepped forward and said he would undertake to do it. If he had as many men as he required, in two weeks, He did it in twelve days, and was made colonel. Since that time he has had the direction of everything in the way of building batteries, defences, &c.—The other day the Grand Duke called upon his wife, who is residing in St. Petersburg, to congratulate her upon her husband's promotion; for he is now General and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. The Russians adopt the common-sense practice of taking the man who will do the work best and they get it the best done. This is the practice in well-conducted private business; it is still more necessary in public service, where the consequences of mistakes through incompetency and ignorance may affect a whole nation.

GOV. GARDNER AND THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned sine die on the afternoon of the 21st. The Governor, in his message vetoing the last nullification enactment of that body, expressed his approval of several provisions of the bill, but others he thought conflicted with the Constitution of the United States, as declared by the Supreme Court. We make the following extract:

Unconstitutional enactments tending to an armed conflict between our State and National systems of Government, which must result in the annihilation of one, alike fatal, whichever it be, should be equally shunned by statesmen and patriots. In such delicately balanced organizations, the integrity of the one should be preserved as zealously as the humiliation of the other should be advocated. There is much of good in it, but that cannot atone for the evil. There is much that, in accordance with the true doctrine of man's rights and Of State rights, Massachusetts might well place upon her statute book, but that can not authorize its illegal and unconstitutional requirements. I trust and believe the Legislature will not act in this case without deliberate reflection. Let it not hastily place itself where it may wish to recede, but without the power. An omission may hereafter be supplied, but the stigma of an unconstitutional enactment can never be entirely effaced. The rights of the honor, and the integrity of Massachusetts, are unsullied so long as having sworn to obey her Constitution, and that of our common parent, the United States, and let us act under the solemnity of those oaths and in obedience to their requirements.

A RELIC.—The Pittsburg Dispatch has the following description of a medal recently dug up on Braddock's Field, the spot where nearly a hundred years ago the British and Colonial army under General Braddock suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the French and Indians from Fort Duquesne:

The medal seems to be of copper, and bears the following devices and inscriptions: on one side a figure of a man on a bobtailed horse, pointing with his sword to troops, camp and a fortified town in the back-ground; inscription—"Frederic, dg rorre rex et Protestantim, defessor; Lissa, Dec. 5." On the reverse, troops of cavalry engaged in battle, volumes of smoke, with dead and wounded in the foreground; a portion of the forces retreating; inscription: "Quo nihil majus ... Reboch, 1757."

At first glance we supposed the medal might have been dropped on the battle field by some soldier engaged on either side in that fearful fray, but such could not have been the case. The defeat of Braddock occurred early in July, 1755, while the battle of Rosbach, Saxony, which this medal is designed, as commemorate, did not take place until more than two years afterwards, when that Prussian village was rendered famous by the decisive victory there obtained by Frederic the Great, in the "Seven years' war," over the Imperial and French troops, led by Marshal Soubise. Saxony was invaded in August, 1756, and peace was not declared until February, 1763.

THE NAVAL SCHOOL.—The experiment of educating officers for the naval service of the United States as thoroughly as officers are educated for the military service, proves emin

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

Health, Weather and Water.

Continuing our last week's article upon this subject, we walked up town, and found an alarm spreading of Cholera. The paper having been put to press, it was impossible to add to our statement, as we desired. It seemed to have sprung out with sudden violence. On Tuesday evening last, the Board of Health pronounced it Epidemic. The weekly cemetery reports, ending last Sunday morning, give 385 deaths—of which 204 were from Cholera.

It is most fatal among children. On last Wednesday, about 8 per cent of the Orphans' Home died of it. The deaths occur mostly between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The drought and redness the inhabitants of the suburbs to great extremities. Many of the poor, scooping water out of the gutters to drink.

Thursday morning, after loud and long thundering, a grateful rain fell from 3½ to 6 o'clock. This has replenished the cisterns, washed the streets and produced a favorable change in the atmosphere.

We shall continue to lay before our readers the most faithful accounts we can procure. We have no interest or disposition to withhold the whole truth.

The Morgan street Sabbath School celebration, 24th ult., was the best we ever attended. Scholars 270.

Relief Committees.

The poor and helpless must suffer unless relief is organized. Cannot a committee of relief be appointed at the prominent point (say post office) of each distressed neighborhood, where applications may be made, and where those having money or provisions to give can deposit it for distribution. These neighborhood committees might correspond with each other, and equalize the distribution. The preachers might call a meeting at church, after sermon. Good text—Prov. xi, 24-5-6.

DEATHS.—Rev. Alexander Campbell, D. D., an excellent and holy man and Presbyterian minister, residing in this city, died Tuesday last. The obituary of Mrs. Dameron, a [illegible] mother in Israel, will appear next week.

REV. JAS. WALTON.—In the obituary column, the many friends of this excellent minister, a member of the Mississippi Conference, may read of his heart-rending affliction.

"Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?"

Methodist Principles.

Our down town cotemporary, the Orleanian, of Roman Catholic principles; speaking of papers, says:

"The largest circulation obtained by any paper in the city, is that of a religious paper up town, of Methodist principles."

Is it so then that the Methodist principles have an Advocate in New Orleans, in the front rank of the press! This is encouragement to our friends who have nobly aided us in struggling up to this point.

But these times are pressing us very severely. We do not like to say much about such things; necessity compels us. Those who owe, will do themselves and us justice, by forwarding the amount at once. Our Agents will take this hint.

The drought with its gloomy predictions of scarcity is nearly past. During its prevalence we said nothing about money, though receiving little. Can it not be sent *now*? Let those who can, send.

Church Property in Spain.

Notwithstanding the Concordat, Ecclesiastical property in Old Spain seems to be endangered as in New York. Among the current items is this:

"A law has just been enacted by the Spanish Cortes, ordering all the lands and dwellings belonging to the clergy, to religious fraternities, and to pious and sacred works, to be sold and turned into money; breaking up all accumulations of ecclesiastical property, and stripping the Church of its immense possessions."

We discredited such news as too good, but it is likely to be confirmed. Whether the money is to be loaned the government, or held by the Church, or reinvested upon different tenures, does not appear.

Madrid journals are beginning to occupy themselves with the [illegible] the government of Queen Isabella [illegible] French alliance. One of those journals—the Espana—enthusiasting the advantages which this alliance has already produced for Piedmont, says: "We also, if we were disposed to dispatch an expedition of 15,000 or 20,000 volunteers to the armies of the East, would be sure of obtaining from the two allied Powers —first, a guarantee for the integrity of our colonies, but more especially of Cuba; secondly, the insurance on the part of England of a loan of ten or fifteen millions of hard cash; and thirdly, the certainty that France would compel the Court of Rome to sanction the sale of estates of the church."

Pulpit Claptraps.

THE ADVERTISING MANIA.

The showman and pill doctors had better look out, or their occupation's gone. The Doctors of Divinity have laid hold of that vulgar instrument of notoriety,—puff advertisements—and bid fair to out-Barnum Barnum. This folly is not only fledged, but on the wing, and we feel bound in discharging the painful, but faithful duty of a christian journalist, to shoot it as it flies.

Puff advertising is reduced to a science. A prince of humbugs boasts that by it, he can draw a crowd on any occasion, and that by the wording and style, he can select his crowd.

That little book—"Peep at No. 5"—written by a minister's wife and daughter, gives a vivid description on this wise: The Downs street Church did not fill up fast enough, nor the pews sell. A worldly-wise deacon waits on the pastor, and urges him to put 'notices in the papers'—nothing like that;—give out a series of discourses, and the texts of 'em beforehand, and let them be 'something new and taking like.' But the pastor would do nothing to help forward such a perverted taste. It took a more manly administration of the pulpit to suit him.

We lay before our readers some specimens. In the *Creole*, January 6, prominently stands, this:

"COURSE OF SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS TO THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES.—The first of a course of Sunday evening Sermons to the young, or *the Bible exhibition of the Faculty of Memory as connecting our present with our future and endless life*, will be delivered to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. V., in Odd Fellows' Hall."

In same paper, January 20, the dose is repeated, and a little stronger:

"COURSE OF SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS TO THE YOUNG.—The Rev. Dr. V., of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, at the request of many, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather last Sunday evening—a week ago—has consented to repeat, to-morrow evening, the first sermon of a course to the young; and then, is expected to continue the course every Sunday evening till finished. We understand it is to consist of six discourses. The subject for to-morrow evening is—'Memory as an imperishable principal of retribution—its power to impart pleasure or to inflict pain.' Service in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Lafayette Square, to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

This series of discourses addressed to the young of this city, by Dr. V., of which we have before made mention, begins to attract public attention. The Doctor is an accurate scholar, and a most eloquent speaker, and the subject of these discourses is presented with a beauty, originality and earnestness, rarely witnessed. As a mere intellectual treat, they cannot fail to present the highest attraction to our young men. Grand thoughts clothed in all the graces of language, and uttered with fervor, affect the listener with true pleasure. We trust the young men of New Orleans, will take occasion to become acquainted with the able and benevolent man, who now lectures on Sabbath evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall."

The "repeating," reminds us of the parson who having finished the reading of his "discourse," discovered a large portion of his hearers(!) asleep. Quoth he, "My hearers, this discourse has cost me great trouble, and as I do not wish it to be lost, and as many of you were asleep, I will repeat it." He had a wide-awake audience afterwards.

Another of February 3, in course:

"LECTURE TO-MORROW EVENING.—The subject of Rev. Dr. V.'s Third Sermon, in his Sunday Evening Course to the Young, for to-morrow evening is—'Practical lessons from the Imperishable Nature of Memory, etc.'"

March 17, in the same front column, the note is slightly varied, but still inside the gamut:

"RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Remembrance and Recognition of Friends in a Future State. Rev. Dr. V., (whose Sunday evening course of sermons to the young of this city, has been interrupted on two or three occasions by the applications for the Hall, by persons engaged for public institutions,) continues his discourse, etc."

These samples will suffice. We must be sparing, as we publish gratis.

Could Brette, the *parlez vous* man, beat that? "Who is Brette?" Take care what you ask. Read almost any number of the Delta, and you will know. For instance, 27th inst.:

"PROFESSOR BRETTE.—The system of the Professor is established. It is appreciated North and South, and not to know Brette argues yourself unknown.

He has succeeded in teaching many of our citizens to speak French fluently—many who failed under other teachers—who were, like Napoleon in his march to Moscow, "stopped by the elements."

He has won as high a character, personally, as he could desire. He is respected as much for his honor, his virtue, his kindness, as for his undoubted talents. In a word, he is as popular as he is celebrated.

Every year adds to his reputation. Next year he will be further advanced than ever; for his motto is progress, and in his lexicon "there's no such word as fail."

He can still be found at No. 13 St. Charles street."

We should like to give, if we had a copy at hand, Dr. McLane's "Genuine Vermifuge," also, his "Celebrated Liver Pills." Old Dr. Townsend and Jacob Townsend, too, will have to spur up, or the Sarsaparilla will be lost sight of.

Another Richmond in the field! Oxford will not be out-done by Geneva. The Creole of May 19, has it:

"DISCOURSE TO YOUNG MEN.—A discourse to Young Men will be delivered in Trinity Church, corner of Jackson and Plaquemine streets, on Sunday morning, by the Rev. Dr. C. Subject: 'The Temptations of Young Men.'—it being the first of a short Series of Lectures or Discourses to the Young of both sexes, of the time and place of the delivery of which due notice will be given."

Clear the track! Geneva had the start, and is yet in the run.

Some wag (we suspect him) counting it a free thing, enters a rival in the Picayune, May 23:

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—A series of Lectures will be delivered shortly in this city, as soon as the arrangements are completed, of which due notice will be given, on the following subjects:

1st Lecture—The Great Drouth.
2. Lecture—Can the Allies take Sevastopol?
3. Lecture—The Effects of the Great War on the Institutions of the United States.
4th Lecture—The Fate of England and France and the other members of the Holy Alliance.

The First Lecture will comprise the following subjects:

1. The Commencement of the Drouth.
2. The Continuance of it.
3. The Reasons for it.
4. Its Effects on other Nations.

The Basis of operations of this Lecture, is from Jeremiah, chap. 14, v. 22, 1st clause: "Are there any among the vanities of the Gentiles that can cause rain? or can the heavens give showers."

☞ Those Lectures will be spicy."

One capital defect about this notice—the lectures ought to be addressed to "Young Men." Our lecturers are partialists. Now and then one is so benevolent, as to take in the young "of both sexes." Is this according to the gospel, which sends its ministers "to every creature?" Only a sail set to catch the breeze of "Young America."—Therein lies the art—to catch every breeze.

Friday morning, a week ago, we read in the Crescent:

"RELIGIOUS NOTICE—*Heroism of Christianity.*—The Rev. Dr. C. having been requested to deliver his course of lectures to young men, on "The Heroism of Christianity," will address the young men of the city, at Christ Church, (Dr. Leacock's,) on Sunday night. Being about to embark for Europe and the Crimea, he will have time only to commence the series of lectures by delivering two or three. The remaining part of the course will, Providence permitting, be given on his return in the autumn."

In several other dailies, simultaneously, appeared the same notice, all in the editorial columns, too. Therein lies another art: the common reader counts these notices the spontaneous tribute of the press to greatness, whereas it is the highest priced advertisement.

Won't it be an agony—that *hiatus!* To have two or three, and wait for the balance till autumn. Those "young men" who hear the first part may fall by epidemic this summer, and be in their graves when the Doctor returns in autumn to deliver "the remaining parts." Who will be here to visit them in sickness and bury them?

And what has going to Europe and the Crimea to do with "a course of lectures to young men of this city, at Christ Church, (Dr. Leacock's,) on Sunday nights?" We read the notice in all the papers, and can't make it out, though all mention "Europe and the Crimea." If absence for a few months will interrupt the course, to be resumed on his return next autumn, why not say so.

Just in there is an idea the advertising genius may appreciate—to wit: transfering the interest felt by everybody in Sebastopol to a course of lectures in New Orleans. Far fetched though it be, we prefer accepting this rather than suspect the eloquent Doctor of indulging a swell of vanity in letting us know, under the head of "Religious Notice," that he was going all the way to Europe and the Crimea.

Other specimens are before us, but it would extend this article too far to give them, even with a bit a piece. Hereafter we may serve them up. For the present we have taken the nearest and latest. We must mention one more; the case of a divine in Baton Rouge, who is lecturing (to the young men, of course) on "The fossil remains of mind." *Quid rides?* It is verily so.

Just think of Paul posting a religious notice under the "Unknown God," that on Sunday night he would deliver a course to the young men of Athens on "The fossil remains of mind!"

By the way, something could be made out of those Flathead Indians, just from Puget's Sound? A taking course might be got up on the "Cerebral relations of superstition to a future world." They are now on exhibition at the Pelican theatre, but the manager might let the churches take a benefit.

In conclusion, we ask: Has the gospel failed? Are its themes worn threadbare, and is there no more power in them? Are these claptraps to be relied on for keeping up the Church and gospel ordinances? God forbid.

Of course there can be no objection to letting strangers know when and where they can find a place for worship. When a Bishop arrives, there may be persons awaiting ordination, and it should be known—advertised, if you please. So of any special agent of the Church. A programme of extraordinary occasions is legitimate. But when there is a standing appointment for religious service, let the people come to worship God, and not to hear Paul or Apollos. Putting out these special inducements to draw a house degrades the pulpit to the level of earthly platforms. It cultivates itching ears among the people, and destroys the *morale* of a congregation. The titillation of personal vanity poorly compensates the Church's loss.

May we never fall back to those times when the poet Cowper upbraided the clergy of the English Church with substituting morality for religion, saying:

"How oft, when Paul has served us with a text,
Has Plato, Tully, Epictetus preached."

Repentance, faith, justification and sanctification are grown stale! The people want to have some new thing, and the pulpit, instead of rebuking, is meeting half-way this perverted taste!

Not all. There are some who will not come down to it, who persevere in a manly administration of the pulpit.

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

NASHVILLE, May 21, 1855.

MR. EDITOR.—Since the pleasant week of the Missionary Anniversary nothing of special interest has occurred in our city until the 17th of this month, on which day the Old School General Assembly met and organized in the First Presbyterian Church. The opening sermon, preached by Dr. Boardmen of Philadelphia, was an admirable specimen of pulpit eloquence, and fully realized the anticipations of a numerous and attentive audience. The Assembly is large, consisting of 210 delegates, a majority of whom are ministers, and presents a grave, weighty and dignified appearance. Dr. Rice, now of St. Louis, was elected Moderator, and Mr. Phillips Clerk. The first mentioned of these two gentlemen spoke on Thursday evening before the Presbyterian Historic Society, on the history of that Church; and although some folks, belonging to other denominations, thought the fulsome polemic a little too self-glorifying in behalf of his own household of faith, the address was able and interesting.

On Friday evening the Sabbath School Anniversary was held. There were several addresses, but I have forgotten the names of the speakers. The Presbyterian Church has set the Christian world a noble example in this department of religious labor, one which cannot be too zealously followed.

Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, although not a delegate, is here. I heard it intimated, a few days ago, that he is to preach the annual missionary sermon, and if this be so, there is a rich treat in store for those who may be present on that occasion, as he is indisputably one of the greatest men in this nation, East, West, North or South. His eloquence is the eloquence of thought, and in the clearness and tremendous power of his language, he has often reminded me of our own revered Winans; to say which is, in my estimation, to pay Dr. Breckenridge no ordinary compliment.

The venerable Dr. McGill, and Dr. Thornwell, from Charleston, S. C., are both here.

We had an excellent sermon from Dr. Lacy, of North Carolina, yesterday morning, at McKendree Church, on the words, "And yet there is room." The doctrines advanced by the speaker, were sufficiently Arminian to please even an ultra Methodist audience.—At night, we all went to hear Dr. Thornwell. The discourse was a good one—well worded, and perfectly correct, but neither so original, or so eloquent as I had been led to expect. I suppose it must have been a failure, as his reputation is very extensive among his own people.

Rev. S. D. Baldwin, author of "Armegeddon," has recently delivered two lectures here on his wondrous theme, the prophecies; in both of which he displayed not only a marvellously intimate acquaintance with the prophetic writings of the Old and New Testaments, but an immense amount of general information. As usual in all cases of discovery, some believe enthusiastically, others doubt, and others again, are violently opposed to this new interpretation of the sealed visions. Whatever may be said of Mr. Baldwin's theory, he is certainly no ordinary man, whether we consider his genius or his scholarship.

You will be glad to hear that the Publishing House is progressing rapidly towards completion. There are now about thirty hands, male and female, at work in the bindery. Mr. Stitt, the accomplished superintendant of the printing department, is at this time absent in the East, on business for the house, and visiting his family, from whom he has been cheerfully absent for a long time.

Dr. Stevenson has been in town for two or three weeks past, in very feeble health. He returned to Louisville, on Friday last.

The environs of Nashville are very beautiful, now that the Spring foliage is in perfection, and the gardens everywhere, blushing in fragrant bloom. We have peas and strawberries in abundance—an old story by this time, with the dwellers of the Crescent City—and you may rest assured that after our long fast from fruits and vegetables, we are enjoying them to the fullest extent. To the *fullest* extent did I say, alas! no: for a rumor of sickness and death has floated to us on the pleasant breath of Spring, and we know not when the Cholera, with its train of horrors will be in our midst, as it is already in the midst of neighboring cities. So is it with us poor mortals; we eat and drink, and sleep and wake, and sleep again, but a shadow is ever pursuing, which will, one day, hide us from the light of the sun, and from the faces we love. Well for us will it be, if

"Out of our last home dark and cold,
We shall pass to the city whose streets are gold;
From the silence that falls upon sin and pain,
To the deathless joy of the angels' strain,
Well shall be ended that ill begun—
Out of the shadow, into the sun."

CROTCHET.

DISTRESS IN ALABAMA.—The Selma Sentinel of Saturday last says:

While other sections of the State are on the eve of starving for bread, it would seem some persons in our own community are not entirely independent. We were informed yesterday morning by a gentleman who is connected with one of our milling establishments, that within the last few days, he had quite a number of applications from destitute persons for meal, and that in one instance, of a dependent widow lady, the mother of several children, who stated she had not had a mouthful of bread in her house for three days."

New Publications.

THE BIBLE PRAYER BOOK, by W. W. Everts. New York; Ivison & Phinney 1855; 12mo. pp. 244.

We feel no jealousy of books on this plan—containing forms of prayer—as infringing on the spontaneous aspirations of the heart. It is an aid to private, social and family prayer, to draw from the inspired records those rich expressions in which desires, prompted by the Holy Ghost, find full and appropriate utterance. Those who lead public devotions would do well to study their prayers as well as their sermons. A theological student of Dr. Chalmers, told us he often read from a MS. his opening prayer before the class. The extempore privilege is much abused by incoherent ramblings and impromptu irreverences. Foster, in his Essay on Prayer, (we wish all our readers were familiar with it,) says: "It must operate to make them [spiritual desires] more strong, more vivid, more solemn, more prolonged and more definite as to their objects. Forming them into expressions to God, will concentrate the soul in them and upon these objects."

The book under notice is neatly prepared, and by one who has got up useful manuals. On the day that it was laid upon our table we had a funeral service to perform—the funeral of a child. Exploring the index for that, specially, it directed us to page 166.—The prayer begins:

"We acknowledge with humility, the frailty and uncertainty of human life. It is short at its greatest length; and in its greatest security it is without defence. The old must die and the young may die. For death hath passed upon all, even those who have not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, and youth, childhood and infancy, fade before the withering breath of the destroyer. The opening bud of existence is broken from its parent stem, ere yet it has displayed its beauties and exhaled its fragrance. The blossoms fall from the tree of life, or the partially green fruit decays before the golden clusters of Autumn bend down its branches. In the blade or stalk, or unripened kernel, the harvest is blasted and turned back into the earth, disappointing the hopes and leaving unrequitted the toil, and unsatisfied the wants of the husbandman. O, Lord, we deplore these ravages, etc."

Call you that praying! David, even in his feigned craziness, would have been ashamed of it. The rhetoric is bad, and the devotion worse. We pity the minister who could insult the griefs of parents, and the majesty of God with such fustian? If piety did not forbid a prayer offered to the congregation, taste would suggest a less elegant performance as befitting the house of mourning.

We give this quotation, because it was our first sample of the book, and a satisfactory one. The quotation is drawn out so far, that the reader may reach "Lord," and know that Mr. Everts is at prayer. To that point the listener could only infer that he was "addressing" God, by his bodily attitudes or his eyes shut: the reader, by the caption of PRAYER. How unlike those incomparable models of devotion—the Psalms! the first verse of which, generally the first word, brings the soul into audience with Deity. This making fine speeches at the Lord surely needs no more than holding up to the light for its reprobation, as vicious in style and irreverent of spirit.

THE EDUCATION DEMANDED BY THE PEOPLE, a pamphlet, Phillips & Sampson, Boston, 1855.

Dr. Nott, on the 25th of last July, would celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his Presidency of Union College. He therefore commands one of his brightest boys to take the stand and make a speech.—giving him the subject he is to speak on. Frank Wayland obeys.—Dr. Wayland, the honored President of Brown University! Verily this is old age, with a crown.

Dr. Wayland discusses the comparative merits of *objective* and *subjective* education. The communicating knowledge to the mind and disciplining the mind's faculties. We need not say the discussion is able and luminous. His suggestions upon the present systems of collegiate instruction are weighty. Our people—our country—our times demand a system peculiar to themselves. "Whenever an institution is established in any part of the country, our first inquiry should be, what is the kind of knowledge (in addition to that demanded for all) which this portion of our people needs, in order to perfect them in their professions, give them power over our principles and enable them to develop their resources."

Scientific mining, geology and the natural philosophies generally, are needed to aid us in exploring the wealth, determining the character, and advancing the material progress of our country. Following out these thoughts it is no hinwise for southern and agricultural states to copy the curriculums of the northern and mechanic, as for America to copy Europe. An extract to the point—p. 28.

"The present is a most auspicious moment in which to take this subject into full consideration. There seems a fatal tendency, in the promotion of systems of education, blindly to follow precedents, without examining the laws on which they are founded, or the results which they have attained. The West, in organizing its institutions, looks backward to the East, and considers its labor perfected when it has copied the universal model. We, of the East, as far as public opinion will permit, have imitated Cambridge and Oxford, without considering how utterly unsuited to our condition, must be institutions founded for the education of the mediæval clergy, and modified by the pressure of an all-powerful aristocracy."

We commend the whole subject to whom it may concern.—Norman, 14 Camp st.

IRON-THROPE, THE PIONEER PREACHER, by Paul Creyon: Boston, Phillips & Sampson, 1855.

A pleasing narrative of a new settler's life in 1812. The preacher is overwrought.—We have it through Norman.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES, by Geo. Bancroft, New York, 1855: Harper & Bro.'s; 8vo. pp 517.

Generous margin, clear paper, large print; has superior typography throughout. Mr. Bancroft is our Macauley.—His Miscellanies are a treat. Here are College Addresses, Review Contributions of the highest order, and some pieces written at a very early period of life, when the author was a student. The volume is a real acquisition to one's library. For sale by McGinnis, 36 Camp st.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE CHINESE EMPIRE, by M. Huc; New York, Harpers, 1855. 2 vols.

This Jesuit missionary has given the outside world the most detailed account of Tartary and Thibet, yet published. To these travels is now added China, which was part of the same interior trip of observation. He journeyed under circumstances peculiarly favorable to protection and observation, from the frontier of Thibet to Canton—reaching the latter point, October, 1846. His remarks on the missionary aspects of the Empire, as between Romanists and Protestants, will, of course, be read with allowance. In the Author's preface, dated Paris, 1854, he attributes the Deistical element of the insurgents, rather to the Mahomedans, "a considerable number of whom, with Koran and Mosque, exist in all the provinces," which the Chinese have for a long time had at command, than "to the Bibles prudently deposited on the sea-shore by the Methodists." For sale by McGinnis.

HISTORY FOR BOYS, by J. G. Edgar; Harper & Bro.'s, 1855.

A captivating compend of the Annals of the Nations of Modern Europe. Pictorial illustrations. For sale by McGinnis.

CHRISTIANITY VIEWED IN SOME OF ITS LEADING ASPECTS, by Rev. A. L. R. Foote, author of Incidents in the Life of our Savior; edited by Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D. Cincinnati, Swormstedt & Poe, 1855.

An American republication of an English work. Christianity is considered—first, as a life; second, as a labor; third, a reward; fourth, a culture; fifth, a discipline; sixth, a fellowship; through all of which there runs a deep view of sound doctrine and Scriptural piety.

DR. WINAN'S SERMON; a copy, as elaborated by the author, and published by Stevenson & Owen, has been received. Those who read our skeleton, will like to see its flesh and skin, with some improvement in the anatomy.

Pacific Conference.

Bishop Andrew opened the Conference. Rev. B. H. Russell was appointed Secretary.

Bishop Andrew recommended that the members meet each morning at 8½ o'clock, and spend the time, thence till the opening of the session, in prayer meeting.

Rev. Messrs. Bonsal, Maupin, Lattimore, Shilton and Cox, having been recommended, were received on trial.

The Conference resolved, after discussion, not to revive the Christian Observer. Also that Bishop Andrew be requested to remain during the year, and make the tour of the State.

The California Advocate of April 28 gives the following—

APPOINTMENTS:

San Francisco District: W. R. Goher, P. E. San Francisco, O. Fisher; Oakland, M. Evans; Martinez, J. M. Fulton; San José and Santa Clara, B. T. Crouch; Santa Clara Circuit, P. O. Clayton, R. C. Martin; Gilroy and San Juan, S. C. Adams (one to be supplied); Los Angeles, E. B. Lockley; Lexington, J. T. Cox.

Sacramento District: B. H. Russell, P. E. Sacramento City, A. Graham; Cache Creek, J. W. Stahl; Sonoma, Napa and Suisun, J. C. Foudsrgrass, J. W. Bonsall; Petalume and Bodego, R. B. Johnson, R. B. Sheldon; Nevada, R. W. Bigham; Grass Valley, E. W. Moore; Placerville, J. L. Saunders; Georgetown and Iowa Hill (to be supplied); El Dorado, J. L. Stewart.

Stockton District: J. F. Blythe, P. Elder, Stockton, J. C. Simmons; Stockton Circuit, R. A. Latimer, S. L. Cushing; Murphy's, Milton Maupin; Sonora and Columbia, O. P. Fitzgerald; Mariposa, J. W. Ellis; Vesalia (to be supplied; Tuolumne, F. G. Gray; Jamestown, T. C. Barton; Volcano (to be supplied).

Conference closed its session on Wednesday. Rev. Mr. Wynn was transferred to Georgia Conference. Rev. James H. Bristow to the Louisville. Rev. Mr. Gober's character was passed, and a resolution, exculpating him from all blame in the case for which he was suspended, was passed. The members in society are reported to be 941.

We understand that the session was harmonious, and that the preachers left in good spirits.

The Seguin (Texas) Mercury furnishes the following important information:

Everybody should know it—that the tincture of lobelia is a sovereign, certain and infallible remedy for a snake bite, no matter of what tribe. This is vouched for by a physician of this county, and is worth remembering.

DOES FREEZING KILL?—In the basin under the dome of the Crystal Palace we noticed last fall a number of goldfish flashing their bright sides in the clear water. Yesterday we saw them again, as lively as ever, and remarked to Sam Brevoort, the superintendent. "So, your fish lived through the winter, but they are not so bright colored as last fall."

"No wonder; the color froze off; the wonder is the life did not, for that basin was a solid cake of ice, and those fish were as solid as any part of it. But they thawed out as good as new, except the color, and that is coming on with warm weather. I think that settles the question, that freezing don't kill."

Missionary Reports.

EAST FELICIANA COLORED MISSION, May 14, 1855.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

According to promise, I now endeavor to give you some account of East Feliciana Colored Mission. I found on all the different class books 249 members. During this Conference year, thus far, 172 have joined on probation, some of whom are backsliders reclaimed, making in all 421 members now on class book. The number of children catechized up to this time is 185, besides some 400 adults. I make it a point to instruct the parents, whose children are out of my reach, that they may catechize them. As far as I am capable of judging in spiritual things, God's Spirit is performing His office in the conviction and conversion of sinners at the various points on this mission. Not only on the mission, but it is spreading beyond it. God grant that it may continue to spread.

This morning, on a plantation near where a meeting was held yesterday, and some twenty joined the society, the negroes appeared to be rather noisy while at their work in the field scraping out cotton in the dust, (awful dry these times.) The master stepped round to ascertain the fuss, when to his astonishment he finds them hard at work talking about their good meeting. All right, he troubles them not, but lets them go on their way rejoicing.

It appears that Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God. God be glorified for this work of grace. My soul is very happy. These poor people are the purchase of the Redeemer's blood. Jesus cares for them, and shall we not, as Christians, care for them also? God is no respecter of persons; and are we better than God? Shall we not as missionaries, come down to their capacity and take them by the hand to the fountain that is opened for sin and uncleanliness? O the responsibility that rests upon the missionary! The wisdom, the meekness, the humility it needs! Pray for me. Will the Lord continue to carry on this work in East Feliciana? Lord, increase our faith.

WM. S. TOWNSEND.

A Good Example.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND CABINET.

It is refreshing to find this item in a reliable Washington paper. We neither doubt the truth or high moral influence of the fact stated. Those who agree with St. Paul in making supplications, prayers and intercessions "for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty," will agree also in "giving of thanks. To the honor of our highest authorities be it known, and be a national assurity:

"We really do not know any gentleman who sets a better example to society than the President in his walk in life as a man. No other person in Washington is more regular in his attendance on divine worship. He is regularly to be seen in the evening as well as at the services in the day time. This strict observance of Christian duty is fully borne out in his invariable conduct and bearing, it matters not in what society he is thrown. Our attention has been called to these facts by a revered Christian friend, than whom no other among us is more keenly alive to passing circumstances which tend either to benefit or injure society. We may not inappropriately add, that we never before knew an American Cabinet to be one and all so scrupulously observant of the obligations resting on them to set good examples in their conduct in society as men. Those who believe with us that a well ordered society, a thoughtful, prudent and conscientious society, is exceedingly desirable everywhere, will doubtless agree with us in awarding to these gentlemen praise for conducting themselves as gentlemen, as though at all times remembering that in their position their example as men is likely to have due effect on those by whom they are surrounded."

Sir David Brewster makes the following remarks relative to the structure of the sun: So strong has been the belief that the sun caused as a habitable world that a scientific gentleman was pronounced by his medical attendant to be insane, because he had sent a paper to the Royal Society, in which he maintained that the light of the sun proceeds from a dense and universal aurora, which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of the surface beneath, and yet be at such a distance cloth as not to be among them; that there may be water and dry land there, hills and dales, rain and fair weather, and that as the light and seasons must be eternal, the sun may easily be conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system. In less than ten years after this apparently extravagant notion was considered a proof of insanity, it was maintained by Sir William Herschel as a rational and probable opinion, which might be deducible from his own observations on the structure of the sun.

UNIVERSALISM.—A certain preacher of Universalism had been preaching in a county school-house for several successive Sabbaths, to convince the people that there was no hell. At length it was announced that at his next meeting a collection would be taken for his benefit. The day arrived, and the collection was taken up in a hat. When the "deacon" had passed through the congregation, and given all an opportunity to contribute, he returned to the desk and gravely emptied the contents of the hat upon the desk before the preacher. And such a "collection!"—A few coppers, with old buttons, pieces of tin, broken jewsharps, horse-nails, and almost every other worthless thing that a man could carry to church in his pocket! The preacher was thunderstruck; but, recovering his self-possession in a moment, and gazing upon the "collection" before him, exclaimed, "Well, I am not so certain whether there is a hell or not, but I am certain there ought to be one for such fellows as you are;" and taking his hat left the house.

The agricultural division of the Patent Office at Washington publishes that, in view of the strong properties of guano, it never should be placed in contact with seeds; for all seeds in the process of germination give off a greater or less quantity of carbonic acid and vinegar; and these acids, having strong affinities for the ammoniacal portion of the guano, are apt to attract it so powerfully as to check and even destroy vegetation.

The Directors of the Ohio Railroad have made a lengthy report to the city of St. Louis and other stockholders of the State, in regard to the road. The report states that there is a gap of only forty miles between St. Louis and Vincennes, in the western division, and that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will only be required to complete the road to Wabash. It is estimated the profit on the road, when completed, will be 15 per cent. on the cost—seven millions.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the New Orleans District Sabbath School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held on next Sabbath, June 3, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in Carondelet street Church.

The exercises will be by the children of the Union schools in English and German.

The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD S. NUGENT,
May 31, 1855. Secretary.

Deaths.

We have just been called upon to mourn a serious loss, and sympathize with a deeply afflicted family. Death has snatched from us, without scarce a warning, one who was endowed with every social and Christian virtue—an affectionate son, a tender and devoted husband and father, a firm friend.

WM. A. SHORT was born in Northampton county, N. C., November 17th, 1821. At the age of eighteen, surrounded by all the cares and temptations of a college life, he counted all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus." This has been his firm hold always since; and when his hour approached and death had set his seal on his brow, although it was unexpected, he was not unprepared. He had returned to the bosom of his family after an absence of some weeks, when he was attacked by disease, his whole system paralyzed, and shattered to the bed from which he never rose. And though his manly form was now cold, and his physical prowess destroyed, the great Author of his being left his mind unclouded and his lips unsealed, for which, as a true Christian spirit, he thanked God. And though he naturally clung to life, yet he bowed submissive to the will of his Maker, ceasing to feel that if the platform of fond and living hopes and schemes should crumble beneath his feet, that the omnipotent Being would hold out an arm of might to sustain him in his darkest hour.

And when that hour approached, when the angel of death stood ready and waiting at the door, when the pulses of his heart grew feintor and fainter, with a steady and unwavering faith in the promises of his Maker, his spirit winged its way home—home to rest forever in the penoseful bosom of his God. He left us Thursday, May 16, 1855.

Let the widow and orphan be comforted, for there is one above who careth for them.

M.

Please send to Nashville Christian Advocate and Louisville Journal.

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EDWARD H. and JOHN A., youngest and only surviving sons of James and Louisa Williams to their death by drowning, while bathing in Big Black river, near Bowles' Ferry, on the 3d May.

Edward was fourteen and John twelve years old. Never before was it my painful duty to communicate such sad intelligence to a parent. Early in the morning on the 3d, these lovely boys, with hopes buoyant and hearts light, bade a last adieu to all left at home to spend the day with some friends on the river. That morning's sun found them in the bloom of health, and never did he look down upon a happier group. But, alas! alas! how attenuated the thread that connects human life and earthly bliss. That evening, when the sun was descending the western horizon, a solemn procession of many friends was seen moving slowly up in front of the parsonage of little Eddy and John, bearing their lifeless forms in mournful silence to their once happy home. The various scenes of that day beggar all description. Who can paint the deep sorrow of a fond and doating parent's heart, the thrilling anguish of a devoted mother's soul? Or the mighty upheavings of pain and sorrow that rent the hearts of two lovely, sisters and an only brother! How sad and pitiful to see the flowers, just as they rose lovely in bloom, and promise gave of many a happy day, nipped by the frost of death.

A small mound of earth in the graveyard at Richland marks the spot where their remains rest. Together they lived as twin brothers, nor were they separated in death.

It be written that the younger one, while heroic daring, plunged into the river to rescue from a liquid grave his drowning brother, but shared the same fate. All efforts to save this drowning boys were in vain. The friends present did all in their power to rescue them, even at their own peril. Their bodies were recovered in about two hours, but could not be revived.

The language of their sorrow-stricken parents, they were all their parents could desire them to be; obedient and faithful to their kind and affectionate to their sister and brother, and sincere in their devotedness to God.

The Lord has taken these lambs to himself, plucked the flowers in the bud, to transplant them in a clime more congenial to their growth and happiness. May God sanctify this deeply afflictive visitation of his providence to the good of this greatly afflicted family.

R. T. JONES.

—On the 9th May, in Wilkinson Co., Miss., MRS. ADELINE HAVARD, wife of John Havard, in or about the 28th year of her age.

Though a member of the church for nearly two years, and feeling the need and importance of a change of heart, she did not experience it until brought low by a protracted and painful illness, when her prayers were heard, and she could rely on the blood of Christ for forgiveness. By indulging a disposition, which seemed peculiar to her mind, to have a reason for everything, however dark or mysterious, and through great mental suffering, she was occasionally in a state of anxiety and perplexity; but when she would cease these difficulties, and turn to earnest and simple faith in Christ, she would be filled with light and joy. On the night before she died, the Saviour seemed to be personally present. She wanted nothing only to set a better example in the world and to rear her children for God. A few hours before she died she said, "I have come to be thankful." Her death was calm and gentle sleep. May God console the bereaved husband with the hope, which Christ, of meeting her in heaven; provide for the motherless babes; and may her death be a savor of life unto her relations, friends and neighbors. T. W. B.

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DIED—In St. Helena parish, La., April 26, MARIANA, wife of James J. Tuber, daughter of Hon. William and Mary Kinchen, in the 40th year of her age.

Sister T., brought up in the bosom of the Church by pious parents, embraced religion in her youth, was a quiet, orderly member of the Church, a lady of but few words. When she was informed that her physician despaired of her recovery, and asked in reference to her feelings, she first expressed some misgiving, but soon the cloud disappeared and she said she was ready to go. Just before she breathed her last she said she saw her Saviour, and wanted to go; then died. We sorrow not as others who have no hope.

J. Y. GRIFFING

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.

News from Central America.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Lucas, arrived from San Juan Wednesday morning. The Webster brings California passengers and papers. We are indebted to Mr. Hart, the purser, for late files. The intelligence is down to May 9, being eight days later than we previously had.

The Star of the West left San Juan, May 24, with 400 passengers and eight hundred thousand in specie for New York—Daniel Webster, with 100 passengers, at same time, for New Orleans.

San Juan river is in navigable order, and boats pass and repass without grounding. Passengers crossed from ocean to ocean in forty hours, including stoppages. No prospects of the river being lower this season.

The news from the interior of Central America is somewhat important.

Gen. Coral is still at Minaqua with 3,000 troops, under good discipline, but remain inactive for the present. Gen. Castillon is strongly fortified at Leon, awaiting the arrival of Walker, now on his way from San Francisco, with an armed force on board a schooner. After his arrival hostilities will commence and bloody work is expected, as they are all desperate men selected for the occasion. Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, was at Minaqua at last advices.

Many persons are at Greytown expecting the arrival of Col. Kinney and party, and are ready to join him. It is supposed he will proceed immediately to the gold quartz mines of Chantalles, a distance of about twelve miles from the mouth of Indian river. Business throughout the country is remarkably dull, especially at Greytown. There were no vessels in port when the Webster left.

The following items of news we gather from our California files:

The steamer, with the news of the failure of Page & Bacon, in St. Louis, arrived in San Francisco late in the afternoon of the 1st inst. That day, Page, Bacon & Co. had shipped $300,000 to New York. The next morning there was, of course, a heavy run on the house, and it is said that $400,000 were drawn out before noon, at which time the house was closed by the sheriff. It will be remembered that on the previous stoppage of the house, creditors of the house holding claims to the amount of $400,000 were induced to accept certificates, payable in 2, 4, 6 and 8 months, guaranteed by a large number of heavy business men in the city, by subscriptions to the amount of $1,000,000. It is now currently reported and generally believed, that the guarantors held a meeting on the 5th, and after having requested the oldest member of the firm at present to execute them a mortgage on his property in St. Louis, which he refused, they passed a resolution declaring that they were not legally nor morally bound, and that they would contest the matter at law. It is understood, however, that several of the guarantors express their determination to pay all they have subscribed. The paper of Page, Bacon & Co. is now selling at 50 per cent. discount, and less. So says the California Chronicle.

The Legislature of California adjourned on Monday, the 8th instant. No Senator has been elected, and Governor Bigler is in the field, and warmly pressed by his friends, as a candidate for that high office.

The Shasta Courier of the 5th instant, learns from a note addressed to J. T. Laudrum, Esq., of Shasta, by Messrs. L. Fleming, W. Harr and J. Tuttle, that two men, William Cockran and Jesse Brown, were recently murdered by the Indians, on the South Fork of the Cottonwood. It is said that Brown had with him about one thousand dollars, and Cockran four or five hundred.

The ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Fremont case, to the effect that a precise definition of boundaries is not necessary to the validity of Mexican and Spanish grants, is likely to create considerable excitement. On the 8th the U. S. Land Commission confirmed a claim "for six square leagues of land on the San Joaquin river, beginning at the base of the Sierra Nevada and running down stream."

The foundation of a German church, the first in California, was laid in this city on the 1st inst. It will be occupied by Protestants.

The Society of Native Californians organized to move in a colony to Sonora, has done nothing for several months, on account of internal discord, and appears to be defunct.

The brig Vesta, destined for Nicaragua, sneaked from the harbor at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., having on board Wm. Walker, ex-President of Sonora, and fifty-five kindred spirits. They are all fighting fellows, armed to the teeth, for the purpose, as it is understood, of taking part in the internal troubles of Nicaragua. The vessel was in the hands of the sheriff at the time she left, but they managed the keeper by threats and set him on shore at the entrance of the harbor.

A fire-up has taken place between Mrs. Sinclair, manageress of the Metropolitan theatre, and the Italian opera troupe, of which Madame Barili Thorn is the prima donna. The company refuse to play for want of pay.

There is some excitement at San Bernardino about gold mines, said to have been discovered in that vicinity.

A cargo of Mormons from Australia for Salt Lake is expected to arrive soon at San Pedro.

A skiff containing Mr. John Adams, of Yolo county, and Miss Annie Alexander, teacher in one of the public schools in Sacramento, was run into by the steamboat Moda on the 14th inst., one mile above that city, and the lady and gentlemen were drowned.

The Crescent City Herald chronicles the arrival there of a party of otter hunters, consisting of sixteen persons, under command of Captain Stapleford. The company have a number of fine dogs of the Newfoundland breed with them, and intend spending the entire summer in pursuit of otter.

The mint at San Francisco received on the 8th inst. over 18,000 ounces of gold and 6000 ounces of silver. As much more was offered, but could not be weighed during business hours.

The Times and Transcript, speaking of the Kinney expedition, says:

The expeditionists, numbering fifty-six, all told, were armed to the tenth, each man having been provided with two six-shooters, a bowie knife and a Mississippi rifle, which are considered to be the best tools for the development of the agricultural resources of the Republic of Nicaragua. The Walker expedition will, it is supposed, be joined by a portion of the Kinney expedition, who are to sail from New Orleans, and via the San Juan river, effect a junction with their brothers-in-arms from the Pacific side. If the expedition from the Atlantic side be as well equipped as that which sailed from this port on Thursday night, the Chamorro party in Nicaragua will have a rather hard time of it in maintaining their ascendancy. Exciting news may hereafter be expected from Central America.

SHIP BUILDING IN LOUISIANA

The last Legislature of Louisiana, notwithstanding all its sins of commission and omission, enacted some very good and wholesome laws. First among these we class the act "Relative to Ship Building," which is to continue in force for five years from the 19th of March, 1855. We copy the material portion of the law for the benefit of our ship builders and the public:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That a reward or bounty is hereby offered, and shall be given by this State to each person or association of persons, whether residents of this State or otherwise, who shall build and complete, or cause to be built and completed, within this State, any ship or vessel of a tonnage, each of more than fifty tons burthen; which reward or bonus shall be five dollars per ton, on the measurement, for each ship or vessel; and for each sea going steamer so built and completed as aforesaid; and four dollars per ton for each and every river or lake steamer so built and completed as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That any person drawing the said bounty shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate, signed by the collector of the Port of the builder, which shall state the name of the builder, the name and tonnage of the ship or other vessel; was wholly built and completed within this State; and upon the production of a copy of said certificate countersigned by the Secretary of State, it shall be the duty of the Audit or Public Accounts to give to the holder of said certified copy a warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount to which he may be entitled.

We have always considered it the primary duty of every government to foster, promote and encourage, domestic industry and enterprise, to the fullest extent consistent with reason and justice. Home development, home advancement and home aggrandizement, should be the first objects sought to be accomplished by our legislators. The interests of labor have been too long undervalued, in the South especially. Nothing adds so much to the wealth and strength of any community or commonwealth, as the possession of large numbers of the followers of the industrial trades, pursuits and avocations. These are facts incontrovertible. And, while their possession does so much for a community, their absence is injurious in a proportionate ratio.

The business of ship building should be carried on largely in Louisiana—should bring to the State hundreds, if not thousands, of industrious and skillful mechanics—and would, were our natural advantages properly appreciated and cultivated. As the Legislature has taken a step in the right direction, we really indulge in hopes that results, fruitful in good, may flow therefrom, and that the time is not far distant when Louisiana ships and steamers will be known and admired in all of the important ports of Christendom. It seems to us the bonus offered by the State is quite liberal, although we confess to an exceedingly small amount of practical knowledge in the premises.

That ships and steamers can be built just as cheaply in this State as in the north, there can be no doubt. What is wanting is skill, enterprise and capital, and all of these can be brought to bear, where ample remuneration offers itself, as it does in Louisiana. We possess the finest ship timber in the world in inexhaustible quantities, which is easy of access and can be cheaply transported to any given point. Almost every day this timber is cut down, split, hewed and sawed into proper lengths and shapes, and sent to Northern ship yards thousands of miles off, where it is used in the construction of vessels, many of which come back here to engage in the transportation of Southern produce. Now, would'nt it be cheaper to build the ships where the timber is, than to send that same timber off some thousands of miles and there build the ships? Of course it would. This proposition is clear. There would be a vast saving in expense, to say nothing of local advantages added, to which the bonus offered by the State ought to give a stimulus to the business such as would make it grow and prosper until it becomes one of the most important pursuits of the State. In some future occasion we shall recur to this subject more particularly.

RELIGIOUS FLAGELLATIONS.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Rome, furnishes the following:

I witnessed last night one of the most ridiculous ceremonies a man in his wildest dreams could imagine—*a flagellation*. I wish some body like Dickens would write a description of it, that I might copy and send it to you; for the whole thing consists in having it set before you in as ridiculous and ludicrous a light as it appeared to me. I never can do it justice.

Two American artists, one French ditto, Matteo—your respected correspondent—and a yellow spaniel (the property of one of the aforesaid American artists) left the *trattoria*, or restaurant, last evening at 7 o'clock, in search of the church San Something, where a band of wicked people were, in consequence of their sins, going to flagellate themselves, and thereby mortify the flesh. Having discovered the church, and having nearly broken our necks in stumbling over the benches, which were strewed promiscuously about the nearly pitch-dark church; having, finally, secured seats on one side, we made our observations, which were that the building—tolerably large, about twice the size of the "Edward's"—was lighted merely by five small wax candles near the altar; that some two or three hundred individuals were scattered about looking like *spooks* in the mysterious darkness; that many of them were kneeling; that it was cold, and that if the performance did not commence soon, they would have to do without our illustrious presence.

We had half concluded that it was a "sell," when some priests came out from a side-door, and, with the assistance of two small boys with bald spots upon the crowns of their heads, who swung censors with smoking frankincense, and another small boy who had a bald spot upon the crown of his head, and who rang a tea-bell from time to time; mass performed, and all went out at the same door, except one monk, who commenced a tiresome and stupid discourse about the necessity of sinners from time to time, when they felt convinced that they needed it, of mortifying the flesh in a humble and becoming manner. During the sermon, some of those in the church who responded the loudest, arose from their knees, and kneeled in the centre, when another man with a bald place upon the top of his head—and a black gown thrown over him, distributed among them a variety of leather straps about two feet in length, and with which those in the middle of the church would belabor themselves when the time came.

The old monk waxed warm and enthusiastic, and when finally the five lights were extinguished, one after another, until it was total darkness, the noise commenced, and such thrashings and beatings as we heard, but could not see, kept us in continual convulsions of laughter, as we were almost afraid we should be turned out. It sounded precisely as if the whole forty or fifty were beating one another with the straps, and I have no doubt some of them were so doing. I assure you it was very ludicrous; and when a light was brought suddenly in, to the consternation of the scrappers, they all sneaked back to their obscurity, at the sides of the church, and the old monk once around, took his straps from the flagellated ones, and the doors being opened, a fresh crowd came rushing in, who no doubt repeated the performance; but we had satisfied ourselves, and scrambling over the benches, made our way out into the street. What sights one *does* see in Rome!

U. S. TROOPS.—The Baton Rouge Gazette learns that orders have been received at the barracks to prepare quarters for a detachment of 250 recruits, destined for the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and for Major Hunt's Light Battery, at present stationed in the Indian country at the Upper Arkansas. This detachment will probably remain here until there is a sufficient amount of water in the Arkansas river to admit of a steamboat transportation as high as Fort Smith.

The following named officers accompany the detachment, viz: Capt. Jno. M. Jones, 1st Lieut. M. R. Stevenson, and Asst. Surgeon Wm. W. Anderson.

This will make the force at the barracks under Captain Barry's command some where about 400 men when, in our memory serves us, is the largest number of U. S. troops we have had in the garrison here for many years.

Queen Victoria was 35 years of age on the 24th of the present month, May. She was married at 20, in the year 1840, and has given birth to seven children, all of whom are still living. Prince Albert is yet in his prime, and the family will, doubtless, be largely increased.

Our "Fem. Sems."

A writer for the Eufaw (Ala.) Whig contributes a pair of pungent articles on the defects of the educational systems pursued in most "Female Seminaries." He makes good quotations, too:

"The female educators, now-a-days, seem pretty generally to have adopted Mrs. Malaprop's course of female education, and, like that ancient lady, they don't think there is a superstitious article in it."

Hear Madame Malaprop:

"I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a *progeny* of learning. I don't think so much learning becomes a young woman. For instance, I would never let her meddle with Greek or Hebrew, or Algebra, or Simmy, or fluxions, or parallaxes, or such inflammatory branches of learning; neither, would it be necessary for her to handle any of your Mathematical, Astronomical, diabolical instruments. But, Sir Anthony, I would send her at nine years old to a boarding school, to learn a little *ingenuity and artifice*. Then, sir, she should have a *supercilious* knowledge in accounts, and as she grew up I would have her instructed in Geometry, that she might know something of the *contagious* countries. But above all, Sir Anthony, she should be mistress of Orthography, that she might not misspell and mispronounce words so shamefully as girls usually do, and likewise that she might *reprehend* the true meaning of what she is saying. This, Sir Anthony, is what I would have a woman know, and I don't think there is a *superstitious* article in it."

The writer continues:

"Now it may be gathered from what has been said, that these female seminaries by no means qualify a young woman for discharging the duties of life. Now if those duties were to go balls and parties after supper, and dance and play until the 'wee short hours ayant the twal,' then lay and sleep until 10 o'clock the next day, rise with a bad appetite and drink bad coffee and eat bad food of all kinds, then go to the shops and spend the forenoon in running up bills for the purchase of ribbons, laces, &c., returning to a dinner of unclean quality, afterwards consuming the evening at the piano and paying calls—if these were the duties required, then the education received at the 'Fem. Sems.' would suit to a T. But unfortunately for the comfort of young ladies, these do not comprise the duties of life. A woman has higher duties to perform. * * * * That this last is an important female duty, I shall prove by quoting the writings of a much better man than myself, and one worthy the profoundest respect from everybody:

'There are duties devolving of right on the husband, and other duties devolving of right upon the wife. Thus it is the duty of the husband to provide for the wants of the family, and of the wife to assume the charge of the affairs of the household. His sphere of duty is without, her sphere is within. Both are under obligations to discharge these duties specially, because they are parties to the marriage compact. That man is worthily despised who does not qualify himself to support that family of which he has voluntarily assumed the office of protector. Nor surely is that woman less deserving of contempt who, having consumed the period of youth in frivolous reading, dissipating amusement, and acquisition of accomplishments which are to be consigned immediately after marriage to entire forgetfulness, enters upon the duties of a wife with no other expectations than that of being a useless and prodigal appendage to a household, ignorant of her duties and of the manner of discharging them; and with no conceptions of responsibilities which have been assumed than such as have been acquired from childish caprice, luxurious self-indulgence, and sensitive, feminine, yet thoroughly finished selfishness. And yet I fear the system of female education at present in vogue, is, in many respects, liable to the accusation of producing precisely this tendency.'—*Wayland.*

Who will gainsay this? I shall quote another passage from the same author which leans on the subject, and may be the source of pleasant reflection to many young ladies:

'The husband, by the employment of capital, labor and skill, in productive consumption, secures an annual revenue for the purpose of consumption, in various means of gratification, whether necessary or superfluous. The expenditure of this annual revenue, or the making of those arrangements which govern the expenditure, generally devolves upon the wife. If that expenditure be made without economy, either the gratifications which it might procure are never enjoyed, and in all the consumption neither comfort nor pleasure is obtained, or it is obtained at an expense perfectly ruinous. Hence it will be seen that the physical comfort, as well as the means of happiness of both parties, depends more on the domestic education of the female sex than is ordinarily supposed. Affection will rarely exist in the atmosphere of self-inflicted poverty. No man can respect a woman by whose ignorance of her appropriate duties he is plunged into disgraceful bankruptcy, and wedded to hopeless penury. Nor let it be supposed that no talent is requisite skilfully to superintend a household. It requires at least as much ability to direct with skill, and on principle, the affairs of a domestic establishment, as to select a ribbon or dance a minuet, to finger a piano or embroider a fire-screen.'

A great deal more might be said on this topic. It is very suggestive. But enough has already been said to satisfy the most incredulous, if they will believe it, that the course of instruction pursued in these female seminaries by no means prepares young ladies attending them for the discharging the most important duties of life, but rather converts them into a species of gilded butterfly, who flutter about the resorts of fashion until some fool, captivated by their colors, wins their hearts (easy prizes) and conveys them away to ornament his parlor, where they reign for awhile as bauble-in-chief among other fool's baubles, and then sink into perfect insignificance."

All well said, as far as "ologies" are allowed to supercede orthography and syntax, as is seen in notes that are enough to turn the edge of a lover's heart, so bad is the spelling and grammar. But the reform called for must be effected in the "Fem." homes, and by the "Fem." parents. Our domestic education is more at fault than the seminary.

SLAVE PRODUCTS AND COMMERCE.

The unconstitutional and infamous conduct of the Massachusetts Legislature, in passing what is usually termed the "Personal Liberty Bill," despite the veto of Governor Gardner, has excited general and wide spread indignation throughout the country. This feeling is not confined to the South, by any means. It prevails extensively over the North, and the leading journals there comment upon it in terms of deserved severity. Indeed, more contempt, pity and scorn, have been manifested at the North than at the South. And, when we look at the matter in all its bearings, there is no case for special wonder. The honorable, patriotic and conservative portion of the people of the North, feel mortified, humbled and outraged at the vile wrong a fanatical Legislature has practised upon one of the most ancient and renowned commonwealths of the North American confederacy. They feel that a foul disgrace has been put upon that which once was noble; that political scavengers have polluted the temple of patriotism; that treason has reigned rampant in the halls of legislation; that corruption has triumphed over right; that dark and gloomy fanaticism, has usurped the posts of reason and justice; and that envy, hatred and all uncharitableness, have borne away, where love of country, reverence for the constitution and laws, and fraternal regard, should have unrecked unlimited control.

In view of these facts, it is not at all surprising that the sensible and discreet of our Northern brethren condemn the "Personal Liberty Bill," which nullifies an article of the constitution of the United States and a law of Congress—the Fugitive Slave law—at one and the same time, in language of severe and just denunciation. No excuse, no palliation, can be found or devised for such traitorous conduct. It stands before the world a legislative achievement of unmitigated villainy—conceived in fanaticism, brought forth in corruption, and named by those who would become Benedict Arnold's if they had the nerve or the opportunity.

The practical bearing of this act will operate to the injury—perhaps material detriment—of Massachusetts. It cannot, and will not operate to the disadvantage of the South, for so far as the nullified law is concerned, the attempts to enforce it have been productive of far more damage than benefit. Were it taken from the statute book this section of the Union would suffer no pecuniary injury. Save as the exponent of a constitutional principle, the law is comparatively worthless, while it has been the malestay and chief reliance of the Abolition leaders of the North. It and the Nebraska bill, have been god-sends to Greeley, Garrison, Sumner, Seward, etc. But, for them, the staple of fanaticism would long since have run out, and probably quiet would have reigned in the land are this.

While this sentiment of patriotic indignation is showing itself throughout the country, giving cheering token of the advent of better times; while all the indications go to show that there is an upheaving of national and fraternal feeling in the hearts of the people, from Maine to California, which will, it is to be hoped, "crush out" the hydra of fanaticism; and while non-intercourse is openly advocated in influential quarters, it may be well enough to reflect a little before proceeding to extremities, and consider whether Massachusetts will not come out right if we give her time. In the first place, we do not believe all reason and common sense have fled the State, because a few run-mad bigots have obtained temporary ascendancy, and if they have, *self interest*, all-powerful and controlling, would dictate a retracing of the unconstitutional steps taken. Of all the States of the Union, Massachusetts is the most dependent upon the products of slave labor. She cannot get along without them. Deprive her of cotton alone, and the State would be ruined. It is the life-blood of her strength, prosperity and wealth, and stimulates and invigorates every department of her industrial system. It gives employment to thousands and tens of thousands of her population. In its manufacture are invested some one hundred millions of dollars capital, which have yielded enormous profits, much of which has contributed to the building of railroads and ships, and the general improvement of the State. It has given employment, indirectly, to thousands of hardy ship builders, and then found employment for the ships. Without cotton and the profits, business and pursuits, which flow directly from it, where would Boston and Massachusetts be, so far as wealth and progress are concerned? The suggestion is so obvious that it needs no answer.

Because the people of that State have partaken of the insane root, it does not follow that they will remain everlastingly poisoned. They will recover in time to prevent being pushed over the verge of ruin, or else we are much mistaken in their shrewdness, not to give them credit for more exalted emotions. And when the revulsion does take place, the disgrace a wretched band of fanatics have inflicted upon the escutcheon of a once glorious State, will be wiped out. At least we hope so, and we always hope for the best.

This world cannot get along without the products of slave labor. And until the world can so get along, slaveholders will be protected in the enjoyment of their rights, with here and there an unimportant infringement, no matter how strong the talking or intense the apparent excitement. An Embargo law, if enacted by the next Congress, prohibiting the export of a single bale of cotton, would do old England—the mother and nourisher of abolitionism—more injury in twelve months than the Russian war has done or will do in twelve years. She is more dependent upon cotton than Massachusetts. Stop her cotton factories and she would be ruined. Hence the impregnability of our position. We can afford to laugh to scorn the efforts of mock philanthropists until the products of the earth or the wants and necessities of mankind change.

To enforce our proposition we submit the following from a Virginia paper, which Hunt's Merchants' Magazine says, "right or wrong, there is more truth than poetry in its statements:"

The whole commerce of the world turns upon the product of slave labor. What would commerce be without cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice and naval stores? All these are the product of slave labor. It is a settled fact that free labor cannot produce them in sufficient quantity to supply the demands of mankind. The world follows its interests, and if free labor was more valuable than slave, it would be employed at this moment in the United States, Cuba and Brazil, which are all open to free labor. What would become of England, the arch-agitators of abolitionism, but for cotton, by the manufacture of which she has waxed fat and strong, while she curses the system by which it is produced. By the way, will some one inform us why the English consciences has never suffered as much from slavery in Brazil as slavery in the United States?—Crescent.

FAMINE IN GEORGIA.—Accounts from the northern part of Georgia represent that many people in that section are without corn, or the means to procure any. There is none for sale, and there is serious danger of famine. Horses and mules are turned out into the wilds to wait for grass or starve, so that no plowing can be done, and planting must be done with the hoe. Unless relief be extended, the poorer class of that section must perish.

The groans of a Christian are far more musical than the songs of a sinner.

The believer cannot sigh without his God observing it.

Miscellaneous Items.

A big tooth of a fossil elephant has been found near Enon, Clark county, Ohio, which, with the roots attached, would have weighed fifteen pounds, as in its fragmentary condition it is eleven inches long and three inches thick. The Dayton paper supposes the head of the animal must have weighed four thousand pounds.

Jarvis, the painter, was one day employed in painting a portrait of Bishop ——, and during the progress of the sitting the venerable prelate began to remonstrate with him at the dissipated course of life into which he had fallen. Jarvis made no reply, but dropping his pencil from the forehead of the portrait to the lower part of the face, he said, with a slight motion to the reverend sitter, "Just shut your mouth, my lord." By painting upon that feature he changed the subject in two senses.

Mrs. Mary Carney, now residing in Coffee county, Tennessee, was one hundred and one years of age, on the 4th day of the present month, May. She retains her sight surprisingly, her general health is good, her mental faculties are unimpaired, she knits and performs other light work with activity, walks about and converses with her friends, and still possesses a cheerful mind.

A singular freak is said to be exhibited by the Catfish in the Mississippi, along its banks. At Natchez, many of them of late, have been seen floating to the shore nearly or quite dead—a sense of rare occurrence for many years before. What is the cause of this? A learned friend suggests that they have been killed by the under current, or by hot springs in some portions of the Mississippi, or in other rivers.

At a lecture of Bayard Taylor's, lately, a lady wished for a seat, when a portly, handsome gentleman brought one, and seated her. "Oh, you're a jewel," said she, "oh, no," he replied, "I'm a jeweller—I have just set the jewel!"

A FISH STORY.—A species of perch, found in Tranquebar, on the Coromandel Coast, East Indies, it is said, not only creeps on shore, but actually climbs up tall fan palms, in pursuit of certain shell fish, which form its favorite food. Covered with viscid slime, he glides smoothly over the rough bark; spines, which he may sheath and unfold at will, serve him like hands to hang by, and with the aid of side fins and a powerful tail, he pushes himself upward, thus completing this strange picture of fish and shell fish dwelling high on lofty trees.

A miserly gentleman having billeted himself on his friend in Edinburgh during the royal visit, was talking to a friend, on his return, of the great expense of living. "How much, now, do you suppose I spent in Edinburgh?". "I do not know," replied his friend, "I should suppose about a *fortnight*."

Mr. Soule and Mr. Perry.

The New York Herald of the 23d, publishes the following synopsis of a document issued by Mr. Perry, late Secretary of the United States Legation at Madrid and *Charge d'Affaires ad interim*, in defence of his conduct while occupying those positions. It is in reply to charges brought against him by the flon. Pierre Soule in the letter published by him on the 24th of March last, in the Washington papers:

It is a lengthy and interesting document, and covers the whole ground of the allegations made against the writer's conduct, not only during the time when he was Mr Soule's subordinate in the Spanish Legation, but frequently since he has been entrusted with the whole responsibility of its duties. Mr Perry retorts the charge of his being "a spy and traitor" by showing that Mr. Soule had himself all along acted a double part, by transmitting erroneous information to government respecting the real feelings and views of the Spanish Cabinet and people in reference to the sale of Cuba, and also by so purposely mismanaging the affair of the Black Warrior as to impede the success of the reclamations of the American government. Whilst selling this part on the one hand, Mr. Perry states that Mr Soule persisted in declaring in his dispatches to Washington that no arrangement of that question, or of any other subject of our complaints with Spain, was practicable even for months after he (Mr Perry) had informed him that the Spanish Government were desirous to arrange that question and all others. He also charges Mr. Soule with suppressing an important dispatch from the Secretary of State intended for the Spanish Government, in reference to this same affair of the Black Warrior, during a space of five months. Mr Perry adds, that immediately after Mr. Soule's departure from Madrid he succeeded in remedying the mischievous effects of this proceeding, and in obtaining from the Spanish government a satisfactory proposition for the settlement of the case, and ultimately its complete adjustment, after Mr Soule's final departure in February last.

As still further proofs of the evil influence which Mr. Soule's personal hostilities and filibustering tendencies exercised over the negotiations between the countries, Mr Perry states that when relieved from them he procured from the Spanish government a proposition for the settlement and immediate payment of all claims involving private interests which had been presented by either government to the other since 1834. He obtained an overture for the negotiation of a great treaty "conceding immense benefits to our commerce, and securing the prompt and complete protection of the political, religious and social rights of our citizens, in future, in every portion of the Spanish dominions, in consideration for similar benefits conferred on Spanish subjects and their commerce by the United States."

Mr Perry makes various other charges against Mr Soule, of attempted tampering with and direct him from the honest discharge of his duties, and also of intercepting in Paris a despatch addressed by him (Mr Perry) to the Secretary of State at Washington. The statements will no doubt provoke a reply from Mr. Soule, who will probably give us the whole history of the affair in his forthcoming narrative of his mission. It is but right to add that the telegraphic correspondence from Washington states that despatches have been received from Madrid which indicate that the promises and independence held out by Spain in connection with Mr. Perry's "great treaty," are all bosh, and thrown out to gain time and humbug the present Administration. Another correspondent in Washington has sent us an epitome of the instructions sent out with Mr. Dodge, and which, if correct, would go to show that, like the double instructions of Mr Soule, they are merely drawn up for political effect.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The following is the majorities in thirty-four counties, as received by telegraph. Also, the majorities in the same counties in the Governor's election of 1852:

Counties.	1855. Wise.	1855. Flournoy.	1852. Johnson.	1852. Seaman.
Albemarle	...	190	133	...
Prince Edward	77	...	151	...
Prince George	180	...	161	...
Granville	160	...	64	...
Dinwiddie	218	...	64	...
Tyler	80	...	95	...
Hickory	120	...	95	...
Clarke	34	...	395	...
Loudon	100	...	1373	...
Orange	92	...	386	...
Madison	440	...	78	...
Loudon	...	1268	340	1023
Albemarle	...	130	...	90
Chesterfield	160	...	610	949
Henrico	...	320	416	75
Richmond	...	600	...	167
Ohio	...	600	...	548
Hanover	...	44	...	78
Culpeper	...	85	80	...
Fauquier	...	91	27	...
Berkley	87	...	940	...
Pendleton	...	850	104	...
Hanover	400	...	178	...
Norfolk	300	...	958	...
Monmouth	...	...	1891	...
Kanawha	120	...	1000	...
Page	300	...	407	...
Wayne	50	...	361	...
Rockingham	3020	...	3018	...
Prince William	317	...	365	...
Spottsylvania	8	...	99	...
Augusta	...	1200	...	718

The following are the reported majorities in different cities, so far as heard from:

	Wise.	Flournoy.
Lynchburg	...	429
Fredericksburg	...	200
Alexandria	...	594
Norfolk	...	350
Petersburg	33	...
Richmond	...	500

The Richmond Enquirer of the 25th says: "The returns so far are not sufficiently distinct to warrant any positive statement of the result. The triumphant election of Wise, however, is indicated beyond a doubt."

FINE IN THE WOODS.—We hear of extensive spontaneous combustion going on in the woods and swamps of the Cotile country, in Livingston, also of the fences around plantations in this parish being destroyed by fire. Upon the Cotile, we learn, the fire has been raging every week, burning the grass, pens and even large trees; the explosion of the cane being heard for the distance of five miles, more or less, like the continuous roar of musketry. [Baton Rouge Advocate.

A dispatch of the 19th from Wilmington, Del., says:

The Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, addressed a large audience here last evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. His subject was slavery. This was the first appearance of this champion of freedom in a slave State, and his discourse was listened to with the closest attention and most deep interest. The lecturer was greeted with frequent applause during the delivery of his discourse, and at its conclusion the audience complimented him by a vote of thanks also.

Mrs. Blaeque, daughter of Dr. Mott, of New York, and wife of the interpreter to the Turkish Legation in Paris, recently died suddenly, in consequence of the reception of a letter from her absent husband, in which he stated that he had married another wife (a Greek lady,) as it was his clear right to do according to his religion and the customs of his country. He added that he had no desire ever to see her again.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, 69 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 30, 1855.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board, held on the evening of the 29th of May, 1855:

Resolved, That the Board of Health notifies the public through the press of this city, of the existence of *epidemic cholera* in our midst; and that it recommends to all persons the observance of precautionary measures against the attacks of the disease above mentioned.

A true copy. SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.
CHARLES A. LAGUERRE, Secretary. may31 tf

Commercial Matters.

New Orleans Money Market.

Wednesday Evening, May 30.

Long dated paper was easier for sale to-day at the rates prevailing on Monday, say 9½ to 10 per cent., with some few at lower. A transfer in the neighborhood of 8 per cent. was effected. As a general question on the greater part of the paper appearing on the market 10 per cent. approximates the closest limit of operations. 12 to 12½ for good second grades. There is no probability of the banks extending their load whilst the current low and then no more very strong paper, consequently the market outside of it and will be for another month well supplied with various grades of factors' acceptances.

The extraordinary heat for the season of the year creates a general inactitude for every thing particularly to trade and business, yet there is no disposition manifest to trade in any and all things (except in town and swamp lots, the daily arrivals of boats keep up a fair share of business and activity on the levee.

The Exchange market is stiff at our rates of yesterday, though drawers are very firm, yet buyers are rather scarce, and in

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Foreign News by the Baltic.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic left Liverpool at half-past one o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, May 3rd and arrived at New-York at six o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, having experienced strong westerly gales during her passage. Off the Banks she passed ship Constellation bound in. On the [illegible] at 40:00, long. 62:00, spoke ship [illegible] and W. Fifty miles from [illegible] Bremen ship Emigrant, [illegible]

The news by this arrival will be found highly interesting.

Throughout England a strong feeling against the ministry is being manifested; "indignation meetings" regarding the conduct of the war have been held in Derby, Sheffield and other places.

The Emperor of the French narrowly escaped assassination on Saturday evening, April 28th.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de l'Huys, have returned to London and Paris, the negotiations having failed.

There is some talk of a mediatory proposition on the part of Austria, with the consent of Prussia, being likely to be accepted.

With regard to the seige of Sebastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault has been gained, and it is generally believed that the seige operations must be abandoned for the present.

The position of the Allied forces in the Crimea is exciting the greatest anxiety and apprehension at home.

Immense Russian reinforcements are spoken of as hovering near Sebastopol, ready to throw themselves at any time along the whole line of Allied operations.

The fire of both the English and French armies had been continued before Sebastopol; but, though superior to that of the enemy, Lord Raglan admits that it had not produced that effect which might have been anticipated from its continuity, power and accuracy.

The Russians have been making fierce and vigorous sorties, and the fighting has been severe on both sides.

Telegraphs from Sebastopol to the 28th ult. state that on that day the Allied commanders had suspended their fire, so as not to exhaust their ammunition, and that they were awaiting reinforcements, which were hourly expected.

General attack has yet been made by the fleet on the seaports, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach sufficiently near them to throw both shot and shell to advantage. The siege before Sebastopol is in good condition; the troops are healthy, well-fed, housed and clothed. Enough reinforcements were constantly arriving up to the latest dates, the Allies were feeble, numerous enough to sufficiently well provided to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea, with a much reserve of 60,000 men at Marshall, near Constantinople, it was expected, would be transported to Sebastopol as soon as transports could be found. There is some talk in Paris about the recall of General Canrobert, to take the place of General Pelissier as Minister of War. General Pelissier would, in that case, succeed Canrobert in the Crimea.

A Russian dispatch, however, dated the evening of the 29th, says: The fire of the enemy is moderate. Their approaches progress slowly. We have established, at 100 yards from Bastion [illegible] a line of rifle pits which serve to form a [illegible] communication.

[illegible] that the seige will be abandoned [illegible] and that the main force of the [illegible] obliged to retire into the [illegible] off, assemble, supplies and [illegible] Meanwhile the city [illegible]

The [illegible] and French and English accounts of [illegible] are, in some instances, widely various. The following is

Prince Gortschakoff's Account.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes Prince Gortschakoff's account of the bombardment to the 15th, and by telegraph the Russian official accounts are brought down to the 24th of April. Prince Gortschakoff describes the cannonade which was opened by the allies, on the 9th, as tremendous, its object being evidently to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with smoke, and on the 16th in less than four hours, silenced [illegible] of their opponent's guns. From this circumstance Prince Gortschakoff judges that the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Some of the Russian guns and gun-carriages were dismounted, but were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage done to the [illegible] and batteries was [illegible] succeeded.

The [illegible] sustained by the garrison from the 9th to the 15th of April, is set down at [illegible] subalterns, and 435 men killed, and 6 superior and 34 subaltern officers, and 1899 men wounded. In his dispatch of the 24th, Prince [illegible] says: The fire of the enemy [illegible] slacker. The damage done to our [illegible] and the lines of the garrison, are [illegible] in proportion.

English and French Accounts.

The official dispatches from Lord Raglan come to the 17th April only, and from General Canrobert to the 16th. Lord Raglan states that the condition of the army before Sebastopol continued to improve, and morale from the [illegible] The correspondence [illegible] hay [illegible] given a [illegible] Turkish troops. [illegible] the statement of two Polish deserters, [illegible] 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived from Simpheropol.

The North Fork—A Gentle Mint.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the 15th, says: "Fort Constantine, and the forts north of the harbor, for the first time took part in the contest to-day, firing clear across the harbor and town into our own and the French lines. Their shot appeared to be of immense size, and their guns of considerable range, as to entire elevation, apparently, was given. About 500 rounds were fired. Our fire was taken in a gentle line that, even after morning, the south side will be formidable while the north remains in [illegible]

During the last week of [illegible] English trenches alone fired away between fifteen thousand and seventeen thousand 32 and 68 pound shot and shell; 2,800 thirteen-inch shells, and 4,500 ten-inch shells; making in all about 2,200 tons of shot, and five hundred tons of powder. The English trenches mounted on the 15th, 154 guns and mortars: the French 230; so that during the first week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and 1,500 tons of powder were expended.

The Vienna Negotiations

The veil has been lifted a little off the Vienna negotiations. It appears that the Allies mildly proposed to Russia two alternatives—one that the Euxine should be declared a neutral sea, open to the commerce, and closed to the ships of war of all nations; the other that the Russian force in that sea should be in some degree limited. The Russian plenipotentiaries abruptly rejected both these propositions, and afterward made some counter propositions of their own, which England, France and Austria unanimously agreed were inadmissible. These propositions were to the effect that the Dardanelles should be closed; that the Black Sea should be navigated solely by Russian and Turkish ships, without any *surveillance* by their powers; and that the treaty of 1841 should be modified to that extent; that Turkey, if menaced, might call upon the other Powers for assistance.

According to the latest advices from Vienna, Austria has, with the support of Prussia, made a mediating proposition which the belligerent powers are likely to embrace. According to this plan, (says the Daily News,) Russia would be entitled to restore her Black Sea fleet to its former strength, each of the Allies to maintain half as many ships there as Russia during the process. It is reported that if this proposition be not accepted, Austria will at once commence active hostilities. It is positively announced in the Constitutionnel that Austria signed the military convention with the Western Powers on the 26th ult.

The English Baltic Fleet was about to quit Kiel, according to the last accounts, and the French fleet about to sail from Cherbourg. Later advices by telegraph announce the sailing of the British fleet from Kiel.

Great Britain.

The Budget may be said to have virtually passed both Houses with little opposition, and little modification. The Loan Bill (£16,000,000) was read a third time and passed on the night of the 1st, by the Commons, and on the same night was ordered to be committed by the Lords.

The long-drawn Army enquiry by Mr. Roebuck's committee, is still proceeding. The most important evidence adduced is that of Lieutenant General Sir John Burgoyne, who had charge of the engineering works in the Crimea at the period under enquiry. It was never contemplated, he said, that the Allies would have to winter before Sebastopol; the opinion of the military authorities being that the place would have speedily yielded. When the army landed in the Crimea, Lord Raglan and every other officer were ignorant of the Russian strength. Sir John admitted that the whole of the military organization connected with the troops in the field was inefficient. There was a great deficiency of engineers, and a great want of sappers.

A terrible domestic tragedy had occurred at Wheelock, a village in Cheshire. Mr. James Sproston, a cabinet-maker in respectable circumstances, having slaughtered his wife with a sword, and afterwards blown out his own brains with a pistol. Unfounded jealousy, which amounted to monomania on the part of the husband led, to the deed. So far as could be ascertained by the neighbors, the parties lived together on the happiest terms, except during these fits. Both the murdered wife and the suicide were prominent members of the Wesleyan body. They had been married 14 years, but had no children.

France.

PARIS, Sunday, April 29, 1855.—At about half-past five yesterday (Saturday) evening the Emperor was proceeding at a slow pace up the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, accompanied only by his aide-de-camp, Count Edgar Ney, and Col. Valabregue. It was a chilly evening, and there were not many people on the parade at the time. When nearly opposite No. 146 in the Champs Elysees, an assassin, leaning against a lamp-post to steady his aim, fired a pistol at his Majesty. The Emperor slightly ducked his head and spurred his horse. An instant afterward the man rushed forward, and when within a few paces of him, some say ten or twelve paces, others four or five, fired a second shot. The ball is said to have passed through the Emperor's hat.

Immediately after the second shot was fired the regicide was seized by two men in blouses, who looked like operatives, but were, in fact, agents employed by M. Balestrino, the director of the secret police. Almost at the same moment a gendarme, a native of Corsica, named Alessandrini, who, in the capacity of what is commonly termed a "bull dog," was following the Emperor in a brougham, accompanied by M. Hirvey, a commissary of police, rushed out of the carriage with a drawn poinard, and slew the murderer, who, it appears, resisted violently. Whether as a means of disabling him, or whether accidentally while laying hold of him, may perhaps be doubtful—but the fact is certain that Alessandrini wounded the man with his poinard. His wounds were however not serious; for he was able to answer the interrogatories of the magistrates a short time afterward. Immediately after the second shot the Emperor made his horse caper, and raised his hat several times, smiling, to show he was not hurt.

A few minutes after the event Liverani was placed in a hack carriage and conveyed to the guard-house outside the Barrier de l'Etoile.

The Emperor proceeded on toward the Bois de Boulogne, and a few yards outside the Arc de l'Etoile he met the Empress in a carriage. He turned his horse and accompanied her back to the Tuileries down the grand avenue to the Champs Elysees. The Empress did not appear to comprehend the meaning of the unusually loud cheers which greeted the Emperor as he passed along, and from her apparent gaiety people supposed that the Emperor had not told her what had passed.

The prisoner was taken to the Prefecture of Police, and there interrogated. He expressed his regret for his crime. He denied that he had any accomplices, but said that numbers had sworn an oath to do what he only had the courage to attempt. He declared that he had nourished the project ever since the siege of Rome.

The Daily News correspondent, writing on the evening of Monday, the 30th, says: "The real name of the assassin is not Liverani but Pianori. He had procured a passport in a false name. He was, however, as I stated yesterday, a native of Faenza. He was a volunteer at Rome under Garabaldi. Since the taking of Rome by the French, he has principally lived in England, and I am told, he belonged to the sect of Italians who renounced Catholicism. It is further stated that he has spoken at Protestant meetings in Exeter Hall. Pianori is now at the Prefecture of Police. He wears a straight jacket. A jailor sleeps at the foot of his bed to watch him. A hole has been made in the wall through which he may be seen as he lies, and several persons of note have been to-day to look at him. He lived in two well furnished rooms in the Faubourg St. Honore, the rent of which he had paid for a month beforehand. A considerable sum of money was found in his room. His pistols were of a costly description, and were well made. The "instruction" is, I believe, finished. Nothing further has been elicited from him than what I stated yesterday. It is thought that he will be tried in the ordinary assize court, and not by the High Court of Justice.

The Emperor has declined to receive formal audiences of congratulation, though an exception has been made in regard to the British residents in Paris. A crowded meeting of British residents was held on Wednesday (23) in the ball-room of the British Embassy, under the presidency of the Earl of Denbigh, and there an address, moved by the Earl of Donoughmore, and seconded by the Earl of Mayo, was unanimously adopted. The Corporation of London have also adopted a similar address.

The organs of the Fusionist and Orleanist parties have not said a word in condemnation of the crime, but have published the official account from the *Moniteur* without comment.

It is said that the Queen of England, accompanied by Prince Albert, will visit Paris in August. The Emperor, it is now understood, will not proceed to the Crimea.

Latest from the Crimea.

A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st, in the front and left attack. The whole of the Russian rifle pits were taken, eight light mortars, and 200 prisoners.

On Wednesday night last the French, under General Pelissier, having taken up a position before the quarantine bastion, attacked the advanced works the Russians had raised to protect it, and carried them at the point of the bayonet.

Twelve mortars were taken from the enemy. The French have established themselves in the conquered positions.

On Thursday night the Russians made a sortie to regain those positions, and, after a sanguinary encounter, were driven back.

The last price of consols in London was 88¾. Money freely offered on Government securities at 2 per cent., and in consols there is no difference between the price for money and account.

The King of Prussia is ill of fever.

The insurrection in the Ukrins (Russia) has extended to three other governments. Twenty hundred proprietors, with their wives and families, have been destroyed.

At St. Petersburg every article of consumption is at famine prices.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who was too much attached to the astronomical service in Capt. Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator, on "Gilbert's Island," resided at Gosport, where, according to the fashion of the day, like the Count d'Artois, he wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered his tailor to attend one morning, when his grand-daughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in the breakfast-room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and as she did not happen to know one handicraftman from another, she at once intimated that she wished him to measure her for a pair of "leathers," for as she remarked, the wet weather was coming, and she felt cold in "cloth." The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears.

"Measure you, Miss?" said he with hesitation.

"If you please," said the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of deportment, "and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and I do not like to wear anything that constrains me."

"But, Miss," exclaimed the poor fellow in great perplexity; "I never in my life measured a lady: I——," and here he paused.

"Are you not a lady's shoemaker?" was the query calmly put to him.

"By no means Miss," said he, "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take measure, not of you, but of Mr. *Gilbert*."

The young lady became perplexed, too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A lady was one evening sitting in her drawing-room alone, when the only other inmate of the house, a brother, who, for a time, had been betraying a tendency to unsoundness of mind, entered with a carving-knife in his hand, and, shutting the door, came up to her and said, "Margaret, an odd idea has occurred to me. I wish to paint the head of John the Baptist, and I think yours might make an excellent study for it. So, if you please, I will cut off your head." The lady looked at her brother's eye, and seeing in it no token of a jest, concluded that he meant to do as he said. There was an open window and a balcony by her side, with a street in front; but a moment satisfied her that safety did not lie that way. So putting on a smiling countenance, she said with the greatest apparent cordiality, "That is a strange idea, George; but would it not be a pity to spoil this pretty new lace tippet I have got? I'll just step to my room to put it off, and be with you again in half a minute." Without waiting to give him time to consider, she stepped lightly across the floor, and passed out. In another moment she was safe in her room, whence she easily gave alarm, and returned when the madman was secured.

GUNPOWDER.—Some of the effects of ignited powder are wonderful. When it is heaped up in the open air and inflamed, there is no report, and but little effect is produced. A small quantity open and ignited in a room forces the air outwards, so as to blow out the window; but the same quantity confined in a bomb within the same room, and ignited, tears in pieces the whole house. Count Rumford loaded a mortar with one-twentieth of an ounce of powder, and placed upon it a twenty-four pound cannon ball; he then closed up every opening and fired the charge, which hurst the mortar with a tremendous explosion and lifted up its enormous weight. He also put twenty-eight grains of powder in a cylindrical space, which it just fitted, and upon being fired it tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of four hundred thousand pounds.

UNIVERSALISM.—A certain preacher of Universalism had been preaching in a country school-house for several successive Sabbaths, to convince the people that there was no hell. At length it was announced that at his next meeting a collection would be taken for his benefit. The day arrived, and the collection was taken up in a hat. When the "deacon" had passed through the congregation, and given all an opportunity to contribute, he returned to the desk and gravely emptied the contents of the hat upon the desk before the preacher. And such a "collection!" A few coppers, with old buttons, pieces of tin, broken jewsharps, horse-nails, and almost every other worthless thing that a man could carry to church in his pocket! The preacher was thunderstruck; but, recovering his self-possession in a moment, and gazing upon the "collection" before him, exclaimed, "Well, I am not so certain whether there is no hell or not, but I am certain there ought to be one for such fellows as you are;" and taking his hat left the house.

The Norfolk Herald gives an account of a party of six gentlemen of that city, who made an excursion to Cobb's Island, in Northampton county, Va., to shoot birds. They killed, in eight days, 1605 birds, consisting of the following varieties: The common sand bird, ring-necks, brown backs, plover, bishops, curlew, (long bill,) do., (short bill,) willits, bitterns, (two varieties,) red hills, or sea crows, sedge hens, ducks, gulls, etc. In addition to this they gathered large quantities of birds' eggs, which were quite a delicacy when fried. They also caught a number of terrapins, and gigged and captured an enormous black drum weighing 90 pounds.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Dates to the 16th ult. from the Sandwich Islands have been received in San Francisco.

The Legislature commenced its session on the 7th of April, His Majesty opening the same with the usual speech.

We learn from Honolulu, that extensive forgeries had been discovered in whaler's bills drawn last fall; over $50,000 have been protested. These forgeries have been committed by the firm of Swan & Clifford, ship chandlers, both of whom have sailed in separate vessels, fitted out by themselves *a la* Meiggs, just previous to the return of the drafts. It is estimated that the amount of these forged bills will exceed three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 16th inst., the British frigate President, Admiral Bruce, arrived at Honolulu, 31 days from Callao. Besides the President, H. B. M. steamer Brisk, and sloops of war Dido and Rattlesnake, were in port awaiting the arrival of the French fleet to proceed North, and the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, Capt. Sterrett.

The Polynesian gives the following news in reference to the auxiliaries to the allied Pacific squadron:

"The Monarch, 84, Capt. George Patey, the new sag ship, and the Brisk, 13, screw steamer, Commander Alfred Curtis, are daily expected. French frigate Alceste, 50 guns, was to leave Calao on March 14, for Honolulu. A French corvette was to follow the Alceste from France."

Rear Admiral Deepointes, who was in this port during the winter, in command of the French squadron, died of dropsy.

A LADY'S POSTSCRIPT TO A CRIMEAN LETTER.—"I send you, Dear Alfred, a complete photographic apparatus, which will amuse you, doubtlessly, in your moments of leisure, and if you could send me home, dear, a good view of a nice battle, I should feel extremely obliged."

P. S., No. 2.—"If you could take the view, dear, just in the moment of victory, I should like it all the better."

This reminds us of the description by "John Phœnix" of a night in San Diego, where he speaks of "the soft notes of the pistol and the pleasant shriek of the victim."

Agricultural.

MORE CORN AND LESS COTTON.—This advice cannot too often be impressed on the minds of our planting friends. Many have been compelled to purchase grain in large quantities this season, at prices almost ruinous, and we fervently hope that a lesson has been taught them which will not easily be effaced. True, economic policy demands that every article of food which can be ought to be raised at home. If this policy were general, provisions would be cheaper and cotton would be dearer; there would be less indebtedness to the merchant, and more peace of mind and absence of corroding care. Oh! the luxury of well filled corn cribs, the delightful aroma of a well stocked smoke-house, particularly if the same has cost nothing but our own labor. And, in regard to large crops of sweet potatoes and cowpens, the trouble of raising them is a mere trifle; the satisfaction of feeding the surplus to our horses and hogs, and in winter, cows, is great. No better food to produce good milk and butter in the winter can be found than cowpeas and corn, ground together in proportions of one-half each.

A Geological Discovery.

Last Saturday, in the excavation of the bank at Bennett's Cave, in Bangor, on the surface of which was the old burying-ground, the workmen turned up a variety of bones of an animal whose race is now extinct, of huge dimensions, and undoubtedly of the Saurian tribe.

The first discoveries consisted of vertebræ of various sizes, and from one foot to two inches in breadth, and of a series varying not more than a half an inch in diameter. These resemble in shape and appearance the sail-block of vessels, being of similar shape, and each perforated with two holes, and each provided with a cap, like the knee-pan, for either side of the bone, fitting perfectly and with many indentations. A number of these vertebræ have been found, and are in the possession of various individuals. Several of these may be seen at the store of L. & E. W. Gordon, on Main street. Dr. Mason has several in his possession, and other individuals have one or more of each.

Hearing of this discovery, Dr. A. C. Hamlin set to work excavating the deposit of clay in which they were found, and has succeeded in bringing to light the entire bones of one leg, and various other bones, which may be seen at his office. Among these is a part of the pelvis, or perhaps, the *ossa innominata*, whose largest breadth is near two feet, and the series of bones in the leg make the entire length of that limb not less than ten feet. If this animal can be assimilated to the remains of the megalosaurus or the plesiosaurus found in other localities, the whole length of the animal would reach fifty feet, with a height of not less than fourteen feet.

Of the teeth, not enough has as yet been discovered to determine whether the animal was carnivorous or only graminivorous. If predaceous, he must have been an ugly customer to meet with of a morning, and if ichthyosaurian, his presence would have been considerably annoying to boys in swimming.

It is advisable that the bones which are in the possession of various individuals, should be collected together in one place, and an attempt made, under the direction of some competent naturalist to reconstruct the whole animal. The separate bones are of no value to any body. The skeleton of the animal entire would be a sight to see. All those having fragments of this huge antediluvian should hand them over for this purpose.

The deposit in which these remains are found is black clay, above which marl is seen. The investigation is still going on. The bones are, some of them, in an excellent state of preservation. Indeed, what seems to be the marrow is found in many of them, and one lump of clear marrow, weighing some two pounds and preserving the impression of the bone which contained it has been found, and may be seen at Dr. Hamlin's rooms.

That these bones belonged to some animal whose race is now extinct is clear. Thousands of years before man inhabited the planet, these animals bestrode the earth, or lumbered with their forms the sea. They conform to none of the shapes of animated nature as are now seen, and are more like the shapes seen in some distempered dream than any thing that now has existence.

The deposit in which these remains are found, a soft, carboniferous clay or mud, is doubtless of great antiquity, long antedating the coal formation, and many of the upper strata. "The waters of the ocean," says Sir Charles Lyell, "were rolling over the highest peaks of the Alps when the marine mud on which London is built was slowly forming. [Bangor Mercury, May 14.

Sir David Brewster makes the following remarks relative to the structure of the sun: So strong has been the belief that the sun cannot be a habitable world that a scientific gentleman was prevounced by his medical attendant to be insane, because he had sent a paper to the Royal Society, in which he maintained that the light of the sun proceeds from a dense and universal aurora, which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of the surface beneath, and yet be at such a distance aloft as not to be among them; that there may be water and dry land there, hills and dales, rain and fair weather, and that as the light and seasons must be eternal, the sun may easily be conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system. In less than ten years after this apparently extravagant notion was considered a proof of insanity, it was maintained by Sir William Herschel as a rational and probable opinion, which might be deducible from his own observations on the structure of the sun.

THE BIGGEST TRAIN YET.—A freight train, consisting of *one hundred and forty-four cars*, sixty-one of which were loaded with cattle, the balance with miscellaneous freight, left this city for the East, over the Central Road, on Saturday. Seven locomotives were employed in the drawing process. Can this be beaten? [Buffalo Express.

Probably it *can*, be, with a few more cars and locomotives.

The agricultural division of the Patent Office at Washington publishes that, in view of the strong properties of guano, it never should be placed in contact with seeds; for all seeds in the process of germination give off a greater or less quantity of carbonic acid and vinegar; and these acids, having strong affinities for the ammoniacal portion of the guano, are apt to attract it so powerfully as to check and even destroy vegetation.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and Individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

Principal Office and Manufactory, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOHN WRIGHT & Co., 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by Druggists generally. my4 1y

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

RICHARD ANGELL, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 116 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homœopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homœopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

May 12 1y

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE FACULTY:

Rev. H. D. Thweatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Ballewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department, in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influences.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
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ap21—1y

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. WRIGHT & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondolet street, New Orleans, La., having commenced a Commission Business in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully soliciting your patronage.

We receive all assignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. WRIGHT & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. BROADWELL. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, I will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

feb10tf A. J. WRIGHT.

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

DR. JOHN BECKWITH,	WILLIAM MCNUTT,
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GEO. RAGLAND,	WILLIAM WATKINS,
A. O. BARTON,	JOHN W. FRIERSON,
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S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and mote well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be. A. H. McLEAN, Rutherford county, Tenn.

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LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

OSCAR F. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.

Rev. B. B. ROSE, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

T. P. HATCH, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by Mr. N. F. BAGGS.

Tuition in College per session: ..... $25 00.

Preparatory School, from ..... $12 to $20 00.

Chemical Fee, (paid once,) ..... $5 00.

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Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fo17

ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

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THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP.

The authors say in their preface: "Our object in compiling this book, is to supply a denominational want which is felt, and often expressed by our preachers and people. * * * We commit the work to God and his children, praying that all who sing from those pages on earth, may sing the new song in Heaven forever."

We are pleased to know that so far as it has been examined, the Harp meets the strong approbation of the denomination, and we trust that it will soon be in general use.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 227.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 86 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EVENINGS WITH SIR THOS. BROWNE.

NO. II.

Extracts and Comments.

"Capital truths are to be narrowly eyed; collateral truths and circumstantial deliveries not to be strictly attended. And if the substantial subject be well forged out, we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly from it."—Ex.

Nothing in criticism shows a more defective spirit than its excessive attention to minute considerations. One can understand what torture is saved by the want of microscopic power in the eye, but the analogy is rarely transferred to the intellect. There is a sort of Pharasaeism in the mind that tithes "mint and cummin." It is a conscience of trifles, that blunts the sword to sharpen a pin-point. Men soon learn to take pride in little things, and, ordinarily, it turns out that such attachments weaken the higher forces of thought. The most of our sympathies enfeeble us. This is clearly seen in the fact that small "nicetics" in literature, where they engross the skill of writers, never fail to reduce their admirers to the same level with themselves.

We are not to confound this habit with exactness of thought and statement, in all those matters that concern the delivery of the truth. Accurateness of perception and perfect propriety of expression ought to be adhered to; for in such instances we have the responsibility of copyists, and a faithful duplicate must be given. But while a literal conformity to facts is essential to the rootidea of reason and to the trustworthiness of those logical forms that convey its ideas, the whole mind is not to be restrained by such conditions. A large class of subjects provide for our freedom from these limitations. Nature, in certain departments of her work, confines the principle within the fact, and allows no privileges to her agent, intellect. Here, again, she puts it on higher ground; credits it as a principle, and yields it a free and fearless range.

Minute rules enslave our best faculties; they ruin functions, instead of functionaries. We have known many men who were mere sticklers for technicalities, and they were insufferable. Technicalists could have been endured, but when living souls brought down to the level of grammars and dictionaries, every page of their conversation a row of columns or an epitome of punctuation, was past forbearance. Not a few books are in the same category. Blair's Rhetoric may be admirable nourishment in cases of plethora, but in souls of ordinary blood it is a potent method to destroy all bold and earnest energy. Works on style, and similar topics are usually a long-drawn series of negatives, a mountain-range of objections and intsreceptives, to frighten the sensitiveness of young authors into despondency or despair. But there is a better way. Men learn good manners in the intercourse of society. A chance hour in an elegant drawing-room is worth more than a thousand dead Chesterfields. Conversation disciplines us by the indirect action of other minds, and behavior insensibly conforms to the standard present. Taste and skill in intellectual effort come in the same way. The putting forth of the power ought never to be anticipated by a directive formalism. Let the waters gush from the fountain, the stream will meander in beautiful progress to the ocean, and the simplest laws of matter will trace its course with more grace than an angel's hand could draw.

A great deal too much is claimed for art. It has a certain space in nature to occupy, but freedom of the universe is not granted. Civilization, studies, refinements, are fast making it up as an universality. There is a mania for art. We have artistical shovels and tongs, tea-kettles. Our kitchens are museums. The tin-shops and hardware stores are temples of the reigning fashions. And the same morbid passion vitiates our educational systems. Literature is reduced to the rules of bricks and mortar, or, perchance, brick and cement. The man for the age is a rhetorician. He takes the head of the table in the uppermost seat in the synagogue of the world. If I wanted to gain a reputation for honors, I should labor to be great in little things; to be a whirlwhind in the centre of crossing streets; to play leviathan in a mill-pond. But the universe scorns the low ambitory. It is no mole-hill. It loves ants and bees as ants and bees, but as nothing else. Mountains, oceans, skies and worlds were made for men, and they must come up to the measure, or lose brotherhood in the system. The common misfortune is, that we look to law for power. But power flows from another source. Heaven has superadded a higher economy to law. Christianity is a type of the new spiritual influence that mind is now destined to experience. Outside of art, we acquire strength to practice art, as outside of the moral law we find the gracious help of Christ to obey the commandments. Nature is a teacher, but no pedagogue. I find the best men are only drill-sergeants, but she inspires. I walk with her, and am never weary; I sleep on her bosom, and dream of Jacob's ladder, with its ascending and ascending angels. She leaves spontaneousness as free as air, and I am not troubled to know where she ends and I am to begin. But in the same gentle way that soothes me in sweet mystery, I find the light in me is the sunshine of her orb, and my voice the continued strain of her own utterance.

IDEALIST.

FASHIONABLE CHURCHES.

The following extract, from a new pamphlet, lately published in New York, contains some wholesome truths, fearlessly expressed. Let it fly:

"Protestantism seems to have no machinery to reach the poorer classes. The most that has been done in England or in this country has been done by Methodists. But the spirit of our Churches, generally, is worldly, self-seeking. They court the rich. The ambition of a Protestant minister, even in democratic America, is to be at the head of an aristocratic congregation. The Churches themselves are a kind of religious aristocracy. In New York, for example, what a rivalry as to what congregation shall be most exclusive. The very buildings in which they worship are constructed as if on purpose to shut out the poor. They are arranged just like a theatre, in boxes, which are held at such a price that the poor are almost, as a matter of necessity, excluded.

A fashionable church is about as sacred a place as a fashionable theatre. One is as much devoted to the god of this world as the other. Both are fitted up with gay and gaudy decorations. Both are resorted to by very fashionable audiences, for curiosity or display. The principal feeling excited or gratified is poor, pitiful human vanity. In church, as in the theatre, the audience are entertained an hour with public speaking, in which there is an occasional religious reflection or sentiment, about as solemn, though by no means as eloquent, as the moralizing of Hamlet. From both places the public, or the poorer portion of it, are strictly excluded.

How Christianity is to penetrate the whole mass of society by the agency of such Churches, passes my comprehension. Sad would be the fate of the world if its moral condition and happiness depended on those fashionable Christians, who are giddy with folly and dissipation half the year, but religiously abstain from the opera during Lent."

LYING AND LAYING.

Will you allow me to make a suggestion that I think will be useful to the coadjutors of the press in general, and especially to their reporters and not a few of their correspondents, who ought to feel a common obligation to preserve their mother tongue in all its purity and precision? It is this:

"Hens *lay*, but they do not *lie*. Hens *sit*, but they do not *set*. You can *set* a hen, if she is inclined to *sit*, but you cannot make her *set*."

Again:

"Ships may *lie* at anchor or at a wharf but they do not *lay* in either of those situations. Those on board may *set* sail, but they cannot *sit* sail."

Attention to these suggestions seem to be demanded by the fact that scarcely a day passes without instances of the gross misuse of the above mentioned verbs in some of the dailies, and occasionally in books.

Let it be remarked that *lay* and *set* are active or transitive verbs, and must always have an object, expressed or understood. *Lie* and *sit* are neuter or intransitive, and therefore do not admit of an object. The only real difficulty arrises from the fact that the past tense of *lie*, when used without an auxillary, is the same as the present of *lay*. But a little attention will obviate this.—[Ex.

THEIR POND SOON RUNS OUT.

A clergyman, not long since, remarked to us, "What a book the Bible is! And yet," said he, "How soon the pond of its knowledge and spirit runs out with many preachers. I feel," said he again, "that I could preach fifty years from a single book." His was an impassioned and spiritual soul. He read and investigated his Bible with the abiding conviction of its divinity and goodness. Such a minister prenches. He feeds and nourishes his people. From his pulpit the voice of God is heard. How different from another class who assume to be ministers of the Most High. To them, labor for souls and reading the Bible is an irksome and unrelishable task. The fleece, and not the flock, influences most. Their pond soon runs out.

All virtues are in agreement; all vices are at variance.

The Bible—this oldest book is always new.

The best evidence of strength in grace is to bear much with those who are weak in it.

GOD'S WILLINGNESS TO SEND THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Christ has demonstrated this divine willingness, by comparing it with the willingness of a parent to bestow good things on a child; with that affection which does more for others, and more cheerfully, than any other human affection. For what affection, in effective working, equals parental love? What mental principle will incite one to toil, to make sacrifices, and wear one's self even into the grave, like a mother's love for her child? And yet Christ declares that the Divine willingness to give the Holy Spirit is greater even than this; saying, "How much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." *"How much more"* willing is the thought in this passage demanding our attention. To evince this, Christ reasons out the case by a direct appeal to the human heart. "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is his father, will he give him a stone?" a gift which would only mock his gnawing hunger; "or, if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?" a loathsome, if not poisonous reptile; "or, if he ask an egg, will he give him a scorpion?" not to relieve his wants, but perhaps to destroy his life. Every parent would be horror-stricken at the bare suspicion of such unnatural acts. Thus Christ reasons, drawing their parental affections, and then presses the application, "If ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him? How feelingly and touchingly has Christ, by this appeal, demonstrated his Divine willingness.

To impress this interesting truth on our hearts, let us dwell a few moments on the same illustration. We all know the strength and workings of parental love, as developed to our observation in others. More than this, some of us have felt it; and as Christ appeals to the parental heart, let me appeal to the same. Let me urge you who have experienced this strongest human affection to look within, and learn there by the throbbings of your own breasts, God's willingness to bestow his Spirit. Your own heart tells you how willing you are to do for children; how cheerfully for them you contrive and toil, endure watchings and privations. You live for your children. You never find it in your hearts to deny their requests, when possibly consistent to comply. You even love to surprise them with favors unasked. If they are in want, if in pain and sorrow, how do you fly to their relief. You know that the feelings of Hagar, when she laid her boy, dying of thirst, under one of those stinted trees of the desert, and stood a good way off, unwilling to witness his anguish, able only to lift up her voice and weep; that the sorrow of Moses' mother, when she could no longer conceal her dear babe from the bloodthirsty executioner, and weaving an ark of bulrushes, she leaves it on the river's brink, hoping that it may be found by one whose sympathies will be touched by the forlorn sight; that the bursting of David's heart, when he exclaims, "O, my son, my son, Absalom! would to God I had died for thee! O, Absalom, my son, my son!" were all natural; and that under the circumstances you would have felt as strongly as they. You may, indeed, actually have experienced similar yearnings of soul over suffering children. You may have watched over a sick child, have bathed his heating temples and moistened his feverish lips, attempted to soothe his piteous moans, till your heart has almost burst with sympathetic pain. More, you may have even stood over a dying child, witnessed the dying struggles, closed the eyes in death, dressed the cold yet precious form for the grave, and laid it in the coffin; while parental love has worked and wept in your heart till almost broken, and you have felt that you could give the world to bring back that child to life. You know all these tender, absorbing feelings by experience. Go, then, to your own hearts, and learn there God's good pleasure to grant his Spirit to the humble petitioner, and realize all the riches of Christ's declaration, "if ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more will your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them ask him." Think of this when you lift up your hearts to God; when you enter your closets, O, think how willing you are to benefit your children; that nothing would more revolt every feeling of your souls than to offer a stone, a serpent, a scorpion to your hungry child, craving for food. Your whole hearts tell you that you could not mock him thus. Much less will God thus mock his needy children. Think, then, of this when you pray, and let it strengthen your faith. For a parent's love is but a faint emblem of God's love to call upon him for his Spirit, and he will grant it them.

How great, then, the sin of unbelief, when praying for the Holy Spirit. Let us meditate on its enormity till our hearts are broken, and rise in humble, agonizing supplication that God would revive his work, both in us and in others.—*Puritan Recorder.*

Verily, the eye that sees all things sees not itself.

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Premier and the Diplomatist.

A few years ago, an erect, burly form might be seen in the House of Commons, and a sonorous but flexible voice might often be heard, which never failed to produce deep, definite and durable impressions on every gazer and listener. No one was a neutral observer: some admired, many hated, more feared him. That form and voice swayed mobs, even as it had transfixed Senates. We refer to Daniel O'Connell. His form moulders in the tomb; his voice is hushed forever. Nor St. Stephen's, nor College Green, shall hear or see him more. The House used to brand him, and thunder at him, and hiss him, and laugh at him, as if he were a felon and unfit to live. But O'Connell was strong, because he denounced proven wrongs; he was as immoveable as the woes of his countrymen were undeniable. Many a time did Lord Palmerston meet him in battle. O'Connell struck the heavier blow; Palmerston gave the keener thrust. The latter had usually a host of backers.

The debate of Friday week very much reminded us of the scenes referred to. Mr. Layard, the patriot and diplomatist, had made certain statements at Liverpool, involving certain principles, as affected by military promotion, and illustrated by the way in which Lord Hardinge's son and others did get promotion free, whilst others, who ought to have gone up by years and services, had either to endure the dead level of a given *status*, or buy elevation. Mr. Layard was, we think, right in his principles, but wrong in his facts. A want of careful discrimination, too narrow a range of information, too much reliance on the statements of others, an indignation which, in this instance, overleapt caution, brought the honorable member into difficulties, and called down on him such a torrent of virtuous denunciation, that he will be long before he shall fail to feel or forget it. Civilians and military poured out on him their vials of wrath. Three men only ventured to question the prudence, the policy of multiplying the long string of bitter epithets, the scorn with which personal friends and officials assailed the member from Aylesbury. He has, however, outlived the shots fired and the shocks endured. He might have fancied for the time that the monsters of Old Nineveh had taken possession of Mr. Evart, Gen. Peel, Col. Lindsay & Co., and were doing vengeance on him for disturbing their long, deep sleep beneath the mountain mounds, on which even hoary time glanced heedlessly, as if he had forgotten those who reposed beneath through many centuries. Be it so. Mr. Layard had less trouble with winged bulls of stone than he has with the facts and fallacies of our military system.

Had Mr. Layard been a shallow, feeble-minded man, he would not have been deemed worth so much powder and shot. Had the "service" been free from grounds of just imputation, we should have had less than five columns of alleged vindication and genuine vengeance, according to the measure of the Times. Let it be borne in mind that the substance of what Mr. Layard said at Liverpool has been asserted and reasserted for months by the Times. But there is this difference between it and him: The Times falls short when it is proposed to deal with the system; whilst Mr. Layard would not merely denounce, but he would seek to rectify what he denounces.

We believe that perhaps the most undeniable attribute to the power of Mr. Layard is to be found in the speech of Lord Palmerston, the speech which closed the battle of many against one, designed to crown the victors with honor, and to cover the vanquished with infamy.

We can fail to remember Lord Palmerston's treatment of Mr. Stafford, when the noble Viscount's mercy looked more like that of a partial patron than that of a man? His lordship was forbearing to a fault there; he is relentless and remorseless here. Had Mr. Stafford done so much, and has Mr. Layard done so little for his country? Was the former characterized by so many, and the latter by so few official virtues, that the difference may be thus accounted for and justified? Lord Palmerston's tribute to Lord Hardinge's bravery was graceful, and, we believe, just; but then Mr. Layard never questioned Lord Hardinge's bravery. Whether Lord Hardinge may arregate the "trumpery of personal affection and political influence" in selections for promotion, is another thing. It is not impossible that habit may have unhinged thought, as it often does with most men. Certainly, we think that, as to the case of Lord Hardinge's son, Mr. Layard has the worst of it; and every patriot would rejoice greatly should the course of investigations in which he must evidently shortly enter serve to illustrate that the Horse Guards are, in many particulars, everything but what they are said to be. Ambition and envy lie at the root of much of the censure which is unjustly and unwarrantably heaped on public men. High office and odium would seem to be all but essentially allied. Whether plebeian or patrician possess power, such is ever the case. But it is to the point which Lord Palmerston used for the promotion of his brief, bitter speech, that our attention is chiefly called. He accuses Mr. Layard of bringing a "charge against a class," of saying that the army is filled with the sons and relatives of the aristocracy; and that it is a shame it should be so. "I," said his lordship, "say quite the contrary. I say it is an honor to the aristocracy of the country that they are found enrolled in the ranks of the army and navy; that, when danger is to be courted and the safety of the country to be defended, they are the foremost in the field to defend and uphold the honor of the country. And depend upon it, when the day arrives—if it ever shall arrive—when the aristocracy of this great nation shrink from partaking in the dangers and honors of its defence, and seek in the pleasures of private life to pass their days in luxury and idleness, instead of encountering the dangers of battle and submitting to the fatigues of the campaign—whenever the country arrives at that condition, then, indeed, you may predict its fall—then, indeed, you may raise your voice against the aristocracy, as undeserving the respect of their country—then, indeed, you may say abuses exist, and that the cry of popular odium ought to be raised against the aristocracy. But I am bound to say that that reproach cannot be cast upon the upper classes of England; and so far from being of opinion that the acts to which the honorable gentleman referred are acts which imply a censure upon the aristocracy, for my part, I accept them as so many testimonies of the public spirit and manly feeling which characterize the gentlemen of this great country."

We give this at length. Surely Mr. Layard never impugned the bravery of any class of his countrymen. He never complained that the aristocracy and gentry were in the army. He complained of what every mind unbiassed by prejudice, or power, or party, complains of—viz.: that the path of honor is not open to merit, the merit of capacity, diligence and integrity—that the path to power is barred against bravery and learning, even if allied with principle, should the brave, learned and good be poor. These wretched appeals to class against class are our curse. Mr. Layard, the diplomatist by profession, damaged a good cause by mistaken facts. Whatever odium might be cast on him by Lord Palmerston, the nature of his lordship's peroration indicates the sting of Mr. Layard's speech. We grieve that on the side of the latter there is cause of complaint, and in the heart of the former a seeming disposition to elevate the claims and to extol the character of the aristocracy and the gentry at the expense of the people; and glorify a class to the abrogation of a country. It was of this, and this mainly, that Mr. Layard complained.

LEEK, May 10, 1855. X. Y. Z.

"THE GERMAN REFORMATOR."

There is henceforth no doubt about the establishment of this paper. The Missionary Board have made the appropriation, and the type is ordered from New York and now looked for. We cannot precisely say when we shall issue the first number; but we shall commence as soon as we are fully prepared. Brother Mülling is industriously getting ready. The Missionary Board recommended us to adopt the cash system, and in obedience thereto we have adopted it. They are unwilling to engage in the support of it otherwise, and we cannot risk it by ourselves. We will therefore send the Reformator one year to every person who sends one dollar; or when preachers send the names, we will credit the subscriber and look to the preacher for the money. We trust, however, that the preachers also will send the money in advance whenever practicable, as it will be needed, as we wish to establish the paper upon a safe basis.

We respectfully ask all our Church papers, and the Christian Apologist, at Cincinnati, to publish this notice, and call attention to it. Address Rev. Peter Mülling, and send in your names and money.—*Tex. Ch. Ad.*

A HEN NURSING CATS.—We saw at the house of F. F. Parker, Esq., a large Shanghai hen, that has been sitting for several weeks upon her eggs, has three small kittens also under her protecting wing, of which she seems to think quite as much as she does of her chickens, a part of which have broken their way out to daylight, and commenced their journey upon the "peeping" stage of life. The old cat, who is a general favorite among the hens, made her acquaintance with the Shanghai, and for several days they have dwelt in harmony together, except when pussy came late at night—then her majesty Shanghai manifests a little jealousy, that the kitten portion of her charge is to be called for, and taken by the nape of the neck to parts unknown. Can any professor in zoology, or ontology, give a Shanghaielogical or catagerical explanation of the matter.—*Detroit Advocate.*

THE FRENCH CRYSTAL PALACES.—The two buildings erected for the World's Exhibition in Paris, cover an area of 662,000 feet, or more than twenty-two acres. This is 32,000 square feet larger than the London Crystal Palace.—The great hall is three-quarters of a mile long (3,960 feet) and is the largest in the world.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Henry Churchill, left New Orleans, May 26, and arrived in San Juan, May 29. After a detention of 4 hours, during which time she discharged her freight and exchanged passengers, she left the latter and arrived at the Balize, at 6 o'clock, P. M. June 3.

The Prometheus' passengers came down the Pacific on the Company's magnificent steamship Uncle Sam in less than ten days, making the entire trip through, from city to city, in 18 days.

The Sam had 750 passengers and one million of specie on freight, besides an untrunal quantity of treasure in the hands of passengers.

The Northern Light, the New York steamer, had not arrived when the Prometheus left San Juan.

The English steamer Clyde was the only vessel in port.

Affairs have not changed in the interior. Gen. Munoz, at the head of 1800 men, is still waiting the arrival of Kinney and Walker, who are hourly expected in Nicaragua.

All the passengers by the Nicaragua route concur in praising the admirable arrangements now in operation for passing the Isthmus. The river is in the best boating order, the climate fine, scenery delightful, and fruits delicious and plenty.

By this arrival we have received files of papers up to the 10th, one week later, but we find not much news of interest. We extract the following items from the San Francisco papers:

Monetary and general affairs are steadily improving in California. The returns of gold from the mines are increasing, and the largest shipment of gold ($1,404,201 58) since February 1st, went forward on Tuesday, in the Golden Gate. The fine weather following the late copious rains has enabled the miners to pursue their labors with renewed advantages. In a word, we are hopeful enough to believe that the "hard times" of our much abused State are fast giving way to a better and more favorable state of affairs.

Wm. Molitor & Co. have commenced issuing their fifty and twenty dollar pieces, at the rate of $35,000 per day. The coin is above the United States standard and is confidently received throughout the State.

The steamer Golden Gate carried nearly 1000 passengers for the Eastern States on the 1st of May. The Sonora arriving from Panama the same day, brought 820, among whom were 120 United States troops.

The arrival of the steamship Sonora, with the news of the second failure of Page & Bacon, caused some consternation in business circles here.—Page, Bacon & Co. opened their bank the next day and paid out all the cash on hand, and at about 11 A. M. shut up never to open again. A great deal of indignation is felt here towards the house of Page & Bacon, it now appearing that some two millions have been taken from the house here to sustain Page & Bacon. The senior partner, Mr. Page, is severely censured, it being charged upon him that he kept the other partners of the house here in ignorance of the affairs of the parent house, refusing to let them see the correspondence with the Eastern house. It appears to be a most deliberate and systematic attempt to rob the people of California, and the feeling against Page & Bacon is very great. The house here will not probably pay one cent on the dollar.

No progress has yet been made in settling the affairs of Adams & Co., nor can any idea yet be formed as to what per cent. of the debts will be paid. The assignees are employed in action by the creditors in the interior, who refuse to order the transfer of the funds in the country offices into the hands of the assignees.

A wonderful clock, without machinery, has been invented in San Francisco, keeping exact time and showing no mechanism beyond a sheet of glass, a pivot and two brass hands. The invention excites much attention among mechanics.

The log books of the ships Westward Ho! and the Neptune's Car show the following passages:

The former from Boston 100 days and 18 hours, and the latter from New York 100 days, 23 hours and 30 minutes. The first arrived here on the 24th, and the last on the 25th ult.

But two of the promised nine grand operas at the Metropolitan were given, owing to some trouble between the management and the troupe. It is evident, from the short experience we have thus been favored with, that the Italian opera cannot and will not be supported in San Francisco.

A Jockey Club, on the most approved English style, has been organized in this city.

We continue to receive very encouraging accounts from the various mining districts of the State. In the vicinity of Weaverville and along the Trinity river come quite surprising instances of good luck are recorded. The permanency of the gold diggings and their inexhaustible character has now become a fixed and incontestable fact.

The far-famed gambling saloon, the El Dorado, forming a feature in the rise and progress of San Francisco, was finally closed on the 9th inst., a stringent gambling law having been passed by the Legislature.

A newspaper printed in English and Spanish is to be started at Santa Barbara, by Thomas Dunlap, to be called the Santa Barbara Gazette.

The Know-Nothing organ, entitled the Oltizen, is to appear on the 15th inst.

The following vessels have recently arrived at San Francisco from the Eastern States: Barque Orestes, Follansbee, 116 days from Boston; Elizabeth F. Willetts, 118 days from New York; ship John Land, 119 days from Boston via Tahiti; ship Mountain Wave, 109 days from Boston, via Rio de Janeiro.

The Land Commission at San Francisco, on the 15th, confirmed the claim of John A. Sutter, to 33 square leagues of land, situated on the borders of the Sacramento, American and Feather rivers. This decision, it is said, will have the effect of shaking in some measure the anxiety and uncertainty with regard to land titles in the State.

A fellow had hoaxed the people of Stockton by announcing that at a certain hour a Mr. John White would fly, with wings, from the top of the St. Charles Hotel. An immense crowd assembled to witness the exploit, and the joker then let loose from the top of the house a white goose, and made his escape through the sentrie of the crowd. The multitude, finding themselves sold, became enraged and broke into the bar-room, where they seized a person whom they supposed to be the chap—but who was not—and ducked him in a horse-pond.

Under the head of "Strange Article of Export," the Transcript says:

The ship Sunny South cleared on Monday for China, with a freight of seventy dead Chinamen. The Herald says that a company of Chinese are at work in San Francisco, who make profitable wages in disinterring the dead bodies of those Celestials who have died here, and sending them to their friends in China.

An attempt was made, on the 12th inst., by some convicts, to escape from the State Prison. Two managed to get off. A third was shot dead by the guard. On the 12th and 13th, extraordinary rumors circulated in San Francisco. It was said that all the Guards (about thirty more or less) had been killed, and that 300 prisoners had escaped. The same rumors went over a great part of the country. In consequence of these reports, a large body of soldiers proceeded from Benicia to the State Prison, to secure the country, and also to Martinez, where it was believed most of the fugitives had landed. The public had been gloriously hoaxed on the occasion.

A very rich silver mine is said to have been discovered in Sonora, which belongs to a company organized in San Francisco. The name has not yet been fixed, but it will be either the New Potosi, or the New Coson Island.

Gen. Palmer, Indian Superintendent in Oregon, has called a grand council of the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories, to meet in Walla Walla Valley. It is understood that he will endeavor on the 20th to ... the relinquishment of the Indian title to form a treaty for ... the Cascade Mountains. He to a district of land east o... the establishment of an has already been taking steps for ... -lalaw river. Indian reservation on the head of the Sn...

LOUISIANA.—A heavy rain fell at Baton Rouge on Thursday last. The same shower appears to have visited many parts of the State among others, Franklin parish of St. Mary. Previous to announcing the fact the Banner says:

A gentleman well conversant with agricultural pursuits, and who travels much throughout the parish, informs us that the late bright or ten days have caused more alteration in the appearance of both cane and corn than all the previous dry weather had done. Many planters, he says, who crop, now despair of making half their expenses. The cane is not only small and stunted, but completely wilted in many places, and the corn, to all appearance, is do-ing would now be useless to a large proportion of the crops of either cane or corn, as much of them are completely dried up and past recovery.

We learn from the Iberville Gazette that on the 25th an affray occurred about a mile below Bayou Goula, between Mr E. G. Wing, overseer of Mrs. Vaughan's plantation, and Mr J. A. Devore, a teacher on the plantation of Mr. Dubuclet, in which the former was dangerously stabbed with a sword-cane. Mr Devore and two sons of Mr. Dubuclet were arrested, the latter as accessories.

LOUISIANA.—The Natchitoches Chronicle complains of the great heat, and states that the thermometer has lately ranged as high as 90 degrees in the shade.

The editor of the Mansfield Times has made a trip through the country, and thinks the crops are suffering more from the drouth along the river than on the uplands.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last has the following.

On Monday, the 28th inst, cotton blossoms were brought into our office by Messrs. R Alexander, overseer of Miss Pauline Davis' "Lake Place," and John Tucker, overseer of the "Vidalia Place," belonging to the same lady. We hail this early promise of an abundant harvest on our river bottoms, where the late dry season has not done the damage that is apparent on the hill lands.

The Intelligencer says that just sufficient rain to lay the dust had fallen on that place.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The United States Mail steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived on Saturday morning from Indianola and Galveston, bringing dates from the latter city to the 31st ult. The Galveston News of that date says:

Our interior exchanges speak more cheerfully of the prospects of the crops. A favorable change has taken place in most parts of the State within a few weeks, and it is admitted, we believe, that although a disastrous season seemed imminent, the planters were worse scared than hurt.

The weather here, up to this morning, had been very dry, but a gold shower has laid the dust, and we trust, for the benefit of vegetation, as well as our exhausted cisterns, that the rains will continue for a time.

At the District Court in Waco, W. P. Long, charged with killing Mr. Miller, was acquitted. The killing was confessed.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 24th ult. says:

At no previous period has the amount of cotton received been so great as within the last three weeks. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of bales but, judging from the constant stream of wagons loaded with cotton passing, it must be large.

The ordnance, belonging to Wm. G. W. Lamb, arrived April 18.

The Episcopal Convention met at Seguin on the 17th of April. There was a full attendance of the clergy. Rev. George Rattenbury and H. Pratt were ordained Priests, and Rev. H. S. Dixon, Deacon. The Convention adjourned on Sunday, April 21.

The Brazos river rose on the night of the 24th eight inches.

Corn has scarcely ever seemed so abundant in Texas as at present. In traveling from Columbia to Richmond, a gentleman counted 113 ...

The Ingrange paper acknowledges the receipt of cotton blooms from three different plantations.

The County Court of Fayette county has appropriated fourteen thousand dollars for the erection of a new Court House.

"Many Citizens," through the columns of the Lagrange paper, threaten lynch law to those who persist in trading with slaves, and selling them liquor.

The Dallas Herald learns that the Hon. John Hancock, Austin, will be a candidate for Congress. The State Times says ex-Governor Wood is spoken of as a candidate for Governor, and Judge Oshlitree, Hon. Edward Clarke, of Harrison county, has been called on to run for the gubernatorial chair.

A paper, to be styled the Texas Episcopalian, devoted to the interests of the Episcopal Church, will be issued in Houston about the 15th July—so says the Telegraph.

The Matagorda Chronicle says:

We have just heard that Capt. W. S. Baker, a late resident of this county, on the Colorado, a few miles above the plane, was shot last night in his bed. The coroner of this county, with a jury, have gone up to hold an inquest on the body. We have not learned any particulars of the foul deed. The information was given by one of his engross. There was no other white person on the premises but Capt. Baker.

A large number of people assembled at San Jacinto on the 20th and 21st, to celebrate the anniversary of the great battle which broke the Mexican yoke in Texas. To avoid the danger of desecrating the Sabbath, which followed the 21st, the balls commenced on the evening of the 20th. Several hundred persons were present, many of whom were from Houston and Galveston, and though the three largest rooms to be had in the village of San Jacinto were filled in repletion by the dancers, the number of persons outside exceeded those within the ball rooms.

The glue-houses of Col. James P. Taylor, of Harrison county, was lately destroyed, with 20 bales of cotton.

The order of the Iron Heels is established at Bastrop.

Gen. Wood is out in a letter in opposition to the Stein plan of internal improvements. Rumor says his friends intend running him for Governor.

Judge Mills, says the Dallas Herald, is a candidate for Congress in Eastern Texas. There will, probably, be several candidates in the field.

The Ranger states that the Brazos River Improvement Association, which met on the 23d ult., resolved to hold a convention at Washington on the 17th inst., to which all persons interested in the navigation of that stream are invited. Ample provisions will be made on the day proposed for the accommodation of visitors, and a barbecue will be given.

A few days since a difficulty occurred at a magistrate's election in Hays county, in which Mr. J. B. J. Oliver was stabbed by Mr Thomas. Mr. Mayfield was also wounded in separating the parties.

The Central Texian anticipates much benefit to result to Grimes county from the Galveston and Red River Railroad. The President and Directors having contracted with Mr. S. H. Wells, of New York, to finish twenty-five miles from Houston by the first of January next. The road will reach Cypress Mayo, in the most thickly populated portion of Harris, and thus pass over a great deal of the low prairie which is now so formidable an obstacle to communicating. The amount now necessary to pay the contractor is $110,000, and it is proposed to raise part of this in Grimes.

GREAT FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—On the evening of the 28th ult., a tremendous fire occurred in Baltimore which, according to the Patriot, destroyed property to the value of $150,000 or $200,000. The fire commenced in Baillie, Massie & Co.'s wholesale clothing warehouse, on Baltimore street, next to Howard, and soon spread to the Imperial dry goods warehouse of Devries, Stephen & Thomas, on the corner, and thence to Howard and Baltimore streets, destroying the warehouses occupied by Nonin & Caldwell, grocers; T. S. Banty, wholesale shoe house; E. Bennett and Mayer & Bros., importers of fancy goods. The fire was checked at the warehouse of H. Garrett & Sons, on Howard street, and at the large fire-proof warehouse on Baltimore street, occupied by Joice & Baugher, shoe dealers, and Fisher & Lloyd, dealers in dry goods. Both of these warehouses were badly damaged. The owners estimate the loss on goods at $118,000, on which there was $150,000 insurance in Baltimore offices—principally the Firemen's. The loss on the buildings is $31,000, and the insurance $23,000. The losses on the stocks were all more than fully insured, the fire occurring at the time of the busy season.

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—From that excellent paper, the Thibodaux Minerva, of the 2d, we clip the following items of intelligence:

Rain! Rain!!—Thursday last was a happy day to our planters and all those employed in tilling the soil. Their morning were turned to gladness in witnessing the end of the long continued drouth. They looked upon the soft and delightful shower as a discovered boon to the parched and watered the parched earth, causing the whole face of nature to wear the smile of contentment. Both man and beast seemed to enjoy it, and could scarcely welcome it with subdued and well-bred complacency. Oh, how delightful was it to hear the rumbling sound of the distant thunder, and then, soon after, the dark vault of the heavens opened, pouring down its liquid contents, making old trees fairly weep for joy. Nature was never more opportune, nor one so much needed as at the present. It has been productive of immense benefit to all classes, besides exerting the most salutary hygienic effects. The effects will look promising, and we hope to continue our remarks in our next issue.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Mr. James M. Bescon, of this place, a highly deserving young man, and nephew to our fellow-citizen Esq. was instantly killed on Sunday last, by a horse. In fact, he was literally kicked to death. Truly may it be said that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Dick, a negro boy belonging to the estate of the late Jake Weber, was shot without a cause or provocation, as we are informed, in the Parish of Assumption on Tuesday last. The perpetrator of this diabolical deed is said to be a Frenchman.

RISE IN THE ALABAMA RIVERS.—The Mobile Register of Sunday says:

Intelligence received yesterday more than confirmed the late news, previously had, of a rise in the rivers. The Warrior, from which reliable information has been received, is in fine boating order, and this presumption is reasonable (though we do not learn positive advices to that effect not having reached us) that the upper Bigbee, is also once more in navigable plight. As a consequence of this news there was a general firing up of the steamers yesterday evening, and last night a number of them put off ... for the interior. Those of our merchants who have ... in the Tombigbee above Demopolis, ... Bigbee has risen, the "good time" ... for the transportation of the ... at the proper time, ... lying on its ... boats now ... suffered severely by the failing.

And to the planters whose cotton has ... since last fall. With the strong forms of ... on our waters. It is estimated that the whole of the cotton ... can be brought down in three weeks.

SINGULAR.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier says as follows, with what truth we know not:

The Freeman's Journal, the Roman Catholic organ of Archbishop Hughes, is about to be discontinued. The reason assigned is the want of encouragement—that is, pecuniary aid," according to Kossuth's interpretation. The Freeman's Journal is not popular even among Catholics. Not long since it was published semi-weekly, but changed to but one issue a week. The quarrel Mr. McMaster, its editor, had with Meagher, the popular Irish patriot, did much to destroy its power for good. The "rebels," as a general thing, have no sympathy with it whatever.

DEATH OF AN OLD COMMODORE.—We regret to learn, says the Baltimore Sun, of the 25th inst., that the veteran Com. Henry D. Ballard, U. S. Navy, died at his residence, near Annapolis, on Wednesday night last. He was over seventy years of age, and had been in a delicate state of health for some time past. Recently he recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, but suffered a relapse, which caused his death.

Com. Ballard was a native of Maryland, and entered the service on the 24th of April, 1804, over fifty-one years ago. He received the commission which he held at the time of his death, as the 24th of March, 1825, and served eighteen years and eight months at sea, and fifteen years and eight months on shore duty. He had not been at sea since 1830. As an officer, he stood high in the estimation of all connected with our gallant navy, and was universally esteemed as a man and a citizen.

HAIL.—We learn that a very severe hail storm passed over a portion of North Mississippi, in the vicinity of Cold Water and Panola, on Sunday week, destroying the wheat, corn and cotton crops, and doing immense damage. The hail stones, we are informed, were as large as hen eggs.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

HEALTH.—There is no diminution of the disease, epidemic cholera, as far as we can see. It is still most prevalent in the upper part of the city and the outskirts, towards the swamp.

GOLD DOLLARS.—We have doubted their use; but doubt no more. We never lose anything by discount on gold dollars sent to us, and they come very conveniently. Wrap them up in a slip of paper, and fasten the ends of the slip to the letter by wafers.

THE CHURCH IN THE WILDERNESS.—It is a gratifying fact, says the St. Louis Advocate, in connection with the present emigration to Kansas, and one which should give additional energy to our exertions in reference to our operations in that Territory, that a large number of the people going there are members of our Church. We are informed by Rev. Goode that nearly every company which has come under his observation contains a fair representation of members of the Meth. Episcopal Church. A company came around from Cincinnati last week, and while on the way a class was organized among them of twenty-six members of the M. E. Church. After organizing, they had an addition of one on probation. The example of these brethren and sisters is worthy of imitation.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.—The names of two gentlemen have been mentioned for the presidency of the Alabama University—them: Poole Garland and Turwiller, Daniel Chandler, of Mobile; Wm. R. Yancey and Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, of Montgomery; Hon. [illegible] Cross: thus it would be impossible to make a bad selection.

TALLADEGA, ALA.—We have been informed that Rev. Daniel Kelley, of the Georgia Conference, has been elected President of the Alabama Conference Female Institute, Talladega, and will open on the 1st of October next.

The American and Foreign Bible Society, a Baptist organization, is turning its attention with more earnestness and comprehensiveness to the Spanish-American population of New Mexico and the Spanish-American States.

JEWELRY.—A Methodist minister in Washington, while reading the Discipline to the congregation, paused to suggest that if any of the congregation will continue to wear jewelry, the number of rings on the finger be not more than five, nor the breastpin larger than a good sized turnip?

Diocese of Mississippi.

The late Protestant Episcopal Convention presents the following summary of parochial reports:

Whole number of families reported	618
Baptisms—infants	302
" adults	176—538
Communicants reported by bishop	492
" reported	512

The Church Herald, though firm and unwavering in its duty to the Diocese, and editorially [illegible] has fallen about 200 short of paying expenses. This deficit has heretofore been made up by a gentleman whose generosity has been more than [illegible] for other Church purposes.

From the state of this denomination in the smallest sect in Mississippi, gives an encouraging item:

"It is with great gratification that the committee [illegible] from the parochial reports [illegible] have given increased attention [illegible] improvement of the [illegible] numbers admitted to the [illegible] exceeds that [illegible] Church has [illegible] return to this annual [illegible] truth which [illegible] But too long [illegible] with shame) has this [illegible] been forgotten or neglected [illegible] while endeavoring to provide for [illegible] wants of the master, [illegible] of those of the slave, [illegible] wander in new and [illegible] to feed on the ashes of [illegible]

Local Preachers.

We have never known this class of Methodist preachers more active or doing more good than now. The system of the preacher in charge planning out the work and assigning to all regular appointments in connection and cooperation with his own, is good. In this city we have four or five local preachers, with regular and well understood appointments. Without them it would be impossible to supply the preaching places. Some of these appointments have been blessed with revivals, and all are in a healthy condition.

The sum of $15,000 has been raised to endow the Episcopal Theological School of Virginia. This institution has given a bishop to the Diocese of Louisiana, and missionary bishops to China and Africa, has furnished clergymen for every diocese in the Union, and has sent forth all the American Episcopal missionaries to foreign lands.

The Canton Debate.

The Canton (Miss.) *Commonwealth* gives the following account of the pitched discussion:

"The debate between Eldor J. R. Graves and J. L. Chapman, which commenced in this place on the 2d inst., was terminated on the evening of the 9th. Our engagements did not allow us to hear much of the discussion, but it was sufficiently obvious, even to a casual observer, that both of the learned and able disputants were masters of the several topics connected with the subject of baptism. It is always gratifying, under any circumstances, to witness the truth-evolving conflict of great intellects, fully prepared for the contest; but it becomes intensely interesting, when the subject under consideration is of such vast and vital importance.

The questions discussed by Messrs. Chapman and Graves were:

1. Professed believers are the only Scriptural subjects of baptism.

Mr. Graves, on the part of the Baptists, affirmed, and Mr. Chapman, for the Pedobaptists, denied.

2. Affusion is the only Scriptural mode of baptism.

Mr. Chapman affirmed, and Mr. Graves denied.

As the conductor of a political journal, it does not become us to play the partizan in this controversy. It would neither be agreeable to our taste nor conformable to our views of right. So thinking, we shall attempt no review of the debate on baptism, nor hazard the expression of a useless opinion. Both parties, Baptists and Pedobaptists, were entirely satisfied with their respective champions, and with the results of the discussion. Each claims the victory, and rejoices in its coming fruits.

But whilst we assert the doctrine of non-interference in regard to the question of baptism, we deem it no infringement of our neutrality to express our gratification at Mr. Chapman's success in vindicating the Methodist Episcopal Church government against the assaults of its enemies. So far as we have heard an expression of opinion on the subject, the claim of his Church to be republican and Scriptural was fully sustained. His facts and expositions, his arguments and eloquence, are regarded by all unprejudiced persons as convincing and overwhelming.

We have never had occasion to look into the Methodist Church government; but we have never doubted the triumphant vindication of its claims to republicanism. The members of no church are freer from the fripperies of fashion, and from aristocratic pretensions of every sort, than the Methodists; and we have never allowed ourself for one moment to credit the despotic character ascribed to their Church government. The earnest and self-sacrificing soldiers of the cross who march beneath the Methodist banner wherever there is a soul to be saved—the men who have ever been the first to plant the cross in our border settlements, and encounter the dangers and privations of frontier life, such persons, distinguished for their simple manners and unostentatious lives, would not endure the existence of a despotic church government.

We rejoice, most heartily rejoice, in the triumph of truth and justice. We hope to see this vile spirit of detraction and intermeddling by the members of one church with the affairs of another put down and placed under the ban of public reprobation. Let them learn, instead of seeking captious objections against their neighbors, to keep themselves clean before the Lord."

New Publications.

A HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, By Dr. Charles Hase, Professor of Theology in the University of Jena. Translated by Charles E. Blumenthal, Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages in Dickinson College, and Conway P. Wing, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa.; 8vo., 720 pages. Appletons, New York.

For some time this book has been on our table, reserved for a more extended notice than even now we can give it. The translators' preface leads us to expect more than we find. Its small and crowded historical portraits made a more distinct and connective impression on those who labored over it than on a mere reader. We like his spirit, and that which every German author has—his "standpoint." We do not like his characterization of Methodism. By the way, there has been in this country much groundless alarm about German rationalism, and needless exhortations for our preachers to study their practical studies and prepare to meet it. It is meeting itself. Dr. Hase presents Christianity as a law of life, derived from Christ and propagated by the Spirit, and developing mankind. The different denominations are but phases or expressions of it, under different times and influences. For sale by J. D. Steel.

WOMAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—By Margaret Fuller Ossoli. J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston: 1855.

An introduction by Horace Greely. Notwithstanding this unlucky accident, the book is quite above the range of our ordinary "woman literature." Margaret Fuller was indeed strong minded. What she wrote was worth reading. We prize this volume. For sale by J. C. Morgan.

LIFE OF SEWARD AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS SPEECHES. Redfield, New York: 1855.

The best comment on this bundle of paper and pasteboard would be to copy (if we had them at hand) the remarks of the London Athenæum—that it is twice the size of Tacitus' Life of Agricola, four times longer than the Life of Cyrus, &c., &c.

A vein of gold, it is said, has been discovered near Pleasant Gap, in Pittsylvania county, Va. It is supposed that an examination of the premises will develop something valuable.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

PLAINS STORE, EAST FELICIANA, LA., May 30, 1855.

Mr. Editor—Although personally a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing you a few hastily written lines, for the purpose of informing you of what the Lord has graciously done for us. In the month of December of last year, a few devoted citizens of this neighborhood, seeing the great want of another public house of worship, set to work to remedy the matter. One of the number, Capt. R. W. Newport, who formerly lived on the Comite, had there erected a large and commodious church for the use of the Baptist denomination, of which he is a member; but having since moved to another parish, but still in the neighborhood, voluntarily came forward and made a donation of the building to the Baptist and Methodist congregations, with the privilege of tearing it down and erecting it elsewhere. The matter was immediately taken in hand and pushed to a successful completion. The building is now situated in Bubla Plains, on the Redwood Road, at about eighteen miles from the city of Baton Rouge, in the midst of a grove of magnificent oaks, the monarchs of the forest. As you have seen the location, it is useless for me to describe it.

The pulpit is now regularly supplied by different ministers; the Methodists have the services of Bro. Jones on the second Sabbath, and Bro. John C. Miller, President of Centenary, on the fourth Sabbath of each month. The Baptists take the first and third Sabbaths. Such is the rule agreed upon, and, thus far, has worked harmoniously. The congregations are large and increasing.

There was a two day's basket meeting last Saturday and Sunday, when a Methodist society was regularly formed. Bros. Jones and Miller were in attendance. There were two sermons preached each day. On Sunday the doors were opened, and an opportunity offered those who wished to cast their lot with the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus—He who took upon himself the form of man, and ignominiously suffered death upon the cross, that we might have life eternal. Some nine or ten were united with the Church. Many are earnestly seeking their soul's salvation. The prospects, thus far, are truly encouraging, and I trust soon to see a mighty outpouring of the Spirit of God hereabouts.

A great deal has been said in relation to the motives which actuated those who were instrumental in establishing this church—which, by the by, is called the Union Church. Some have said that it was their intention and desire to break up the congregation which has so long worshipped at the Presbyterian Church. How any sane person could for a moment entertain such an idea is passing strange to me. I have heard some say that the establishing of another church would have a tendency to corrupt the morals of the community. Such language is only given utterance to by those whose hearts have never felt the soothing influence of the Holy Ghost, and are themselves the greatest enemies to genuine morality. I deeply regret to say that even professors of Christianity have been heard to indulge in sarcastic allusions to the members of the Union Church. *Apropos* to the subject is a short paragraph from the writings of Hannah Moore:

"There has seldom been a period in which there was more talk of religion than that in which we live; and we are disposed to believe that the abundance of the heart in this instance produces its effect upon the lips. But it must also be observed, that in an age of much vital religion, as it must be acknowledged this is, there will naturally be not a little false profession, or at best, in many professors, more external show than internal piety, a religion that is sometimes more distinguished by peculiar phrases and hot contention about opinions, than by much devotedness of heart and life."

These remarks are applicable to many professors, not only here, but elsewhere; those whose religion consists more in a sort of spiritual gossipping than in holiness of life.

Around the sacramental table, on the Lord's Day, we were rejoiced to see members of the different congregations, as a band of Christians, humbly kneeling together to commemorate the death and burial of the Saviour, Christ Jesus.

This neighborhood is richly blessed as regards the preaching of the gospel, as there is regular service at the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath, by their pastor, Rev. John M. Geary. He is a man of talent, a consistent Christian, and I hope and believe that his labors will meet with great success.

I believe that godly piety has been revived in our community, and that the hearts of many have felt the hallowed influence of the pardoning power of God.

But I must close, as I am aware that editors are desirous that their correspondents should be as brief as possible.

W. A. BRYAN.

That Wine Bridge.

Dr. McFerrin turns to good account a typographical error that befel our Editorial Correspondence. He is entitled to the benefit of it:—

"Brother McTyeire, alluding to our humble cottage, says—or his types make him say—we live "across the *wine* bridge." No, Bro. McT., it is the *wire* bridge. Not so bad a mistake, however, after all. We do live across the *wine* bridge; we have passed over, and stand secure on the other shore. No wine or strong drink; cold water is our motto. Beautiful and healthy country on this side. No paupers, no jails, no murders, no disturbers of the peace. Across and beyond the *wine* bridge we have peace, plenty, pleasure. We are striving to induce many to emigrate to our side, and we hope to be successful."

Sanctified Affliction.

An esteemed minister writes us as below. Our readers will thank us for the aroma of this bruised but submitting heart:

"My dear brother, my heart and house are sad just now. Our sweet little babe, whom you saw when here, was buried last Saturday. I could not believe the death of a child would so affect me. Yet it is being sanctified. I feel that it has broken down some of the barriers that fenced me in from the world, and that I am now, more than ever before, a partaker of the common sympathies of my race."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"SALVATION."

We cannot safely entertain an idea in any measure disparaging to the super-eminent perfection and glory of what our Creator hath wrought.

Such a thought excites painful uneasiness in proportion as the conviction is awakened that we know so few things perfectly well.

Yet to honor our salvation and its triumphant author we should know, and are required to know, with complete assurance, all that relates thereto. It is not meant that perishable or imperishable books should contain it, and we be satisfied therewith; but that each subject of this great salvation should be able to comprehend it in its perfect fullness as the product of boundless compassion and infinite love. Nor is it meant that we should know it to waste our breath and time in controverting the obstinate and bolstered opinions of others, but to know it as a salvation our gracious God hath wrought in our souls; as a beautiful, constantly developing and everlasting life; individually know it as a new life, with new susceptibilities, new joys, new motions, new fruits; as the immediate creation of God, therefore a great salvation, anticipating all wants, circumstances and conditions of our being; a salvation containing "grace" and "more grace," "faith" and "faith made perfect," "hope" and "hope confirmed," "love" and "rooted and grounded in love," "knowledge" and "excellency of knowledge," "life" and "eternal life;" a treasury of wisdom incomparably superior to the accumulated wisdom of all ages. We are to know this, and know it entire. We are not introduced in to the garden of the Lord to regale ourselves with a few first blooms; there is neither interdicted fruit nor flower. Delighted we are to inhale the odor, see the beauty and taste the sweets of all. We are not brought thus near the heavenly harpers to hear one swell-note and no more; but to compass the hymn and commune with the "guileless spirit of the lovely sound." We are not even to linger in the morning twilight of this new life, but to follow in the circuit wake of the "Sun of Righteousness," with increasing capacity and relish to gather the unfolding treasures of eternity. No deficiences can be extenuated while it is written, "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth unto all men liberally and upbraideth not." The incitement is, "Ask, and ye shall receive," "Seek, and ye shall find," the command, "learn of me." The issue is not whether we have discovered in ourselves capabilities of such high knowledge, but whether the great Teacher recognizes such in us. This is the import of Inspiration, else what means, "Ye are the light of the world," "the salt of the earth," "thus these greater works shall he do?" Not that the light, salt and works, so called, of this world are needed to show to advantage or enforce with greater effect the heavenly light. Among all these ye are the only positive light of the world. We are reassured at every step taken that much is given, and therefore much is absolutely required. We are not to be mere passive recipients of endless blessings, but stewards of the manifold grace of God. "To him that hath more shall be given." It is an egregious mistake to suppose that we can learn a little of each section in the divine science, and thus, without the expense of much application, enjoy a general though superficial knowledge of the whole. Such is the wise and strict economy of the institution that neither right words or true tokens can pass us to higher degrees without unquestionable proficiency. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked." We are to learn a little at a time, and that little well, and continue to learn until we are graduated. No one is so blind but sees the huge impediments to the acquisition of precious knowledge; yet he must be sadly deaf who hath not heard that "grace is sufficient for thee." While we can do nothing of ourselves, we can accomplish all things through Christ strengthening us. The ignorance, indolence and aversion of our fallen nature does not offer insuperable obstacles to the celestial temple. Faith, thought and labor will overcome all, and nobly, signally triumph. The blessed immortality of man does not depend upon his writing a book, an essay, or the fluency of speech, but upon, when all things are done, he can stand, can hear the soul, thought, motive, life-work inspection of the great Judge. 'Tis salvation continued when 'tis said, "Well done good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few, be thou ruler over many things." One living Carvosso is worth a thousand biographies. One working, thinking Wesley is worth all the libraries in the world. The world is cordoned with sciences, but there is only one worth knowing: "For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Our excellent discipline says it is a good thing to gain knowledge, but saving souls is better. Here we converse in the literature of experimental religion—the only true belles lettres. We are told we must learn botany, chemistry and astronomy, at least, to resolve the beautiful figures of Scripture; but Christians remember this, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth." So is every one that is born of the Spirit. That which is paramount in importance to every child of man is contained in no science. God envelopes the conception and regeneration of the soul in impenetrable mystery, the fact only he is pleased to reveal to faith, and faith to sense. Man, to preserve some respect for the lace and ribbon affairs of this world, beguiles us in a thousand ways. Let us beware lest that which appears to be of intrinsic worth does not in the end prove an instrument of torture to our memory. It is difficult to snatch the diamond from the burning, or sift the little wheat from the mass of chaff of this world's inventions. There may be much that is worth having of this world, but the gathering may cost too much—may cost the soul. This is too much to risk, too much to lose. But, reader, if you and I must lose the whole world, and can reach the City of the New Jerusalem, think you that either of us could spare a moment's bliss, though eternity be ours, to regret our loss, to recur to our bitter existence in this poor world? Is there ought that we would wish to remember? Bunyan, after his release from prison, may have remembered with some pleasure his improvement of time, the birth of his immortal Pilgrim and his progress; but was his pleasure enhanced by the recurrence to his prison bars and cruel keepers? But if to the beginning of faith power is given to become the sons of God, what must, by purity, be the inheritance of faith made perfect? "All things," saith the word of inspiration. Then reader, whatever be thy lot in life, whatever of advantage or disadvantage encompass thy wasting span, with however much of bitterness thy thin breath is blown out, have faith in God; be rich in faith; for without doubt faith is the greatest riches, the truest and purest knowledge. If we remember, through this our Father communicates his life to us. The path of faith to thee may be tearful and checkered; others have traveled it, declaring they were strangers and pilgrims. It may be to thee toilsome and gloomy; we seek a city out of sight, whose maker and builder is God. It may be from laboring to suffer our light afflictions, which are but for a moment, shall work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. It may cost thee much that is valued from apparent or intrinsic worth; we count all things loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord. You may be deserted by the gay world; "When thy father and mother forsake thee, then I will take thee up." Thy present lot be hard, how different thy lot of love with the sanctified. Men may not see and know the struggle it costs you, but angels will know by your robe and crown that you have come through great tribulation, washed your robe and made it white in the blood of the Lamb. Each trial made it whiter and whiter. Kings and princes may not know or despise you now, but when the laborers are called to receive their hire, "they will offer you their crowns and claims for your shepherd's crook." Let us be wise unto salvation.

W. E. M. L.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

DAYTON MISSION, ALA. CON.:

We now send you our report of this Mission for the first and second qrs., and we are glad to be able to report favorably. There were nine preaching places, accommodating fourteen plantations, when we took charge of the work. It now embraces sixteen preaching places, serving twenty-one plantations, besides one new and one old appointment given off to the Prairie Bluff Mission, which shows a net gain of seven preaching places, and the same number of plantations. Truly some of the places taken in are missionary ground. At our first appointment for one of these places some of the servants had never heard a white man preach before, and from the manner in which they stood around the house-corners and peeped through the shrubbery in the yard, we judged so. May we have favor and success among them, and may Heaven reward the overseer and his pious wife, through whose influence we have gained access to them, for the interest taken in the well being of those committed to their charge.

One comfortable frame church has been built by Bro. J. L. Terrell. Its dedication came off in becoming order. Such preparations were made and service had as became the occasion.

A two days' meeting was appointed; the futlings were killed and well barbecued; the people assembled, overseers and servants, and together waited upon the ministry of the Word, and in turn, under the spreading branches of the native oak and cedar, partook of the thank offering. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. E. Newman, of Dayton; a well timed discourse, and was blessed of God to many of the congregation. The result of the meeting was eight conversions and two accessions. O that we could have a few more similar occasions! The spiritual condition of the Mission is good; only one has been expelled, a number have professed conversion; sixty-five have joined on probation, and twelve by certificate. One has died—a woman, fifty-odd years of age. She was not fully satisfied as to her acceptance with God the first of her sickness; but the day before she died deliverance came, her faith got the victory. But she remarked to the pious wife of the overseer (thank God for pious overseers and their pious wives, who care for the souls of their servants) that she would like to see her minister and hear him sing and pray once more. This privilege she enjoyed, when she spoke confidently of being in Christ, and prepared for the will of God, whether to live or die. The next day, while her minister was preaching, and unfolding the grace that provided for the salvation of all, her sufferings ceased, and doubtless her happy spirit soared to its place and portion among the blessed. May her example prove a blessing to her fellow-servants. Amen!

A. MCBRYDE,
J. TAYLOR, } Missionaries.

May 29, 1855.

PRAIRIE MISSION, ALA. CON.:

Dear Brother—I now transmit to you the report of my Mission for the first and second quarters of the current year. The state of the Mission is quite encouraging. Several have professed justifying faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Sixty-one have been added to the Church, four expelled, and twelve children baptized.

J. C. HUCKABEE.

May 31, 1855.

CHILDREN OF THE CHURCH.—The Board of Education, in submitting their report to the General Assembly, say:

"The Presbyterian Church exhibits her concern for her children and youth in a parental inspection of their conduct, in appropriate acts of discipline, and in inviting them to partake of the Lord's Supper when they have sufficient knowledge to discern his body. Our standards fully recognize baptized children as members of the visible Church."

From the same report we learn of improvement in the department of theological schools. The number of new candidates is 125, which is the largest number of any year since the division of the Church. The number last year was 104, and in late years it has sunk down to even 60. The total number of candidates on the roll this year is 364, against 342 of the previous year.

THE REPUBLICAN ELEMENT IN ENGLAND.

It has been several times stated on authority apparently reliable, that the Queen of Great Britain is annoyed by two great fears, the one personal, the other political; the one affecting herself only, the other her kingdom. She fears for herself that she will die in child-bed; and for her kingdom that the royal throne will be changed to a republican chair. Her Majesty's very considerable experience in child-bearing would seem to be a strong argument against the justness of her personal apprehensions. The history of the last quarter of a century, clenched by the occurrences of the two years just closed, are to some extent arguments in favor of the justness of her political conclusions.

From a day previous to that on which Macaulay, rising before an astonished Commons to advocate a bill urged by the people and opposed by the aristocracy, thundered out the memorable menace, "either *through* this House or *over* this House the bill must pass," down to the present day, there has been a steadily growing sentiment in the minds of the intelligent men of England that some fundamental change must take place in the government of the nation. The enterprise, the intellect and all the real vitality of the empire has been in the possession of the middle classes, but the honors, the rewards and the offices have all belonged to an effete aristocracy. The country has been governed by men whose principal qualifications were that they were the elder sons of an Earl or a Duke, although the real wheel-work of the coach has devolved upon men like Pitt, Peel, Brougham, D'Israeli, Hume and Cobden, who came up from the masses and could understand the work they were called upon to perform.

It has been only by this transfusion of vulgar blood and brains into the patrician body—as Boyle transfused the blood of youth into the veins of age—that the present English Government has been enabled to continue alive in its existing state. The nation has needed a change and has variously sought to effect it. The great Chartist movement sprang out of this want of conviction, though Chartism was moderate and even conservative in its doctrines and demands to those that are being put forth now and defended by the wealth and intellect of the nation. Chartism had some timid hereditary notions concerning the divine right of kings and the sacredness of nobility. It was not for tearing down in order to reconstruct, but for adding in order to improve. It would allow a man to be Premier by reason of title and old blood morsly; it would lop no privilege from lordly prerogative; it would allow close boroughs and horse guard sinecures. It only asked that the right of suffrage should be extended, and that they who paid the taxes should have some voice as to their appropriation. Meek enough, surely, but indignantly denied. Perhaps it would have been well for the permanency of the existing customs of the country, for the continuance of its old feudal corruptions, for its patronage of titled nothingness and contempt of plebsian strength, if something had been conceded to the Chartists.

The demands made by the English people on the English aristocracy are far broader, more general and more determined now than ever before. The conviction has ripened among all classes beneath the aristocracy, that the Constitution so highly extolled by Coke, Littleton, De Lolme and Blackstone, may be materially improved in its workings if not in its construction. The people, finding themselves both physically and intellectually as strong—even stronger—than the rulers whom tradition has foisted on them, finding that to themselves and the whole nation hereditary rulers had been and were a nuisance and brake; that lords make foolish and expensive wars, and equally foolish and discreditable conclusions—have become indignant and begun to cast about for remedies. All the elements of republicanism and democracy that have been for long years gathering and collecting among the English people are now beginning to work. They were sure to bring forth fruit in due season; but the notable imbecility of the administration of the war in the Crimea; the immense expenditure of blood and treasure without avail, and for objects not known nor believed to be feasible, have hurried the seed to an unexpected maturity.

The manufacturers of Sheffield and Manchester, whose business has been seriously injured; the merchants of London, whose trade has been partially ruined; the operatives, agriculturists, and small property-holders, all of whom are suffering under a state of affairs brought about by no fault of their own and utterly beyond their control, begin to cast about for aid and reformation; to hold meetings, pass resolutions, and take preliminary steps towards some sort of action. A meeting was held in the city of London but a few weeks ago, composed—not of demagogues, not of party politicians, not of schemers—but of the strongest and most reliable and commercial business men of the city. The well and calmly expressed object of the meeting was to effect an alteration in the management of public affairs—the overthrow of the existing system of government, and the introduction of a new order of things.

But stronger than even this demonstration of republican tendencies—more open and undisguised is that made in the April number of the Westminster Review, in an article entitled the "Administrative Example of the United States." The paper to which we refer evidently comes from the pen of a scholar and thinker. It is more correct concerning the affairs of this country than the history of De Tocqueville, or any other trans-Atlantic traveler who has written concerning us, and it is decided in its recommendations that many of our institutions should be granted on to those of England. The writer says that—

"England is little aware how very far she is behind the United States in solving the greatest problems of the day. Her constitution riveted the power of the aristocracy, and gave rise to evils and a struggle, which, since the accession of George III., has been going on continuously.—Our present problem is "The Condition of the People."—Our Executive has recently exhibited an amount of imbecility and folly, alike in its policy and in its management, for which it is hard to find a parallel in the pages of history. All England is groaning with the sense, that the noblest soldiers and sailors, the bravest inferior officers, and the best ships, are all unavailing, and are but exposed to destruction, if supreme command is given away to incompetent men. Our nation, under the pressure of events, is opening its eyes to see the painful fact, that the action of Parliament is difficult, uncertain and impossible, in the extreme. The disease is discerned, but few can discern the remedy.—Never, we believe, since the beginning of the world, was a great and vigorous nation, abounding with intelligence, enterprise and experience, made a sport of by the cliques of so very feeble and contemptible an oligarchy. Some forty men in the two Houses of Parliament, of whom not half a dozen possess any marked superiority in talent, genius, energy, wisdom, knowledge or goodness to men who can be picked up by the score in every man's acquaintance—handy the government of England backward and forwards between them—In what details the reform should consist we do not think it requisite to enforce minutely; but the broad principle is this—new *life* and *popular sympathies* should be infused into the House, and new *power* as the result".

These are some of the evils pointed out and explicated at too great length for quotation by us. *Per contra*, glance an instant at the republican tendencies revealed and the republican remedies recommended:

"Henceforward, it is no longer England, but the North American Republic that has become the pole-star to which, from all sides, the eye of struggling nations turns. . . . There are those who fancy that under mere democracy, energetic diplomacy and warlike success are impossible; let us for a moment attend to the facts concerning the United States. . . . They nobly earned their independence; they assumed the aggressive against England; they made a plain declaration of war on France if payments conceded to be due the United States were not paid by a certain near day; since these there have been the war of Texas and the Mexican war, and in the Mexican war one knows not what is most to be admired; the facility with which an army of volunteers submitted to discipline; the perfections of their weapons—new inventions of America—handled with a skill previously unknown; the goodness of their commissariat, in a wild and vast country; or the flexibility of their mechanical talents as to repairing, providing and communicating forward. . . . For fifty years past, the merchant service of the United States have notoriously been far better than those of Great Britain. . . . No one can pass with communic energy and success. This is brought about mainly by the influence of the Senate on foreign affairs. We have no corresponding organ. . . . Against these principal sometimes necessary . . . new privileges shall be for life only; 2. that no one shall be created without a concurrent vote from the Commons; 3. that the Queen shall have the right of admitting every minister, during his tenure of office, to sit and speak in the Upper House, but without a vote. Reformers will do well to inscribe on their flag, that reform must take *the direction of America, not of Europe*."

We have often copiously from this paper indicative of the upheaval of that Republican sentiment which has been so long slumbering in the English mind, and which, sooner or later, is bound to rise to the surface and rule over the ruins of the present effete and worthless system—a system which Diogenes has ridiculed effectively, perhaps, as the Westminster has exposed:

> My Lord to the Peers will take his place;
> Her Majesty's message his words will grace.
> Office he'll hold, and patronage sway;
> For times and laws he will vote away—
> And what are his qualifications?—One!
> He's the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son!

In the House of Lords, too, the following extraordinary language was used by Lord Ellenborough:

"My Lords, how can we, sitting here by the hereditary right conferred, for the most part, upon our ancestors for their services to the State, for time immemorial, in employment, how can we refuse to adopt that principle? It is the principle of our own origin. (Cheers.) For because my father was a great lawyer, not because he was a party man, that he was selected as Chief Justice, I had no family; no connections; he rose altogether by his fitness. It was not favor; it was fitness that made Mr Yorke Lord High Chancellor and an Earl.

It was not favor, it was fitness that made Sir [illegible] Harris, the great diplomatist, Earl of Malmesbury. It was not favor which raised the father of his noble opposite (Lord Cannlog) to that office, the jewel which was the peerage which the noble Viscount holds. It was not favor whatever raised the brothers to be Ministers of Elizabeth and James, and the heads of two great families.

We are here for the services of our ancestors. It is on them, who sit here by that right, and enjoy dignity, honor by reason of their services and their [illegible] public employment—to turn round and say, [illegible] about merely by the influence of the Senate on foreign affairs. We have no corresponding organ. . . . Against these principal sometimes necessary . . . new privileges shall be for life only; 2. that no one shall be created without a concurrent vote from the Commons; 3. that the Queen shall have the right of admitting every minister, during his tenure of office, to sit and speak in the Upper House, but without a vote. Reformers will do well to inscribe on their flag, that reform must take *the direction of America, not of Europe*."

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We are here for the services of our ancestors. It is on them, who sit here by that right, and enjoy dignity, honor by reason of their services and their [illegible] public employment—to turn round and say, [illegible] about our ancestors rose by fitness, but our relatives shall [illegible] advantages from connection with us, and from favor. No! I trust your lordships will adopt a different [illegible] the interest and honor of your house; I trust you will agree on this occasion to place yourselves in [illegible] people. (Cheers.) For I feel that in this great contest we shall often have need of the support of the people. And I desire to secure that support by [illegible] ing this House with public opinion. [Daily Gren[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A German pamphlet on the Eastern war recounts the following: A young Zouave, who had joined as a volunteer, had excited by his wonderful gymnastic performances the astonishment of some English officers. One of them asked him why, gifted with such a marvellous agility, he had volunteered as a private soldier, when he might have earned twenty times as much in a circus? The Zouave cast upon the officer a look of ineffable contempt, and with a glance of wounded pride, said: "Because I expect, sir, to die a French General, and not a circous director: for the French soldier has more than money." So saying, he plunged his hands into his capacious pantaloons, and ran away. Nothing could again induce him to display his agility before English officers.

In the *commune* of *Saint Helaire de Villaille* there was celebrated the extraordinary marriage of a man named Jean Laplerre, 109 years of age, to a woman named Petronille Bonneville, aged 86 years. The civil marriage of the parties had been contracted more than seventy years ago.

Viscount de Nugent, of France, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 5000 francs, for speaking disrespectfully of the person of the Emperor and the Empress. This, perhaps, the severest sentence that has been inflicted for the many similar offences committed since the establishment of the Empire.

Late news from Newfoundland informs us that all the sealers had returned, and that there was about one-third the usual fishing. Captain H. Darling, the new Lieutenant-Governor, had been sworn into office. At Ship Cove, near Twillingate, a sad accident had occurred. During the absence of Mrs. Day from her house in the evening, it took fire, and six children, five boys and three girls, perished in the flames.

One of our Nebraska exchanges boasts of having a turkey, or a part of one, which measured five and a quarter feet from tip to tip of the wings, stood forty-eight inches in his stockings, and weighed between twenty-five and thirty pounds. "The deceased appeared to be in the spring-time of life, the pin-feathers of its wings were just giving place to the gaudy plumage of fully developed and matured turkeyhood, when he met his enemy and was laid low. But having aided in removing the corpse, we can say no more; we eat too much."

There are now in Cincinnati 16 daily newspapers, 16 monthly periodicals and 4 quarterly magazines published in Cincinnati. Attached to them are over 200 literary gentlemen.

Two young men named James Wesley Bryant, of Cincinnati, and Benjamin Dodge, of New York, were drowned in the Miami canal by the capsizing of a skiff a few days ago.

REMARKABLE.—All the foreign vocabulary distinguished note have very romantic personal histories, are members of noble families, of better duys, support their fathers and mothers, women very beautiful, ludiss all in love with the men, etc. Bah!

"The Balance of Power of Europe" is the title of a cerloature representing England, France on one end of a pole, and Russia on the other, the centre resting on the bank of Austria with Prussia and Austria near the Muscovite shoulders.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Dr. M. P. Morgan, of Jefferson county, Indiana, came to his death on the 15th ult. under the following circumstances. He came home intoxicated, and his wife and three children went to a neighboring house. Shortly after the house took fire, and he perished in the flames.

It will be long before we shall see the like of the funny things related of Foote, the [illegible] Aristophanes. The following is not bad:

When on his way to France in 1777, he [illegible] helted at an inn at Dover, and, going into the kitchen to superintend the dressing of a favorite dish, the cook, understanding that he was about to cross the Channel, began to say, that for the part, she was never out of her own country.

"Why, cooky," said Foote, "that is very extraordinary, as they tell me above stairs that you have been several times all over Europe."

"They may say what they please," said the cook, "but I never was ten miles from home all my life."

"Nay," answered Foote, "that must not be for I have seen you myself at Spithead."

A sally which set the whole kitchen in a roar.

The editor of the Southern Democrat says that he is "acquiring flesh." If he is, we suppose he steals it from the butcher or from his neighbor's meat-house. [Louisville Journal.

An Irish soldier before Sebastopol writes as follows: Every one goes on his duty as a matter of course, caring no little for Russ or his bells as they call it, for the football they kick for sport. An illustrative of this, a few nights ago, while the Royal Irish were going down the ravine that leads to Greenhill battery, they being for the night duty, a son of Erin thought he would make himself with one of his native airs, when he was reproved by an officer for daring to whistle in the ranks and while going to duty. Turning as the officer spoke, one of Russia's balls came whistling over the ravine. Pat cocks his eye upwards it and quietly said "There goes a boy for duty, and hy jabers how he whistles!"

The highest human graces that woman can won have but ensnared her soul in vanity and sin, and wrought destruction, through their attractions, for the souls of others. And intellectual powers and intelligent gifts, not subjugated to the providential orderings of God, chastened and controlled by His renewing grace, are at this time, unsexing women, and threatening on the astonished world a race of monsters in that Amazonian crew who clamor now for "Woman's Rights," such as no mythology ever dreamed or heard of.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from May 11 to June 7, 1855, inclusive.

A.	
Dr Angell	2 00
J Archard	5 50
B.	
Mrs M Brown	2 00
J R Balance	5 00
W Bosworth	2 00
J O Blackman	1 00
C.	
H S Carden	15 00
J Corkern	2 00
J Cromartie	7 50
E C O Connerly	2 00
J Chatten	1 00
S Carraway	5 00
J M Campbell	2 00
D.	
J Decker	7 50
Mrs H M Davis	2 00
R Deely	2 50
T W Dormen	10 00
E.	
J M Elliott	12 00
G F Ellis	9 00
L Kneenbarck	1 00
W H Esell	2 00
F.	
J M Ferd	1 50
J R Fielder	7 00
G.	
Rt M Goode	5 00
J W Gardner	2 00
J M Grace	4 00
H.	
J H Hudson	5 00
G J Hallberg	6 00
J J Herp	5 00
J Hedden	2 00
D A Harris	2 50
W Hutchinson	2 00
S W Hodge	6 00
J Hodge	5 00
Mr Allerton	2 00
J W Hoskins	2 00
Mrs Hutchs	2 00
I. & J.	
John Irvine	2 50
L H Johnson	2 00
K.	
J M Kirby	2 00
H B Keen	3 50
J Knight	2 00
L.	
W H M Linfield	4 00
W M Linfield	1 00
F Lyman	1 00
J A Lusk	2 50
Mrs Lovering	2 50
L Lydia	4 50
W B M Linfield	1 00
M.	
Mrs H C McMahan	2 00
J Magee	2 00
W P Murray	2 00
R S McCurdy	2 00
S W McGehee	2 00
J G Merth	5 00
J M Cleod	8 00
Mrs H McNeale	2 50
J Mouly	1 00
Wm Merth	2 00
N.	
W B Neal	10 00
A B Nicholas	2 00
J Nicholson	5 00
O.	
O R O'Neal	2 50
P.	
T K Price	12 00
A Pipes	6 00
E Phillips	2 00
Dr Perham	2 50
Mrs M S Person	2 00
A J. Peguies	2 50
I C Parker	4 00
R.	
E O Richards	2 00
J W Rush	2 00
A Rymer	3 00
S.	
J Shackleford	5 00
H Speaks	2 00
Mrs E Sherrod	2 00
Dr. J F Sherrod	2 00
J W Shackleford	2 00
J H Selmis	1 00
J W Shores	5 00
J W Shelton	5 00
T.	
P H Townsend	2 00
W S Townsend	2 00
H Tarrant	1 00
Mrs C B Thomas	5 00
A Tatum	2 00
J M Thomasson	2 00
W.	
J Williamson	2 00
H E Watkins	2 00
Mrs C R Wight	2 00
J D Watkins	2 00
I A Wemyss	5 00
W Wadsworth	2 00
Dr R L Watkins	6 00
Y.	
T B Young	2 00

Special Notices.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—The examination will take place on the 25th, 26th and 27th of July, to which patrons and friends are invited. J. W. SHELTON, Pres.

June 9, 1855.

Marriages.

On 28th May, by Rev. N. A. Cravens, Mr. JAMES COLLINS to Miss LOUISA ANNE JOHNSON.

On 17th May, in Stewart county, Ga., by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. ASBURY F. MORELAND, of Russell county, Ala., to Miss ELIZA MADELINE WEST, of the former place.

Deaths.

Departed this life, May 12, 1855, in this city, Mrs. ALICE H. DAMERON, in the sixty-first year of her age. When fifteen she professed conversion. Soon after she was married to Mr. O. S. Dameron, of Norfolk, where they resided until 1848. That year they removed to this city to spend the rest of their days with their sons, who had settled here. This wedded pair of saints are not divided in the memory of any who ever knew them. They both joined the Church in their youth, and walked together in the ways of the Lord blameless; they reared, with slender means, a large family of children, to honorable and useful manhood and womanhood. For many years the pure and constant lustre of their Christian example shone with blended power. The Methodist Church saw them her living patterns of faith, consistency, gentleness, and of entire sanctification. Brother D. preceded his wife to heaven by three years; when dying, he said, "My cross, it is nothing to die." True enough, when we live as they, it is nothing. So, doubtless, she found it; and, though inexcusible to us, felt it "sweet to die" and go to these dear children and that dear companion who awaited her coming at the margin beyond. Her sons and daughters rise up and call her memory blessed; and so do all who ever came within the circle of her active, gentle kindness, her firm and holy life.

MARTHA J. GILMER, wife of Francis M. Gilmer, Sen., was born on the 26th of November, 1790, joined the M. E. Church in 1809, removed from Broad River, Ga., in 1818, to Montgomery county, Ala., where she lived a consistent Christian until the 20th May, when she died in perfect peace.

O. R. BLUE.

DIED—On the 25th May, MARY ELIZA, infant daughter of Rev. O. R. Blue, aged 7 months and 6 days.

DIED—In Glenville, Ala., Tuesday morning, May 8, after a brief illness, Mrs. MARGARET MCELWEE, consort of Rev. A. S. Andrews, Principal of Glenville Collegiate Institute, late of North Carolina.

DIED—In Russell county, Ala., May 8, Mrs. LOUISA, wife of James N. Owens, in the 35th year of her age.

DIED—On the 29th April, at Mount Meigs, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline Fuller, her relative, Mr. JAMES A. LOCKE, son of the late Wm. D. Lucas, formerly of Russell county, near Girard, Ala., in the 23d year of his age.

MORTUARY.—The following are the returns of the different cemeteries of this city for the week ending on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 6 A. M.

	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Total.
Odd Fellows Rest	2	2	4
Greenwood	4	1	5
Potters Grove, No. 1	12	7	19
" No. 2	10	16	26
Charity Hospital	23	14	37
St. Patrick's	51	10	70
Catholic No. 1	5	13	18
" No. 2	20	26	46
St. Vincent de Paul	41	56	97
St. Joseph's Asylum	17	9	26
Cypress, 4th District	81	47	129
" 5th "	3	4	7
	278	226	504

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending Saturday evening:

Admitted	254
Discharged	197
Remaining	537
Of the deaths 26 were by cholera. The clear, bracing weather of the last few days seems to have lessened the number of deaths.	

Revival Intelligence.

SOMMERFELD, ALA. CON.:

Some ten days ago we commenced a meeting in this place, which—to the praise of God be it said—has resulted well. Twenty-four have joined the Church, and not less than thirty-five converts up to this time. For the meeting has not yet closed. We have had us happy a church, and I think as strong, if not the strongest faith I ever saw.

The power of God has been wonderfully displayed in the congregation, both on saints and sinners.

The drought has been severe. On last Friday our good people proclaimed a fast. All business of every sort stopped, with the exception of one shop, and all went to the house of prayer. We convened at 8 and continued until 1 o'clock. While we were together God metus in power. He gave us a gracious shower of grace, which made the Church happy and converted some penitents.

Our good people made a contribution to feed the poor of $113 in cash, or to be handed in in a day or so. We left the church thanking God for happy souls, if our bodies were worn down with labor and hunger. By 4 o'clock we had a heavy shower of rain. This constrained all to say God hears prayer, and answers, too. This day (Thursday) the rain is abundant. Thank God for his goodness. Oh! that all the people would praise him. J. W. STARR.

May 31, 1855.

BIG SANDY CT., ALA. CON.:

Our Second Quarterly Meeting for the Big Sandy Circuit was held at the manufacturing village of Scottsville, Bibb county, Ala., on the 12th and 13th May, and was protracted with interest until Wednesday, 16th, at night. Our Presiding Elder, Bro. Koger, was at his post, as is usual, laboring successfully. Result of the labors—ten persons professed to have found "peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." W. C. HEARN.

SEA COAST, MISS. CON.:

Please say that the Lord is graciously reviving his work on the Sea Shore Circuit. We had a meeting five days at Oakville Church. Thirty-eight were gained, and many more made happy in Christ.

ALLEN CASTLE.

May 15, 1855.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS CIRCUIT, MISS. CON.:

Our church has a membership of about six hundred; with one or two exceptions, comfortable houses of worship; and large congregations at all our Sabbath appointments.

When I came on the work I found most of the societies divided in sentiment, and consequently, in harmonious in action; and, like the Corinthians, adhering to the interests of particular ministers. Some saying, in effect, at least, "we are of Paul," and some, "we are of Apollos." There was but little interest manifested in the cause of Sabbath schools, there being but one of denominational character within our bounds, and but one union school. To correct the evils of division and unite the Church in bends of love, and to awaken an interest in behalf of Sabbath instruction for the children of the church have been the aims of all my efforts, public and private. Purty zeal is abating, and I pray that it may die so completely as never to be revived again. "Who is Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, but ministers by whom we have believed?" They are all ours in Christ Jesus. How are Christians, then, to glory in any of them, and not rather to glory in the Lord. If this abatement of party feeling continues, we are sanguine in the expectation of the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit throughout the entire charge; but not otherwise. For where there is division, there is envy and strife, and every evil work.

The choice of Sabbath schools is looking up. I have organized four new schools since our first quarterly visitation. The superintendents are men of tried integrity, the teachers efficient; so that we may indulge the hope that the schools on this work, five in number, will become what the institution was designed to be, the nursery of the Church; that hundreds of young immortal souls may be so indoctrinated and disciplined that they will be prepared to fill responsible stations in the Church, from the command of which the present incumbents are being called, and will soon all be gone to their rewards on high.

At some future time I will defend the denominational character of our Sabbath schools against the attacks of some members of other denominations; in which some of our own members, also, join.

B. B. WHITTINGTON.

May 28, 1855.

GLENNVILLE, ALA. CON.:

Some complainte of destitution, and some apprehension of suffering for the want of bread; but our wealthy citizens and good livers are acting nobly towarde relieving the destitute.

Our village and vicinity have been visited with some sickness, and there have been several deaths. But we rejoice that the work of the Lord is beginning to revive in this portion of the Conference. Bro. Hurt has had a blessed work of grace at Spring Hill, Barbour Ct. We are holding religious exercise in this place. Signs somewhat encouraging. J. W. SMONES.

May 23, 1855.

LOUISIANA.—We find the following paragraphs in the Piney Woodsman, Livingston parish:

We have had a shower of rain at last, but not enough as yet to be of much service to the crops. We hope, however, that it is the beginning of a good supply. But the sky is again as clear as ever, with a dry wind from the Northeast. The only advantage as yet is a few degrees less of heat in the atmosphere, and some disposition in the dust to lie still.

A friend who arrived here this week from the coast informs us that cholera and typhus are so prevalent that the people are leaving the coast in great numbers.

The cicolion for a Chief Justice has been advertised for a week in our paper, and is to come off on the 25th inst., but as yet we have not a word from our sources concerning a candidate. If somebody don't announce himself pretty soon, we shall put a pluey woodsman.

The Pointe à la Hache National has the following:

The heat continues excessive. All canals, ponds and wells, being now dried up, and fears are entertained that this want of water should be injurious to the great herd of cattle in this parish.

Our parish, usually so lively, looks desolate. And we have full cause not to be joyful; our corn and cane crops are suffering and Hagerin, and will be of no benefit to us.

Many fine planters have built flooding machines on their land, so that at least a part of the rice crop will probably be saved.

The offer made by Robert Johnson, Esq., having been accepted, and all the necessary deeds having been perfected, the Quarantine is now decidedly established in this parish.

Foreign News by the Pacific.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The War in the Crimea.

The last news from before Sebastopol renders it evident that a change of operations had been decided on, and that new plans of warfare were to be adopted as soon as the reinforcements expected from France, Egypt, Sardinia and England should have arrived.

Gen. Canrobert, before resigning his command, had announced that 50,000 more troops would come from France; 10,000 were expected still from Lombardy, 10,000 from Egypt, and Omar Pacha was rapidly organizing a Turkish force at Eupatoria. The Allied forces would then amount to nearly 90,000 men.

The health of the army was good, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the troops.

The latest news from Eupatoria was to the 20th of April. A reconnoissance had ascertained that the neighboring village of Gval contained 25,000 Russians and large quantities of warlike stores. It was talked of occupying the village.

The Russians were erecting batteries on the route from Eupatoria to Sebastopol.

The Paris Moniteur's latest dispatches, via St. Petersburg, are as follows:

St. Petersburg, Saturday, May 12.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent dispatches from Sebastopol, dated May 7. The Russian General says:

In the evening of May 3, the greatest part of the Allied forts put out the sea, having on board, it is said, ten thousand men, numbering from 10,000 to 15,000 troops. The next day these troops passed before Yalta, proceeding, it was supposed, towards Anapa.

From the 5th to the 6th of May the Allied armies occupied themselves principally in augmenting their batteries and reinforcing their approaches against the central bastion. Accordingly, their fire, which has become more active, has been directed against the flag-staff and central bastions and the Selinghinsk and Volhynia redoubts. The garrison replied.

In the nights of May 3 and 4 the besiegers sprung two mines, one of which ruined the old counter formed by previous explosions. The garrison made use of several *coups de fois*.

In the nights of May 5 and 6, we made a little sortie, and on that occasion we took an English officer and three English soldiers prisoners.

Three powder magazines in the batteries of the Allies blew up.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated one day later, is to the following effect:

Prince Gortschakoff writes from the Crimea that to the 8th of May, in the evening, nothing important had taken place before Sebastopol. The 8rs of the Allies was moderate.

The Allied fleet, which went out on the 3d instant, proceeded until off Kertch, and then returned. A part of the troops disbarked appear to have been put ashore in Kamiesch Bay.

A dispatch from Sebastopol says:

That the expedition of the Allies (mentioned in two of Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches) was composed of 8000 French and 5000 English, under the command of Bosquet and Georges Brown. It left Balaklava on the 5th, having Kertch for its destination.

Journal of the Siege.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 2.—There was a very brilliant exploit performed by seven battalions of French infantry, in which the 46th regiment were particularly distinguished, last night, the 2nd and this morning. They advanced before midnight, and forced on the Russian sentinels under a heavy fire. The impression came out to meet them in force—a tremendous conflict ensued, in which the French used the bayonet in repeated charges, and at last they forced the Russians back into the works, followed them, stormed the outworks of the batteries centre, and took off eight cohorns which they brought in to Gen. Pelissier. In this gallant affair, which lasted till 2 o'clock in the morning, the French had 63 killed and 210 wounded, and 9 officers put *hors de combat*.

The obstinacy of the fight last night and this morning was sufficiently evident from the spectacle presented by the ground between the French lines and the batteries de center. The space of rubbish, broken earth, ruins of batteries, and shelters of outworks, was covered with gabions, fragments of affuts and dead bodies, and the Russians were busily engaged in burying those who had fallen inside their lines. The firing on the left was incessant and exceedingly heavy, and the Russian artillery did their best to avenge the loss of their comrades, but probably not with much effect, although the air was obscured by the clouds of dust arising from the shower of cannon balls which tore along the surface, marking their course as they ricochetted among the batteries by pillars of earth dashed up by the concussion. The French replied with vigor, and from dawn till now the fire continued between the artillery and the riflemen in front of the flag-staff battery. Our batteries all day maintained a most profound silence.

On the extreme right again the French batteries fired pretty frequently at the Inkermann batteries. Early this morning a little flotilla of some 25 or 30 French vessels sailed from Kamiesch, and stood away to the south-west, with a gentle breeze. Several French men-of-war accompanied them. It is supposed that these vessels contained a portion of the troops and stores of the secret expedition. At 2:30 a body of Russian troops, in three divisions, each about 2500 strong, were seen marching into Sebastopol from the camp over the Tchernaya. A very large convoy of carts and pack animals also entered the town in the course of the day, and an equally numerous string of carts and horses left for the interior. The troops marched along by the road at the head of the harbor on the north side, and were lost to sight at 3 o'clock, behind the rise of the cliffs on the south of the road. A smaller body of troops subsequently passed out from the town, and marched up toward the camp of the Belbek, taking a road more to the north than that by which their comrades entered. Most probably the movement of troops only indicated a relief of soldiers in garrison.

About 4 o'clock this morning it was observed on the right that the enemy's battalions were forming in columns in the rear of the bastion du mat, and in a few minutes afterwards about 2000 men, who were most likely volunteers, made a desperate rush out of the works close to the battery centrale, and with a loud cheer flung themselves on the French advance. For a moment their numbers and impetuosity enabled them to drive the French out of the imperfect works and ambuscades as far as the parallel, but not without a desperate resistance. The smoke-fire was so heavy that the smoke soon obscured the scene of the conflict from sight, but the French could be seen advancing rapidly along the traverses and covered ways to the front, their bayonets flashing through the murky air in the sunshine, and in a few moments the Russians were driven back by the cold steel, and forced to fly hastily behind their entrenchments, which instantly opened a heavy cannonade and volleys of grape to check the pursuit of the French.

Our allies fought splendidly, and chastised the audacity of the enemy with much severity. Several Russian officers and once were taken prisoners, and the enemy, with great diligence, succeeded in carrying off most of their killed and wounded, but left several of both on the ground. While this affair was proceeding our races were going on in a hollow behind Cathcart's hill.

The preparations for the secret expedition absorb the camp completely. Sir George Brown, who is to command the British troops, has been waiting all this afternoon to see them embark. The expedition will consist of the Roy d'Aimer, Princess Royal, Moorhouse, &c., and all the heavily armed light steamers of both fleets; and the troops are to be the 42d, 71st and 79th Highland regiments, 700 marines and 24 batteries of artillery. The men take their tents, and suppers and blankets and transport animals will also be sent with the expedition. The guards and 3d Buffs take the place of the Highland brigade. Intelligence has reached us of Capt. Christie's death at Kamiesch.

Tuesday, May 8.—There is said news to-day for us, and more glory for our allies. Lieut Carter, R. E., was killed by a round shot in front of left attack this morning. The same shot struck Lieut Curtis, 42d Highlanders, and killed him dead. The French attacked the batteries on the centre again, stormed one face of it, and captured it, he said eight mortars. Lord Raglan visited Sir George Brown last night, and came down to Balaklava, and remained for some time on board the Caradoc with Lord Stratford today. The expedition starts this evening. The Furious, Gidon, &c., are out side.

Peace Negotiations at Vienna.

The latest official statement respecting the diplomatic relations of the Allies with Russia and Austria, is contained in the following vague answer of Lord Palmerston to Sir H. Willoughby, in the House of Commons, on the 17th inst.:

Sir H. Willoughby asked the First Lord of the Treasury if any propositions for concluding the war in the East have emanated from the Austrian Government, or have been transmitted through the French Government, since the last protocol of April 25 1855; and whether the documents containing such propositions, if any, can be placed on the table of the House?

Lord Palmerston: I think I answered the same question not very long ago, and the answer I then gave I will now repeat. That there have been informal communications passing between the Governments of England France and Austria, but that we have had no formal communication upon the subject to which the honorable gentleman adverts, such as could properly be laid before Parliament.

THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITION.—Of the last Austrian proposition put forward since the disembodiment of the conferences, for giving effect to the third point, a correspondent at the *Independance Belge* gives the following account as reliable:

The Austrian proposition for terminating the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, proceeded less upon the principal of a reduction than upon that of equalizing the forces on the sides of Russia and Turkey respectively. It limited the forces of Russia in restoring them to a figure which, it is true, was very little lower than that at which they stood before war; but it assured to Turkey, by means of her own resources and those of France and England, her allies, forces constantly equal to those of Russia. Thus it had neither the inconvenience of the absolute principle of *mare clausum*, which by opposing the Straits to the Russian fleet, would have permitted this to exercise a powerful and continuous influence in the waters of Greece and the Adriatic, nor the inconvenience of the principles of *mare liberum* which would have left Turkey to contend with her own forces against Russia. In fact, it would have opened the straits only to the fleets of France and England in the proportion necessary to maintain the forces required for the protection of Turkey at the level of the Russian forces which might menace her. Russia was ready to engage that if these conditions were accepted by the Western Powers, and rejected by Russia, she would at once take part in the war.

All sorts of rumors prevail respecting the probable policy of Austria. One day it was asserted that the Emperor himself was to leave Vienna for Gallicia, and to put himself at the head of the army on the Polish frontier; the next it was believed that the Court of Vienna believed that the concessions made by Russia ought to have satisfied the Allies, and that in conjunction with Prussia she would maintain the neutrality of Germany. The following extract from a letter from Berlin, dated May 11, explains the feeling on the subject in that capital:

"The position of Austria remains as before. Count Esterhazy has returned here without being instructed to make any communication as to the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienna; and this uncertainty is quite as disagreeable to the Cabinet at Berlin as it is to those of Paris and London.

"Nevertheless, the position of matters will be soon clearly defined. As I have several times observed, Austria is unable to take the field for the present, without incurring the most serious danger. Her treasury is dry; her army has been decimated by an epidemic disease; and she will require at least six weeks to be in a position to declare war.

"Austria has demanded from the Western Powers an army at least as strong as her own, and subsidies beside. Upon a demand naturally proceeds unconditional; and thence the present attitude of Austria is simply dictated by necessity.

"It is said that there will be a meeting of the members of the Vienna Conference to draw up a protocol by way of reply to the Russo-Austrian propositions. The programme of this protocol already agreed on, is a simple recapitulation of the principles already laid down, that the Four Points of Guarantee are indivisible, and that one is not to be accepted apart from the others. This is, in truth, the very basis of all the protocols of Vienna and the Treaty of the 20 December. And that which Prince Gortschakoff was vainly attempting to batter to fragments."

VAST LOANS.—From Vienna, under date of Thursday, the following has been received:

"Austria has agreed with the western powers on an ultimatum to be presented to Russia. If this desperate final attempt for peace should fail, Austria promises that she really will resume a decided attitude.

"A fresh circular from Count Nesselrode has arrived here. It merely consists of a full acceptance of the negotiations of conference drawn up in a Russian sense."

Prussia.

German papers mention a conference held at Berlin on the 10th, between M. Manteuffel, President of the Prussian Cabinet, Count Esterhazy, Ambassador of Austria, and M. Bismark, who represents Prussia, at the Germanic Diet. A private letter says the Conference was of a very important character. A union between Prussia and Austria for an armed neutrality is even hinted at, beginning peace-like, and that Prussia, with a view thereto, will support the proposition which Austria is about to make in the Diet for the mobilization of the Federal Contingents. There is said to be some prospect of an interview, towards the end of the present month, between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Great Britain.

The most important news from England is the insurrections of the Palmerston Cabinet. Lord John Russell is back with us here once more, become the source of discord and trouble among his colleagues. The papers say he "resigns" continually. The Ellenborough motion, notice of which was given in the papers received by the Asia, has been made, and resulted in a majority for the Government. The gist of the motion was, that an address should be presented to the Queen, to the effect that gratified as the nation is with the French alliance, bravery of the army and principles of the war, yet that the manner in which it has been conducted,

"Is calculated to create dissatisfaction, and given rise to just apprehension; and that we most humbly pray her forthwith through the Majesty our death, to call upon that House to give effect to such measures as may be found necessary to the safety and honor of the country, and to the successful prosecution of the war."

Many conflicting works which enfolded the country, have been considerably published, and a general sense prevailed that the besieged are reduced within a narrow circle.

The last parallel is only twenty-five yards of the Redan works, and the most advanced sentry misses. A siege scraper at the salient of operations is constantly arrested by the destruction of the works of the besiegers or by the necessity of making a new one. Several shows

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

DEGENERACY OF THE POTATO.—With respect to the potato, nature seems clearly to have made provision for the permanent health as well as the productiveness of her own offspring, in the seed contained in the berry which the plant produces from its stalk; and consequently, by our endeavoring to perpetuate any particular sort of potato, by continually cutting and planting its tubers, it is reasonably to be expected that we shall injure its general properties and powers, and thus gradually render it unfit for food and more liable to disease. It would follow that, in order to be as certain of obtaining a good crop of potatoes as it is possible to be, the ground, before being planted, should be thoroughly pulverized, the manure should be well fermented, the sets should be whole potatoes, and never deprived of its first shoots, nor allowed to ferment; and, lastly, that a constant succession of new sorts should be raised from the old ones. The newly raised sorts will doubtless admit of being cut with safety for several years, and would be but little affected by other external injuries, unless peculiarly delicate, as they would possess all the health and vigor of a plant propagated according to nature's laws.

By attending to these few suggestions, which experience warrants, a full crop of potatoes may, under ordinary circumstances, be secured.

Songs of the Peerage.

BY LORD TOMNODDY.

My Lord Tomnoddy's the son of an earl,
His hair is straight, but his whiskers curl;
His temper's by no means the mildest in life,
But there's plenty of room for the brains inside.
He writes his name with indifferent ease,
He is rather uncertain about the "d's,"
But what does it matter, if two, or one,
To the Lord Chancellor's eldest son?

My Lord Tomnoddy to college went—
Much time he lost, much money he spent;
Rules and windows, and heads, he broke—
Authorities winked—young men will joke!
He never peeped inside of a book—
In two years' time a degree he took;
And the newspapers vaunted the honors won
By the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son.

My Lord Tomnoddy came out in the world,
Whisk'ers were tightened, and ringlets curled.
Virgins languished, and matrons smiled—
"He's true, his lordship is rather wild;
But very quiet places he spends his life;
There's talk of some children, by nobody's wife;
But we mustn't look alone into what is done
By the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son.

My Lord Tomnoddy must settle down—
There's a vacant seat in the family town!
(Little he cared about the eccentric cats)—
He hasn't the time nor the wit to apply for votes;
He can not even learn his meeting speech,
Three phrases he speaks—a mistake in each!
And then broke down—but the borough is won
For the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son.

My Lord Tomnoddy prefers the Guards,
('Tis Home is a bore; no!—it's on the cards!
My Lord is a gourmet at twenty-three,
A major at twenty-six to be—
He never sees sword except on drill;
The tricks of parade he has learnt but ill—
A lieutenant-colonel at thirty-one
Is the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son.

My Lord Tomnoddy is thirty four;
The Earl can last but a few years more.
My Lord in the peers will take his place;
Her Majesty's counsels his words will grace.
Office he'll hold, and patronage sway;
Fortunes and lives he will vote away—
And what are his qualifications?—One!
He's the Earl of Fitzdotterel's eldest son!

[London Diogenes.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Shufeldt, arrived on Saturday last, from New York 25th, and Havana the 31st ult. From the latter place we have, by this arrival, little of interest or importance. The Island was quiet, and no apprehensions of invasion were felt. The health of the city and shipping was good.

The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, Com. McCauley, arrived at Havana from Matanzas on the 30th ult. The U. S. steamer Fulton, Capt. Mitchell, had been in port since the 27th. The Cyane, Capt Wilson, was cruising off San Antonio. The Princeton was daily expected.

A British squadron, consisting of the ship Euryclus and the steamers Termagant and Medea left Havana on the 30th on a cruise. The commanders of the n vessels, together with Capt. Mitchell, of the Fulton, (the only United States vessel then in port) were present at a very splendid dinner and evening party given by the Captain General, on the 29th ult.

By royal charter, a bank of discount, deposit, exchange and issue is to be established at Havana, with a capital of $3,000,000, and to go into operation as soon as the same is subscribed for. Its issues are to be predicated upon the capital paid in; one-half and one-third the amount thereof to be in specie in the vaults; further issues may be made to the amount of the deposits of bullion. Discounts of paper are to be made for three months only, and may be renewed after payment. Interest is to be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Bills of the bank are to be of no less denomination than fifty dollars. The charter seems to provide all needful restrictions for protection of the people and its especial creditors by depositors. The expectation is entertained that it will be of great commercial utility.

The Havana papers inform us that much alarm is felt in regard to the yellow fever, which prevails to a great extent throughout the Island. The system of inoculation for this disease, originated, we believe, by one Dr. Hemsbidt, a learned physician at Havana, has proved a failure, many having died of the fever after inoculation.

SPLENDID PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—After an assiduous labor of more than ten years, a private artist, Mr. Charles F. Fisher, has executed one of the most truthful and elaborate view of this great battle that has ever been spread upon the canvas. He has been assisted by nearly all the surviving veteran officers of Jackson's ever memorable lines on the 8th of January, 1815. Its details are so accurate, and the high finish of each individual figure among the many thousands represented render it a wonder of artistic skill. Jackson's entrenched lines, fourteen hundred yards in length, are represented in the painting in the foreground, and every corps that defended them in position and repulsed the British is represented in the painting in when the [illegible] of the two great sharpshooting companies of Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen are in conflict with the batteries. Packenham's fall in the middle of the column advancing far towards the [illegible] Captain Highlanders' charge along the very banks of the river, aided by a heavy column of British [illegible] the river road. The flanking American [illegible] from the opposite side of the river are [illegible] Coffee's cannon in the rear of Gen Jackson's head quarters. The General himself, surrounded by aids, is eager and determined [illegible] watches the battle on foot.

It was a pleasing fact that we have still in Natchez where the painting has been on exhibition the last and a part of the present week, three eminent survivors of the [illegible] who shared in the battle—Col Henry Chotard [illegible] one of Gen Jackson's aids in the battle; Capt John B Nevitt, one of the naval officers in command of the Marine Batteries, whose terrible fire flanked the British columns from the opposite side of the river; and Col Adam D. Bingaman, an officer of the Natchez Rifle Corps (Kentucky Intelligencer.

The Intelligencer has the following description of a similar [illegible]

Professor Hoyt has [illegible] the rain last Monday, a present [illegible] to the gentlemanly steward of the Natchez Marine Hospital, W. G. Boyer, Esq., lately [illegible] egg, measuring 8 inches [illegible] ght, as written by the pen, near the top of the egg [illegible] ence is about three-fourths of an inch high, and terminates above the centre of the egg in all nearly the sixteenth of an inch, perfectly regular, as if it had been contoured or cast in a mould.

THE BRAZILIAN AND PARAGUAYAN WAR.—Recent advices from Paraguay say that [illegible] war between Brazil and Paraguay remain in statu quo. The parties which have taken place were of no importance. The Paraguayans have established in their [illegible] the mouth of Paraguay river, and its command of the [illegible] of their fascinadas mountains. The [illegible] confluent most is also at all the smoon stores [illegible] Paraguay was said to amount to 100,000 [illegible] Ayres has not, on the one side [illegible] of the Brazilian squadron into the [illegible] he has on the other, furnished large [illegible] to Paraguay.

[illegible] that the Brazilian squadron [illegible] the mouth of Paraguay river, and its command [illegible] Paraguayan guns on the [illegible] Plata west, declaring that he was authorized [illegible] to enter into an amicable arrangement [illegible] existing difficulties. The Paraguayan Government [illegible] its side sincere assurances of its desire to preserve [illegible] relations and invited his commander, Senor Ortiz, to proceed to Assumption, the capital, with his flag. It appeared that the remainder of his squadron should [illegible] to Bolivar outside of the Paraguayan waters. The [illegible] was acceded to, and Senor Ortiz had gone to Assumption, where he had been received with suitable honors, and where it was supposed an amicable termination of the difficulties would be arrived at.

Mr. Ericsson has written a letter to the New York Times, in which he declares that he has not abandoned his invention of the caloric engine, but is still intending to perfect it. His patents had three seconds.

The Man-Monkey of Brazil.

The captain of the French schooner Adrien, who last summer was stationed at Hernambuco, Brazil, gives us the following sketch of a tame monkey.

A short time ago, I dined at a Brazilian merchant's. The conversation turned upon the well tutored chimpanzee of Mr. Venneck, a creole gentleman, whose slave had brought him the monkey, which he had caught in the wood. Every one praised the accomplished animal, giving accounts of its talents so wonderful, that I could not help expressing some incredulity. My host smiled, saying that I was not the first one who would not believe in these results of animal education until he had seen it with his own eyes. He therefore proposed to me to call with him on Mr. Venneck. I gladly consented, and on the following morning we set out. The house of the creole lies on the road to Olinde, about an hour's ride from town. We proceeded along splendid hedges of cactus, shaded by bananas and palm trees, and at length observed the charming villa. A negro received us at the entrance, and took us to the parlor, hastening to tell his master of our visit. The first object which caught our attention was the monkey, seated on a stool, and sewing with great industry. Much struck, I watched him attentively, while he, not paying any attention to us, proceeded with his work. The door opened, and Mr. Venneck, reclining on an easy chair, was wheeled in. Though his legs are paralyzed, he seemed bright and cheerful; he welcomed us most kindly. The monkey went on sewing with great zeal. I could not refrain from exclaiming, "How wonderful!" for the manner and proceeds of the animal were those of a practised tailor. He was sewing a pair of striped pantaloons, the narrow shape of which showed that they were intented for himself.

A negro now appeared, announcing Madame Jasmin, whom Vanneck introduced as his neighbor. Madame Jasmin was accompanied by her little daughter, a girl of twelve years, who immediately ran to the monkey, greeting him as an old friend and began to prattle with him. Jack furtively peeped at his master, but as Mr. Vanneck's glance was stern, the tailor went on sewing. Suddenly his thread broke and he put the end to his mouth, smoothed it with his lips, twisted it with his left paw and threaded the needle again. Mr. Vanneck then turned to him and spoke in the calm tone in which he had conversed with us, "Jack, put your work aside, and sweep the floor?"

Jack hurried to an adjoining room and came back without delay, a broom in his paw, and swept and dusted like a clever housemaid. I could now perfectly make out his size, as he always walked upright, not on his four hands. He was about three feet in height, but stooped a little. He was clad in linen pantaloons, a colored shirt, a jacket and a red handkerchief. At an other hint from his master, Jack went and brought several glasses of lemonade on a tray. His first presented the tray to Madame Jasmin and daughter, then to us, proclaiming like a well-bred footman. When I had emptied my glass, he hastened to relieve me from it, putting it back on the tray. Mr. Vanneck took out his watch and showed it to the monkey; it was just three. Jack went and brought a cup of broth to his master, who remarked that the monkey did not know the movements of the watch, but that he knew exactly the position of the hands when they pointed three, and kept in mind that it was then his master wanted his luncheon: If the watch was shown to him at any other hour, he did not go to fetch the broth, while if three o'clock was passed without the luncheon being called for, he got fidgety and at last ran and brought it, in case he was always rewarded with some sugar plums.

You have no notion, said Mr. Vanneck, how much time and trouble, and especially how much patience, I have bestowed on the training of this animal. Confined to my chair, however, I continued my task methodlessly. Nothing was more difficult than to accustom Jack to his clothes; he need to take off his clothes again and again, until at last I had them sewed to his shirt. When he walks out with me, he wears a straw hat, but never without making fearful grimaces. He takes a bath every day, and is, on the whole, very cleanly.

"Jack," exclaimed Mr. Vanneck, pointing to me "this gentleman wants his handkerchief." The monkey drew it from my pocket, and handed it to me.

"Now, show your room to my guests," continued his master; and Jack opened a door, at which he stopped to let us pass, and then followed himself. Everything was extremely tidy in the small room. There was a bed with a matrass, a table, some chairs, drawers, and various toys; a gun hung on a wall. The bell rung, Jack went and re-appeared with his master, wheeling in the chair. Meanwhile, I had taken the gun from the wall; Mr. Vanneck handed it to the monkey, who brought the powder-flask and the shot bag, and in the whole process of loading acquitted himself like a rifleman. I had already seen so much that was astonishing, that I hardly felt surprised at this feat. Jack now placed himself at the open window took aim, and discharged the gun without being in the least startled by the report. He then went through the sword exercise with the same skill.

It would be too long to jot down all Mr. Vanneck told us about his method of education and training; the above facts, witnessed by myself, bear sufficient evidence of the abilities of the animal, and its master's talent for tuition. We stayed to supper, to which there came some more ladies and gentleman. Jack again exhibited his cleanness, in waiting at which he acquitted himself as well as any man servant. Going home, my companion missed a small bottle of sweets, out of which he had regaled the monkey with almonds. Jack had managed to steal it from the pocket; and on being convicted of the theft, he was severely punished by his master.

SCENE IN THE CAUCASUS—*Delivery of Schamyl's Son to his Father by the Russians.*—The Caucasus, a newspaper published at Tiflis, contains a communication respecting a recent exchange of prisoners between the Russians and the Chief of the Circassians. On this occasion Schamyl received back one of his sons, who, having been taken away in his boyhood, had been educated in Russia, and even served in the army. The Caucasus says:

Last summer the Princess Tchattchavadse and the Princess Orbelain, with her children, were captured by some of Schamyl's bands. Their captivity lasted eight months, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Government and of their relatives. They at length succeeded, however, in inducing Schamyl to accept ransom from them to the amount of 40,000 silver roubles, together with the surrender of his son. On the 23d of March, both parties met for effecting this exchange, Schamyl to the last moment, was exceedingly distrustful, being accompanied by a body of six or seven thousand men, who brought with them some field-pieces. As soon as he had taken up his position on the right of the frontier river, the Mitschik, and the Russians on the left, he sent his other son, Kasi Muhammed, with thirty Murids as an escort to the carriage containing the prisoners, to meet the Russians. On the Russian side a party of riflemen crossed the river, accompanied by Major-General Baron Nikola, Prince Tchattchavadse and Jamal Eddin, Schamyl's son, that was to be exchanged.

When Jamal Eldin approached the ford of the river, thousands of voices repeated, in a monotonous chaunt, the words of Estipher Alla, which is a thanksgiving, when any enterprise has come to a prosperous issue. While the son was crossing the river, a dress was brought to him as a present from his father, which he immediately put on. As soon as he had assumed his new attire, being accompanied by the Russian officers, and his brother, Kasi Muhammed, he climbed the mountain where his father was sitting, surrounded by the Murids, while a mountaineer held over the chieftain's head a large dark parasol.

Schamyl is a remarkably handsome man, forty-seven years of age, with a very expressive face and prepossessing manners. When his son approached him he stroked out his hand for him to kiss, then embraced him and wept. After that he bowed in a friendly manner to the Russian officers, and requested them to thank Baron Nikolai for the kindness with which he had treated his son. After this he added, as if replying to his own thoughts, "I believe now in the honor of the Russians!" The story runs that he was a little afraid lest the Russians, after the exchange was over, should surprise him and carry back again the money, perhaps his son into the bargain. The report concludes with the remark that this interview is memorable, inasmuch as no Russian since the year 1839 had ever seen Schamyl.

The Speech of Mr. Wise in Washington.

We cut the following from the National Intelligencer of the 28th ult:

A professional and usually accurate reporter has presented to us the following sketch of the brief remarks of Mr. Wise, to which we give place, under the impression that it presents a faithful version of all that was said and done:

At nine o'clock Mr. Wise was introduced from the balcony to the auditory, and was greeted with applause by a portion of the crowd, and hoots and hisses from another portion. He commenced his speech as follows:

Fellow citizens of Washington: I never regretted more in my life than now that I have not more strength. It is not generous to trample on prostra tefoes. [Cries "good," and "hear," accompanied by groans and other noisy demonstrations].

But if ever a man might be allowed to put his heel on the neck of his enemy, I might be pardoned for doing so to-night. [Renewed interruptions.]

If there ever was an opponent domineering and dictatorial, it is that illiberal party which assumes now to rule America. "Sam" has boasted that he was the *invisible* invincible; but I have met the black knight with his visor down, and his shield and lance are broken! He had crossed the North, stumping his foot, so that the nations might feel the shaking of the earth. But he traveled in the night, with dark lantern in hand; and just before day, the darkest time of the night, to do his boasting. Men became appalled, their blood curdled in their veins, their muscles crowded on their bones, and fears came over the minds of the people. I had proclaimed that this *invisible* invincible was easily conquerable. I knew the rock of defense, and that rock was the indomitable Democracy. [Here, as at every preceding sentence, there was noisy interruption.]

Mr. Wise then briefly related the travel performed and the oratorical toils endured by him during the canvass in Virginia, and continued as follows:

Notwithstanding that Sam had achieved victories in the North, I knew he could not meet the masses of the people in their ordinary assemblages in Virginia. I know he could not stand before the pibroch and trump of liberty. He might live in the land of the secret ballot, but he could not survive the *vivâ voce* of the people of Virginia. By that voice Sam was overwhelmingly conquered in the Old Dominion. [Applause, cries of hurza for Sam, hisses, groans, etc]

That is a demonstration, I suppose, of liberty, of Americans ruling America. The ear of the people is not to be allowed to listen to the language of liberty. Not only are these Sams hurrahing for the destruction of religious liberty, but they would trample on the freedom of the pen and of speech. [Applause and disapprobation.]

I tell you, you have found your master in a purified majority, which consists in the conscientious and conservative men of both the old parties. [Renewed interruptions, mingled with cries for holy water.]

My friends, I would, were I one of the Lord's anointed, give you a little of the holy water you ask for. You need it. [Groans.] You who are crying out there for a little holy water are hypocrites. [Groans.] You don't mean it. You have joined the war waged by the Abolitionists on the institutions of Virginia. If you are sincere in desiring holy water, I will commend you to your own high priests, to the forty odd Protestant Popes of the Massachusetts Legislature. [Applause, mingled with cries of "Hurrah for Sam."]

Speaking ironically, Mr. Wise continued, being momentarily interrupted by cheers and other noises: I think I have made converts of you, judging from your cheering. I thank you from my heart for your decent, orderly conduct and behavior. You have demonstrated that you are worthy to be masters of this great country. What laws will guard us if such men as you rule the country? Discussion is not tolerated, speech is silenced. [Loud hurrahs for Sam and groans.]

My lungs are too weak for me to contend with a rabble like you. A mob of Know-Nothings has seized on the capitol of the country. I leave to conservative Whigs and indomitable Democrats to say whether this disgrace shall abide here. [Cries of "No, no," "Go on," "Hurrah for Sam," &c.]

I must thank you, my friends, for the compliment you intended to pay me. ["Go on!" "go on, go on!"] No, I shall not go on. My lungs won't permit it. And I will conclude by saying that here in Washington the freedom of speech is not allowed by a tyrant and dictator and dark-lantern oligarchy, which ever seeks to oppress.

Mr. Wise then withdrew, and crowds of his political friends rushed into the hotel to congratulate him.

BURNING A NEGRO ALIVE.—Some time since, we published an account of the murder of Miss Thornton, an interesting young girl residing near Gaston, Alabama. Immediately after the murder and detection of the negro, his immediate punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but after maturu deliberation, the law-abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the late term of the Circuit Court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the Court, in the discharge of his duty, moved for a change of venue to Greene county. The Judge, as the motion was sustained by the proper affidavits, sustained the application.

On Wednesday last the citizens of South Sumpter assembled *en masse* at Mr. William Mobley's, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions, reflecting seriously upon the conduct of the Judge, and, after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, a portion of them proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal, by force from the jail where he was confined.

On Friday last, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he had so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake. About 3000 persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle. We were present, but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of light-wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructibility by fire.

On the top of the pile of light-wood, the criminal was placed and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he had no accomplices, that he was actuated by lust alone, that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the attempt he had cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump, that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left her, but soon returned, and after again beating her, he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he suffered.

After this confession was made, the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrible contortions, sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing, now and then, as they fitfully swayed, hither and thither, his black and burning carcass, like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in hellish triumph at his tormentors.

Soon all was over, nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil, who could thus deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was fearfully avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the 2000 slaves who witnessed the execution. [Lauderdale (Miss.) Republican, 28th.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The extensive flouring establishment of F Schaaf & Son, situated in the west part of the town of Jeffersonville, Ill, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, 29th ult, and one of the sons of the senior partner perished in the flames. Two of the sons of Mr. Frederick Schaaf, and another young man were sleeping in the mill when the fire broke out. The young man and one of the brothers effected their escape from the burning building, though not without serious injury from the flames; but the other brother was unable to escape, and was burned to ashes.

THE BULL DOG.—The bull dog is the most brutal and the least intelligent of its species. Its depressed forehead, its underhanging jaws and blood-shot eyes, unite in forming the very personification of the savage. Although capable of some attachment, it can not be relied upon as a friend. So utterly without intellect is the courage of the bull dog, that it will attack anything that gives offence. This dog has never been a pet in the United States; but in England, among a large class of citizens, it is carefully reared, and employed is bull-baits. In these bull-baits, the dog, while fastened to the nose of some unfortunate bull, has had one leg after another cut off with a knife to test its courage; and this display has been hailed by the pinudits of the "rural population," and the encouragement of the scions of nobility! History relates that Alexander once witnessed a bull dog attack a famed lion, and being willing to save the lion's life, ordered the dog to be taken off; but the labor of men and all their strength could not loosen the fireful and deep-biting teeth." The dog was then mutilated by its keeper, and not only its limbs, but its body were severed from its head; "whereat the king was wonderfully moved, and sorrowfully repented his rashness in destroying a beast of so noble a spirit;" a very natural feeling, one would suppose, to every generous mind.

Many years ago an English ship was at one of our docks, on board of which was a bull dog. The animal was so ferocious that he gained an extensive reputation. Chained at the gangway of the ship, he spent all the livelong day in the hopeless task of springing at every person who passed along, either on pleasure or business. The owner, first mate of the vessel, would sit for hours and detail the wonderful deeds of this mighty dog. Crowds of idlers daily collected and there stood the hero, or rather, there raved the insane creature of the multitude, each individual indulging the vague hope that he would presently break loose and pitch into somebody, and thus show his powers.

Among the idlers was an Indian who occasionally visited the city and made a few pence by shooting an arrow at pennies stuck in the end of a stick. Upon the very appearance of the Indian, the bull dog was particularly violent, greatly to the amusement of the fellows, who took a malicious pleasure in irritating the animal. The mate finally interfered, and told the Indian to go away, lest the dog might break loose and eat him up. The Indian, not the least alarmed, in broken English, announced to the crowd that if the dog was brought down to the ground, and chained to a post, he would for five dollars fight the dog with nothing but his hands and teeth. The money was raised, and the mate, after expressing much reluctance at the idea of having the Indian killed, brought the dog down from the ship, and fastened him to a post. The Indian put away his bow and arrow, his knife, laid his neck bare, and rolled up his shirt sleeves. A ring was formed and the battle commenced.

The Indian approached the dog crawling upon all fours, barking and growling, as if he was one himself. The bull dog mean while jumped and fumed at the mouth, while his eyes beamed living fire with irritation. The Indian, however, kept up his pantomime, and gradually brought his face in fearful proximity to the dog's teeth. The mate now interfered, for he felt confident the Indian would get killed; but the crowd had become excited, and insisted upon "seeing the thing out." A mutual silence ensued between the combatants, the dog straining his chain in his anxiety to reach the Indian, until it was straight and solid as a bar of iron. Suddenly the Indian seized the bull dog's underlip between his teeth, and in an instant whirled himself with the dog over on his back. So unexpected was the attack, and so perfectly helpless was the dog, with his feet in the air, and his jaw imprisoned, that he recovered his astonishment only to give forth yells of pain; whereupon the Indian shook him a moment as a cat does a mouse, and then let go his hold. The dog, once so savage, putting his tail between his legs, retreated from his enemy, and screamed with terror to get beyond the reach of the chain.

LATER FROM EL PASO.—*Arrest of the Mexican Commissioner*—Capt. Bread, with G. H. Giddine's mail train from El Paso, arrived in San Antonio on the 25th ultimo, only fifteen days from El Paso, in good order. They report that they saw no Indians, but say they had information that there was much Indian disturbance in Mexico.

The San Antonio Ledger has the following letter from El Paso, dated May 9th.

Our town was thrown into great excitement last evening, by the arrival of Col. Sambee, out four days from Chihuahua, with orders from Santa Anna to arrest Mr Sallsar, the Mexican Commissioner. The work on the line has been, in consequence, suspended, until the new Commissioner, who has also left Mexico arrives.

Mr. Sallsar, it is understood, will be allowed a few days for preparation, and then, under a strong guard, taken to the city of Mexico.

The charges against Mr. Sallsar are. I understand, disrespect towards his superior, and want of energy, or neglect in pushing the work to a conclusion. It is notorious here, that the government did not supply him with means to take the field, and that he borrowed money on his own private account to carry the work on the part of Mexico.

Mr. Sallsar is one of the most talented and gentlemanly men in all Mexico. During his previous sojourn and the present, he has gained the respect and confidence of all.

Santa Anna has directed his thunder against this gentleman; how it will end, there is no telling. No honest, virtuous man man is allowed to hold office. Under those circumstances, can Mexico prosper? The situation of affairs there will reflect the U. S. Commissioner, Col. W. H. Emory, who, with his usual energy, is pushing the work to a conclusion. It would not surprise us to see him back here soon.

MISSISSIPPI.—The rain-storm of the 28th was quite heavy at Vicksburg.

We find the following paragraphs in the Natchez Courier of Saturday last:

A fire occurred several days since on the plantation of Col A. H. Pegues, of Lafayette, Miss, by which a negro cabin and a colored woman and her three children were burned. The fire originated in this singular manner: The negro man, whose wife and children were asleep in the cabin, was very much annoyed by fleas, and supposing they were in great numbers under his house, he concluded he would destroy them with fire, without doing any other damage, and, accordingly, he went and procured an armful of shucks, and raising a plank in the floor of his cabin, scattered them on the ground, under the floor, and set fire to them. There being much combustible matter about the cabin, because of the very dry weather, it was but a moment being enveloped in flames. Thus the whole family perished, except the man, who barely made his escape.

Mr. Green, Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Railroad expresses very confidently the opinion that, by the 4th of July next, the cars will be running to Holly Springs. On the first day of January next, the contractors will commence laying down the rails from Holly Springs, in the direction of Oxford, and at the same time from Canton, in the direction of Lexington. On the first day of April next, saving accidents, the Central Railroad will be in operation from Memphis to Oxford.

The Jackson Mississippian, of the 1st inst., says:

After a drought of nearly two months, we have had, during the last three days, a succession of delightful and refreshing showers. Crops of cotton and corn were suffering immensely for the want of rain, and though it is too late to expect full crops, these showers have added immensely to the prospects of planters, hereabouts.

The Lauderdale Republican says:

We have no rain in these diggins, yet the mercury stands at 97, and the cotton crop is next to nothing. Gardens are literally burnt up; yet, strange to say, the corn crop looks remarkably well, and promises an abundant harvest. Our wheat crop is first rate, and if the wells and springs don't dry up, we can manage to do without rain for some time yet to come.

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE MORMONS.—A recent original communication on the Mormons, in the Washington Union, published, we presume, by and with the advice and consent of the Administration, expresses the following just opinions of this heathenish community at the Great Salt Lake:

The case of the Mormons may serve further to illustrate our idea of the rights of conscience. Without questioning their right to believe in the divine mission of Joe Smith or Brigham Young, or to have as many wives and concubines as King Solomon or the Grand Turk, we certainly do deny their right, as members of this confederation, to set up the inspirations of their prophet in opposition to the constitutional powers of the President of the United States or any other branch of the Government. Nor do we think their privileges extend to a violation of those laws and institutions which are the basis of our manners, habits and morals. Polygamy, however sanctioned by the example of the patriarchs, is a criminal offence in every State of the Union, and a community in which every man may have as many wives as he pleases, can no more assimilate with those who admit of but one than if it sanctioned the commission of murder or any other crime against the laws of nature and society.

Coming at length to the main question, the writer further informs us that—

As might be expected, since they became Territorial members of the Union, they have placed themselves in direct opposition to the legitimate authority of the Government of the United States, by rejecting its officers and refusing to recognise any authority but that of their inspired prophet. In this we think, very unfortunately, they were humored by Mr. Fillmore, who conferred on D. Young the office of civil Governor in addition to that far higher station he held, as the oracle of the Divine will. Thus Governor Brigham Young now combines in his person the sanctity of a representative of the Divinity and the temporal authority of an officer of the Government of the United States. The association is supremely absurd, if not absolutely blasphemous.

A colored man in Dover, Delaware, murdered his two children on the night of the 24th ult., in the most brutal manner.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Talbot, arrived Tuesday from Indianola and Galveston, bringing papers from the latter place to Saturday last. There is but little news.

The editor of the Houston Telegraph, writing from the country, says that the cotton and corn crops are very promising in Fort Bend, Austin and Washington counties. There is very great increase in the amount of corn grown this year, and the prospects are good for the largest crop which was ever made in Texas.

The editor of the Telegraph estimates the receipts of cotton this year at Houston, at 45,000 bales.

The Chronicle says that news has reached Matagorda that Capt W. S. Baker, on the Colorado, a few miles above that place, was shot in his bed, a few nights since. The Chronicle had not learned any particulars of the foul deed. The information was given by one of his negroes there was no other white person on the premises but Capt. Baker.

On Monday, the 21st inst., the citizens of Fayette county assembled at Lagrange, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in a Railroad Convention, to be held at Columbus on Monday, the 28th ult., to take into consideration the subject of uniting with the Harrisburg Railroad Company, for the extension of said road in the direction of the Colorado valley. After organization, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions. Three resolutions expressed the favorable sense the meeting held of the proposed extension. Twenty-one delegates were appointed.

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

RICHARD ANGELL, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 116 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homœopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homœopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

May 12 1y

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. TOWLES, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern language, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando. Miss. Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	16 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	6 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	6 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for itself, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to remain higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the schools is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c. to be made to the president of the College.

— TRUSTEES —

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARRUTH,
W. W. BELL,	J. D. WEEPLE,
O. R. DRAUGHON,	W. E. DOTY,
H. CLONE,	L. PHILLIPS,
S. H. RIVES,	JONES PERSONS,
JOHN BURRUS,	W. H. TERRELL,
J. D. WILDER,	G. C. BURNS,
A. M. CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH HARPER,
H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS,
JOHN JORDAN,	B. W. PERSONS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. H. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Letires.

OSCAR F. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.

Rev. D. D. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

T. P. HAREN, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by Mr. N. F. DARNS.

Tuition in College per session.....$20 00.
Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once,).....$5 00.

S. C. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fs17

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed poss

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 228.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 56 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HOMER COLLEGE, LA.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:

Dear Sir—Previous to seeing your letter to Rev. J. C. Blackman, President of the Board of Trustees for Homer College, I had intended, as Secretary, writing to you in regard to the doings of the Board and the prospects of the college. A just appreciation of the solicitude felt by yourself and other best friends of the enterprise in its success, demanded something of the kind before this. But surrounding circumstances, of which we all, to a greator or less extont, the creditors, have prevented it so far.

The peculiar embarrassments under which the people in this section of country have been laboring this year, have presented many obstacles to the Board of Trustees in the commencement of the enterprise. It is a matter of general notoriety that our river has not yet yet opened, nor is likely to do so this season, so as to enable the planters to ship their cotton and bring up the usual return supplies. To this very great inconvenience has been added the most unprecedently dry spring over known in this country; and with the two the greatest scarcity of the necessaries, not to say anything about the comforts of life. Indeed, up to a recent date, the distress (mostly in anticipation, however) was very great.

But now "the latter raine" have come to our great relief, and the whole country is now rejoicing in prospect of an abundant crop, for which the prospects were never more favorable. Had we now any means of transporting our cotton to market all would be well. This inconvenience we bear the more patiently, however, since the prospects for the early completion of the V. S. and T. Railroad are so flattering, to which we look with much interest.

Yet, notwithstanding all these embarrassments, the Board has not been idle. It has met already three times, and I am proud to say the members manifest the most commendable zeal for the success of the enterprise. Revs. J. C. Blackman and R. Randle have been appointed on behalf of the Board traveling agents to solicit subscriptions and donations to the building and endowment funds of the college. Each member of the Board is also a special agent to receive such contributions.

At the first meeting a most eligible and beautiful lot, consisting of twenty-seven acres, was selected as the site for the college building; the purchase of which, however, has not yet been effected. It is now the purpose of the Trustees to call another meeting and set out the making of Brick, &c., and to take other active measures for the speedy erection and completion of all the buildings.

By a resolution of the Board, any subscriber to the endowment fund who may send to the college, will be outitled to a credit on his tuition fees equal to the amount of the interest of his subscription for the time he may so send. But this provision can not take effect until $50,000 shall have been subscribed. Thus placing the college on high ground, and rendering it independent of contingencies that might retard its progress and cripple its energies, and at the same time extending to the subscriber that liberality so wisely recommended by the last Annual Conferences. The completion of a subscription to that amount at an early day is most ardently desired, that the college may open under prospects promising brilliant success.

The project has been well received on the part of the community generally. Did not some, from envy, jealousy, or some other evil spirit, or some perverted notions, object to or oppose the project, it would be an anomaly in nature, and so much out of the course of things that the friends of the undertaking might well be alarmed for its safety. The puny arm of opposition has been manifested in the public prints. But the shafts of the assailants, of their own inherent defects and want of soundness, fell broken at their feet, without harm to the assailed. The only opposing demonstrations that have been made publicly have failed to have more effect than to expose the bitterness of the motives that prompted them to the detestation of all who are influenced by a regard to truth and right.

Conference acted wisely in locating its institution of learning here. So far as healthfulness of location, eligibility of site and prospects of liberal patronage are concerned, (and they ought to have an influence on the prosperity of such an enterprise,) no place in the Southwest can surpass this. Pleasantly situated in the fertile pine lands, nearly equidistant from the rich valleys of the Red and Ouachita rivers, with the inducements afforded by an abundance of the best water that can be found anywhere, a salubrious atmosphere and consequent good health, Homer must soon become a place of summer resort for the wealthy planters of those rivers, if we offer them sufficient educational advantages. The fact, too, that the country around is fast being filled up by an intelligent, enterprising and prosperous people, generally able to educate well, and duly appreciating the advantages of education, gives much promise to the young institution.

I said above that the community generally have manifested a timely interest in our success. This is, I am proud to say, without regard to denominations or sects. This all may well do, because it is a desideratum in the country of which all may enjoy the advantages and participate in the benefits. Near by us our Baptist friends have a young and rising institution, of which, likewise, as citizens of North Louisiana, we are proud. Educational enterprises, however started, are, and of right should be, liberally regarded and patronized.

And while our Baptist friends have an especial pride and interest in their institution, so should we, as Methodists, take an especial pride and feel the deepest interest in ours. The one is under the fostering care of a Convention, the other under that of a Conference. Both equally laudable enterprises, and worthy the sanction of the high authorities by which they are endorsed, should never fail to meet with public favor and a liberal patronage. The Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the whole community should rejoice to see measures being taken to promote the general educational interests of the country; and especially in whatever looks forward to the educational interests of the ministry, already too long and too sadly neglected. In anything that will tend to elevate the pulpit from its present condition to one commensurate with its high design and holy purpose, must be of the first importance not only to the Church, but to all the world besides.

Our college project, then, intends all this, and a great deal more. It proposes to afford the facilities of a thorough education, not only to the Church, but to the world also, on the best possible terms. The advantages are not to the few, but alike open to all who may choose to profit by them. And while our denominational pride should be justly interested in the success of an enterprise of our own starting, and prompt us to use our best exertions to promote its welfare, yet there is nothing in it that can be objected to by the most strenuous friend of any other branch of the Church.

I had well nigh forgotten to mention one fact which lies at the very bottom, not only of all successful educational enterprises, but also is a pre-requisite and sort of stepstone to every moral, social and religious success. We have at last, I think, successfully put down the liquor traffic within the limits of our corporation. The license system, in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons, is prohibited by a most decided majority of the votes of the town. The effect upon the peace and quiet of the place is beyond the most sanguine expectation of the friends of reform. The decided improvement cannot fail to convince all of the beneficial effects of anti license system, and bring to its support hereafter many new friends who doubted its effects before.

Very respectfully, Yours, &c.,

J. M. THOMASSON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRESONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

NO. 1.

A Floating Palace—Steamboat Traveling—A Psycological Phenomenon—Steamboat Literature—Drouth—An Incident.

The John Simonds—she is a three-decker; that is, in house architecture, she is three stories high, besides hold and hurricane roof, answering to cellar and attic. Steamboats are called floating palaces. In some instances it is a shameful misnomer: rather call them floating taverns—floating ruins—floating hovels—floating anything. But in this instance we have a palace, indeed. Not marble, but castellated halls; gilded saloons, with arched ceilings. We walk on the thickest and richest of Brussells fabric, and sit down on the most luxurious cushions. Our table bewilders the appetite with its rare, varied and unpronounceable dishes. The palate grows nervous and the stomach sympathizes with it in the provoking indecision which the very variety excites.

What traveling is like unto steamboat traveling on the Mississippi river? What is there that at all equals it in comfort, in all the conveniences and appointments that make life pleasant away from home? Nowhere can you sleep and eat better. If you have your quill and inkstand along, writing is not only possible, but pleasant. If you are devout, you can meditate and pray, and read the Scriptures. There is no better closet than a state-room—and perhaps you would suggest no time when it is more expedient to pray than when you are in one. I wish never to get beyond the age of steamboat traveling. Railroads for business and necessity, but steamboats for pleasant transit at conservative rates of speed and fare.

Whether the peril of this mode of journeying be greater than any other it questionable; but the apprehension we feel when safe at home, in thinking of the danger and the quickening which our apprehension receives every time we read of an explosion a snagging, or a fire are felt by very few when actually on board, and steaming away at the rate of ten or fifteen miles an hour. Is it for the same reason that a soldier loses all fear in battle, or that a mariner forgets his peril on the sea? We usually attribute the latter to the force of habit or schooling. We think this is not satisfactory; for raw and untried volunteers are often as brave as regulars; and the superior firmness of the latter is rather to be attributed to discipline than battle experience. And so of the sailor. It is not the frequent encounter of danger that enables him to laugh at the storm, for many a novice, and the most of those that go down to the sea in ships exhibit quite as much courage, with the difference which position and discipline may make. To come back to the thing in hand. Force of habit does not account for the fact that he who trembles at the thought of sleeping over a burning boiler will yet sleep soundly and dream pleasantly, and walk about undisturbed by the certain conviction that he may at any moment be sent star-ward by that same hissing, boiling, restless caldron that boils beneath him. Habit does not account for it. What, in the name of psycology, is it? Have we here an instance of the wide law of adaptation, in accordance with which the physical man meets the climate of the poles or of the equator, and makes itself at home in either?

Reading is a steamboat institution, and steamboat literature has grown into a business with both authors and publishers. There is a cause in this. What we read in our homes and studies is not always adapted to this sphere of existence. It is not the moral or religious quality of books, or the absence of this quality, that fits or unfits a book for the cabin or the guards. It is rather the typography, the style and the subject, apart from this quality. We want clear, large type, pleasant covers, and luminous, sunshiny faces, that invite acquaintance by making the first bow, or almost talk to you of themselves. The style and subject must accord with your circumstances. There are several books you are reading at the same time—the men and women around you; the country and scenes you are passing. You glance at these, and those, and then your book proper. The first are read by snatches and glimpses, and the last must be read in the same way. Bacon's Organum or Locke's Human Understanding would not do. You are going fast, and you need the harmony of a fast book, a fast style, in the sense of shortness as well as otherwise. New things are everywhere about you, and you need a new book—new in its cover, fresh and reeking from the press, and new in its subject. You are prepared to read just such a book, and no other. Books of travel, in short chapters, and with illustrations of scenery, are specially suitable. Read Bayard Taylor's travels up the White Nile, and his travels in Egypt and Central Africa, on the guard of a Mississippi steamer, and then read that or another book of travels at home, and compare your impressions and pleasures. Read Gibbon's exploration of the Amazon, and Lieutenant Lynch's exploration of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, whilst you are steaming up or down our great turbid river. There is harmony in your circumstances, and your chapters and paragraphs now have association, comparisons and contrasts between what is within and what is without, and you feel that you are living just as good a book as has been written, and that the book you are reading and the book you are living have a oneness of spirit, and that it is meet they should be united on the altar of harmony, where the priesthood of harmony proclaims the buns.

Mr. Samuel Irenus Prime has been my reading companion on the river. It is a good steamboat book, having, for the most part, those features of suitableness just mentioned. Your *pro tem.* made a short notice of it, after a very partial and hurried glance at its contents. Such a thing is perhaps excusable in a *mere pro tem.*, but had he opened to Chapter 11, in which our author visits the grave of the "Dairyman's Daughter," that notice would have been longer and better. I confess this Chapter 11 curled my heart, and my head refused the critic's office thereafter. It will bear reviewing, however, if any one has the heart to read such a book with a critic's eye merely.

Between New Orleans and Memphis the signs of drouth are everywhere. Along the banks of the river the negroes are engaged in hauling water; carts, barrels and buckets were observable on the water's edge, and the women and children of the plantations appeared to have their hands full in supplying this necessary circumstance of life. It is fortunate both for this city and this great alluvial valley that such an exhaustless tank of wholesome water is accessible. For more reasons than one it is desirable to live on the banks of the Mississippi. If the rivers supply the people with bread, the river will furnish drinking water for the world.

We came very near having an item to chronicle, such as appears in the reporters' columns, and such as they will not willingly suffer to pass unknown. In the lingo of the many-initialed James: On a bright Sunday evening, when the world had just been washed in a shower, nature, fresh and fragrant, breathed upon us from the river's banks, as it had been the breath of new mown hay; and the sun, like the Parthian archers, sent back his shafts of light as he beat his hurried steps towards the gates of the west. "There might have been seen," indeed there was seen, but a few hundred yards in advance of our gallant steamer, a tiny bark, in swamp parlance yclept a dugout. As it floated down with the current and neared our bows, a solitary passenger was revealed, lying in the bottom, fast asleep. Without coat or boots, with a brown apology for a hat depending from his left brow, with a half-emptied bottle between his legs, and with a nose that flamed like the red light upon a ship's binnacle, he lay, a taper taking his rest—so quizical, so ludicrous, and so serious withal, that the river, the sun and the State of Arkansas seemed to wink at each other, and smile and weep over the scene. Shouts and halloos rung out from the hands on deck, and he awoke a soberer man for his fright, and a safer man for paddling out of our way. But we make an end here. In our next, shall we not say something of Memphis, of the country, of thunder and lightning, of hurricanes, and of Pontotoc!

WOODSMAN.

May 27, 1855.

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN TEXAS.

From the reports of the first and second sessions of the "First Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas," we learn that they have nineteen congregations and nine hundred members, and ten or twelve ministers and preachers. Five congregations have churches, and two more are being built. This year, Rev. H. Wendt is President of the Synod, Rev. W. Strobel, Secretary, and Rev. J. G. Ebinger, Treasurer. The Synod contemplates taking steps to establish an institution of learning suitable to their wants in this country.

It seems that they have had some difficulties, as will appear from the following extract from the Presidents report:

"The unevangelical congregations in Fredericksburg and New Braunfels laid in complaints against us before the Consistorialrath of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and accused us of raising the standard of old Lutheranism in the most ultra manner, and exciting strife and discord in congregations that have already been organized, instead of preaching the gospel to the destitute.

Upon this I replied to the Consistorialrath of the Grand Duchy of Baden that those people who preferred those complaints against us would sometimes, indeed, adopt a Christian mode of expression, but that they all denied the great truths of Christianity, from which it is easy to see that a dark spirit, in the form of an angel of light, is intent upon traducing and treading down the truth. I stated that there were some honorable men among them, who doubtless had ignorantly taken this step, but that most of them exhibited a conduct that was anything else but Christian. That it was true that we had organized an Evangelical Lutheran Synod, but that we fight under the banner of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that our motto is, "We stand upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone."

That we are no old Lutherans is sufficiently evidenced by the fact of our union with the General Synod, which embraces nearly twenty Synods. Of exciting strife and ill-will among the congregations we know nothing, upon the urgent invitation of about sixteen persons, who were dissatisfied with the conduct and doctrine of the Rev. Mr. Dangers, Bro. Zizelman went to Fredericksburg, and when I came to Galveston, I found no minister of our Church there, wherefore I could remain with a good heart and preach Christ."—*Texas Christian Advocate.*

OUTWARD UNION.

Connectionalism.

[Dr. Hodge, of Philadelphia, sets forth clearly and strongly the connectional character of the Christian Church, as opposed to congregational independency. He appeals to the common consciousness of Christians, as manifested in the whole history of the Church.—Ed.]

Everything organic has what may be called a *nisus formativus*, an inward force, by which it is impelled to assume the form suited to its nature. This inward impulse may, by circumstances, be impeded or misdirected, so that the normal state of a plant or animal may never be attained. Still, this force never fails to manifest its existence, nor the state to which it tends. What is thus true in nature, is no less true in the Church. There is nothing more conspicuous in her history than the law by which believers are impelled to express their inward unity by outward union. It has been manifested in all ages, and under all circumstances. It gave rise to all the early councils; it determined the idea of heresy and schism; it led to the exclusion from all churches those who, for the denial of the common faith, were excluded from any one, and who refused to acknowledge their subjection to the Church as a whole. This feeling was clearly exhibited at the time of the Reformation. The churches then formed ran together as naturally as drops of quicksilver; and when this union was prevented by internal or external circumstances, it was deplored as a great evil. It may do for men of the world to attribute this remarkable characteristic in the history of the Church to the love of power, or to some other unworthy source. But it is not thus to be accounted for. It is a law of the Spirit. If what all men do is to be referred to some abiding principle of human nature, what all Christians do must be referred to something which belongs to them as Christians.

So deeply seated is this conviction that outward union and mutual subjection is the normal state of the Church, that it manifests itself in those whose theory leads them to deny and resist it. Their consociations, associations and advisory councils are so many devices to satisfy an inward craving, and to prevent the dissolution to which it is felt that absolute independence must inevitably lead.

That, then, the Church is one, in the sense that a smaller part should be subject to a larger, and a larger to a whole, is evident:

1. From its nature as being one kingdom, one family, one body, having one head, one faith, one written constitution, and actuated by one Spirit.

2. From the command of Christ that we should obey our brethren, not because they live near to us; not because we have covenanted to obey them, but because they are our brethren, the temples and organs of the Holy Ghost.

3. From the fact that during the apostolic age the churches were not independent bodies, but subject in all matters of doctrine, order and discipline to a common tribunal.

4. Because the whole history of the Church proves that this union and mutual subjection is the normal state of the Church towards which it strives by an inward law of its being. If it is necessary that one Christian should be subject to other Christians, it is no less necessary that one church should be subject, in the same spirit, and to the same extent, and on the same grounds, to other churches.

Louisiana.

Dick, a negro boy belonging to the estate of the late Jake Weber, was shot in the parish of Assumption a few days ago. We learn no further particulars than that the perpetrator of the deed was a Frenchman.

The Iberville Times says that the annual meeting of the Louisiana Baptist State Convention will be held with Mt. Zion Church, Jackson parish, on Friday before the third Sabbath in July next.

We learn from the Opelousas Patriot that in the month of January last, a man calling himself Horace G. Loring arrived in that place and shortly afterwards united himself in matrimony to a respectable lady residing there. After living with her for about three months he decamped to parts unknown. The Patriot says:

Loring is about 5 feet 9 inches high, has black hair, very dark eyes, straight nose, rather long face, lively disposition, and pleasant and agreeable manners. He has a scar on one hand between the thumb and fingers, showing on both sides, which he says was caused by a small sword cane. He has another scar on the forehead, about an inch from the edge of the hair, and about an inch long. On the back of one hand (probably the right) he has a stain made with blue ink, about 2 inches in diameter, and a representation of the Frenchman, about 6 inches long, on the arm, between the elbow and wrist.

Loring represents himself related to the highly respectable family of that name in Boston, and says he was once a Midshipman in the U. S. Navy.

Editors throughout the Union would serve the cause of justice by giving publicity to this notice. It is supposed that Loring left New Orleans for Cincinnati about the middle of May, on the steamship Daniel Webster.

The St. Martinsville Gazette of Saturday last, says:

On Monday last Mr Jean Baptiste Berard, an old and respectable inhabitant of this parish, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. For some time past Mr Berard had been returning under mental derangement, and in spite of the close watch which was kept upon him he was found locked up in his room weltering in his blood and breathing his last.

LOUISIANA.—The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday last says:

Yesterday morning we had another fine rain, as well as a little shower on Thursday. The fears entertained for the corn crop are beginning to be dissipated—particularly for such as was planted late. Of course there is little hope for such as had the ears formed before the rain. As to the cane, we cannot expect a remunerative crop, although some pieces—on very high land—look quite promising. The health of our town was never better than at present.

We learn from the Calcasieu Press that a fine rain visited that parish on Thursday last.

The rains of Thursday and Friday last also extend to the parish of Plaquemine.

The Planter's Banner of the 7th has the following:

On the subject of the late drought one of our subscribers, a resident of this parish, informs us that a very old and respectable lady, who has resided in this neighborhood nearly all her life, and whose veracity may be fully relied on, witnessed in the year 1802 a severer drought than that of this year. She states that in the neighborhood of Franklin, for miles around, perhaps throughout the entire parish—a rain whatever had fallen from the month of October, 1802, until towards the end of the following June. Vegetation of all kinds was then completely withered, most of the early planted corn did not even vegetate, and after the rain had commenced the planters went to work in good earnest, plowed up the land they had already planted, again threw their grain into the soil, and an abundant harvest blest their labors.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.—*Progress of the Revolution.*—We find in the Galveston News the following letter from Brownsville, dated the 25th ult:

The agony is over, and the standard of revolt has again been unfurled to the "battle and the breeze" in the neighborhood of Monterey. That city is, by this time, in the hands of the revolutionists, as in the official communication I saw yesterday, they said that no opposition would be made in their entrance into it.

The movement was initiated somewhat sooner than its leaders had intended, but as they were betrayed, they escaped out of the place and proclaimed war against the tyrant in one of the towns near Monterey. The leader for the present is Don Santiago Vidaurri, for many years Secretary of State of Nuevo Leon under the federal form of government. Monterey is the most wealthy and populous city in Northern Mexico, and to this base self-preservation will induce its inhabitants to furnish the means with which to organize a force sufficient to successfully defy the despot and his minions. As I write the most intense excitement prevails among the numerous exiles here, and the leading men among them will soon be among the revolutionists, fully determined to do or die.

Before the present movement took place, all the artillery in and about Monterey, including all the guns in the celebrated Black Fort, had been removed into the interior of the country, and the very general belief is, that the few regulars in the city would not even attempt to defend it.

Gen Woll, Santa Anna's hangman at Matamoras, receives one or two expresses every day; but it is not to be supposed that this foreign blacking will be so verdant as to even think of venturing out in person, not even for the sake of gulling himself with the belief of the people, that for a quarter of a century have led and treated him as though he were indeed a dead lion.

Some people say some trouble the inquisitions in Zacatecas entered into an agreement with Santa Anna to export a large number of mules and it rests on the payment of a conventional export duty. On the faith of the agreement, they started for this frontier with some four thousand head of animals, but before their arrival a decree was published providing that not a single animal should be allowed to be brought out of the country, thereby causing the ruin of the poor fellows who were so silly as to suppose Santa Anna could act in good faith, or being guilty of doing an honest act in his life. The tyrant will violate freely all pledges, and the sacredly of the most solemn promises, if, by doing so, he can injure this frontier. His Coup solemnly against the people is the secret of his having sent back to Tamaulipas his bleeding minion, Woll, accompanied by the woman of ill-fame who is this scoundrel's *chere amie*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE AFRICA.

The New York papers of the 7th contain telegraphic dispatches from Halifax of the Africa's news more full than have been received here:

The Africa reports speaking, May 26, in the English Channel, the U. S. steamer Arctic from New York.

The Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on the 23d of May, with 260 passengers.

Reopening of Negotiations.

On the 16th of May, Count Buol on behalf of Austria, had an interview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Bourqueney, and suggested that the members of the Conference should meet again. The French and English Ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that if they assent to a meeting, Count Buol will then again attempt to arrange the third point.

Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposals, is, that Russia and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ships they will keep in the Black Sea—England and France to keep each two ships therein, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any treaty with Russia unless submitted to France and England.

According to Vienna papers the Conference will be reopened, and a meeting would be held Saturday, the 26th, without the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday, the 28th, at which they would be present. Lord Palmerston's explanations in Parliament would authorize that these meetings are preliminary only.

The Austrian Envoy, M. Rechberg, leaves immediately for Frankfort, to urge the immediate mobilization of the German Federal forces. It is also further reported that Austria has sent secret circulars to all the German Courts, insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

The New Plan of Operations.

General Pellissier's appointment is immensely popular, and operations on a great scale are confidently hoped for. It is surmised that Pellissier will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army. The secret expedition which was recalled from Kerisch is reported to have again sailed, destination unknown. The recent arrival of three French Divisions under Generals Autelt, Bessillon and Angely, makes the Allied force in the Crimea about 200,000, viz: 120,000 French; 30,000 British; 40,000 Turkish; 11,000 Sardinian.

All the troops from the camp of Mealem have been shipped to the Crimea.

The Siege.

The correspondence from the English camp of May 8, says the army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries, but some fever and cholera still prevailed. Many improvements have been made at Balaklava harbor. Hired labor is abundant.

May 10.—A severe combat took place during the night along the right attack, and the musket and bayonet were used for an hour and a half, when the Russians retired under cover of their batteries. The city and allied batteries then kept up a hot fire for two hours longer. The loss is considerable on both sides, but the number is not yet reported.

May 11.—Another Russian attack was made to-night. The night was very dark and the fight lasted half an hour.

May 12.—During a severe storm of rain and the darkness of the night, the Russians made another sortie against the left attack, charging clear up to the British trenches, and some of them leaping over the parapets, they were bayonetted. They fought most desperately. The rain having damaged their ammunition, they attacked with rookets. Their loss was severe. The British lost a captain and over a hundred killed and wounded.

May 19.—Gutschukoff telegraphs: The enemy's fire is weak. Our losses moderate. Both sides are repiering and erecting batteries. The battles before the walls are severe.

May 24.—Gneneral Pellissier telegraphs as follows: A very lively combat against our important position has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous and ours considerable.

The Paris *Patrie* gives further particulars, stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenchment camp near the Quarantine bastion on the night of the 22d, and again on the 23d when they carried it by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians.

Latest.

PARIS, Saturday Morning:

LONDON, Saturday, May 26, 12,30 P. M.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a dispatch from Gen. Pellissier, dated May 25, stating as follows: The French on the 25th of May occupied a large *place d'armee* between the central bastions and the seashore, where the enemy would collect large forces. The enemy ceded the more easily, having sustained enormous losses on the preceding day.

Count Walewski, in a circular to the French agents abroad, answers the note of Count Nesselrode.

The Baltic.

The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the English squadron. The English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore. The bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen.

Official information had reached the British Consul, at Elsinore that the Russian Government had ordered all ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk except eight liners.

Advices from St. Petersburgh to the 19th state that all the fortified harbors in the Bay of Finland are placed in a state of siege.

Gen Vivian has selected a site for a camp for the Turkish force officered by Christians, near Kandilli.

The Austrian squadron, about to leave Trieste, will rendezvous at Salamish.

The mortality in the Austrian army, in Galicia, continues great. Fifteen thousand have died, and twenty-three thousand are in the hospital.

Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons, that General Coronini's proclamation of martial law in the Principalities only, referred to persons inducing Austrian soldiers to desert.

Moukhtar Bey has been appointed Chief of the Turkish Finance Department. His character is honest.

An Imperial Ukase, of March 27, authorizes the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army in Poland.

Great Britain.

A great debate took place in Parliament on the evening of the 24th. D'Israeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence—expressing that Parliament cannot adjourn for a recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the Government, in reference to the question of peace or war, and that under these circumstances the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to the Queen in the prosecution of the war, until in conjunction with her Allies, she shall obtain a safe and honorable peace.

Sir Francis Baring, on behalf of the Government, offered as an amendment, that the House having seen with regret the failure of the Vienna Conference, it will continue to give every support to endeavor the war until an honorable peace be obtained.

Sir Wm. Heathcote moved to alter the amendments by inserting the words, "and still cherish a desire that the communication in progress may arrive at that successful issue."

Mr Gladstone approved of the amendment of Mr. Heathcote.

D'Israeli and his supporters lashed the Government, especially Lords Palmerston and Russell.

Lord John Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna, when the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Friday evening, when the House divided, the vote being 310 in favor of D'Israeli's motion and 319 against it—a majority of 109 for the Government.

Earl Grey made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it.

The bill for abolishing newspaper stamps was read for the second time in the House of Lords.

The Bishop of Oxford has moved for the a ers concerning the Canadian Bishops and Church.

Both Houses have adjourned until June 4.

On the 24th, Lord Palmerston held a private meeting of the members of Parliament at his house. Over two hundred were present. Lord Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his Government, and declared his intention of prosecuting the war. Other members also spoke, and on the whole the proceedings were harmonious.

It is expected that by the 20th of June, every available man in Great Britain, belonging to the infantry regiments, will have embarked for the war.

Some changes have been made in the War Department, by placing the Ordnance Department under the control of the Minister of War.

A deputation had recently seen Lord Palmerston, and expected to obtain an unconditional pardon for Smith O'Brien.

The ship G. L. Lemon, Capt. Cobb, of New York, was burned at sea May 4. The master, crew and twelve passengers were rescued by the bark Cortages, of Amsterdam, and landed at Plymouth.

Ship Empress Eugenie was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

The Sarah Sands had been taken as a troop ship.

The yacht America is again advertised for sale at Gosport.

Wednesday, the 23d, was the great Derby race day at Epsom. The horse Wild Dareil won.

A severe earthquake occurred at New Zealand on the 12th February.

France.

The appointment of General Pellissier to command is well received in France. The Paris papers were all badly hoaxed by copying a Shumla war dispatch from the London Standard. Queen Victoria visits Paris on the 16th August.

Spain.

A conspiracy on a small scale has been discovered at Saragossa. An officer and sixty men of the garrison had deserted.

Navarez has the Provinces are tranquil.

Italy.

The King of Sardinia's infant son died on the 19th. It is reported that the King will go to the war in the East.

The Convents Suppression bill is vetoed by the Senate.

Russia.

Russia had just annexed four districts of country belonging to Mougul tribes on the frontier of China.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The week's business is the largest on record. Brown, Shipley & Co say: Since the departure of the last steamer there has been much excitement in Cotton—the business of the week reaching the unprecedented quantity of 153,000 bales, including 76,000 on speculation, and 7,000 for export, at an advance of fully a farthing on low and middling, and an advance on higher qualities of American. Fair Orleans 6¾; Middling 6⅜; Fair Mobile, 6¾; Middling 6 to 6 1-16; Fair Orleans, 6¾; Middling 5 15-16 to 6; Ordinary to good Ordinary, 6¼ to 6¾; Inferior 4 to 5¾. The sales on Friday, 25th, were 10,000 bales, one-half to the trade, closing very steady, but with less animation.

The first case in money, and the large purchases of the trade, who, on their part, have obtained an equivalent advance on yarns and goods, have given a confidence to operators, and it would not surprise us to see yet higher prices, although it appears scarcely probable that the trade, who are now wait in stock, will continue to take speculators with the same determination as has been apparent in the past week. Stock—569,000 bales, including 359,000 bales American.

Later.—Saturday, 27th, 3 P. M.—Cotton, to-day, is good demand. Sales (only 23,000 bales) at extreme quotations.

STATE OF TRADE—MANCHESTER.—The markets have been a good deal excited. Producers asked very high rates, which checked business, but where moderation was shown, buyers purchased pretty freely.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The money market continued abundantly supplied at very easy rates, &c. Consols steady. Deposits closed at 91¾ account; 90 money; dollars 4s 2d half penny; bar 4s 10½ d; doubloons, 76s. 3d.; ounce 76s. 2d. half-penny. Bullion in bank has increased £562,000. The payment of the two and a half millions loan on the new loan on the 22d, had no effect on the market.

Saturday, 26th.—Funds ¼ per cent. higher from the results of the ministerial debate. Consols closed to-day at 91¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Hughes & Dever, London, report unchanged, but from the firmness of holders of State stocks, transactions had been chiefly in railways.

United States '68 bonds, 108¾ to 107¾, nominal; Massachusetts bonds 101; Maryland 6's at 94 94 asked; Pennsylvania 5s, 75 to 80; Penn bonds 84 to 85; Virginia bonds nominal, 87 to 88; sterling, 85 to 87; Canada 6s, 111 to 112; Penn. Central 1st, 90; Erie 24, 92; Erie 5s, 84 to 85; Convertibles, 79 to 81; Fund, 78 to 80; 1st, Central, 67 to 69. Freights from Liverpool to the United States unchanged and well supported.

Mississippi.

The Natchez Courier of Thursday last says:

We never had any weather more pleasant during the first summer month than we are at present experiencing. A cool breeze greets us by day and by night, while there is at present a prospect of another rain. The health of the city is now considered extremely good, no cases of severe sickness occurring and the excitement relative to cholera having entirely passed away.

The Hinds County Gazette of the 9th says:

Since our issue of last week, refreshing showers have visited our country throughout its ample extent. In some portions they have been copious—all seasonable, for the time, for the growing crops. Our own immediate vicinity, however, has been less favored, and the shower we have to-day will be hailed with joy. In view of the parched and dried up condition of the earth, to be anything like satisfactory we believe we may say that we still need rain, and that too in copious doses.

Col. Jefferson Davis arrived at Jackson on the 24th inst.

The Flag of the Union says:

He was formally received by his Excellency, Gov. McRae, in the evening, at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in a neat speech, before a large company of ladies and gentlemen, to which the colonel responded in his usual felicitous manner, in which, at such a social gathering, the subject of politics was with much propriety omitted.

Col. Davis looks to be in feeble [illegible] since the cares of office were making inroads upon his right frame; but as he now treads the soil of his native State, it is to be hoped that he shall recuperate, and return to his arduous duties in the federal city improved in health and renewed in energy.

The Port Gibson Herald of Friday last states that there have been many fatal cases of cholera at Fort Adams and on the plantations near that place. The disease was thought to be rapidly increasing.

The Flag of the Union says of the Democratic Convention which met at Jackson on the 4th inst:

The Democratic State Convention which assembled on Monday at the capitol, performed the object of its meeting by nominating the gentlemen now in commission for re-election, with the new feature of substituting for the office of Chancery Clerk, J. F. Simms, Esq., the present incumbent. A district convention for this (5th) district was also held at the same time and place, which nominated O. R. Singleton for re-election to Congress. Forty counties out of the sixty comprising the State were represented in convention, of which nine were by proxy.

MOBILE.—The Register, of Saturday last, [illegible] the following paragraphs:

The steamer P. Delmas arrived yesterday morning from Demopolis, with one of the largest loads of cotton received during the season—1,865 bales. The Delmas reports it at the river had fallen six feet at Demopolis, but the hope is indulged that the late rains may have the effect to rise it higher than it has yet been during the season.

A three-masted schooner, name unknown, was reported as being ashore on Sand Island. She [illegible] with lumber and as the sea was making a complete breach over her she will be a total wreck. Our informant was not able to give us her name, destination, or anything connected with her, further than the above.

We have been shown a circular issued by what is called the Pensacola City Company, the principal capitalists of which are in Wall street, and whose residence is Pensacola, and her projected railroad to Montgomery, we understand by those interested, calling for an installment of ten cents a share from the stockholders of the company, in order to meet sundry legal and other expenses of the same.

The circular says: "The trustees embrace this opportunity to state that since the last meeting of the stockholders, the contract for making the railroad track ready to be laying fallen through, a new contract for that purpose has been entered into by the railroad company with, as it is believed, a responsible party, subject to the subscription of $100 per mile to the stock of the company. The matter is now under consideration and it is anticipated that such arrangements will be made as will insure the speedy completion of the road.

On the 1st [illegible] was married [illegible] Colonel while lying ill and seriously ill. The lady has attended him during [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

HEALTH.—Improved: for the week closing on Sunday 381 deaths, of which 201 were from Cholera. We don't think this week's report from Cholera will reach 50 deaths.

HARPER.—The June number was laid on our table by McGinnis, 36 Camp st. The leading Editorial of Harper is always worth the price 25 cents.

ARMAGEDDON.—A copy of this book has been laid on our table, and "a few more of the same sort" are to be had of McGinnis.

MAILS.—By the kindness of the late Post Master, Mr. Kendall, and of Mr. Bender, the Clerk, we have completed a new Mail schedule.—Such as the *Delta* has. Putting the Advocate in bags at the office, and giving them the directest route to subscribers, will improve the regularity and quickness of reception. If your paper is slow or irregular let us know it, and a change may be made for the better.

MARRIAGES.—Something of an epidemic, (very pleasant one) is prevailing among the junior members of the Mississippi Conference.

PAID THE DAMAGES.—The American missionaries whose houses at Shanghai have been damaged and destroyed by the war have been paid for them by the Chinese Government. The Imperial General found it to his advantage to pull down all the bridges and stop the paths near to the city. He therefore told the Consul he would pay for the houses if the missionaries would desert them entirely. This they readily agreed to do. He afterwards tried to avoid payment, but Consul Murphy made him stand to his bargain.

DISCUSSION.—The Macon (Miss.) Beacon says:

"The debate between the Rev. W. P. Harrison, pastor of the M. E. Church of this town, and the Rev. E. H. Lake, Universalist, commenced on Wednesday and closed on Friday night."

Mr Harrison is one of the growing men of the Church, and we predict an honorable and useful future for him. The Beacon sums up:

"Both the reverend gentlemen are men of acknowledged ability, and sustained their respective doctrines with considerable learning and ingenuity. As is always the case, however, in discussions of such a character, a wider difference of opinions results, instead of confirming one opinion or the other in the public mind."

Paul Working at Tents.

THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

The apostle of the Gentiles was happily fitted for that mission by his personal habits. Offering the "unsearchable riches" to a people who would not readily appreciate them, he had often to fall back on his own resources for bread. We dare say St. Paul was an "excellent mechanic," and one of the best tent makers in Achaia. To this circumstance, and his ready independence to minister to his necessities with "these hands," not a few churches owed their planting.

Rev. G. W. Evans, as the minutes show, was appointed to the Bastrop Colored Mission at the last Louisiana Conference. From the Bastrop paper we take this friendly editorial paragraph. We thank you, with all our heart, brother editor, for giving a helping hand to a poor brother preacher who is brave to help himself:

"We call attention to the advertisement of our highly esteemed friend, Rev. G. W. Evans, who has opened a shop opposite the livery stable for the purpose of carrying on blacksmithing. He is a most excellent mechanic, and we think we can assert, without fear of contradiction, that he is the best farrier in North Louisiana. We bespeak for the reverend a liberal share of the public patronage. Give him a call, his charges are very moderate."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TEN DOLLARS!

The distribution over the land of small, cheap publications of a moral and religious character, to be read by the million, to countenance domestic virtue, is an enterprise worthy the age, the land, and the nation. It is truly Christian, truly American, confers blessings well as the hands of the liberal and good. It is probably impracticable to make a better investment of ten dollars.

In reply to the receipt of that sum, the agent will convey to the donor *five dollars* worth of valuable books, tracts or tract volumes, at cost prices, and return his grateful acknowledgements in the name of the Tract Society of the M. E. Church South.

J. Abney, Agent.

"Organ of a Righteous People."

A Compliment to Our Subscribers.

The Southern Standard, a Roman Catholic organ, published in this city, paid us its first visit last week. It is published every Sunday morning. The Journal is dead, as the Catholic Messenger before it. This is their third organ started here since the Advocate's. Yet here is the seat of the Archbishop and the centre of the Archdiocese. Sixty-five thousand are claimed in New Orleans alone, as belonging to the Catholic Church.

The Freeman's Journal, organ of Archbishop Hughes, and published in the Archdiocese of New York, has given notice of probable discontinuance for want of material aid.

The editor says: "We owe money which we must pay; and to be honest ourselves in large sums, our subscribers must be honest in small sums."

A New Orleans paper, (Orleanian, June 8.) remarking on the above, pays a compliment to the Methodists:

"Therefore should the subscribers promptly and righteously pay up; for, as Catholics, they are better instructed, and to cheat the printer is a grievous fraud. How different the conduct of other religionists. In New Orleans the Methodists have a periodical which is said to be the best patronized in the city, and has the largest circulation. It is the organ of a righteous people, for the essence of all righteousness consists in guarding well the rights of editors and proprietors."

We will not decline that compliment to our subscribers; although our books might not apply it to *every one* of them. A pleasant work it is to be the organ of a righteous people. If a goodly number of this sort, who forget not even small matters, had not sustained this "organ," it would have been *in limbo* with the Messenger, Journal, &c.

We are sending out accounts. The last two or three months would have been inauspicious for this, inasmuch as many were gloomy in their calculations. Now their prospects are brightened, we hope they will brighten ours.

We have taken pains to make them accurate, and believe they are so.

The Nashville Advocate, speaking to a point whereon subscribers question, if at all, the correctness of accounts, says:

"It more frequently happens, however, that brethren think they are in advance, when, indeed they are in arrears. A case: A brother called at the office, a few days since, and stated that he had paid in advance. We immediately turned to the books, and found that he began his subscription, say January, 1852, and paid in March, 1852; in October, 1853; and again in November, 1854; thus, in three years he had gained nearly a whole year, yet paying once in each year, but failing to pay once in every twelve months. Hundreds have paid, as they suppose, in advance, when, indeed, they have fallen behind little by little, until they are in arrears."

The Charleston Advocate discusses another difficulty, and we avail ourselves of its statement: the case of those who intended to give, or thought they gave, or have given notice of discontinuance to the agent or postmaster, and the notification has never reached the office:

"They have taken it from the office and read it, and have had all the benefit they would have had if they had been paying for it. Now, is it right that the office should lose the money, or that they should pay it? The question does not seem difficult to an honest man."

The preachers will doubtless oblige those whose accounts with the Advocate are in their hands to appriss them of it at the earliest day. Let us bear the banner the Orleanian describes—"Organ of a righteous people."

Hon. W. T. Colquitt.

Rev. Wm. F. Samford writes for the South Christian Advocate an able and appreciative biographical notice of "this honored son" of the State of Georgia, who died May 7, 1855. Impulsive, earnest, sincere; possessed of wit and humor; of quick mental perceptions, and gifted as a popular orator, Judge Colquitt affected the public mind of Georgia profoundly and permanently. It required the strongest moral purpose to stand where he stood. We extract the following, as a distinctly drawn and noble feature of the Christian—as civilian, politician and jurist:

"In 1824 he was converted, and joined the M. E. Church, in which he became a local preacher. He would never take orders, and so assume all the responsibilities of the ministerial office. He steadily refused through his whole life to receive ordination. He became and continued a mere licentiate to preach the gospel, at the urgent solicitation of his brethren, and because, as he said, he felt it a duty on all proper occasions to vindicate the claims of religion, a duty which he was disposed to discharge, with or without license. Thousands are alive who have seen him in the camp meeting pulpit, humbly laying all his honors at the feet of Jesus, earnestly, eloquently, powerfully pleading the cause of the crucified Saviour. He was active in the labors of this altar, and often shouted the praises of the Redeemer aloud in the congregation. The distinguishing traits of his Christian character were, a bright and unwavering faith, that no clouds could dim, a zeal that no waters could quench, a joy that mocked at the toils and persecutions of earth, a pure, precious, priceless pearl of Christian charity, that the bitter, brimful, burning cup of partizan prejudice could not dissolve. From the day of his conversion to the day of death he seemed never to doubt either the resources and promises of the gospel, or his own individual interest in them.

He was often a member of the State Legislature; in early manhood was elected one of the judges of the Superior Court of Georgia, then the highest judicatories in the State; and afterwards represented the State with ability in both branches of the National Legislature. He opened his courts with prayer, and Sir Matthew Hale himself did not better define, by his illustrious example, the character of a Christian judge than did Judge Colquitt. While a member of Congress, he was regular in his attendance upon the services of the sanctuary, often preached in the Methodist Church in Washington city to audiences deeply impressed, and on one occasion ex-President Adams met him, with streaming eyes, as he descended from the pulpit, and, grasping him with both hands, thanked him for the sermon."

The Churches.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—Rev. B. T. Crouch writes a candid and not very sanguine letter to the Memphis Advocate, concerning the Pacific Conference. His forebodings were previous to Bishop Andrew's visit. Our advices, since the close of Conference, give encouragement. The Bishop's wise counsels and efficient help have been inspiring. On one point we are, and for some time have been of the same opinion, broached by him thus:

"The word 'South' (a very good word in its place, and not at all offensive to me at any time) is, unfortunately, suggestive of sectionalism; and the fact that it is appended to the name of our Church induces many to believe that we are a sectional Church. However unwarrantable this may be, it is unavoidable as long as it is a part of the name of our Church. For the word 'South' has an American and conventional significance, that inevitably, on account of the morbid sensibility of the public mind, suggests the subject of slavery. And I fear that it will ever be the case that where both divisions of the Methodist family exist in the same territory, as distinct organizations, that one will be regarded as a proslavery and the other an ultra anti-slavery or abolition Church by a large proportion of the unreflecting. Much as this may be deprecated, mortifying and unfortunate as it certainly is in this matter, a large proportion of the masses will believe without evidence and jump to this conclusion. And while things are as they are now, we cannot correct and control a misguided public sentiment, born in ignorance and fostered and inflamed by prejudice. I have been reluctant to yield to this conviction, and only submit now because I am compelled by the resistless testimony of facts, learned from personal observation and experience in California."

True. And not only is prejudice created doing mutual injustice to both sections of the Church, but operations are circumscribed. The name "Cumberland" has kept an evangelical body of Presbyterians in one valley, and always will. The Northern division is known as the "M. E. Church in the United States." Why should not dare he the "M. E. Church in America?"

The papers state that Bishop Andrew will start from California for home the last of June. We should be as glad to see the good Bishop as our father; but do not see the use of the Church sending out one of her ablest superintendents, at much cost of money and time, merely to moderate the Conference, make the appointments and return. Especially so as no conferences are to be held for some time in the old States, and the young Conference on the Pacific is in need of all the aid it can get.

M. E. CHURCH, NORTH.—The New York Conference tells out its estimate of a practice not continued to their latitude:

"Whereas, it appears that the practice of reading sermons in the pulpit, instead of extemporaneous preaching, is beginning to prevail in some parts of our work; and whereas we believe that this practice tends to weaken the force of our ministry, and render it less effective and useful: therefore—

Resolved, That this Conference look with deep regret upon the introduction of this practice, and express our disapproval of it as an injurious invention, and recommend to all our ministers the abandonment of this practice, and the continuance of the method pursued so successfully by our fathers, of extemporaneous preaching."

PRESBYTERIAN.—The (O. S.) Annual Assembly lately adjourned its session in Nashville. It was composed of 145 ministers and 99 ruling elders, representing the Presbyterian Church in 28 different States, Maine, Florida and California being unrepresented.

Last year's Minutes report a membership of 525,404 in 2 976 churches, and 2,203 ministers. Presbyteries, 146, covering territory in every State except Maine, in which there is not a Presbyterian Church. Two of these 146 lie in China, and three in North India.

The Domestic Mission Board report 525 missionaries employed last year. Amount appropriated, $74,494.

Much was said on the mode and means of Church extension; whether by a Board, incorporated and permanent, to raise and disburse large sums in building meeting-houses, or by a committee, with less organic power, or by enlarging the functions of the Board of Domestic Missions. We are at a loss to account for the earnestness displayed in this debate for several days. All were agreed as to the thing to be done; but how to do it? Said an opponent of the Board:

"The question was, whether we should take the $100 000 proposed to be raised and build 100 houses, or take it and send out 200 preachers. Where is the use of a house without a preacher? You are reversing the old order, where the minister made the church, and the church made the house. You propose to build the house, and see if the house wont build the church. The children ask for bread, and you give them a stone—it may be wood, but the principle is all the same."

On the other hand, Dr. Rice, the Moderator, advocates the distinct house-putting-up organization:

"He favored Church extension, as a good church edifice will be the means of making a church self-supporting, in half the time otherwise. A man who will give $50 to a pastor in a good church, will not give anything, perhaps, to go to a court-house. He does not wish to go there at all. He (Dr. Rice) had preached in court-houses, but as often as he did so he wished never to have to preach again in such a place. A court-house is the meanest place in the world for a man to be converted in. We therefore want something. We need a Board or a Committee, he cared not about the name."

The Assembly finally established in St. Louis a Committee of Church Extension. The Committee, so far as we can see, is clothed with the full authority of a Board, but is not to receive the title.

The question as to who was entitled to vote for a pastor was largely discussed, and widely varying opinions expressed in reference to it, and then the whole subject was laid on the table, without any decision on it.

So important a point would seem to have deserved a definite enunciation of principle and practice. Some were for communicants only voting; others, all baptized members of the congregation; others, all pew-holders; and it appears that in different places all these practices obtain. Dr. Plumer gave a case in which the pastor—an evangelical man—had been ousted by members of his congregation not communicants. They did not relish his style.

An interrogatory came up for settlement—viz:

"Whether, when a pastor and congregation agree upon the salary of the former, it is competent for the Presbytery to refuse to install upon the ground that the salary is inadequate?"

The committee to whom it was referred reported affirmatively.

Judge Banks opposed the report, denying the right of the Presbytery to so interfere between pastor and people. He would acknowledge no such sentiment in this country.

Dr. Boardman, the previous Moderator, said it was only necessary to read the law on the subject, which showed the whole subject to be in the hands of the Presbytery. The position of Judge Banks was very good Congregationalism, but not good Presbyterianism.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing and cordially approving the effort by the Presbytery of New Castle for the establishment of a school for the thorough classical education of colored young men of piety, with a view of fitting them for the work of the ministry, and for preaching among the destitute colored population of this country and Africa.

The Board of Publication published during the year (April, 1854-55) 37 new books, of which 84,750 copies have been printed; 8 new tracts, of which they have printed 23,000 copies.

Spece of trouble passed over the sky as the delegates of New England Associations, with whom the Assembly is in correspondence, made their speeches. All of them lectured the body on its duty as to slavery. So much is this privilege of "correspondence" abused this way, discontinuance of relations is thought of.

The NEW SCHOOL Assembly met simultaneously in St. Louis. They profess a jealousy of the ecclesiasticism of the O. S. body. The N. S. call their Boards Committees, and the O. S. call their Committees Boards. This Assembly established in Philadelphia a Church Extension Committee, with a view to the more vigorous prosecution of domestic missions. This is the initial step to separation from the Congregationalists in sustaining the A. H. M. Society. It is fortunate for both these bodies that they have little or no interests in the New England States. It would be well for our National Union if there were a landslide from Sandy Hook to the St. Lawrence.

Methodism would this day have been one in America but for its New England extension. Jesse Lee broke up sorry ground there. Some wheat it produces, but more tares.

BAPTIST.—The Journals of the denomination have about completed the history of the biennial May Convention in Montgomery, Ala. It embraces (like the M. E. Church, South) the slave States all. Able men took part in the proceedings; men who would be peers in any house, civil or ecclesiastical. Lack of inducement or deficiency in the system of representation made it very unequal. There were no delegates present from Texas, Arkansas or Missouri. The 40,000 Baptists in North Caroline only furnished one. Alabama, in which State the Convention was held, furnished a large proportion of the list, Georgia was also well represented. Virginia sent twenty, and South Carolina nearly the same number. Eleven States and the District of Columbia were represented.

Indian Mission operations on the part of Southern Baptists, heretofore conducted by an association, will hereafter be conducted by the Convention. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a general theological institution for the Baptist denomination in the Southern States.

A meeting on this subject was held, in which it was—

"*Resolved*, That a Convention be called of those favorable to this object, to meet at Augusta, Ga., on the Wednesday after the fourth Sabbath in April, 1856, and that the committee above named take measures to secure, if possible, the attendance of representatives from our various colleges, educational societies and conventions."

For Foreign Missions, $86 274 48 had been collected, and $31,549 11 expended, leaving a balance in the treasury of $4,725 33. The report represents the Foreign Missions of the Convention to be in a prosperous and encouraging condition. It was—

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Domestic Missions be instructed to occupy Kansas as a field of missions, as soon as practicable."

The publishing interests are located in Charleston, and though small in capital, is active, and measures were taken to increase the capital to $25,000.

Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Tae-ping-wang notoriety, was thrown overboard. This man made a great blow about his having taught the rebel chief of China. All moonshine.

The Convention refused to grant its meeting-house for a "Bible Revision meeting;" they would not commit the body to the measure. Still a Revision meeting was held, and well attended. We regret to see the discord this is introducing among the Baptist brethren.

The Richmond Religious Herald, of May 10, in an article on the "Revision Movement," says that it exhorbenges with all the Baptist papers in the United States, one excepted, and that the Baptist journals of the East and Middle States are almost without exception opposed to the revision of the Bible, as urged by "certain nineteenth century reformers."

A motion of the Hon. W. P. Chilton, which offered seats in the Convention, as witnesses, to the evangelical ministers of every orthodox denomination, created long and warm discussion. The plain issue was made, with some complication, however, which affected the vote, whether Pedobaptist ministers were to be recognized. The High Church party, of whom Mr. Graves, of the Tennessee Baptist, is leader, opposed fraternization; but there was too much solid piety and largeness of soul in the Convention for such narrow views to be entertained. Judge Chilton's motion, with some amendments, prevailed.

Mr. Graves thus comments:

"We say, in view of all the uncommon efforts put forth to crush the advocates of scriptural consistency and simplicity, and put a quietus upon the question henceforth in the South, they only carried their end by a bare majority! Gaining only a bare majority of forty six in the Southern Baptist Convention, in which, not two years ago, not a dissenting voice was heard! This is an instance of a rapid change in sentiment that is unexampled in the history of a religious people! We regard the result of that debate as a triumphant victory in favor of old landmark principles. It is evident that the Southern Convention has invited Pedobaptist and Campbellite preachers to seats in their body, as gospel ministers, for the last time, and for this hope we bless God."

The editor of the Southwestern Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala., holds similar language. He evidently regrets that the courtesy was extended at all, even by a small majority:

"No Pedobaptist would ever take a seat against so large a minority. Disguise it as we may, an affirmative vote on such a resolution amounts to this: To respect the feelings of Pedobaptists more than the conscientious scruples of Baptists. It is to be hoped then, that the recent large minority has settled this question forever, and that it will not again be introduced."

As for Mr. Graves, he is past hope—without respect in the world or confidence in his own denomination. But to find our neighbor of Tuskegee tracking after such a file leader does pain and surprise us. The Baptists of Alabama are a numerous, intelligent and excellent people. We covet their good neighborhood and friendly co-operation with our own and other Churches. There is a great work to do, and the Christians there have influence, numbers, wealth on their side. But if such firebrands are he thrown in among them as that brandished here by Rev. Messrs. Graves and Henderson; if they are to be poisoned in their charities and taught to hold each other off at Jew and Gentile distance; then, we say, we should not like to be the editor that helped to do it.

The Southern Baptist, 6th inst., a high-toned religious journal, of Charleston, S. C., treats the matter differently, giving us more truth and love. The editor says:

"We are constrained, by a sense of justice and a love of truth, to set this matter right, now once for all, in order that the Baptist denomination may not be misrepresented."

After giving the extract above from the Tennessee Baptist:

"The first error is, that the vote of the Convention was a "bare majority," and further on it is called "a bare majority of forty-six." The truth is that the majority was fifty-six, and not forty-six. The majority declared by the Moderator was 99 to 43. And this we personally and experimentally know was the true vote. * * * The resolutions proposed by Judge Chilton were modified by amendments which raised several issues and complications, aside from the simple question as to the original intention of courtesy and good neighborhood as towards Pedobaptists; and this was the real ground of the minority vote being anything nearly as large as it was. As to the so-called "old landmark principle" of disowning all Christian and ministerial recognition of pious people and preachers of other orders, we are sure that not twenty votes could have been found in the Convention if the issue had been on that bare question."

The trophies taken by the English in the present war with Russia are very few, but they make the most of them. We see that there is on exhibition in a museum in Dublin, Prince Menschikoff's coat, captured in his carriage after the battle of Alma, and the keys of the fortress of Bomereund.

BOYING LAND WARRANTS.—An offinor of the Department of the Interior inquires whether the recent circular issued by the Secretary of the Interior, reprobating the practice of speculating in land warrants by officers of the government, will preclude him from purchasing one or two land warrants to locate for his own benefit. In reply he was informed that a fair and legitimate investment is not regarded in the character of speculation, which implies buying and selling, and is, therefore, not inhibited.

Some grave and twaddling gentleman thinks (in the Journal of Commerce) that "it is thus sportsmen had done killing fish for enjoyment." This rouses the wrath of a piscatorial gentleman, who eases his mind as follows:

"In the name of sense, man, if God made fish to be eaten, what differences does it make if I enjoy the killing of them before I eat them? You would have none but a fisherman by trade do it, and then you would have him utter a prayer, and a pious salutation at each cod or halibut that he killed; and if by chance the old fellow sitting in the boat at his work, should for a moment think there was, after all, a little fun and a little pleasure in his business, you would have him take a round turn with his line and drop on his knees to ask forgiveness for the sin of thinking there was fun in fishing."

A SHOWER OF FROGS.—One of our subscribers informs us that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when in the cars on the Hamilton and Dayton Road, there was quite a heavy shower when near the Middleton station, at which place the cars were stopped for several minutes. On going outside it was perceived that the ground was completely covered with little frogs or toads about one inch long, which had evidently been rained upon the earth; and strange to say, they appeared all to be alive and kicking. [Cincinnati Gazette.

There is a man living near Sidney, in Shelby county, Ohio, nearly ninety years of age, who has a bet pending with a neighbor that he will live to be a hundred years old. The wager is a hundred bushels of corn, and in case either or both should die before the expiration of the hundred years, their heirs are obligated to pay over the required amount.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

GREENWELL SPRINGS, LA., June 11, 1855.

Four weeks since, a new church frame was dedicated in the name of the M. E. Church South, to the worship of God. The house is situated two miles from this place, on or near Sandy Creek. It is large enough for the congregation; seats, pulpit and altar well arranged. You have no more comfortable pews in New Orleans than are placed in this house. It occupies a knoll in one of the loveliest groves you ever saw. A fine spring about fifty yards below. Brother Thomas Price is in charge of the Circuit, Miss. Con., and at the time of dedication was assisted by Bro. Early, of Livingston, and a local preacher. The congregation on Sabbath was large; Bro. Price administered Baptism before and the Supper after the sermon, which was preached by the local brother, and Bro. Early preached in the afternoon to an interested congregation.

The result of the meeting, six accessions to the Church, all, or nearly so, heads of families. We have preaching every two weeks. Yesterday, Bro. Price preached again; received five more accessions; again, heads of families with one exception. I like to see husbands and wives walk up together and join the Church, as was the case yesterday. They have talked the matter over at home.

The house is paid for, so, should you ever pass this way to preach, you need not fear the Sheriff's closing the door. There are no wealthy people here, all are considered poor, and I'll tell you how they built their house: they never had a Church in the neighborhood before, and some two or three determined to have one. There was only one male member of the Church, Isaiah Tucker, he took the subscription, got 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 dollar subscriptions, only one person giving more than the latter sum; he then took subscriptions for hauling lumber,—17 miles; some 1, some 2, some 4 loads; when all was ready, a neighbor hired a carpenter, and undertook the contract, at just enough to pay. One or two gentlemen furnished 17 pair window sash, glass, etc., all in. The result—the gentleman who took the contract, joined the Church the day it was dedicated; his wife already a member; three or four neighbors joined with him; yesterday, his brother and wife came up together, and all had a happy time.

Three of the gentlemen who joined, have been subscribers to the N. O. Advocate for more than a year, and I know paid in advance. Now Sir, any neighborhood in the State, can build a most comfortable Church, by pursuing the course of these people. If there are one or two refractory ones—who will not help—who must have a *free* church, just let them alone,—four or five neighbors working harmoniously, can do more than twenty pulling any way.

As the Advocate was here a year before the Church, I would suggest it as a pretty good *pioneer* for a good country Church.

Yours,

W. H. CRENSHAW.

*Thank you. The Advocate has built many a Church [Ed.

MT. ZION CIRCUIT, ALA. CON.

Our Second Quarterly meeting is over, the year is half gone; the harvest will soon be past, the Summer ended; and who will or will not be saved? We had an interesting meeting on Sabbath. The congregation listened to the ministry of the Word, with great earnestness; the whole assembly at the close of preaching, was suffused in tears; and when an invitation for mourners was given, though the house was crowded, yet many made their way, tramblingly, to the alter of prayer; others knelt, on request, in the congregation. After prayer, three joined the Church, and then the Sacrament was attended to, and never did we see the people of God more ready and eager to partake of the emblems of the broken body, and shed blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, thereby shewing forth his death till he come again; it could but remind us of that joyful communion around the table of the Lord, when we shall drink the wine anew in our Father's kingdom.—Many souls left the Church exulting doubtless, in that sweet promise, "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength, etc." Wheat harvest is on hand, and we could not protract the meeting; we trust, however, lasting good has been effected.

The long drought in these parts has ceased; we have had fine rains all around my work. The growing crops are promising. Wheat has been much injured, in places, by winds and hail. The people generally, seem much more cheerful since the rains. O, that the goodness of the Lord might lead men to repentance.

G. H.

Rev. L. J. Schoolar, writes from the neighborhood of Columbus, Mi., 11th inst.:

Will the friends of Zion pray for us. I feel restless until I see the arm of God made bare, and his power revealed in the eyes of the people, that in the day of eternity we may see that our labors have not been in vain in the Lord.

In reference to the prospect for missionary collections; I intend to begin my operations in the month of July, but how I shall succeed I cannot tell as yet.

The pressure of the times, occasioned by the short crop last year, and the absence of sufficient river to carry off what was made, will prove a serious barrier to my success, but I will do the very best I can, hoping that the great missionary cause will be regarded as the work of the Lord, and that debt paid before the extravagancies of life are indulged in.

MIDWAY, ALA., JUNE 4, 1855.

We have recently had good times on Bibour Circuit, at Spring Hill. At one of our regular appointments, six joined the Church. And such interest was manifested, that we had Church at night.

The meeting was kept up for two weeks and at the close, forty six had joined, and about the same number professed conversion. Six have joined since. Nearly all of the converts are grown, and some old. Brethren from the itenerent and local ranks gave us much help. Pray for us.

C. S. HUNT.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"H. P."—ARMAGEDDON.

Mr. Editor.—Your unassuming correspondent, "H. P.," deserves a pleasant compliment for his modest notice of Armegeddon, together with his ex-cathedra condemnation of the Tennessee Conference, the book agents, the ignorant public, and all others concerned. It is rare to meet with such a pearl, in even a world full of oyster-shells, or to get sight of such a shining lump of ore, this side of El Dorado. Armageddon, as a true theory, is based upon the veritable premise by which all obscure prophecies relating to primitive Christianity are shown to be realized. It has been most critically examined by quite a number of distinguished theologians and jurists, and pronounced to be logically correct so far as it relates to our country. The Tennessee Conference recommended it to the people, the book agents have engaged in its sale, and thousands believe it to be a judicious exposition of prophecy. But notwithstanding all this array of numbers, intellect and scholarship, common sense and piety, H. P. tells us, in substance, that the theory is an unparalleled burlesque on biblical exposition, a reproach to the Tennessee Conference and that the book agents and the people who receive and endorse the book are a set of stultified fools. *A la* Jupiter Tonans, he assumes to possess more intelligence, more sense, learning, critical acumen and piety than the whole Tennessee Conference, the book agents, jurists, statesmen, scholars, and the public combined; He sits upon Olympus

"Assumes the god, affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

A modest Jupiter is this H. P.; entirely free from lordliks nod patronizing airs. Solomon had wisdom, the Pope has arrogance, as Delphi was oracular, but H. P. has taken the palm from the first, the tiara from the second and the tripod from the Pythoness; and his tacit claims to omniscience will never be jeopardized in future. His glossy mane and voice of melody indicate him a lion of the tribe, nor do pluming auriculars disclose the secret respecting his apparel. He is simply a modest lion—a natural one. His article suggests his affiliation, by blood or association with certain chaps who, on a certain 8th of January, were entertained by Gen. Jackson near New Orleans, with "Hail Columbia" and politely escorted out of the country to the music of "Yankee Doodle." Without proof or provocation, H. P. has made grave charges against a large body of dignified and learned ministers and gentlemen, and is liable to be denounced as a reckless "accuser of the brethren."

A more supercilious, dogmatic, ex cathedra, egotistic, arrogant, presuming and subjective decretal of vanity than that of H. P. rarely to be met with. Is he a youth whose brains have time to harden? Is he an oracle? Let him show some sense. Is he a lion? Let him exhibit less of the soliped.

H. COLUMBUS.

Tennessee Conference.

Gen McCauley's Instructions.

In consequence of the many idle speculations [illegible] Instructions given to Com. McCauley by the Navy Department, when placing him in command of the squadron, the Union publishes them in full. We give the following extract, which contains the whole substance of the document:

Recent events in Cuba, and on the high seas in the vicinity of that island, are of a character calculated not merely to attract attention and excite the solicitude of this Government, but to call for constant vigilance on your part, in order that the rights of our country and the interests of our commerce may be neither compromised nor carelessly disregarded. It is hardly necessary that I should undertake to recite with particularity the circumstances which are worthy of your attention, but I deem it proper to call your attention to the conduct of the commander of the Spanish frigate Mariana in firing at the United States mail steamer "Dorado," and subjecting that vessel to delay, violence and search about eight miles from Cape San Antonio—occurrence which, if approved by the Spanish authorities, is likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two Governments, and a course of proceeding which, if persisted in, cannot but provoke collision.

I need not remind you, Commodore, that the right of visitation or search of our vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, the existence of which the United States have never refused to recognise, and the exercise of which they have often enforced even after refusing to tolerate.

The President instructs me to say to you that the officer in command of a ship of war in the present case committed an outrage of the character hereinbefore mentioned in firing upon and subjecting to delay, violence and search about eight miles from Cape San Antonio—an

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—The examination will take place on the 25th, 26th and 27th of July, to which patrons and friends are invited. J. W. SHELTON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Alabama Conference at the last session, to locate a male college within the bounds of said Conference, will meet, according to the provisions of the act, at Summerfield, Ala., July 4, 1855. The following persons constitute the Board:

CLERICAL.

T. W. Dorman, Edwin Baldwin, George Shaeffer, J. J. Hutchinson, C. C. Callaway, A. H. Mitchell, Chas. Strider, James S. Lane, O. R. Blue, S. F. Pilloy, E. Hearn, A. S. Dickinson.

LAY.

R. A. Baker, D. B. Turner, H. W. Foote, T. S. Sharpe, I. R. R. DeVampert, Wm. M Byrd, J. L. McClanahan, D. W. Goodman, B. K. Glover, A. A. Coleman, R. N. Harris, Daniel Pratt, B. T. Pope, J. E. Grace, N. J. Scott, E. R. Flewellon, J. W. Portis, H. V. Smith, Wm. Garrett, D. Clopton, J. H. Miller, A. C. Ramsey, J. P. Nall.

The importance of the commission, and the interest manifested in the notion of the board, it is hoped, will prompt every member to attend. We suggest that the Board meet at 9, A. M. on the day appointed.

T. W. DORMAN, Sec. Ala. Con.

Mobile, June 6, 1855.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, FLORENCE, ALA.—The annual examination of this institution will begin on the 4th and close on the 11th of July, 1855.

The commencement sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 8th, by Rev. L. D. Huston, of Nashville, Tenn.

Addresses will be delivered before the literary societies and the Society of Alumni, on Tuesday, the 10th. The Junior exhibition will take place on the evening of the same day.

Wednesday, the 11th, will be commencement day. The Visiting Committees on the part of the Conferences are especially invited to attend. B. B. Ross, Sec. of Fac.

N. B.—It is earnestly desired that all the members of the Society of Alumni be present on Tuesday, the 10th, as matters of much importance will come before them.

B. B. Ross, Sec. of Society.

Marriages.

In Clinton, La., June 7, at the residence of Dr. Edward Delony, by Rev. Isaac Wall, Rev. J. J. WHEAT, of the Mississippi Conference, to Miss SARAH E. DELONY.

At the residence of J. A. Cotten, Esq., East Baton Rouge, La., on 7th June, by Rev. W. H. Crenshaw, Rev. J. A. B. JONES, of the Mississippi Conference, to Miss LUCY M. COTTON.

On Thursday, 7th June, by Rev. J. A. Lusk, Rev. GEORGE CLINTON, of the Mississippi Conference, to Miss BRIDGES.

On the evening of the 31st ult., at the residence of Mr. John C. Pimrés, by Rev. F. M. Grace, ROBERT A. MARKHAM, Esq., editor of the Sumter Democrat, to Miss ELIZA M. PIMRES, all of Sumter county, Ala.

At the residence of Mr. Webb, at Moundville, on Thursday, 7th inst., by Rev. C. A. Frazee, Mr. JAMES C. ANDERSON, of Washington, and Miss SUSAN KELLER, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Keller, of Avoyelles, La.

In the town of DeKalb, Miss., 10th May, by Rev. J. W. Ellis, Mr. R. H. GILL to Miss M. E. RANDOLPH.

By the same, at the residence of her father, Lauderdale county, Miss., Miss MARY E. MORE to Mr. JOHN R. COCKE, of Green county, Ala.

On Monday evening, June 11th, by the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Mr. JOHN M. PALMER FERRY and Miss ALMYRA H. E. BURDETTE, all of this city.

The bridal party left for a Northern tour on the steamer Florida the next day. May the happy couple roam in the spot—

"Whose sandal groves and bowers of spice
Might be a Peri's Paradise."

Deaths.

Another faithful child of God has been removed to the Paradise above. With sadness we are called upon to record the death of our much beloved sister, SUSAN W. PAYNE, who departed this life May 27, 1855, after a lingering and painful illness, aged about 55. The deceased has long been a faithful and devoted Christian. For attention to the afflicted she was unsurpassed by any, and endeared to herself by the strongest ties those among whom she resided. Calmly and sweetly her happy spirit winged its way to the saints' everlasting rest. G. A. S.

Gainsville, Ala.

DIED—In Clayton, Ala., May 24th, 1855, Mrs. JULIA A. TALLEY, wife of Rev. G. R. Talley, of the Alabama Conference, in her 37th year. She embraced religion in early life, and joined the M. E. Church. Only six months since she entered upon the toilsome and responsible relation of an itinerant preacher's wife.

DIED—In Madison, Ga., May 13th, Miss REBECCA J. KEY, daughter of Rev. C. W. Key, in her 16th year.

DIED—In the parish of West Feliciana, La., April 5, of scarlet fever, Mrs. JANE WALSH, in the 23d year of her age.

Sister W. was retiring in her manners, and showed to the world but little of that devotion to God which characterized her more private habits. She joined the M. E. Church at an early age, and lived a consistent member to the time of her death. She was not able to tell the place where, nor the time when she was converted, but years before death professed the "forgiveness of sins."

N.

DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE.

The celebrated work of M. De Tocqueville concerning "Democracy in America," bids fair ere long to want a companion and counterpart treating of "Democracy in Europe." The signs of the times are all inscribed with the coming event and every nerve in the political world points to its speedy appearance. The learned Frenchman who made the constitution government and institutions of this country the objects of his researches and reflections, would more nearly have touched the truth had he spoken of Republicanism rather than Democracy in America. The writer concerning Europe can justly designate his work, however, only as a history of democracy—a democracy not so pure, perhaps, nor so complete as that of Athens, but approximating more closely to a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, than to a commonwealth, like our own, where the sovereignty is exercised by representatives. The change to take place in England will probably be less notable and less extended than in other European countries, and some form of limited and imperfect republicanism may be grafted on or super-imposed upon the present anomalous mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, democracy and representation. The political movements and revolutions of that country have always been of a guarded character. Great changes have taken place in her government at different times, but always in a cautious and conservative manner—always with brakes and machinery to prevent too high a velocity from being acquired.

Such, however, is not the case with other countries where political changes are sudden and radical, from the extremest despotism to the extremest democracy, from the unlimited rule of one man to the unbridled control of all monsover. In these latter nations, when the element that has been so long fermenting and only kept down by the pike, the bayonet and the guillotine, breaks out and becomes supreme, there is reason to believe that the strange liberty acquired will operate upon its possessors like strong wine, and that under its influence the monarchies now existing will all crumble to dust. Of the republican element in England, we have already spoken, with a notice of the various and unmistakable signs which betray its presence. The democratic tendencies of other countries are less marked and apparent, but are nevertheless perceptible enough to those who look for them, while the results that may be, can be easily judged from the sentiment that is. In France, where the will of one man—an adventurer, a child of chance, a political waif and estray—is as omnipotent as that of the Great Czar in Russia, and when from the imperial palace the declaration of Louis, "I am France," is re-enunciated by constantly recurring acts of absolutism as decided as those of Charles Martel or Charlemagne, there is a growing feeling in favor of democracy; not such an imperfect democracy as the ons which Lamartine headed and Hugo defended, nor such an excessive one as Robespierre, Murat and Danton were elevated by, but a democracy that Kings cannot crush nor Presidents over-ride—a democracy that is democratic. This sentiment, checked and curbed as it is by the imperial power, continually displays itself, sometimes in rabid red-republican clubs and radical gatherings, sometimes in literature and sometimes in attempted assassinations. As Victor Hugo says, it only bides its time and that time draws steadily nearer. If Louis Napoleon were to-morrow taken off, the revolution would come to-morrow, and neither the empire nor the dynasty of the Orleans family would find favor in its sight. What bounds and limits it might have cannot be told, but it would be supreme.

The same sentiment is alive all over Italy, even with French and Austrian bayonets at its neck and Mazzini and Garibaldi and it strong enough to nourish a hope for coming success. Kossuth yet preaches the renewal nationality of Hungary, but it is a nationality without Kings—a nationality of the people. In Spain, the movements of the last revolt under Espartero and O'Donnell, only checked in its progress by the ignorance of the people and the popularity of the leaders, shows how far the sentiment has spread in the Kingdom of Castile and Arragon, and how little is needed to overthrow and annihilate the existing government. Austria and Germany are confessedly on the verge of a great popular revolution which may any time take place, and which, taking place, will be surely successful and permanent, for there the people are more intelligent and have more definite ends in view than on any other nation. Thus, all over Europe the democratic element—not well nor clearly understood, and in many instances wholly misunderstood—has spread and grown until the opportunity alone is wanted to give it birth. When that opportunity comes we shall see much that is strange, crude and incongruous in political economy; hear many theories not to be acknowledged as either sound, feasible or even desirable, and witness some attempts at government-making equally poised between the ridiculous and the rascally. But out of the great chaos of overthrown governments there will doubtless come some results compensating for troubles which gave them birth, and from the ruins of the old will be erected political fabrics fresher, stronger and more symmetrical, better adapted to the welfare of the people and the progress of the world, than those rotten and moss-grown creations of the middle ages that now totter under the weight of their own incompetency. These coming events, that have been so long and so slowly ripening, have received new vitality from the great struggle that is convulsing Europe, and may at almost any moment be announced as born. However remote the day of their advent may be, it is, nevertheless, certain to come. [Crescent.

THE LIQUOR RIOT IN PORTLAND, MAINE.—We received a telegraphic dispatch a few days ago announcing that a riot had occurred in Portland, Maine, in which one man lost his life. It appears that Neal Dow, the Mayor, had purchased $1600 worth of liquor for the City Agency, anticipating that the Council would pass the necessary resolution taking it off his hands. This was neglected by the Council, and the liquor remained his property. Complaint was made against him by several citizens for holding liquor contrary to law, and a warrant of science was issued. The Mayor then called a special meeting of the Council, and a resolution was passed to purchase the liquor for the city. Much indignation was felt, and a mob assembled about the building of the Liquor Agency and attempted to break in for the purpose of destroying the liquor. Two military companies were called out, and at a late hour the mob broke into the building when the military drew up on the opposite side fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins of Eastport, second male of the bark Louisa Eaton, of Portland, and wounding several others, some of them seriously. A squad of the Rifle Guard then charged with bayonets and the crowd rapidly dispersed. One old gentleman who was said to be quietly on his way home received a severe bayonet wound.

A few arrests were made. Another man was reported dead on the following morning.

A dispatch of the 4th inst. from Portland says:

The excitement here to-day is intense. Business is almost entirely suspended. A public meeting has been called for the purpose of instituting measures to prosecute those who gave orders last night to fire into the citizens and spend their blood without, as it is alleged, just cause.

NEAL DOW ACQUITTED.—Mayor Dow has been acquitted on the liquor charge. Judge Carter decided that no liquor agency had been established, as no agent had been appointed; but held that the statute did not specify whether it should be purchased before or after the agent is selected; and that as, subsequently, the liquors were turned over to the city, there was no evidence of criminal intent on the part of the Mayor.

School Literature.

[From the "School Girls' Gazette"—conducted by the young ladies of the First District High School, Third Course.]

THE TURF OF VIOLETS.

Julia S**** was a beautiful girl. She had just finished her studies and returned home to receive a splendid birthday party. Early in the morning of this long-looked for day, she arose to gather some flowers before the sun had stolen their freshness, that they might be woven in garlands or grouped in vases to adorn the rooms. "I am to be queen, to-night," she exclaimed aloud, as she passed from flower to flower, "and will choose the fairest of these garden beauties to wear in my hair. I will adopt as my motto, and so obtain the peculiar beauty for which it is most admired, that I may be called Julia the rose, Julia the tulip, or whatever flower I may choose."

Thus talking to herself, she passed among the flowers, culling the fairest and stopping occasionally to catch the kisses of the morning, wafted to her by the gentle zephyrs. Though all were beautiful, none seemed worthy of her special choice. Suddenly she stopped before a marble basin, whence issued a little fountain, and gazed upon the beautiful profusion of flowers that surrounded her. Just at her feet, and almost covered by the long grass, was a turf of deep blue violets, with the flowers imbedded in soft green leaves; the dews of morning yet trembled upon their delicate blossoms, and their perfume arose like an incense of gratitude from the freshened sod. Julia looked upon them and said, "You are winning in your gentle loveliness, sweet flowers of spring, and I would fain resemble you—but other flowers are fairer and perchance as sweet. Won by their superior charms, I might regret my choice, and, neglected, you would wish to hide yourselves amid your leaves. If I find none lovelier, I will return."

"I wish to be loved," continued Julia, "but I must also be admired. Surely there is some other flower which combines the sweetness of the violet with more brilliant charms!" Won by the magnificent hues of a tulip, she stooped to admire it. "Here is a beauty that will attract all beholders," thought she; but as she bent over it, no breath of perfume welcomed her—the splendid flower was void of fragrance. "What avails beauty without sweetness!" she murmured; and, sighing, sought a more perfect flower. The waving mignonette, the brilliant languil, the drooping lily, each in its turn attracted her; but there was in each something which she did not care to imitate, and still she found not what she sought.

Suddenly she paused with a cry of delight, for, bathed in the morning dew, the graceful rose unfolded her rich petals to the sun, and perfumed the air with her breath. "Behold perfection!" she exclaimed, putting forth her hand to cull the tempting flower. But as she clasped the delicate stem, a thorn pierced her finger, and she started in disappointed surprise. "These thorns would pierce the hearts of those who love me," sighed she; "beautiful, yet I dare not choose you as my emblem, for I desire not to attract by loveliness and sweetness, only to wound by hidden stings." Wearied with her fruitless search, she threw herself upon a shaded bank, and thoughtfully compared the varied charms of all the brilliant flowers she had seen. Then she remembered the gentle violets, and eagerly sought the spot where they bloomed. The sun had mounted high in the heavens when she reached the fountain, and saw the turf at her feet. "Fairest and sweetest!" she said, "I have sought in vain amid all the flowers; and there are none like you. I find beauty without sweetness, elegance without gentleness, brilliancy without modesty. You in your gentle loveliness excel all others." She knelt to cull the flowers, but they were withered—unable to bear the heat of the day, they had drooped and faded. Her choice had been too long delayed, and now they would bloom no more: a fading breath of perfume was all that remained to tell of their wasted loveliness and decay.

SUSAN PINDAR.

"THAT'LL DO."

Oh! that expression, "that will do"—why was it ever invented? Who took the mean between half-learned and well-learned, and denominated the expression to be applied to that recitation, "that will do"? Anything must be thoroughly studied, and every portion mastered, or else it will not have received a proper share of attention. "That will do!" Why not "very well?" Because, in truth, it would not apply—would not suit at all; therefore we employ an expression midway between knowledge and ignorance. If it will only *do*, why not learn it over again? "That will do," plainly intimates that it is far from perfection. Then may it not be applied to aught with which we are connected; let it be one of the by-gones, to be classed with "Don't care," "I can't," etc. Let it take its flight to the regions of boundless space and there abide, leaving "Very well" to occupy its former position. We need assign to ignorence no particular place; it is always near, in close proximity, a constant attendant with whom we must do battle on our way to the field of knowledge. Then let us seek for "Very well" as a reward for each effort, and try to merit its honors. Keep "Very well" and its enemy "That'll do," constantly before your view, and there will be needed no stimulant to exertion. The hopes of the one and the fears of the other will be sufficient to arouse even the most dormant energies.

LUCILLA.

PETITION.

I, a member of the Third Course of the Girls' High School, First District, appeal to you, the honorable Board of Directors of said school, in behalf of its pupils, to supply our teacher with a new desk, for sundry excellent reasons. First of which is, the antiquity of the present desk; secondly, its unprepossessing external and internal appearance; and last, though not least, it having within the last few weeks given unmistakable signs of gradual decay, by its rather rickety sound, thus giving good proof that its understandings are rather weak. Notwithstanding this is an age of progression, it seems that we have not yet advanced far enough to supply our instructresses with a suitable desk; for the one we have now shames this noble institution. Added to this it occupies the most conspicuous position in the room, and in such a place it should not disgrace its fair possessors, which it actually does at present. I hope, gentlemen, you will not permit this subject to drop here, for it is considered by us a weighty matter. Hoping you will take it into consideration, I subscribe myself,

A MEMBER OF THE THIRD COURSE.

MOBILE.—M. Godard made his first balloon ascension from Mobile on the afternoon of Monday last. He rose to the height of about 4,500 feet, and after remaining in the air about fifteen minutes descended near the residence of Mr G. N. Stewart, on the Bay shore, three miles below the city. He was accompanied by one person.

The Register of Thursday last has the following paragraph:

The steamer Eliza arrived yesterday from Gainesville with a list of memoranda on her manifest as long, more or less, as the history of one of Captain Cook's voyages—all interesting news, however, to cotton dealers. The Eliza passed some forty-odd flatboats laden with cotton slowly wending their way to the city. The aggregate amount of their freightage is set down at some 10,000 bales.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The mail steamship Washington, Captain Cavandy, arrived at New York on the 6th. She left Southampton on the 23d ult. The news is but so late as that brought by the Africa, at Halifax, but the details are four days later than received by the previous steamer, and are highly interesting as affecting the great European question.

Operations have commenced in the Baltic. Revel has been carefully reconnoitered and will shortly be bombarded. The Magicienne has already thrown some shells into the outworks. Admiral Dundas had reconnoitered Sweaborg.

According to the Constantinople papers, all the troops concentrated at the camp at Maslak were about to sail for the Crimea, on board of fourteen ships of war, and an immense fleet of transports with vast supplies of provisions and munitions of war, and the expedition is destined either for Odessa or the Lower Danube.

All the French and nearly all the Sardinian troops had left Constantinople for the Crimea. The cholera had disappeared at Constantinople. Six thousand men were promised at once for the Turkish contingent.

The Trieste papers publish the following dispatch, dated Lupatoria, May 4:

Eight thousand Russians are menacing Omar Pasha. Their cavalry is endeavoring to cut off the allies' communication by land. The bulk of the Russian army, 150,000 strong, having taken up a position near Simpheropol, is in uninterrupted communication with Sebastopol.

A letter from Frankfort of the 17th ult., in the Allgemeine Zeitung, says:

A new Austrian note has just been dispatched to the German States, declaring that Austria remains faithful to the alliance of the Western Powers, but that the Cabinet of Vienna has not given up the hope of seeing peace re-established. It is said that the question of mobilization is again brought forward in this dispatch.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 18th announce that Constantsilt is declared in a state of siege. No person can hereafter enter the place without a special permission from the Governor.

The recent new combinations of Russian troops and some newly created commands have led to some changes in the designation of the *corps d'armee*. The army under the command at Prince Paskewitch will henceforward be called the Army of the West, Prince Gortschakoff's the Army of the South, General Rudiger's the North, and a new corps in the course of formation at Kiess and in Volhynia will be called the Army of the Center.

Letters from Odessa state that the artificers of the dock yards at Nicolaieff are working early and late for the new ships for the Russian Black Sea fleet. Each vessel will have a screw propeller.

It is calculated at Berlin that the addition to the Russian army to be made under the last ukase, will consist of—about 250,000 men. Twelve in a thousand is the ratio, and the levies include the most populous governments in the Empire.

On the 21st instant, a complete elucidation of the views of Austria on the third point of the Vienna negotiation was forwarded to London and Paris.

The London Times of May 23 says: The City of Montreal, which arrived at Liverpool from the United States on Saturday, has on board a cargo of ice for the hospitals at Scutari, whither she will proceed without loss of time.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL CONVENTION

We take from the New York Herald the following item concerning the National Know-Nothing or American Council at present sitting in Philadelphia:

FIRST DAY—PROCEEDINGS AND OPINIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5th, 1855.—The Grand National Council of the Americans convened at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Assembly Rooms, corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.

New York, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Kentucky, District of Columbia, Missouri and Michigan have sent their full quota.

On the question of the Presidency of the Convention great unanimity pervades the members. No reasonable doubt exists whatever of the re-election of James W. Barker. The entire South and West, as well as the Middle States, are fully entered of his nationality, and will give him a hearty and generous support. New England alone seems disposed to lead the opposition to him—at least a portion of it—and on the ground of his opposition to their peculiar sectionalisms. But one sentiment seems to pervade the minds of the members generally, and that is that the great American party cannot be otherwise than a national party, and that the period has arrived for the full, open and expressed declaration of the principles by which it is guided and governed.

The attendance was full and imposing, presenting the general but desirable if almost respectable, dignified and intellectual body. All its proceedings are strictly secret, it is quite a dull nit matter to get access to such details as will interest the public mind, or give a clue to the proposed action of the body in reference to the vexed sectional battles of the day.

It seems to be conceded that the salvation of the cause depends wholly upon the body taking the most liberal national ground, and in such a shape as to preclude the possibility, even of any misunderstanding. This appears to be the fixed purpose of the large majority and on special pleadings will divert it from this paramount object and duty.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, and his trained choirs, are here ready to battle to the death for "negrodom," but the "sober sense" of the nationals is wide awake to the interests of the cause, and will administer such a deserved rebuke as will consign the "agitator" and the "pseudo negro philanthropist" to the tender mercies of his morbid instincts.

An excuse at this city, headed by Mayor Conrad, propose to give, on Thursday evening, a grand banquet to the Grand Council.

SECOND DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1855.—The Convention assembled to this morning. The Credential Committee made a partial report, which, being received, the case of Ohio, which had not recognized or acted upon the "Union" to a third degree, came up for adjudication. Upon the delegation proffering to take the degree, (which was admitted to be) and giving satisfactory pledges to the Convention they were admitted and seated.

The state of Mississippi was next considered. It appears that the regular Order had no legal existence in that State, but that under the name of "The Stars and Stripes," some thirty thousand natives had enrolled themselves and appointed a delegation to this body. Being disinterred to be of the right stripe, the whole Order was recognized and the delegation admitted, but not, it would seem, without a severe contest—the ever heavy interests opposing, and the nationals advocating their admission. The vote was a decisive one, more than three to one voting in the affirmative.

The State of Louisiana was then brought before the Council. It is affirmed that two sets of delegates are in attendance, one representing a mixed constituency of Catholics and Protestants, the delegation being composed in part of Catholics—the other a somewhat pure Protestant constituency, represented by anti-Catholics. The disposition of this State will probably occupy the remainder of the day's session.

California is here with a double set of delegates. One or two other States are probably in the same predicament.

The sentiment of nationality is the prevailing sentiment, and notwithstanding the intricacies of the slave question, the Union sentiment will be nobly vindicated.

OUELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The work on this road is progressing rapidly, and it is confidently reported that the month of October next will witness the tramping of the iron horse and his train into Tigerville. The weather has been so at favorable for the work in progress, and we are glad to learn that the company has made good use of it. The completion of the road even to Tigerville, is under the present state of our navigation, looked for with increasing interest in our parish, and we hope will stimulate all interested to renew their energies and lend a helping hand to carry it with as little delay as possible to Berwick's Bay. This would open an extensive trade, which would quickly replenish the Company's coffers, besides being of incalculable value to the citizens of Attakapas and the country beyond it.—Franklin (St. Mary) Planter's Banner 7th inst.

This is good news, strengthening the opinions we hear advanced every day respecting the energy and efficiency with which this great work of internal improvement is being pushed forward. The management have taken advantage of the favorable seasons and have done wonders, all the circumstances considered, in working through the awful "devil's swamp," beyond the Lafourche crossing, as well as further along on the line. The completion of the road to Tigerville will be fraught with many advantages, conveniences and benefits, and will add greatly to the present large business of the Company. But, Burwick's Bay is the important point to be reached, and were we not assured that the managers of the road are doing everything in their power to expedite progress, we would beseech them to do so. As the matter now stands, all we and our country friends have to do is to wait, hope, pay up our subscriptions promptly, and extend all the assistance we can, with the full assurance that nothing will be left undone by the directory which industry, zeal, prudence and faithfulness can effect.

The Washington correspondent of the New Hampshire Patriot says that it is not improbable that the successor of Mr Buchanan, as Minister to England, will be Col. Greene, of the Boston Post.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Advance in Cotton.

THREE GREAT BATTLES.

The following telegraphic dispatches to the Associated Press we take from last evening's papers:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The circulars of Messrs Milligan, Evans & Co., and Brown, Shipley & Co. quote an advance in cotton of fully one-half of a penny with sales during the week of fully 152,000 bales, of which 81,000 bales were to speculators and 6,000 bales to exporters, leaving 67,000 bales in the trade. The sales of Friday the 1st inst., were fully 20,000 bales, of which nb 10,000 bales were in the trade, and the balance on speculation and for export.

The market closed steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 5d, and Middling 4 15-16d per pound.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 520,000 bales, of which 332,000 bales were American.

London Markets.

Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. quote the Sugar market firm. Breadstuffs generally unaltered and dull.

Money Market.

The London Money market was easier, and Consols had advanced. Bullion quoted them at 91 1-16@1/8, for account, and 92¼ to 92⅜ for money. Money was abundant.

American stocks were unchanged and slightly advanced.

The Crimea.

The news by the Atlantic is the most important, since that bearing the intelligence of the battle of Alma. It comprises three distinct successes gained by the Allies, viz:

Firstly, the French in a series of sanguinary conflicts, lasting the whole night of the 22d and the day of the 23d, took and maintained an important position of the Genoese, placing them nearer to Sebastopol than ever, and within eight thousand men were killed or wounded, mostly by the bayonet. Secondly, the Allies made a rapid advance, and seized and retained the Russian lines on the Tchernaya without much loss, the Russians retreating to the hills.

Thirdly, the Allied forces of expedition has obtained easy possession of Kertsch, and has the entire command of the Sea of Azoff, in which are now concentrated fourteen Allied steamers.

The Russians on the approach of the Allied fleet burned four steamers and thirty transports, and half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

The Russians also blew up all the forts.

The Latest.

The French have established an entrenched camp at Tchorlonm.

The Conferences.

Further conferences are being held at Vienna, and strong hopes of peace are said.

Belgium.

It is now said that 15,000 men will contribute twenty thousand men to the Allied army.

The Evening Post says the following particulars which are to some degree of a conflicting nature:

The Allies, it appears, have completely destroyed the Russian forces in the Sea of Azoff, have captured one hundred guns in the port of Arabat, and have destroyed one hundred Russian merchantmen.

It is also rumored that there has been a great battle between a portion of the Allied forces and those of Liprandi, who had been compelled to surrender after having lost 8,000 of his force.

It is reported that the Czarowitz has been wounded in one of the engagements which have taken place.

A terrible conflict took place at Sebastopol on the 23d ult., in the entire Russian works were attacked by the Allies. The Battle lasted all night and the Russians were defeated with enormous loss. They fell most heavily, however, chiefly at the point at the terrible bayonet.

From the very latest intelligence from Sebastopol it appears that 20,000 of the Allied forces, under Gen. Sir Colin Brown, landed at Kertsch on the 24th ult., and that on the same day 35,000 more of the Allies advanced on the Russian position on the Tchernaya, and occupied it.

The Allies succeeded in capturing the Russian batteries on the coast of Kertsch and Yenikale. The Russians themselves burned three of their steamers, thirty iron punts and trading vessels.

They also burned their magazines at Kertsch, containing 150,000 sacks of oats, 300,000 sacks of corn, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Spain.

From Spain we have news only by the Atlantic of a Carlist insurrection having broken out and been checked. The Government, however, had been compelled to apply to the Cortes for additional powers.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived Monday afternoon, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst, and from Mexico to the 3d.

We have not much news of interest nor importance by this arrival. The papers declare that the mission of Santa Anna to Michoacan had been crowned with complete success. The *Comercio* states that the presence of the invincible General President upon the theater of the war had proved the sentence of death to the insurgents, the first great step to peace for the nation, and a firm guaranty of the Michoacane of security for the future; it had already or would shortly throttle the monster anarchy, for routed and vanquished at all points, the rebels were fleeing in terror and were almost entirely at the mercy of the conqueror. The papers of the capital announce that it was expected every day that the steamships purchased by the Government in England and at St Thomas, would arrive in the Pacific, when the blockade of Acapulco by sea and land would be immediately established.

The *Universal* furnishes an account of an engagement at Tizayuca, between the revolutionists under Degollado, and the Government troops under General Tavera. Fearing an attack upon this place, the General had augmented his forces by arming the inhabitants to the number of six or seven hundred. Expecting to meet but a small force, Degollado had counted upon an easy victory, but his was surprised and utterly defeated. The numerical strength of the rebel force on this occasion is not mentioned, but it is stated that after the battle forty prisoners were shot by order of General Tavera. Later news from Zumpango, whither Tavera had retired with his troops, states that Degollado's forces had completely disbanded, and were making their way by different routes for the department of Michoacan. Their chief was not accompanied by more than a hundred men.

On the 21th ult., Santa Anas left Patzcuaro with his forces, and marched towards Ario, ten leagues distant, where it was said a force of 2000 rebels had assembled. The result of this movement was not known.

Jose Maria Rogel, one of the rebel chiefs, was executed in Tehua on the 26th ult.

A party of forty men, of Arandas, Department of Guanajuato, organized on the 26th ult. and pursued a band of robbers who had been committing depredations in that vicinity. The robbers, it is said, numbered eighty, but they were overtaken and defeated—four of them killed and six made prisoners. The latter were shot.

A singular grave stone had been dug up at Merida in the course of some excavations. It was a simple slab, bearing—engraved in the center—an escutcheon of arms, and on the lower part the date 1541, with a skull and cross bones; it bore also an inscription, but time had so defaced it that it was entirely illegible.

On the 25th ult., the authorities of Cholula dedicated a monument which had been erected in that place to perpetuate the memory of his Serene Highness Santa Anna.

FURTHER TEXAS ITEMS.—The Galveston News of the 9th, says:

About One Hundred Immigrants arrived in our city within the last week, and nearly all of them have left for the interior. These immigrants are principally Polanders from Prussian Poland, Bohemians and Swiss, with some few Germans from Silesia. The voyage seems to have been a pleasant one, only one person having died, and that an infant. One man, who was deranged, jumped overboard in the neighborhood of the West India Islands, and one sailor fell from the mast in sight of Galveston—both lost.

The Houston Telegraph of the 8th gives an account of a fiendish murder, perpetrated at the residence of Mrs. Wolfe, about six miles from Houston.

Four wagoners—one named Lung, and two named Ohlenhaus—entered Mrs W.'s house and acted very improperly when a German who was sleeping there interfered whereupon the wagoners fell on him and beat him so that there is no hope for his recovery.

Three of the wagoners fled and one of them was arrested.

The Austin State Gazette refers to some springs on the Northern frontier, to which the name has been given. The oil drops out of the rocks with water, and collects on the surface of the pool beneath. In cases of chronic rheumatism and inflammatory swellings these springs have been found very successful.

Weather and Crops.

The Mansfield Times of the 31st ult. says:

On Monday last we were favored with a small demonstration of meteorological kindness in the shape of a slight sprinkle of rain. The weather continued pleasant, and invigorating breezes prevailed until yesterday morning, when we were blessed with a small shower. Last night it rained again, and for the present, we are in the happy realization of prosperous and agreeable weather. The evil foreboding of short crops etc., to which the former rainy rabie suspicions of the season gave rise, are now happily removed.

We are reminded of the prospects of the growing cotton plant this morning by receiving a bloom from Mr. Thos. Prine, plucked from the fields of Mrs. Hogan, about ten miles north of Mansfield. Mr. Prine says: "This neighborhood was blessed with five rains last evening, and this morning I owe the pleasure of sending you a cotton bloom; our prospect for a cotton crop is very flattering. The corn crop looks well, but, of course, has suffered with drouth.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal of the 11th, says:

The Stand—The late rains have been very general throughout the State, and the crops are everywhere improving. Says the Huntsville Advocate:

The rain the glorious rain, ever blessed and reviving rain came down gently copiously and soothingly on last Wednesday night. It fell for about thirteen hours, and so gently that all was absorbed by the thirsty earth. A better rain for the crops we never knew. It was all over the Western country for we have exchanges from the Wheat crop is a splendid one. Corn is most promising. Cotton looks well, but the lice have not to this appearance upon it as we hear.

The Red River (Alexandria) Republican of the 9th says:

Another copious and glorious rain we write. It laid the old fashioned dust completely to bed, to the delectation of the good. Should it continue, as we pray, we can see no end to crops. A consummation devoutly to be wished for."

The Natchitoches (La.) Chronicle of the 5th says:

Notwithstanding the gladdening rumors which reached us during the past week, relative to a heavy rise in Red River, it seems that the rumors resolve themselves into rather a trifling matter after all. The Dodds arrived on Saturday, the 24 inst., says that the river has then only about two inches at Shreveport, and a rise of six feet is reported at the mouth of the Rhondehl.

After long months of anxious expectation, we can announce that our parish has been blessed with a good, respectable rain. On Wednesday night, the long expected visit made its appearance, and we are glad to say, that the weather indicates a continuance of rain. The temperature which will accrue to our people, are almost beyond calculation, removing every fear of that direful future, which we were preparing ourselves to undergo.

The editorial article of the same paper contains the following statement:

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant such a season of distress, suffering, privation and actual want, as this has never before been known. The protracted stagnation of water, rendering the river almost entirely unnavigable, and the scarcity of provisions and supplies, which, in the existing state of things can not be removed, are the cause of the hard times of which we speak. There are families of white, and slaves upon plantations in this parish, who have not had bread of any sort or description for several weeks, corn can not be had for love or money—it is not here—and the difficulties of navigation retard the arrival of that which has been sent for from the city. In very many instances even pork is out, and, as it necessarily sequence want, hunger and suffering have come upon the people. Even here, in the town of Natchitoches, the scarcity of provisions, every day becoming greater by even a limited consumption, is assuming some thing of a serious appearance. We are indulging in no exaggerated statement, what we say is a truth, solemn and mournful.

Provisions destined for Natchitoches, and long since shipped from New Orleans, are detained at various points below, Alexandria boats being unable to transit—while they can not be brought in any considerable quantities by land, for the reason that the roads are impassable in hauling can not be procured on the road.

The most exorbitant prices prevail, and altogether, the season is a most melancholy one.

If ever the necessity of a railroad to New Orleans or some point which would immediately connect us with that city, was fully exemplified—it is done now. Even admitting that the existing state of affairs is unusual and of the rarest occurrence, what casualty have we like it may not again occur, and similar self ring result from it. The amount paid by citizens of our parish in the increased prices of provisions, freights and supplies during the last twelve months would have built quite a respectable portion of a railroad. If our present condition will not arouse them to a sense of the importance of a road, then our people are struck with a blindness beyond the reach of cure.

The Shreveport (La.) South-Western of the 30th ult has the following items:

The navigation of Red River has become tedious and difficult. On arriving at Alexandria passengers and freight are taken aboard. To ascend on to Shreveport, a distance of 120 miles, is not without its influences on our locality. Rates of good commercial paper ruled to-day from 9 to 9½ per cent., with only a moderate amount of paper in the hands of brokers; in fact several of these, needful a mile between borrowers and lenders have taken their departure for the sea-shore, northward, and we believe some are so fortunate as to find it convenient to take an European tour. The quality and amount of paper on the market locally issuing, and we should not be surprised to have to quote as long second class paper as 10 to 11 per cent. with a scarcity of first rate, which would be pleased at 8½ to 9—

There was rather more enquiry for Sight Exchange on New York, and the market closed to-day with marked firmness. The banks have made sire to draw for large sums. Foreign bills were in some request, and we learn of sales in the extent of 3000 bales cotton on London, at 9 to 9¼ prem; which, of course, is evidence that business is far from being closed for the season. France are without change. Our rates embrace all operations. We quote this evening—

[illegible] days on London, Sight Bills.....10@10¼ per cent. premium
[illegible] days on London, other Bills.....9¾@10 " "
[illegible] days on Paris, short 4 days sight.....5 francs
[illegible] days on New York.....¼ @ ½ per cent. premium
Sight, on New York, the same.....¼ @ ½ " "
[illegible] & cheese, Bank.....¼ @ ½ " "

There have been some few sales of stocks to-day, say 40 shares of Bank of Louisiana, on P. T., but supposed to be high on towards 150, and 50 shares of Bank of New Orleans, in two parcels, supposed to be at 95¼ or 96c.

The quietness of our city was about noon to-day much relieved by the receipt at Adriens by telegraph of the arrival of the Collins steamer, Atlantic, at New York, with nine days later intelligence from Liverpool, with accounts of an advance in cotton of a half penny per pound. Unconscionable and common prudence have lost empire in Liverpool, we are constrained to look on these accounts with the greatest distrust. If the days of 1825 are encouraged by the cotton houses in Liverpool and Manchester, we appeal to the great depositor of events to intervene in the action and movements on this side of the Atlantic and not set the community, as it were, crazy. We again repeat the time to pause and if cool reflection has arrived.

Our dates from New York to-day are to the 7th inst. The letters by the Washington from Bremen were received. The money articles of the New York papers are filled with remarks on the failure of Page, Benon & Co. With all deference to our contemporaries, we think enough has been said about this house. Wm. H. Aspinwall, the attorney of New York financiers, has got secured, and we can only hope that

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

WORK FOR THE MONTH—JUNE.

June (Latin, Junius) was from Juno, one of the fabled goddesses of the Romans and wife of Jupiter, their chief deity. It answers to the Jewish Tammuz, the tenth of their civil and fourth of their sacred year. It had several names with the Saxons, as the Sere-month or dry month; also Barn-Time or Former-mild-month, and also the Midsummer, or Midsummer month.

PLANTATION.

Continue to plant corn at all favorable opportunities, ploughing up deeply a few acres after every rain, and putting it into the ground in the best manner. Ourselves and many others in various parts of the country made very fair crops last year after the "latter rains" of June and July; but the sooner you plant now the better. After the first hoeing, give your corn a top-dressing of gypsum, ashes and salt—ten parts of the first, four of the second and one of salt. It will be of great benefit in a dry season, and no injury at any time. Try it, if you can obtain the plaster. (See remarks on plaster or gyp in Answers to Inquiries.) Work your early corn as often as possible, giving the roots a deep mellow bed in which to extend themselves, and leaving the surface level and well pulverized.

Plant plenty of cowpeas, using plaster as a top-dressing, after they are well up. It will act like magic in lands deficient in lime. Plant, also, plenty of pumpkins among your corn, or in a separate patch. Milch cows and hogs relish them greatly, and they are quite fattening when boiled up with meal or bran.

Cotton will need constant and unremitting attention during the present month. Scrape and mould the plant as soon as possible; keep the weeds down, and the ground in a state of fine "tilth."

Sow, in the drill, in your richest land, large quantities of corn and millet for fodder. Sweet potato slips should be transplanted now as soon as possible. Dip the root in a thick batter, made by stirring fine leaf mould and scrapings from the unwpen into water, plant them pretty deep, and shade the ground around them with a few handfuls of leaves, and they will grow off finely, even in thirsty weather. Just before sundown is the best time for this operation with "slips." Wheat, oats and early millet may now be cut and stacked up carefully on a platform of rails raised several inches above the ground; or, which is still better, put under cover immediately.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Efficiency of the Paris Police.

[From "Bella Smith's" Book on Paris.]

We had been in Paris but a few months when the discovery was made that our domestics had very improper notions upon the sacred rights of property, and appropriated various little articles to herself. We, of course, dismissed the offender; and about three weeks after Lucy announced the fact that a piece of jewelry, not worth in itself over a hundred dollars, but valuable to others as a keepsake, was among the missing. The poor child was in tears, and, at her earnest request, D. went to the police with the grievance. To complain of our late domestic was absurd, as the article had been missed so long after her departure. We were satisfied she had taken the pin with her, but had no evidence. The official listened patiently, asked numerous questions, made a few notes, and then, in answer to some inquiries of D., shook his head and said nothing. D. again called on him, indignated by friends, who assured us the police would not let it rest, but received no encouragement, and we let the matter drop. Some time after, so long indeed that we had forgotten the domestic, police and all, Lucy suddenly rushed into the dining-room with the missing jewelry. She had found it carefully wrapped in paper lying upon the table in her room. Between the time of the loss and recovery we had removed to a distant part of Paris from our first residence and again changed our domestic. D. immediately called upon the police officer, who smiled when he saw him enter, but gave no explanation of the mysterious return of the missing trifle.

Another instance was related to me lately. An American lady hired a coach she met in the street and kept it four hours. After returning to her hotel she found she had lost a valuable watch and chain, and, satisfied that she must have dropped it in the coach, she gave information to the police, but could not remember the number of the carriage, and, as she had engaged it in the street, had consequently no clue to the stand or stable. She could not even remember any peculiarity about horse, carriage, or driver. The officer said only the part of the street where the coach was first engaged and the fact that the driver, on being dismissed, had turned round and driven in an opposite direction from the one he came. This was exceedingly slight material to go on, yet in five hours her watch and chain were returned uninjured. Mrs. R. while walking on the Boulevards dropped her pocket-book. She missed the article in five minutes of its loss, and going immediately to the nearest police station stated her troubles. At the conclusion of her short description the officer quietly opened a drawer and handed her the missing portmonnaie. It had but a few moments before been brought in by a street cleaner, contents untouched. Residents and visitors of Paris will give you any quantity of instances such as these; but it is a political machine that the system appears the most startling.

Above all one hears is to put faith in nobody. We do know, however, that suspected persons have no secrets, and no life out of the keeping of the powers in existence. His apartments are open to the police; when the lodger is out they are in. His property is closely inspected; his trunks, drawers, writing-desk, cupboards, and in fact every recess known or attempted to be hidden are opened, and written documents, carefully copies of all papers made for the inspection and consideration of their masters. Nor will any attempts at ordinary concealment serve the purpose. The suspected cannot take a walk to the post-office that the spies are not at work—piercing clothes with long needles, knocking at the furniture, pounding on the walls, and rattling at locks. Should mousseure, being suspected, return unexpectedly, the concierge keeps him in conversation on some trivial pretence until the agents escape. F. P., our friend, who took so active a part under the Republic, and is now in consequence an exile, said the Provisional Government made some startling discoveries; and he, to his astonishment, found even copies of his love-letters on file. What was remarkable under Louis Philippe is twice so under the present Emperor. [Exchange.

MORE FILIBUSTERISM.—We find the following in the Mobile *Advertiser*:

The bark Magnolia lies in the stream at the foot of Government street, in readiness for the clearance of Uncle Sam. If reports are true, she is a rich prize and has on board more things than Col. Kinney could possibly have made use of in his agricultural expedition to Nicaragua. We hear that she has mostly her deck the armament of a very respectable little corvette, far outnumbering any force that Col. Kinney was ever suspected of leading to Central America. What, for instance, could he have wanted with 2000 rifles? 800 Colt's revolvers, 6000 pounds powder made up into musket cartridges, 1000 pounds of lead in bar, 1000 pounds round fixed ammunition, 1000 pounds battery of brass field pieces, all complete, with harness equipment complete and shot to match, lots of pikes and sabres, a quantity of clothing and 500 sets! All this looks as if it were a part of another and more important and bolder expedition—as if, indeed, it was intended that the Captain General Canalla should have an interest in all this preparation. We suppose that will be rebelled, and then these will be an exhibit against us.

Tour d'Auvergne, the First Grenadier of France.

No life had ever been crammed to better account than that of Tour d'Auvergne, the child, declined, in manhood years to figure as a distinguished soldier. No soul could be more generous, no heart more courageous and disinterested. The hero of modern days equaled in his plainness the warriors of ancient times. Like Æschylus—at once a writer and a soldier—Tour d'Auvergne knew how to handle the pen as well as the sword; and the same hand that in the morning had grasped the sabre, was in the evening devoted to writing works of erudition.

In the year 1781, Tour d'Auvergne was admitted as a volunteer into the army of Spain that besieged Mahon, then in the power of the British. He refused to accept of either rank or recompense, although he contributed materials toward the success of the enterprise. He signalized himself by acts of great bravery; nevertheless, he only sought an inward satisfaction rather than the praise of his superiors, or the applause of the crowd.

On another occasion, being surprised and taken prisoner by the English, the officer wanted to deprive him of his cockade; but Tour d'Auvergne indignantly snatched it from his cap attached it to the point of his sword, exclaiming: "There it is! Tell him to come and take it!"

At the period of the French Revolution, Tour d'Auvergne was made a captain, his modesty and simplicity dictating the refusal of a colonelcy which was offered him; and it was at the head of the company afterward distinguished as "The Infernal Column" that he led the assault, and on several occasions routed the battalions of the enemy. At length, old and fatigued, he quitted the army and returned to Paris, where he learned that a son of his friend was about to depart for the war as a conscript. Tour d'Auvergne, however, without a moment's hesitation, engaged himself as a substitute, and enrolling himself once more as a volunteer, hastened, with knapsack on his back, to rejoin as a private in the army in which he had fought as a superior officer.

France was at that time at war with Austria. Tour d'Auvergne, now fifty years old, found the opportunity of again displaying his energy and boldness. A party of Hungarian grenadiers were desirous of seizing upon a wind-mill, in which had been placed a store of arms and a quantity of gun-powder; and so sharp and deadly was the fire kept up from within that the Hungarians were compelled to retire, with much loss. At length, after many hours of heroic defence, the besieged garrison in the mill demanded permission to capitulate; a window opened, and a soldier presented himself. It was Tour. "We desire," said he, addressing the enemy, "to evacuate our quarters with all the honors of war; with arms and baggage, drums beating and colors flying."

These conditions were acceded to by the Austrian chief, who accordingly drew up his men in two lines, to receive the devoted garrison of the wind-mill. Tour d'Auvergne then slowly descended the steps of the mill with musket shouldered, and passing between the double ranks of the enemy's bayonets, presented himself before the Austrian officer.

"Well!" observed the commander, "where, then, is the garrison?"

"Here it is!" replied Tour d'Auvergne raising his hand *a la militaire* to his cap.

"But where is it, then?" demanded the officer.

"Here!" replied Tour d'Auvergne.

"What? you alone!" observed the commander.

"I alone was in the wind-mill," rejoined the veteran; "I was the only garrison!"

It was then that Napoleon, admiring the courage of the soldier, and not knowing how to recompense him worthily for his gallant deeds, conferred on Tour d'Auvergne the title of "First Grenadier of France!" sending him at the same time a sabre in compliment of his services. The brave grenadier, desiring still further to show his appreciation of the honor thus conferred on him, persisted, in spite of his age and suffering, in remaining with the army of observation.

"I ought not to die in my bed," said he to his friends; "I ought rather to perish on the field of battle, in the midst of my brave comrades!"

These heroic words of Tour d'Auvergne were fulfilled on the 25th June, 1800. He fell, mortally wounded, having been pierced with a lance. The old soldiers of the army—they of the gray moustache and furrowed brow, who had never shed a tear since the days of their childhood—wept for their illustrious companion-in-arms, and went into military mourning for his loss. His sabre of honor was deposited amid pomp in the *Hotel-des-Invalides* in Paris, and he became retained on the regimental roll. His heart, enclosed in a golden case, was intrusted to the senior sergeant, whose post was that next to the ensign, bearing the colors of the forty-sixth demi-brigade; and every day at parade, at the call of the name of "*Tour d'Auvergne*," the oldest of the grenadier company responded: "*Died on the field of battle!*"

How much more affecting than any monument of brass or marble is this strange tribute to the memory of a heroic soldier!

MAY ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.—While the warm sun and refreshing rains are infusing life and beauty into the verdure of the valleys of New Hampshire, the snows and frosts of winter still cling cheerless and forbidding around her mountain-tops. A correspondent of the Coos Democrat gives the following account of an ascent of Mount Washington on the 9th inst., one of the earliest ascents on record:

The second and third miles we found the snow from two to four feet deep, and with sufficient crust for snow-shoeing. At the old "half-way camp" we left our snow-shoes, and proceeded on an icy crust so solid that a heel-stamp would scarcely dent it. All the high mountain-streams are yet fettered by the strong chain of winter, and in several places we were compelled to cut stepping places in the ice with our hatchet, that we might advance. In this manner we at last arrived at the foot of the highest crag, when trumpeted along by the deafening roar of high wintry wind, a frost-cloud came over us and shrouded us in white. We found our house yet firmly resisting the destructive power, that freely moves around them in this exposed latitude, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in entering the Tip-top House by a back window. The doors and windows of both houses were securely covered with a glistening crust of thick frost, and against the door snow was banked up so solid that, even with a good axe and spade, I think we could not have lived to cut away an entrance, with the wind and sleet so strong against us. I can say truly, that, entering as we did on a side sheltered by rocks from the wind, we were compelled to make constant and active exertion to keep from freezing, with thick gloves and heavy outside coats; in short, we went prepared with a thorough winter dress.

MONSTER SNAKES.—The long drought, it would appear, is acutely felt by the snake tribe, forcing their snakeships from their lurking place to travel over the country in search of water. A short time back a large rattlesnake was killed, near the head of Evans's mill pond, seven feet in length, and eighteen inches in girth. The track of another one has been seen in the same neighborhood, supposed to be much larger, his track measuring eight inches across. The track of a still larger one has been seen regularly in August of every year, for the last thirty-years, crossing the Cahaba road about four miles west of this, in the direction of a swamp, which is supposed to be his regular hiding-place. The track of this monster is thirteen inches across. Repeated attempts have been made to capture this patriarch of the snake tribe, but as yet without success. He crossed on his usual track last August. [Greenville (Butler) South Alabamian.

HORN SNAKE.—The Eaton (O.) Register says that a gentleman living some miles west of that place, lately killed a "Horn Snake," a reptile often talked of, but rarely seen. It is said to be a most venomous snake. The Register thus describes it:

The monster killed measured four feet in length; and the horn at the end of the tail, through an almost imperceptible hole from which the poison is ejected, was about an inch and a half long, spiral, sharp at the point, and so hard as to defy the effort to cut it with a knife.

A WHIRLWIND AT SEA.—The brig Charlotte, at Greenport, L. I., from Rio Janeiro, was struck, May 12th, in lat. 27 deg 10 N., long. 68 deg. W., by a whirlwind and lightning at the same time, which stripped her of everything but her lower masts.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—The Morris Jerseyman insists that a boy named Henry Herring, aged about thirteen years, while performing some duty a boat, fell over into the Morris Canal in which was immediately given a hunt-hook procured, and the boy taken out. He had been in the water only about five minutes, and it is stated that his eyes were open, and that he had every appearance of coming to life; but his rescuers tied a rope around his neck, and threw him back into the canal, where he remained until morning, they alleging as reason for so doing, that they thought the law required him drawn in the water until an inquest could be to rebold!

PRUSSIAN CAVALRY.—In the Globe of May 2 we find the following characteristic information:

"A letter from Kiel states that Prussia is having large purchases of *horses made in that country*, some dealers having orders for upward of 3000.

Now, if the horses are "made" in that country, they must be either rocking-horses, or clothes-horses—just the kind of horses that Prussia is calculated to lead into the present war. King Frederick William, seated on a monster rocking-horse, rocking backward and forward, between the East and West, would, by-the-by, form an admirable subject for a grand allegorical picture of "neutrality." To complete the meaning, the king, pattling his favorite *horse de combat*, might be painting to Sebastopol in the distance, and exclaiming, in the old war-cry of Bluther, "Vorwarts!" [Punch.

It is the current report, says the Boston Post, that all the principal liquor dealers have agreed not to sell to the State agent appointed under the new law. In that case this offer will find it very difficult to supply the town agents with a pure article, suitable for medicinal and mechanical purposes. If he undertakes to import from abroad, there will be some little obstacles in his way, no doubt; at any rate, considerable time must intervene before his supplies can come to hand. And it is "against the law" to bring liquors by steamboat, railroad or wagon from other places! It is feared that this state of things will occasion much suffering to sick temperance men and quondam legislators in want of medicine.

MRS. PATTERSON TO BE DIVORCED.—The Boston Times announces that the real Mrs. Patterson has turned up in Lowell. She is a California widow who has been suspected of some improprieties by the friends of her absent lord, but against whom nothing tangible could be found until the Hiss affair transpired. On Saturday last the lady was taken before a court to some preliminary proceedings for divorce, instituted by the relatives and friends of her husband, and confronted by the clerk of the Washington House, who testified, under oath, that she was the lady who was entered as "Mrs. Patterson," at that hotel. It is expected that the real facts in this ourlous case will now be developed. Her real name is said to be Moody; and since the Hiss affair, she has been missing until about a week ago, when she again made her appearance.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—A man named Wilson, who murdered his brother-in-law, Frederick Grymes, in Loudon county, Va., in October, 1853, has lately been arrested. Every effort had been made to secure him previously but without success. A few days ago it was ascertained that he was in his mother's house, where he had been secreted ever since the commission of the crime. A party of men immediately repaired to the place, and found him in an upper room, from which he refused to be taken until they were about to remove the furniture from the lower floor and fire the building. He then gave himself up, and was lodged in the jail at Leesburg. The murder is said to have been one of peculiar atrocity.

"WASHINGTONEA GIGANTEA."—The clipper ship Thomas Watson, just arrived from San Francisco, discharged yesterday the bark of the "Washingtonea Gigantea," the largest tree in the known world. The tree was 21 feet in diameter at the base, (or nearly 100 in circumference;) 303 feet in height, and 160 feet to the first limb. The tree is said to be perfectly proportioned, the diameter being the same each way, and the body as straight as an arrow. The bark has been taken off to the height of 116 feet, at which point the diameter is 16 feet 6 inches. The bark is 1 foot 6 inches thick at the base, and gradually tapers out toward the top to 2 or 3 inches. [N. Y. Times.

A SACRILEGIOUS REMARK.—The Works of God.—A profound writer in the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, says:—Love the Moon, for she shines in the night, to give us light in the dark, whereas, the sun only shines in the day time, when there is a plenty of light, and his assistance is not wanted." Sir Boyle Roche could hardly have beeten that.

Mary Ann Wilkinson, eighteen years of age, residing with her parents at Saratoga Springs, was poisoned a few days ago by taking a dose of acid by mistake for a preparation for a cold. She had dressed herself to attend church, but the dose quickly laid her in the arms of death.

Dr. Eldridge of Leroy, (Ill.) druggist, waking from sleep one night recently, went to the shelf to get some morphine, and took instead a large dose of strychnine, causing his death in a few moments.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.—It is said that one of the results of the Japan Expedition is the discovery that the Zodiacal light is a belt extending entirely around the earth, after the manner of Saturn's ring. The matter has excited a good deal of interest among the astronomers, and Prof. Pierce, of Cambridge, considers the fact established by the observations taken.

FAMINE IN LOWER CANADA.—The editor of the Montreal Commercial Advertiser has been shown letters from ministers and others in the eastern and western townships, which describe the amount of want existing among all classes, from the scarcity of breadstuffs, as frightful in the extreme. In some parts scurvy has made its appearance.

MRS. E. M. CHAMBERS has sold her interest in the St. Louis Republican. Mr. George Knapp who entered the office in 1837 as an apprentice, is now sole proprietor of this wealthy newspaper establishment.

The editor of the Southern Democrat exclaims that he is "acquiring flesh." If he is, we come he steals it from the butcher or from some neighbor's meet-house. [Louisville Journal.

GREAT FISHING.—They tell great stories about the fishing in Kansas. It is said that near Keosh lately a man baited a hook with a whole duck, and sunk it in the river over night. The next morning he hauled in his line, and found that a six pound fish had seized the duck, and that a seventy pound fish had got hooked while attempting to seize the six pounder. He hauled the whole upon the bank—two fishes and the duck upon a single hook—and did not need to go a-fishing again for a week.

A WEDDING PARTY POISONED.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Emory and Henry College, Washington county, Va., gives the details of an outrage which was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. Kuhn, in Scott county, on the 23d ult. E. S. Kane, Esq., had married on the previous day a daughter of Col. Anderson, of Scott, and on the evening in question a party was given at his residence, which was very largely attended. At a late hour in the evening many of the persons present became suddenly ill, and general consternation prevailed. Physicians were immediately sent for, who soon ascertained that the sickness was confined to those who had partaken of some custard, which was among the things prepared for the occasion; and, on analyzing this, it was found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic. The correspondent continues:

I have been unable to obtain the names of the parties, but regret to state, that at latest accounts, some twenty or twenty five of those who partook of the custard were not expected to live. The young and beautiful bride was among the number most seriously affected.

As yet, my informant states, no one has been suspected, the servants being all sick, as they had also eaten freely of the poisoned delicacy. The greatest consternation and excitement prevails in Scott and the adjacent counties, and persons were too much overcome at the idea of such a wholesale taking of life to institute any investigation, or adopt means for the detection of the villain, or villians, who perpetrated this horrid deed.

Punch on the British Army Officers.

We are half ashamed to advert to the malignant sarcasms of the plebians who have the impertinence to suggest that soldiers of the class which produces such men as those honorable and gallant members of Parliament who so coldly chastised the libellous Layard are mere drawing-room warriors, and that their military zeal is all affectation. But, as the immortal Milton expresses it, "Mark, now, how a plain tale shall put them down." The modesty for which the soldier of fashion is remarkable would be offended did we allude personally to the honorable and gallant members who must prominently figured upon the occasion in question.

But, as Herodotus remarks, *remeditur a seculis*, and we are sure that we shall run no risk of wounding the delicacy of the Noths, Peels, Knoxes, and other military ornaments of our Senate, if from the records of the services of the class of whom they are illustrious types we extract a few details in order to confute the ignorant malice of their detractors. From amongst the number of gallant officers who have distinguished themselves by services which not one of their plebian and pothouse assailants would have known how to render, we take some names at random, for, light where we will, we find courage, chivalry, and devotion. Captain Guffaw happened to be the first whom we recall, and we mention him before his superiors in rank to show how base and mean is the accusation that merit is not appreciated by the aristocracy, and those who, like ourselves, humbly represent them.

Capt. Guffaw's services date as far back as the Tamburine affair, when that gallant officer went into the opera pit without orders (being on the free list), occupied a place in front of the trenches, or rather benches, and kept up a most damaging fire of Yah-yahs against every foreigner who dared to present himself, until physical exhaustion made it necessary for him to retire, and recruit himself with pale ale. He then undauntedly returned to the attack, and having purchased a pint of nuts in Haymarket, continued to throw shells against the curtain of the fortress, until an officer of the A division, appreciating his character, removed him to a station where his peculiar talents were better placed. For this exploit Capt. Guffaw received the Order of the Fine of Forty Bob.

Another of the gallant men of the same adamantine class, Col. Spooney, distinguished himself during the arduous Jenny Lind campaign, when he took some boxes at a less sacrifice than any officer in her Majesty's service, besides once, on a wet opera night, mounting the box of a carriage, and cutting out and outting in, after a style which, though ignorantly construed at the time by those who are afraid of any spirited course of action, opened a communication between the Dowager Lady Slobgolliot (then besieged by the linkaea) and her servants, and so enabled her to go home and throw supplies, including oysters and malcira, into herself, at an earlier date than she had expected. For this he was rewarded with a clasp of the hand by her grateful ladyship.

Of the services of Col. Blokey it is needless to speak. He was entrusted by a friend with the difficult duty of conveying a note to an heiress who sat in the center of the stalls on a crowded night, and who was guarded by two vigilant sentinels in the form of aunts. The adroit stratagem by which he contrived to effect this (by making his way to one of the aunt's stalls, claiming it as his own, searching his pockets for his ticket, and creating a confusion in the midst of which he managed to stoop and squeeze up the note into the young lady's pocket handkerchief,) is a matter of history at Doctors' Commons. He occupied a stall under the late Duke of Wellington, whose attention, when in his box, the Colonel more than once attracted, but the Iron Duke's habitual reserve, prevented his taking any particular notice of the young officer.

He was also engaged in several actions, and in one of them, at the suit of a landlady, he lost all his baggage, and two guns, double barrels, but he speedily recovered his loss by his skilful management of a canon (at billiards,) by which, and a bold stroke over a bridge, he completely defeated the enemy.

Lastly, we have to mention Captain White Choker, an officer of true British mould, and well known as a stormer, having stormed at his servant every morning for thirty years, until that menial declared he could no longer face such a storming party. When Mr. Hope, M. P., could not find his carriage one night, Capt. Choker led the forlorn hope to the very place where it was.

At the siege of Badajoz, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens he lost the sight of one eye through some dust getting into it, but from this he recovered rapidly, but only to lose the pocket handkerchief with which he had wiped it out. He was never actually engaged with the French, but has often fought cocks, which are the Gallic symbol, and those who have observed the extreme testiculousness with which he selects his dentifrices, if stupid, would not again assert that he never smelt powder in anger such are the men who are ridiculed and despised by a plebian press and public for their exertions in putting down the Nineveh nuisance. [London Punch, May 19.

CHILDREN HAVE LUNGS.—The fact is either not known to parents, or very little regarded. The first thing a baby wants is fresh air, and plenty of it. From the moment a child is born, it should have air and light; and neither be shut up in a dark room, nor have its head covered up in a blanket.

The other morning, making my first call on a lady after her confinement, I saw a heap of blankets lying in a rocking chair beside the bed, but there was no baby in sight. When I inquired for the newly arrived, the nurse came, and after taking off fold after fold, there at last was the poor little half-smothered baby gasping for breath. Mother and nurse got a lecture that time.

Returning in an omnibus, a pretty woman got in, with her babe completely enveloped in its blanket. Perhaps it was none of my business, but I think it was. The babe has as good a right to breathe and to have the purest air to do it as any body, and, as there was nobody else to take its part, I did. "Madam," said I, "you are smothering that child."

She smiled and shook her head—she did not believe a word of it.

"You are making it breath its own breath over and over again; and no air is fit to breathe but once. I am a physician, and can't let you make your child sick."

She uncovered the baby's head; it took a long breath; and, if it had been old enough to talk, and been up in its manners, it undoubtedly would have said "Thank you, Doctor."

Major Burr Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, who left that city some months ago to join the Turkish army in the contest with Russia, is now serving in a regiment of the Sultan's cavalry, at Eupatoria, and commands one thousand men. He is considered one of the bravest and most efficient of the foreigners in the service of the Sultan.

FROM SALT LAKE—*Doings in the Den of Iniquity.*—From a letter in the New York Herald, dated Salt Lake City, March 23 we extract the following:

Some disgraceful scenes appear to have been transacted lately in Utah. Since Col. Steptoe has been installed as Governor, the Deseret News, Brigham Young's organ, has been treating with pasquinades on the "gallant 70 one's" and Orson Hyde, the Chief of the Twelve Apostles, has declared to the universal world that "Colonel Steptoe is a gentleman." Those who were not previously aware of the fact, now know it for a certainty, and it is endorsed by the venerable Apostle.

But while the most fulsome praises of the Colonel have been circulated by the columns of the church paper merely to deceive persons at a distance, the officers and men of the Colonel's command have, on several occasions, been publicly blackguarded and insulted in open day. As a sample, a party of officers of the army were lately riding out with some ladies, in Salt Lake City, when they were set upon by a mob of Mormons, among whom were the sons of Brigham Young, and Heber C. Kimball, President of the Church, and two others, Huntingdon and Moore.

These men rode by the party at full speed; waving their hats and shouting the most opprobrious epithets and vulgar oaths in hearing of the ladies, and endeavored to frighten their horses. One of the ladies, the daughter of the Hon. Judge Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah, was only saved from being thrown from her horse and injured, by the coolness of one gentleman, who seized the bridle and with difficulty restrained her horse.

As the officers wished to proceed lawfully, instead of putting a few lawless through the chief factions in this civilized affair, the case was represented to the Mayor, Jedediah M Grant. A mock trial was gone through, and though the conduct of the mob was in direct violation of the city ordinances, it was discovered that the lodividuals stood too high in the church to be punished; the case was dismissed, and the costs of the court, amounting to an almost fabulous sum, were thrown upon the plaintiffs. During the trial, the ladies, who were present as witnesses, were grossly insulted by a low fellow, a witness for the defence.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the trial; nearly two hundred armed Mormons being collected in and about the Mayor's office.

A young American lady, who became acquainted with a Russian in Italy, was followed by him to Marseilles. It seems that the police are not deaf to appeals which concern our common nature; for, by representing himself to be frightfully in love with the young lady, he was admitted into France. The police of Paris, less tender than they of Marseilles, would only allow him the time strictly necessary for the performance of the nuptial ceremony. This took place early in the morning, and the happy bridegroom left for the frontiers alone at 2 o'clock. I may add, as a supplementary detail, that the mother did not quit her daughter's side once during the few short hours of her wedded bliss. Such is the effect of war!

About fourteen years ago, a Mrs. Eberle, who was noted for corpulency, died and was buried in a cemetery of Philadelphia. The other day the remains was disinterred for the purpose of placing them in a vault, when lo! the head had decayed and fallen away, while the rest of the remains were completely turned to stearine. The phenomenon is supposed to have been caused by the chemical action of certain medicine, or persistence in the consumption of a particular class of food.

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

RICHARD ANGELL, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 116 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homeopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would respectfully ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homeopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

May 12 1y

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Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss LAURILLA V. MCDONALD, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

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RATES OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
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Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, one be procured in the village at immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for all calling, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral department of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, so young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES—

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARRUTH,
W. W. BELL,	J. D. WEEPLE,
G. R. DRAUGHON,	W. E. DOTY,
H. STONE,	L. PHILLIPS,
S. H. RIVES,	JONES PERSONS,
JOHN BURRUS,	W. H. TERRELL,
J. D. WILDER,	G. C. BURNS,
A. M. CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH HARPER,
H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS.
JOHN JORDAN,	R. W. PERSONS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	

ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from LaGrange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a similar Institution, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D. President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

OSCAR F. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.

Rev. B. B. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

T. P. HARDY, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by Mr. N. F. DAGGS.

Tuition in College per session.....$25 00.
Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once).....$5 00.

S. C. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan 13, 1855. fe17

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference to all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gile gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth:

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

DR. JOHN BREWSTER,	WILLIAM MCNUTT,
HON S. C. POSEY,	H. W. KIMBALL,
OLD O. KARLAND,	WILLIAM WATKINS,
A. C. BARTON,	JOHN W. FRIERSON,
D. L. DENMORE,	REV. DUNCAN BROWN,
COL. ISAAC LANE,	JEROME U. PILLOW.

S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used for our season Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and make well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability; in short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be.

A. H. McLEAN Rutherford county, Tenn.
BRIDGE SALT Madison county, Alabama.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Madison county, Alabama.

W. A. BROADWELL & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 36 Carondelet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city. feb10tf

H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. sp1—1y

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. WRIGHT & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La. Having commenced a Commission Business in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully soliciting your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. WRIGHT & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. BROADWELL.
W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

fa10tf A. J. WRIGHT.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 21.
WHOLE NUMBER 229.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 86 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

No. II.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad—Stage Coaches—The Crops and Weather—Pontotoc and Toroadoes—Memphis—The Memphis Advocate.

Since my last letter, I have had other travel than steamboat. The secondly and thirdly of inland transit came next in order and in fact. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is now completed to Salisbury; a place of some four houses, half-completed, and new as a chicken just hatched, sixty miles distant from Memphis. The style of this road, lettered on the first cars, looked as missionary as the Czar's sign-board pointing towards Constantinople; but the progress of the past shows that the enterprise is not a dream, but a reality. In one or two years the connection will be completed, and the Mississippi will be brought within a few hours of the Atlantic coast. This is probably amongst the best, if not the very best road in the South. The grading is well done; the rails are of the heaviest kind, and firmly laid, and the cars and conduct unexceptionable.

Such is the broken nature of the country that the cars are mostly moving above the surface considerably, or just as considerably beneath it. When above, you have opportunity of, not seeing finely, but of taking a rousing birdseye view of things. At times, the trees seem to bend their tall heads and run to meet you, and the little hills skip like lambs. The imagery of some of David's Psalms might have been picked up from the windows of a car. The fences, specially those zigzag stake-and-rider constructions which make the simple of country fences, look like streaks of wooden lightning, whilst the noise of your progress helps to the illusion that a dry thunder storm is raging around you. Everything we pass is on its legs, going the opposite direction, and hurrying out of the way. The waving wheat fields, the green-bladed corn, and the slopes of grazing herds, are all endowed with locomotion. The speed and variety are exhilarating to mind and body, and your whole system is penetrated and infused with the spirit and consciousness of enterprise. The goaheaditiveness of the age quickens the pulse, sends the warm and ruddy circulation with flood-like impetuosity to the surface and extremities, and the inspiration tingles in your fingers' ends. It is a baptism into the youth, vigor and confidence of the nineteenth century. Flying, leaping, gliding, rolling, you exclaim with Saxe:

"Bless me, this is pleasant, riding on a rail."

"The first shall be last." The old stage coach is not yet obsolete, but like some of our rare old English words, is almost unknown to many of the younger people of the day. This institution, with grave decrepitude, retires before the advance of a later and more intense civilization, and it is a reflection of pleasant sadness that its days are nombered, and that the places that now know it will soon know it no more forever. One of these visions of the olden time confronted us at the eastern terminus of the railroad. The heavy, lumbering vehicle, with a body shaped like an egg, the same old boot behind, and the pooket and driver's seat before, covered atop with smaller trunks, baodboxes, carpet-bags, and all that endless variety of shapes and things called *baggage*. The prancing horses, roaring, plunging, pawing the ground and snuffing the air, as in duty and in education bound; the driver, gruff and stalwart, with his double reigns and long lashed whip in hand; and the blast of the stage horn, as its notes rise and fall upon the ear, and wind around amongst the neighboring hills; the hurried seating and packing as per "way bill;" another blast of the horn, a crack of the whip, all aboard, and the stage rolls away upon its strong and dogged wheels.

This is a scene our fathers were accustomed to, and its novelty and impressiveness struck me as a resurrection of "Lang Syne." Here you must be sociable. The subjects are few, but the juxtaposition is intense; and a brief hour suffices to bring about tolerable intimacy and friendship. A volume of stage talk, truthful and select, with accompanying facts and incidents, would be immensely taking and pleasant. Has anybody essayed the task? In reviewing the various modes of travel, I would not part with any. Let us here the spice of variety in this as in everything else, till the world ends. And especially let us not anathematize the old fashioned stage. For the good it *has* done, for the pleasant memories it recalls, and for the associations, grave and gay, sacred and secular, solemn and humorous, which belong to it, let it live kindly in the remembrance, and have a peaceful burial at last.

Crops in West Tennessee and also in the vicinity of Memphis are backward, but promise moderately well. Cotton is small; a good deal of it is just out of the ground; but the stand is good. Corn is improving of late, and the planters anticipate an abundant supply for the coming year. I have never seen fields of finer wheat than are between Memphis and Salisbury, just in the line of the railroad. It stands thick upon the ground, and is well headed. The farmers are in the midst of harvest at this time. North Mississippi, from the State line to Pontotoc, is inveterately and incorrigibly hilly. It is up hill and down hill all the way. The soil looks red and poor, and judging from the crops it does not belie its looks. The planters in this section, besides the soil, have had to contend with drouth, hail and hurricanes. With the pressure of all these casualties, the prospect is a gloomy one. The oat crop is almost an entire failure in Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Alabama. For the past week these sections have been visited with copious rains, and the crops look a hundred per cent. better than they did ten days ago; and I need not add, the spirits of the planters are a hundred per cent. more buoyant and hopeful.

Pontotoc is a little village, with a court-house, several churches and a jail. The houses and homes of the people sit round about on the wooded hills, very much like the men on a chess board when the game is half played. On the night of the 10th of March this place was visited by a most destructive tornado. The marks of it yet remain. The ruins of the Baptist Church and of the Male Academy, both substantial brick buildings, attest its fury. Shortly after the storm of the 10th March, the country was alarmed by another of less power; and again, on Sunday evening of the 27th ult., a fearful thunder storm, accompanied with high wind and hail of incredible size and quantity, occurred in the town and several miles in the country adjacent. The path of a tornado is as the footsteps of Omnipotence. It traverses forests, crushing its oaks and hurling them to the ground; some it snaps asunder midway from the top, others it uproots, and others are left upright, but scathed and blasted by the lightnings which play in its wake or lead in its van. Can science tell why the tornado so loves the hills of Pontotoc? This was once the happy hunting ground of the Chickasaw; is the Great Spirit angry with the pale faces?

The Baptists have here a female college, numbering, if I remember rightly, about two hundred pupils. There is also a male school, and the academy for boys destroyed by the tornado will be soon rebuilt and put in successful operation. We had a refreshing Sabbath worship with the united congregations of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. How good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; where Esau and Jacob cease to vex one another! And how glad would it make us all if this miniature of Christian brotherhood was sweetly and truthfully expanded over the world!

Memphis is on the Nile of the New World, and its position promises a career in wealth and importance perhaps relatively equal to its namesake. Its population is now estimated at twenty thousand. It is for the most part well built, and altogether a pleasant city. The stores and shops quite equal those of New Orleans in the splendor of their appointments, and in the richness and variety of the wares which they display. Private residences are handsome and tasteful; many of them vie in elegance and finish with your most palatial mansions. It is a place of trees; almost every street is well shaded, and the only public square that I have noticed retains the primal forest growth—oaks upon which centuries have looked, and which still retain their native grandeur and sturdy independence, seeming to live as an act of condescension, and to spread their head and protecting arms over a people that has the good sense to cherish and appreciate them. The streets and buildings are not unlike the First and Fourth Districts of New Orleans. There is here no France, no Spain, no Old World, as with you; but it is an American, Western city on the Mississippi—just such a city as one likes; and such an one as is likely to become a metropolis. On Main street—the Camp street of the Crescent City—is the office of the "Christian Advocate." So the passer-by is notified by a narrow signboard, painted white, with black lettering, which stretches across the banquette, over his head. Your cotemporary is a story higher than yourself. The sanctum is on the third floor; fixtures neither better nor worse than your own, and having very much the same dry, newspaper air and appearance. I did not see Bro. Cobb, and cannot, therefore, institute any comparison between the occupants of the tripods. Over head and a story higher is the printing office. Everything here is exclusively for the Advocate. One of Northrupt's hand-presses has been installed since the fire, and their weekly edition of between four and five thousand is worked off in a little more than six hours. All this looks very well, and very snug, and very prosperous for so young a paper, and one that has contended with misfortunes, and has been in peril amongst its friends. Here it is, planted in a most felicitous location, spreading its wings over Arkansas, North Mississippi and West Tennessee. May its shadow never be less, but increase more and more.

WOODSMAN.

June 6, 1855.

Good character is above all things else.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIGOTRY.

"Tis a base abandonment of reason to resign
Our right of thought."

Bigotry is defined by lexicographers to be a "blind zeal," a bitter prejudice. It is most generally applied to the bitter prejudice and blind zeal displayed by religious sectarians. The disciples gave the world a specimen of this spirit when they said, "Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and forbade him, because he followeth not us." Just so; he was doing a good work, to be sure—casting out devils; and he was doing it, too, on proper authority—in thy name. But—But what? Why, he did not follow us, and that was cause enough to take away his license to minister in public, even in good works.

This emanation of the devil, hoary with the frost of eighteen hundred years, still exists, and stalks with its hideous face and frown through the land; aye, through all the land of Washington, shielding itself under the "stars and stripes." We think, however, that there is far less intolerance than in former times, because there is a wider and more general dissemination of intelligence and gospel charity; but still there is a great and constant need to give heed to the lesson, "look not every man on his own things, but on the things of others also." Surely, for they have rights and interest as well as ourselves. We meet with instances in which we fear this excellent rule is forgotten—not so much, it may be, in religious, as in political differences. Professed Christians are too well instructed in the nineteenth century to say to that Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian or Romanist, I forbid your doing good, unless you follow me. No, they would be ashamed to do that; but they show the same temper and spirit in another way. They are bigots in politics, and take the most unmanly and paltry way of showing it.

If by possibility an editor of a strictly neutral or religious journal pens and prints a thought that by any process of torturing and twisting can be brought in collision with the political bigot's opinions, he at once proceeds to write a personally offensive letter, and in high indignation orders his paper to be discontinued; which says, as plain as an act can say, I will suppress all opinions that do not coincide with my own; think as I think, or I will starve you out; or, as Douglas Jerrold better says it, "Friend, love the Lord; but if you don't, I'll punch you on the head." That is the idea, starve these poor editors into conformity. So the old inquisitors used to say; "Take your choice—the real presence or the rack."

Take another exhibition of this spirit. A minister of the gospel, a modest gentleman; no one dare accuse him of being a brawling politician; but he is suspected of entertaining political opinions different from his hearers, or a portion of them. This is quite too much for the forbearance of these model saints. Such an exercise of the "right of private judgment" is not to be tolerated. What's to be done? Why, as the rack and the wheel and other pleasant instruments of physical suasion have become antiquated, and as the minister is poor, starve the obnoxious opinions out of him; deny him the rights of hospitality; and thus compel him, if possible, to fit the iron bedstead, and establish political conformity upon a solid basis.

Now I suppose these professed followers of Jesus do not see this in its true light—proscriptive and intolerant bigotry. If they did, I must think they would shrink away from it with horror. Why, my dear brethren, this is the very spirit that led Nero to say he wished that the Romans had but one neck, that he might strike it off at a blow; that animated Simon de Montfort in his bloody and exterminating war against the Albigenses for a religious difference; and the same that animated the ferocious bosom of Thomas de Torquomeda, Grand Inquisitor of the most Christian Kingdom of Spain.

If, my brethren, you do not shrink from this proscriptive spirit, this wolf with the sheep wool off and the hrindled hide exposed, if you can still go to the length of starving, as far as possible, a fellow-man, and even refuse to pay him an honest debt, because he dares differ with you in opinion, then the Lord help any who are unfortunate enough to be in your power, and yet differ with you in politics.

The writer of this belongs to no association or party, save the Methodist Church, South; he is not identified with Whigs, or Democrats, or Know-Nothings, but he holds that he has a right to belong to any one of these parties, and that if he did, it would be his own private business, and no man under the sun would have the slightest right to say one word about it. Did I belong to any one of these parties, I would consider it personally offensive and grossly impertinent for any one to make any disparaging remarks about me in view of such connection. And does not every other honest freeman feel the same? Then, if the right of private judgment is so dear to us, let us remember that it is equally so to others. And while we claim the right to think, let us allow to others the same privilege. We always admired the answer of Davy Crockett when some one asked him, at an election, how he voted. He replied, "I voted like every gentleman there voted." "How was that?" "Just as I pleased."

In our political opinions let us be correct, but let us also be tolerant. Christianity and good citizenship alike require this of us.

J. B. W.

PRAYERFULNESS.

"He continued all night in prayer to God."—Luke 6:12.

We speak of this Christian and that Christian as "a man of prayer." Jesus was emphatically so. The Spirit was poured upon him without measure, yet he prayed! He was incarnate wisdom, "needing not that any should teach him." He was infinite in his power and boundless in his resources, yet he prayed! How deeply sacred the prayerful memories that hover around the solitudes of Olivet and the shores of Tiberias! He seemed often to turn night into day to redeem moments for prayer, rather than lose the blessed privilege.

We are rarely, indeed, admitted into the solemnities of his inner life. The veil of night is generally between us and the Great High Priest, when he entered "the holiest of all;" but we have enough to reveal the depth and fervor, tenderness and confidingness of His Heavenly Father. No morning dawns without his fetching fresh manna from the mercy seat. "He wakeneth morning by morning; He wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned."—Isa. 1:4. Beautiful description! a praying Redeemer, wakening, as if at early dawn, the ear of his Father, to get fresh supplies for the duties and trials of the day. All his public acts were consecrated by prayer—his baptism, his transfiguration, his miracles, his agony, his death. He breathed away his spirit in prayer. "His last breath," says Phillip Henry, "was praying breath."

How sweet to think, in holding communion with God, Jesus drank of this very brook! He consecrated the bended knee and the silent chamber. He refreshed his fainting spirit at the same great fountain head from which it is life for us to draw and death to forsake.

Reader, do you complain of your languid spirit, your drooping faith, your fitful affections, your lukewarm love? May you not trace too much of what you deplore to an unfrequented chamber? The treasures are locked up from you because you have suffered the key to rust; the hands hang down because they have ceased to be lifted in prayer. Without prayer! It is the pilgrim without a staff, the seamen without a compass, the soldier going unarmed and unharnessed to battle.

Beware of encouraging what indisposes to prayer—going to the audience chamber with soiled garments, the din of the world following you, its distracting thoughts hovering unforbidden over your spirit. Can you wonder that the living water refuses to flow through obstructed channels, or the Heavenly light to pierce murky vapors!

On earth, fellowship with a lofty order of minds imparts a certain nobility to the character; so, in a far higher sense, by communion with God, you will be transformed into his image, and get assimilated to his likeness. Make every event in life a fresh reason for going to him. If difficulted in duty, bring it to the test of prayer; if cowed down with anticipated trial, "fearing to enter the cloud," remember Christ's preparation, "Sit ye here while I go and pray yonder."

Let prayer consecrate everything—your time, talents, pursuits, engagements, joys, sorrows, crosses, losses. By it rough paths will be made smooth, trials disarmed of their bitterness, enjoyments hallowed and refined, the bread of the world turned into angels' food. "It is in the closet," says Payson, "the battle is lost or won."—*Zion's Herald.*

EASY TO BE LOST.

Oh! how many ways are there to be lost, while there is but one to be saved! If the sinner does not like one way, he may take another—he may take his choice of a hundred. Or he may just sit still and float down the current to the bottomless pit, and he will certainly be lost, and that forever, as certainly as if he were to ply the oar with all his might. But to be saved, he must strive to enter in at the straight gate. He must wrestle, he must "fight the good fight of faith." "The Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force." Let every reader ask himself, am I in the way to be saved, or in the way to be lost—which?

[*Dr. Humphrey.*

The Seed Time of Life.—The first seven years are the seed time of life.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

NO. IV.

THE CONTRAST.

Bro. McTyeire—The faculty of retrospection, or the power of looking back, is not inspired, although in my 84th year. The exercise of this faculty, to one worn out, retired and solitary, is both pleasing and melancholy. When I look into the volume of bound "Minutes of the Annual Conference," and retrospect the history of the past, the names of preachers, times, seasons, &c., of the deepest interest are revived in my recollection. The pioneers of itinerant Methodism were a peculiar, a laborious, and self-sacrificing race, and the Methodist societies then raised up and "trained to holy discipline" were "a peculiar people, zealous of good works." Plainness, simplicity and earnestness were the common characteristics of the itinerant preachers, as they labored day and night with tears, preached a plain gospel, "with the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven;" and so ardent, constant and onerous were their labors and duties, that few constitutions were able to bear up many years under the pressure; hence the frequent appearance and disappearance of the names of men professing to be "moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel." Many sunk down with shattered lungs, and not a few to an untimely grave. I took sweet council with many of these—knew their worth and witnessed the hardships of many, for whose support the Church did not or could not provide. In my early and extensive itinerant career I found many of them, in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., who stood as waymarks to Heaven, and as pillars in the House of God. Few, if any of them survive the wreck of time; their names (only to be found in the bound Minutes) and their "deeds of noble daring" are lost and forgotten.

There was a period in the history of the primitive Church when Mr. Wesley says, in substance, "A cloud of fire and brimstone from the bottomless pit arose, when riches and honor was poured upon the Church, and especially upon the clergy." When I compare the past with the present, I think of the remark of a quaint writer respecting the preachers before and after that period: "Before, they preached golden sermons in wooden pulpits; and after, they preached wooden sermons in golden pulpits." In time past, the preachers became worn out, broke down by excessive labor, hardships, &c.; at present, there is much more danger of their rusting out, or becoming drones in the hive. What! a preacher wear out or break down by preaching once a week, holding no class or prayer meetings, and making no real pastoral visits? He may, indeed, wear out with the people; his chaffy discourses, void of holy unction, may become stale and insipid, and the flock may starve for want of spiritual food administered by a really spiritual pastor. "From such apostles, O ye mitred heads, protect the Church."—Cowper.

Fifty or sixty years ago, the annual allowance of a traveling preacher, "and the fishops," was $80, and the same amount to his wife, if he had one. This amount was seldom realized, and often not more than one-half, or even one-fourth of the allowance was raised. No marvel, then, that names should disappear from the minutes. But now, on a circuit with only Sabbath appointments, from $500 to $800 are claimed, and the people assessed to raise it. These are the days of progress. I know the man, who fifty years ago presided over a district which embraced the whole settled portions of the Southwest, south of of Green river, in Kentucky, and west of the Cumberland Mountains—large circuits, long rides, hard fare; few preachers, and they young and unordained; had a small family, and did not receive the amount of $200. In the centre of that district the D.D.s are now luxuriating. The same man presided over a district, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, embracing Nashville, Tenn., some six years, at different times. That district covered as much ground as is now contained in four or five districts. Was much from home; had a chargable family; and scarcely received $200—not a cent for table expenses. There is contrast between this and small districts, with $1,000 salary. Times are changed. That man now dwells in a cottage, labors with his hands, loves Methodism as it was, admires the itinerating system as it was, and holds an itinerant general superintendency in high estimation, as it was.

A Superannuate.

An Era of Light.—The establishment of Sunday schools may be considered an era of moral light to our country. No difference of opinion can exist on their importance.

[*Bridges.*

A Practical Good.—A Sunday school is an easy, cheap and an unmixed good.

[*Bishop Law.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on the 18th. The Baltimore Evening Patriot of that date publishes the following telegraphic account of her news:

New York, June 18.—The American steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 21 inst., one week later than former advices, arrived here this morning at 8½ o'clock.

The war news is important.

Cotton has considerably advanced.

Breadstuffs are unchanged.

The Allies have taken Kertch, on the sea of Azoff, and the Russian Camp on the Tchernya. They have also met with great success before Sebastopol.

Important Successes of the Allies—Sanguinary Engagements.

The news is the most important yet received from the seat of war since the battle of Alma. The intelligence comprises three distinct successes of the Allies. First, the successes of the French in sanguinary conflicts lasting the whole of the nights of the 22d and 23d of May, in which they took and still retain an important position of defiance in the *place d'armie* before Sebastopol. Not less than 8000 men were killed or wounded, mostly by the bayonet.

Secondly—The Allies made a rapid advance and seized and retain the Russian lines on the Tchernaya, without incurring much loss—the Russians retreating to the hills.

Thirdly—The Allies' secret expedition has obtained possession of Kertsch, and now command the son of Azoff, in which are now fourteen allied steamers. The Russians, on the approach of the Allies, blew up the forts and burned four steamers and thirty transports, with half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

France and England have declined further conference at Vienna, as proposed by Austria.

The Latest.

The French have encountered a camp at Tchergoun.

It is said that Belgium will furnish twenty thousand men. Hopes of peace still prevail.

The French before Sebastopol.

By the last advices we had a brief announcement that the French had driven the Russians from their strong position of defence, or *place d'armie* before Sebastopol. The affair occurred on the nights of the 22d and 23d, and was the most sanguinary engagement since the battle of Alma. The place was defended by nearly the whole garrison. The total losses on both sides, in killed and wounded, is set down at 8000 men!

General Pelissier says the Russian loss was enormous, and that of the French troops considerable, though much less than that of the enemy. The French, at the latest accounts, retained the position thus won.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the affair is this:—Yesterday evening seventeen battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked the trench of the counter approach commenced the day before, in front of bastions five and six. The combat was sanguinary, and lasted during the whole night. Our twelve battalions lost nearly 2,500 man in driving back the enemy.

General Pelissier telegraphs as follows: May 25th, 10 o'clock, P. M.—To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy were not in force, and offered little resistance, retreating rapidly into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves, and in the works carried on the 22d and 23d.

An armistice was agreed upon for burying the dead, and this enabled us to estimate the loss of the enemy. It must be from five to six thousand men in killed and wounded.

May 26th.—The enemy have not yet made a demonstration either in front or against the lines on the Tchernaya. The works of the fortification of Kamiesch are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army is good.

May 27th.—The expedition against Kertsch, on the strait of Yenikale, commanding the entrance to the sea of Azof, has been attended with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the Allies, and blew up their powder magazines.

It was rumored at Paris that Gen. Pelissier had attacked and routed Gen. Liprandi's force. Gen Canrobert is reported to be wounded, and another General killed, but this is regarded as doubtful.

Lord Raglan telegraphs as follows: May 27th. We are masters of the sea of Azof, without loss. The troops landed at Kertsch, on her majesty's birth-day, the 24th. The enemy fled after blowing up the fortifications on the sides of the straits and destroying their steamers. Some vessels and fifty guns had fallen into the hands of the Allies.

Lord Raglan further telegraphs that on the 25th, Gen. Sir George Brown reached Yenikale, having on the previous day destroyed the Russian foundry, near Kertsch, where shot and shell and minnie balls were manufactured by the Russians.

Another dispatch from Lord Raglan, dated May 30th, says: Letters from Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons, on the 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers, and large depots of corn. The allied troops succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about one hundred merchant vessels. Only one Russian steamship remained in the sea of Azof.

Advices from Gen. Brown, dated May 28th, state that the troops continued healthy.

Five vessels laden with corn, ran into Kertsch, not knowing that the place had been taken, and were captured by the Allies. The number of guns found by the Allies exceeds one hundred.

The French accounts say that the Russians burned 80 transports, as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 900,000 sacks of corn, and 100,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Fourteen Allied steamers entered the Sea of Azof. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople.

The occupation of Gulntz, and an attack upon Ismael and Reni were confidently spoken of.

The garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch, and its capture therefore must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

Fifty cases of cholera and 20 deaths are reported among the British forces before Sebastopol, and some cases had occurred among the French.

The Sardinian contingent had been landed in splendid condition, well supplied with all the material of war.

Warm weather had succeeded the heavy rains in the Crimea.

Large convoys of provisions and supplies had entered Sebastopol from the north side. The Russians were working vigorously on the north side of the harbor, in erecting earth works, &c.

The Allies have completed their fourth parallel, and the British were moving all their heavy mortars into their advanced parallels.

Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison as being very strong numerically, but the wet weather was causing sickness.

From the Baltic.

It was reported at Dantzic, on the 23d, that the first division of the Russian gun bate stationed at Swesburg, had made a movement towards the opposite coast in the direction of Riga.

The French squadron sailed from Kiel on the 22d to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular respecting the blockade of Finland ports, in which he says that England has departed from the principle that the flag covers the cargo, and warns neutral vessels of the circumstance.

The Vienna Conference.

The expected resumption of the Vienna conference had not taken place, and it was doubtfully reported that the new Austrian propositions had been peremptorily negatived by England and France.

Austrian negotiations were, however, more active than ever.

Egypt.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given orders for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez.

Russia.

Prince Menschikoff had returned to St. Petersburg, and was well received by the Emperor.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russian prisoners are in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but one hundred and eight privates and ten officers belonging to the English.

Greece.

A conspiracy to assassinate General Church, the Greek Minister of War, had been discovered at Athens, and some arrests had been made.

England.

The British Parliament was not in session.

The British shipping returns for April continue to exhibit a considerable decrease in the employment of tonnage.

France.

The French Exposition was beginning to attract more attention, but was still far short of the expectations entertained. The first free day attracted 30,000 visitors.

The King of Portugal was in Paris.

The Very Latest.

London, Saturday Morning.

Memel, May 20.—When the steamer Driver was sent into the Baltic ports, to serve the vessels lying there with official notice of the blockade, she found among other American ships, the Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which was also served with a warning to clear out within six days. A day or two afterwards, when out cruising, the steamer fell in with the Appleton, and an officer was sent on board, who examined her papers and found them perfectly in order. Whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected, and began to make difficulties, but the officer insisted, when it turned out that Appleton had just landed at a Baltic port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of cotton, as the ostensible part of her cargo. The ship was then carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war was found.

The Vienna papers publish a consular dispatch from Varan, according to which the number of Allied troops landed at Kertsch under General Brown amounted to 20,000. The advance on Tchorunya was made on the same day by 35,000 men.

A private dispatch also from Varna states that the Allies are in possession of Tchernaya on the right bank of the river. Two Russian batteries and several battalions detached from the north of Sebastopol were advancing to support the retiring force.

The English funds opened on Friday at a further slight reduction, but a gradual recovery took place, and the market closed with renewed promises of a decided improvement in the afternoon, attributable to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Allied squadron in the sea of Azof, coupled with the report of the Grand Duke Constantine having resigned his position of Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, and that the peace party were in the ascendant in St. Petersburg.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £417,005.

Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the Cortes had granted the extraordinary powers demanded by the Government, by a vote of 124 against 49.

Thirty-five insurgents have been captured at Diregmse, and twenty-five have surrendered at Caspe.

From India—Expedition against Persia.

Letters from Bombay to the 30th of April, state that an important and powerful expedition consisting of 15,000 men and an extensive fleet, was ready to proceed to the Persian Gulf, to commence offensive operations against Shah.

Italy.

The new Sardinian Ministry has at length been recomposed.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has subsided.

From China.

Dates from Shanghai to the 9th of February represent that all was quiet, and the troops were withdrawn towards Nankin. In the interior, matters have assumed an unfavorable change. The insurgents were making such advances as led to fears that they might stop the export trade of Shanghai.

Famine threatened the people of Canton, and food riots were apprehended.

A British fleet of eight vessels of war was at Japan, and were to proceed to the Russian settlements to the north.

The U. S. ship J. P. Kennedy was at Canton; the Vandalia at Whampoa, and the Powhatan at Singapore.

Capt. Adams, of the U. S. Navy, proceeded homeward by this mail, with the ratified Japan treaty.

Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, June 1.—Milligan, Evans & Co. quote: Cotton—There has been an active speculative demand, and prices have considerably advanced, say ¼. The week's sales amount to 81,500 bales, including 5,000 bales for export. The sales to-day amounted to 20,000 bales, half of which was taken by the trade. The market closed steady. Orleans fair, 7¼; middling 6 11-16; upland fair 6¾; middling 7-16. Stock in port 529,000 bales, including 332,000 bales of American cotton.

Breadstuffs are generally unchanged, and the market closed dull.

American stocks closed with an active demand—prices slightly advanced. Consols have advanced to 92¼.

Barings' London Circular quote consols for money at 92¼ to 92¼, and on account at 93 to 93⅛; but other circulars quote 92¼.

Money is abundant.

Saturday, June 2.—The Liverpool cotton market is excited at an advance in prices of ¼.

Breadstuffs are dull, and provisions are unchanged.

The leading commercial circulars agree with the quotations furnished by our Liverpool agent; but the Brokers' circular quotes cotton as advanced 1 to 2d., and full prices for flour offered sparingly.

Lake Bistineau Covered with Grass.—We find the following paragraphs in the Bienville (La.) Times of the 7th:

The lake is very low, and has been all the winter and spring. Thousands of acres of land usually under water, often ten or fifteen feet deep, have been bare so long that grass has sprung up, and now affords the richest pasture we ever saw, sufficient, it is said, to fatten many thousands of cattle. It is green and tender, and in many places from twelve to eighteen inches high, and as thick as it is ever seen in a New England meadow.

We are surprised that our planters do not fall in with their grass blades, while they have little to do on their farms, and make oceans of the cleanest hay for their cattle next winter, besides for the New Orleans market. It certainly would pay handsomely. It could be dried and baled up in the neighboring cotton presses, and then be shipped to New Orleans, where it would command from $25 to $30 per ton. Many in consequence of the scarcity of corn, have lost their horses and mules thinking to fatten up till it rains to give them work on their farms. Numerous herds of neat cattle may be seen upon the luscious carpet of green, almost fat enough to glisten in the sun. Hogs, too, are fat upon the *nuts* of a grass which abounds in some places, which are sweet and nutricious, having very much the taste of a sweet almond.

The crops are beginning to fall rapidly. Much of the corn is now ready to put forth tassel and shoots, and will be lost beyond recovery in a few days. In some parts of the parish, and in parishes east of this, the rains have been better, and the crops can hold out a little longer.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

The Water We Drink.

The New Orleans correspondent of that [illegible] literary paper, the Southern Times, (Montgomery, Ala.,) makes an unreliable complaint of the contents of our "inexhaustible water tank," the Mississippi river:

"There is much brant of Mississippi water. Some call it sweet, salubrious, the best in the world. It may be to those who use it only; but a change from any other to it is apt to derange the system. Think what a dose a gallon of this water is! The western slopes of the Alleghanies, and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and the southern slope of the North [illegible] are all drained by one [illegible]. Springs, hot and cold [illegible], chaly[illegible] waters, salt springs, lime springs, oil springs, and every other variety meet and mingle in the bed of the Mississippi River. One must have a keen taste that can tell the predominating ingredient. I am neither doctor nor druggist, but my opinion is that Mississippi water is cholera mixture; and so long as it is used for drinking, the cholera will be a fixed institution in the Mississippi Valley. Our planters are beginning to [illegible] customs and use rain water instead, and the effects are seen in the improved hygiene of their plantations."

We feel like hunting for a spring among the rocks after reading that. And yet something more might be added. It is literally the sewer of the continent. Cold streams from the Northern lakes flow into it, the clear of Ohio, the muddy of Missouri, and the red of Arkansas. Lower down, it receives a frequent contribution from the bayous. Finally, it is a liquid *olla podrida*.

HOME CIRCUIT.—Third number received. What are our people doing for it? They will do well for themselves to get it.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The Missionary Secretary is informed that we have had no copy.

TOBACCO-CHEWING CLERGYMEN.

Rev. Rufus E. King has been giving the Methodist ministers of the Black River Conference, through the Northern Christian Advocate, a gentle hint that it is not quite decent or civilized to spit tobacco juice over the floors of the houses where they chance to be guests. We give his letter below:

To the Members of Black River Con.:

DEAR BRETHREN.—The time of another Annual Conference is drawing near. I well remember meeting you at Camden, the seat of our Conference last year. In connection with others, I approached our ever beloved and venerable brother Gary, (now, I trust, in Heaven,) to be directed to my place of entertainment during the session of our Conference. Brother Gary looked at me with an expressive look, and said: "Brother King, do you use tobacco?" I said: "No sir; I should be ashamed to use it." Said he: "Go to Brother Gifford's. Sister Gifford said to me, if we had three preachers in the Conference that did not use tobacco, to send them to their house." Brethren who use tobacco do not know the amount of trouble they make many of the kind families by whom they are entertained at Conference. Not many years since, at one of our Conferences, after the preachers had all been appointed to their places of entertainment for the session, the stationed preachers found it absolutely necessary to remove and change some of the preachers, in consequence of their inordinate use of tobacco. Oh! brethren, is it true that ministers professing to be examples of purity and holiness, will indulge in a habit so filthy as to render it necessary to remove them from Christian families! I do hope our beloved brother Dunning, at Woodsport, will be put to no such disagreeable necessity this year. RUFUS E. KING.

West Martinsburg, April 27, 1855.

This letter is suggestive. On the return of our religious anniversaries, it is usual for clergymen to request their people to throw open their doors for the entertainment of strangers, reminding them of the apostolic intimation of the possibility of entertaining angels by mistake. Some of our people resent the intimation, as did a lady in Connecticut, at whose door a tramping beggar called very early one morning, and asked for cider. She refused him, and ordered him to go on. He ventured to remonstrate against her decision, and referred her to the command of the apostle not to be forgetful to entertain strangers, for some had thereby entertained angels unawares. She said she was not [illegible] this case of losing such a privilege, for she never heard that angels were in the habit of going around begging cider before breakfast!

On the same safe ground our ladies who hate the tobacco-phobia insist that the use of the vile weed is a conclusive argument against the angelic character of clergymen or others who would enjoy their hospitalities. Many of these excellent women have far greater aversion against a chewer of tobacco than one who has not taken the tee-total pledge. When the prohibitory liquor law shall have driven the wine cup out of [illegible], we may look for a grand crusade against tobacco, and it will require no great ingenuity to construct a better argument against chewing tobacco than using wine.—*N. Y. Observer.*

If there be a pleasure on earth which angels cannot enjoy, and which they might almost envy man the possession of, it is the power of relieving distress; if there be a pain which devils might pity man for enduring, it is the deathbed reflection that we have possessed the power of doing good, but that we have abused and perverted it to purposes of ill.—*Bacon.*

Never listen to loose or idle conversation.

What I Ought, Wish, and Hope to Be.

It was one of the joyfullest thoughts of the Psalmist, "Thou wilt perfect that which concerneth me." The Christian's defects and wants are not to be forever. He is not a discontent or malcontent; yet he is not satisfied and never will be fully, till he awakes in his Saviour's likeness. Even Paul, though far from willful, could conceive of a condition "far better" than the one he was in. This hope hath the Christian—to be presented at last without spot or wrinkle, or any blemish.

John Newton, in his old age, when his sight had become so dim as to be unable to read, hearing this Scripture repeated, "By the grace of God I am what I am," paused for a few moments, and then uttered this affecting soliloquy: "I am not what I ought to be. Ah! how imperfect and deficient! I am not what I wish to be. I abhor that which is evil, and would cleave to that which is good. I am not what I hope to be. Soon I shall put off mortality, and with mortality all sin and imperfection. Though I am not what I ought to be, what I wish to be, what I hope to be, yet I can truly say I am not what I once was, a slave to sin and Satan; and I can heartily join with the apostle and acknowledge, 'By the grace of God I am what I am.'"

And the top stone will be carried up, crying grace, grace unto it. When we are all we ought to be, wish and hope to be, still "By the grace of God."

Curiosities of Literature.

The *Farmer*, published at Carrollton, Ala., R. R. Osborne, editor, Joe Thomas, printer, is now in course of its first volume. The Farmer is a reality.

Specimens or two from the editorials of June 11:

"Readers, I will begin my confabulation with you this week, by letting you know that I have had my corn work out at last, and since the rain g-r-a-c-i-o-u-s-l-y how it does grow; and it would do you all good to see my squash and cucumber vines," &c. &c.

The Farmer is on delightfully intimate terms with its patrons. Our cotemporary is alive to his responsibilities:

"In turning over the leaves of our subscription book, we see the names of persons of the highest order of mental strength and cultivation, men of scholastic attition; some are presiding over Schools and Academies giving bent to the young buds of our land—training them up to something that will ornament and refine society; others occupy the sacred desk, and by their pious & holy lives adorn the gospel they teach;—some are physicians of eminence; some are Lawyers of distinction. We frankly admit that we have no expectation, in that we write or select for our paper of contributing to the intellectual wants of such gentlemen—yet we hope to be able to furnish them something which will amply repay their kindness, and loss of time in examining our little sheet. These gentlemen doubtless make necessary allowences for us. Knowing our responsibilities in this matter we design to put forth our entire energies and to exert our best abilities to make the Farmer an interesting and valuable gazette."

We infer from the following that somebody has been talking who had no right to:

"——Readers I am happy to inform you that I am recovering from my distraction. Although I have loosed a great portion of what little sense I once had; I have yet a great deal more on board than the one who put in circulation such a report."

TEMPTATION.

Thy Heavenly Father knoweth with what kind and measure of trials and temptations it is fit that thou should be exercised; it is his work to permit, and bound, and order them; it is thy work to beg his grace to overcome them, and watchfully and continually make resistance, and in trial to approve thy faithfulness to God. "Blessed are they that endure temptations; for, when they are tried they shall receive the crown of life." If he will try thee by bodily pain and sickness, he can make it turn to the health of thy soul; perhaps thy diseases have prevented some mortal soul diseases which thou didst not fear. If he will try thee by men's malice, injury or persecution, he knoweth how to turn it to thy good, and in season to bring thee out of trouble; he will teach thee by other men's wickedness to know what grace hath cured or prevented in thyself, and to know the need of trusting in God alone, and appealing to his desirable judgment. He that biddeth thee, when thou art reviled and persecuted, and loaded with false reports, "for righteousness sake," to rejoice and be exceeding glad because of the great reward in Heaven, can easily give thee what he doth command, and make thy sufferings a help to this exceeding joy. If he will try thee by Satan's molesting temptations, and suffer him buffet thee, or break thy peace by melancholy disquietments and vexatious thoughts from which he hath hitherto kept thee free, he doth but tell thee, from how much greater evil he hath delivered thee, and make thy fears of hell a means to prevent it, and call to thee thy Saviour to seek for peace and safety in him.—*Baxter.*

DYING THOUGHTS.

What number of souls, says the dying man, there are now in the world in my condition, surprised at the summons to the other world! Some taken from their shops and farms; others from their sports and pleasures; these at suits of law, those at gaming tables some on the road, others at their own fireside; and all seized at an hour when they thought not of it, frighted at the approach of death, condemned as the vanity of all their labors, designs and projects, astonished at the folly of their past lives, and not knowing which way to turn their thoughts to find any comfort; their conscience flying in their faces, bringing all their sins to remembrance; presenting them with the sight of the angry Judge, the worm that never dies, the fire that is never quenched, the gates of hell, the powers of darkness, and the bitter pains of eternal death.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

CLARK CIRCUIT, ALA. CON:

It may not be aninteresting to you to hear that the Lord is doing wonders in this part of the country, especially on my circuit. I am keeping the cause of missions before the people. At three appointments where I have held missionary meetings I have received in cash and good subscriptions about $150. Nine other appointments to operate at. By certificates, I have received into the Church, up to this time, about seventy-five members, and about twenty-five probationers. Fifteen new subscribees have been procured for our valuable New Orleans Christian Advocate, and as soon as we can get a mail by the railroad to this point, and we can get our papers in anything like a reasonable time, I expect largely to swell that amount. This, I understand, will be done in July. I have collected near $50 for Sabbath school books, and organized within the bounds of my circuit eleven Sabbath Schools, all in a flourishing condition. Now if you will look at the minutes and see what Clark Circuit did last year, you will say this is pretty well.

W. C. TURNER.

June 8, 1855.

LIVINGSTON, ALA. CON:

We have had an interesting meeting here. Church greatly revived. About ten conversions and as many accessions. God was with us in power. To Him be all the glory.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

June 11, 1855.

ROCKY SPRINGS, MISS. CON:

There is nothing of very great interest here in the Church. Our people seem to be as cold as icebergs. I expect most of the prayers that go up are for rain! We have had but precious little in this region for upwards of three months, and what has fallen has been very partial. Many of the owners complain, not having more than enough to lay the dust since the 5th of April. Their corn crops are exhausted.

B. J. WOODWARD.

June 12, 1855.

WHY THE WICKED ARE CALLED FOOLS.

The unconverted are occasionally styled in Scripture, fools; as, for example, "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God;" "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." A little reflection will suffice to render the fitness of this designation perfectly obvious to any candid mind. A fool is one who acts contrary to the dictates of sound wisdom. Let us see now if sound wisdom will sanction the course of the unconverted sinner. The Bible exhibits such strong marks of divine origin that the greater part of the impenitent who are under its influence yield an intellectual assent to its doctrines. Attention is especially called to the condition of this large class of persons. In the first place, they are unwilling to enter the service of God and be numbered among his people, because, as they think, they must in that case deny themselves the enjoyment of so great an amount of pleasure. They are nevertheless willing to own that the greatest amount of pleasure is to be found in the path of duty; and if closely interrogated, they would even admit that no one comes so near to a perfect discharge of duty as a Christian. Who, then, really practices self-denial? Not the servant of Christ, but the votary of the world. But the blindness of this class of impenitent persons does not stop here. The Bible, which they profess to believe, assures them that there is laid up in store for those who serve Christ faithfully here on earth an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away; a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; a place where sin and sorrow consequent upon it shall be unknown, and where love, peace and joy shall reign unbroken through all eternity. We should expect to see them induced even by their love of pleasure to lend a listening ear to the calls of the Spirit, though no better motive could lead them to do so. But how is it in fact? The voice from the abode of just men made perfect falls upon their ear unheeded. Professedly in pursuit of pleasure, they turn away from unending felicity as a boon not worth the seeking! Such conduct is not even consistently selfish. It cannot be referred to any good reason, and is scarcely referable to any reason at all. Can anything more than this be said of the actions of the insane? But this is only half the folly of which those are guilty who yield a mere intellectual assent to the truths of the Bible. In that book they are also assured that misery awaits the incorrigible; these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal. Knowing this to be true, these men persist nevertheless in slighting the offers of the gospel, and rush with their eyes wide open into the embrace of endless woe! The service of Christ is, in their estimation, a hard bondage, and for that reason they cannot be persuaded to make their peace with God; but in the service of Satan they are willing to lose all that bliss which they might easily secure in Heaven if they would, and submit, instead, to the pangs of an accusing conscience here, and the endless pains of retribution hereafter.

VALUE OF ENCOURAGEMENT.—Children are much more powerfully and favorably influenced by encouragement than by authority or compulsion.

New Publications.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, by John S. C. Abbott—2 vols. large 8vo., pp. 1,278. Harper & Bros: New York, 1855.

The readers of Harper's Magazine are prepared for these volumes. They are in Harperian style—clear type, clean paper, an affluence of new maps and illustrations, with binding to suit.

Napoleon's histories, in our language, have been written by his enemies; this by an American, who, like his countrymen, sympathizes with his hero.

Mr. Abbott's narrative style is captivating, and comes into play often and advantageously. In the profounder parts of the historiographer—analysis, insight, estimate of the remote bearing of events and generalization—Mr. Abbott, though less skillful, is not wanting. He brings the reader to these conclusions:

1. Napoleon did not *usurp* sovereignty.

2. He did not abuse it—was not a tyrant.

3. The wars in which he was so constantly engaged were chargeable to others' arrogance, more than his own.

For sale by H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street.

LE CURE MANQUE, by D'Courcillon. Harper & Bros: 1855.

A curious book. A young man of spirit and parts is designated for the priesthood; educated for it; becomes disgusted with the unnatural and hypocritical life; quits the cassock and turns soldier. Hence the title, "Le Cure Manque"—the unfinished priest. A description of French life, not in Paris, but in the provinces, where the hero was born and brought up. An inside view of the nursery, and the ecclesiastical and educational teaching preparatory to it. Recollections are minute, and detailed with the air of truth. The writer doesn't rail or argue. He simply saw the elephant and left. Doubtless it is the history of thousands who are living an artificial existence, but lack courage, force, opportunity to break through the restraint of custom, education and position, and satisfy their longings to be men. For sale by H. D. McGinnis.

WATSON'S APOLOGY — Stevenson & Owen: Nashville, 1855.

The Agents have put forth a neat edition of this book, so useful in establishing Christians in their holy faith, and counteracting one of the most popular assaults ever made against it. Besides revising the work, the Book Editor has enriched it with one of those biographical prefaces he is so good at, wherein Bishop Watson gets discriminating credit for the service he has rendered Christianity.

Watson's immortal Apology for the Bible was aimed at the *Second Part* of the "Age of Reason." Paine was the author of other writings, yclept theological, not undeserving attention for their harmfulness. The readers of the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review remember a series of articles by Dr. Summers, "A refutation of the theological works of Thomas Paine not noticed by Bishop Watson, &c." These articles were characterized by able criticism and a popular style, making a fit supplement. They are here, and we are glad to see them—eighty-four pages of the volume. Suggestion for the next edition: that Section 3 be omitted in the Refutation, as it is contained in the preface to the Apology.

The two books are bound together in gilt muslin, price 45 cents; or, separately, Apology, 30 cents; Refutation, 25 cents; 30 per cent. discount to wholesale cash purchasers.

It is with the liveliest pleasure we recognise the services our Book Concern is already rendering the Church, by judicious, well revised and tasteful emissions of religious literature.

BEGIN TO-DAY.

Lord, I discover a fallacy whereby I have long deceived myself, which is this: I have desired to begin my amendment from my birth-day, from some eminent festival, that so my repentance might beat some remarkable date. But when those days were come I have adjourned my amendment to some other time. Thus, whilst I could not agree with myself when to start, I have almost lost the running of the race. I am resolved thus to befool myself no longer. I see no day but to-day; the instant time is always the fittest time. In Nebuchadnezzar's image the lower the members the coarser the metal. The farther off the time the more unfit. To-day is the golden opportunity, to-morrow will be the silver season, next day but the brazed one, and so on till at last I shall come to the iron of clay, and be turned to dust. Grant, therefore, that to-day I may hear Thy voice. And if this day be obscure in the calendar, and remarkable in itself for nothing else, give me to make it memorable in my soul hereupon, by thy assistance beginning the reformation of my life.—*Fuller.*

THE OBJECT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.—We should not willingly allow a child to leave our schools without some general idea, at least, of the divine authority of the Bible, and without the testimony of our own conscience that we have carefully endeavored to educate his heart, no less than his mind, in the fundamentals of the gospel.—*Bridges.*

KIND OF TEACHING WANTED.—There is a difference between teaching and preaching. Sermons are out of place in a Sunday school. Here we want something brief, lively, expository, addressed to the conscience. The catechetical mode is decidedly the most effective to maintain attention, elicit intelligence, convey information, and, most of all, to apply the instructions to the heart.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

OAKMULGEE MISSION, ALA. CON:

Dear Brother—I now send you the report of the first and second quarters. I was appointed to this mission at the last session of the Alabama Conference, and began my work about the last of January, and have attended every appointment since. I have eight appointments, filling them every four weeks; about 80 children catechized; have baptized 60 children and 27 adults; received 58 into the Church. At most of the appointments the negroes seem to be very much interested and attentive. The owners and overseers also take a lively interest in the mission. Several have been converted during the year. Yours, in Christian love,

P. R. McCRARY.

Summerfield, Ala., June 18, 1855.

GERMAN CREEK MISSION ALA. CON:

This mission is embraced in the Tuscaloosa District, and was recognized at the last session of the Conference. I preach to about six hundred colored persons, have seven appointments, have received fifty-seven on probation, catechised one hundred children, and have baptized seven. I should have made my report at the first quarter, but the work being a new one, and arrangements to be made, I had but little to report of interest, and deferred my report until the second quarter, which is now passed. The Lord has been with us. Several have found peace, and an earnest inquiry pervades the greater part of the charge. If it be admissible, I would remark that the planters on this mission are model masters; which is evinced in the general appearance of their people—their being comfortably lodged, well fed and clothed, and all appearing contented and happy, as well as the interest they manifest in their spiritual welfare. A. R. RAMSEY.

June 8, 1855.

CORRECTION.—In the late interesting communication from Dayton Mission, of Rev. Alexander McBryde and Rev. I Taylor, under this department, an error was made in printing eight, instead of three conversions. Also, the company at the dedication was of whites and blacks, including master, mistress, and others, besides the overseers.

NEGATIVE RELIGION.

In these latter days of ease from persecution, a profession of religion may be made and a decent outside may be preserved, without much cost. There is one class of professors, and that by no means a small one, made up of those who have received a religious education, have been trained up to an outward conformity to the precepts of the gospel, who abstain from the open follies and corruptions of the world, but remain quite satisfied with a negative religion.

They do not profane the Sabbath.

They do not neglect the ordinances of God's house.

They do not live without a form of prayer.

They do not take the holy name of God in vain.

They do not defraud their neighbor.

They do not neglect the poor and needy.

They do not run a round of gaiety and folly.

They are not seen on the race ground.

They do not frequent the theatre.

They do not take their place at the card-table.

They do not appear in scenes of riot and dissipation.

They are not drunkards.

They are not swearers.

They do not bring up their children without some regard to religion.

They do not cast off the fear of God.

BUT

They do not love Him.

They do not experience his love shed abroad in their hearts.

They do not enjoy vital, heartfelt religion.

They do not give God their hearts.

They do not delight themselves in him.

They do not esteem his Word more than their necessary food.

They do not love his habitation, and the place where his honor dwelleth, though they attend it.

They do not enjoy the peace of God, which passeth all understanding.

They are not temples of the Holy Ghost.

They are not habitations of God through the Spirit.

They have not passed from death unto life.

They are not new creatures in Christ Jesus.

They have not been translated from the kingdom of darkness.

They are not born again; consequently cannot enter into the kingdom of God.

O that such would now stop and examine their hearts and their hopes; and let them seek the Lord while he may be found, and call upon him while he is near.—*English Presbyterian Messenger.*

PROFESSOR J. R. THOMAS.—The Press (Sparta, Ga.) says: "This gentleman, after a long absence, has recently been on a visit to his old and early friends in this county. We are glad to perceive that his health, which for several years has unfitted him for active duty, is now better. We are pleased also to find that he has accepted the editorial chair of a campaign paper, to be published in Macon, advocating the claims of the prohibition candidate for Governor, and sustaining legislative action for the suppression of grog-shops."

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

QUARANTINE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Since the establishment of the Quarantine on the Mississippi and elsewhere in this State, the city press has devoted much space to editorials and communications on the subject. Nearly all of these articles are unfavorable. The spirit of fault-finding has so controlled the writers, as to lead them, in nearly every instance, into errors. We are of opinion that the law and its benevolent objects have not been fairly treated; that injustice has been done the Board whose duty it is to administer it; and that these writers have been betrayed by an undue regard for certain interests, into statements and opinions inconsistent with the consideration which the public have a right to claim from them.

When the act establishing Quarantine became a law, the time had long passed when its restrictions should have been directed against those diseases which are so frequently introduced here at the opening of summer. But it was hardly known that the Board of Health had organized, when its asserted tardiness of action was complained of! The Board could not hope to have the different stations, with their hospitals, warehouses, &c., established much before the beginning of October; and until this was done, it would be impossible to carry the intentions of the law into full and complete effect. But it seems to have been assumed that the simple passage of the law furnished the Board with all that was necessary to put it into immediate and effectual execution. They at first recommended that it should be vigorously enforced. The first manifestation of the required vigor was hailed with a shout of indignation at proceedings, a perseverance in which, they declared, must inevitably destroy the commerce of the city. And every act of the Board, or of its officers, that has had the appearance of a disposition to relax the stringency of the law, or to apply it in the ratio of their present means of administering it, is charged upon them, either as a disregard of duty, or as the evidences of weakness and vacillation in their councils.

These gentlemen have been led into other declarations and assumptions, as to the operation and effect of Quarantine at this port, which are worthy of refutation. We are told, in general terms, that the result of a Quarantine will be the destruction of its commerce. Let us consider this assertion a moment.

The principle embodied in the Quarantine law is recognized and enforced in every other commercial city of the known world: this is the only great commercial city on the globe that has not long since availed itself of the protection afforded by quarantine. All the commercial cities of the United States but this one, admit the correctness and value of the principle, and carry it into effect. The Government of the United States, (see acts of Congress of May 27, 1796, and of Feb. 25, 1799) recognizes its expediency and requires its officers to co-operate in its enforcement whenever and wherever required. By what process of reasoning it is made to appear that Quarantine—a system of utmost universal observance, and elsewhere deemed essential even to commercial prosperity—would produce contrary results here, even to the extent of ruin, we have been unable to discover. If they receive aright, the trade of all other cities should be languishing to death, and ours alone enjoying a state of great and growing prosperity. But the fact is, that pestilence, and nothing under heaven but pestilence, has prevented New Orleans from being at this moment the first commercial city of the Union; and it is equally clear, that most of the diseases which, from time to time, have spread death and destruction among our people, have been transmitted here from abroad. The great mass of our trade, and the business which results from it, has reference to exports. Compared with these, our whole foreign trade is insignificant, and that portion of it chiefly affected by Quarantine is not equal to three per cent. on the value. Yet, when, through the agency of this foreign trade, a deadly and far-reaching disease is let loose upon our people, commerce of all kinds is put an end to. And, without taking into account the irreparable loss which an extraordinary mortality of from 3,000 to 13,000 a year among our people inflicts on us, the disasters thus occasioned to our *principal business* would exceed the advantages resulting from our foreign import trade, for ten years.

We are also told that the detention of vessels at the Quarantine will involve a ruinous loss to all interested. The Quarantine law contemplates the detention, for any considerable length of time, *only* those vessels, the arrival of which at our levees might endanger the public health. It decrees that the practice of introducing from abroad, without restraint or question, every deadly disease among our people, as heretofore, must cease.

But the assumption that, as a general rule, the shipping interest would lose either time or money by such detentions, is entirely erroneous. The revenue laws allow a vessel under 300 tons, 15 clear days' time to discharge. A vessel over that tonnage is allowed 20 days. Most of those vessels come here with partial cargoes, which could be readily discharged in from two to four days. It is well known, they nearly always take the maximum time allowed by law, and often they avail themselves of the full privileges of the act. It is also well known that the great bulk of the shipping arriving here seldom commence discharging until some seven days have elapsed, and often from ten to twenty days pass by before they begin unloading. This being the case, the result is, that so far from sustaining loss by the detention at the Quarantine, the regulations of the revenue department, to be made in conformity therewith, will render such vessels positive gainers to the extent of the difference between the expenses at Quarantine, and those from wharfage, etc., here.

Few, if any, of the masters of the shipping at our wharves exhibit the keen sense of the value of time thus claimed for them, except our steamships, and a part of our West India traders. The cleanliness and order so generally observed on steamships, the rapidity of their transits, the shortness and other circumstances of their stay in port, and the quality of their passengers, render them less obnoxious to the restraints of Quarantine than other descriptions of sea-going vessels. And these considerations, taken in connection with the great expense of keeping such vessels, whether running or idle, render every indulgence to them, compatible with a due regard for public safety, proper and expedient. And we hope the Board of Health will find it consistent with its duties to detain this class of vessels only so long as will secure the great objects it has in view. It is only during the summer months that the little trade we maintain with West India and other intertropical ports, will be subjected to the restraints of our Quarantine. But once the system is established, this branch of our commerce will be accommodated to these restraints, which thereafter will be no more thought of as a subject of complaint, than would be a succession of head winds that prolonged a passage equal to the period of detention.

But, we find this article growing so long that we are compelled to clip the thread of our discourse until to-morrow.

[New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Quarantine on the Mississippi.

We resume our remarks on yesterday's interesting topic:

The revenue law of February 25, 1799, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in respect to Quarantine, and to vessels subjected thereto, to prolong the time allowed for the entry of such vessels and their cargoes, and to vary or dispense with any other regulation, even to the entry and discharge of cargo of a vessel at Quarantine, and their loading and clearance [illegible] there. Such arrangements will very probably be made by the Board of Health with the Treasury Department, as will enable vessels destined at our Quarantine to enter or clear at our Custom-House, and to unload or take in cargo there, in the same manner as if at our wharves.

Any one who will consider for a moment the nature of that trade which forms the great feature in our business—that of the West and South-West—must at once arrive at the conclusion that every measure calculated to [illegible] it should be adopted. And if the detention at the Quarantine for a few days, of vessels from [illegible] with a deadly infection, is necessary, not only to prevent a suspension of this great trade, but to avert a loss of life under the most harrowing circumstances, of from 3,000 to 13,000 a year, who can justify himself in maintaining the impropriety of such detention? The [illegible] ments, national, State and municipal, of the country, are all administered with the view of securing the greatest good to the greatest number; but these writers seem to have forgotten for the time a principle so salutary, to the moral recognition of which, we are chiefly indebted for our national greatness. In their solicitude for what they erroneously regard as the [illegible] interests of an incosiderable part of our foreign trade, they seem to have ignored the existence of our city and its 150,000 inhabitants.

Commerce we regard as the leading [illegible] of our national greatness; but one of its characteristics is, to push on its vocation, regardless of all other considerations but that of making money. Human liberty equally with human life, and all other considerations, must yield to the advancing car of commerce. This "King," whom we—stern Republicans, we are—all bow down to and worship.

But as the people of this city and State use the means of preserving themselves from dangers in question, we do not anticipate that hereafter they will be enjoined into a [illegible] ment of those means deemed necessary to preserve their lives, to secure their health, or re-establish their city on the road of [illegible].

The writers in question, as well as others, believe the theories on which Quarantine is founded, and consider them vexatious and [illegible] morce without securing the public from infection from abroad. They believe—especially in relation to yellow fever—that the danger would be entirely avoided if we adopted and enforced an ordinance having for its object the cleansing of the streets and gutters, and the better [illegible] private premises free from filth. Now, we, thus believing, there never has been a more [illegible] rected attempt made in this city to carry into salutary measures into effect. If they are correct in thus believing, why do they not put these sanitary measures into effect? Until we do, the public will be justified in thinking that they have no faith in their own theories, that, in their extreme solicitude for what they most erroneously regard as the interests of commerce, they are willing to deceive the people of this city, divert their attention from the only measures of safety and suffer them to be sacrificed for the maintenance of notions equally fish, erroneous and inconsiderate.

For several years, the free and unrestricted introduction into our city, from abroad, of yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, and the [illegible] of other deadly and infectious diseases to which mankind are subject, has resulted in increasing our chances of dying from [illegible] tious a greater than those of dying in the ordinary course of nature. Hardly a season passes without leaving behind it sad memorials of the deadly career of one or the other of these pestilences. Our situation has been not unlike that of a besieged town, the inhabitants of which do not know the moment when the fire of the besiegers would hurl them into eternity. This is readily perceived when we look at the facts. We understand that in the spring of last year upwards of twenty persons, all suffering with the small-pox, were landed from one vessel at our wharves, and sent to the hospital! Every spring and fall the typhus fever comes, with the shipping arriving at those seasons; and the hospitals and the boarding-houses, with their deadly infection abroad. And so it is with cholera, and other diseases of a foreign origin. All this must be remedied. The first step has been taken towards the establishment of a institution which will save us from such horrors. We do not believe that the people of this city and State will allow this praiseworthy undertaking to be cried down, or suffer themselves to be any longer the victims of error or [illegible].

[Daily Cr[illegible]

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD

This great work is progressing rapidly and cheeringly. The present management, the head of an able and efficient President, has done wonders—have surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the most sanguine friends of promise—substantial indications of future prosperity—are plentiful on every line. A new life has been infused into every department, and works follow calculations more rapidly than could be reasonably expected, under the circumstances.

From the tenor of the following article, which we take from that excellent and sterling paper, the Thibodaux Minerva of last Saturday, it is clear that a great desideratum will be accomplished by next fall—namely, a railroad connection between Algiers and Berwick's Bay, Tigerville at all events, which will be equivalent to it—in time to take off from the most fertile sections of Louisiana, will not only be a great public convenience, but will add immensely to the revenues of the company, and amplify its resources and extend it. The Minerva says:

The grading on that section of this road lying between the Terrebonne and Tigerville has been completed. The process of placing the cross-ties and laying the rails is now being pushed forward with the greatest vigor, and it is now positively certain that the road will be in successful operation from Algiers to Tigerville, a distance of about sixty-one miles, by the first day of November next, or before.

The embankment through the Chacahoula and Lafourche Swamps average about five feet in height by twenty feet in width, done in the most substantial manner. The minimum cost that has even surprised the Chief Engineer and Board of Directors. The contract was taken by Cade & Baker to take the contract of completing that portion of the road leading to Berwicks Bay, for the sum of $1,000 per mile, saving to the company of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—an small, or insignificant item.

We are just informed by Mr. M. H. Sullivan, one of the most energetic and persevering foremen, who has been attached to the company through good and evil report from the commencement of this grand enterprise, that the entire section of the road lying between Tigerville and Berwick's Bay has been put under way, and a large number of hands under the direction of the Chief Engineer are now actively employed in grading the Bayou Boeuf Swamp, and which is to be completed at an early day. It is indeed gratifying to the friends of the road to note the great progress that has attended every department since the present management has fallen into the hands of the present officers of the Company. We would warn our Tigerville friends to prepare themselves for a visit from the iron horse on the first of November next. Bring out your big [illegible] villians.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from June 8 to June 21, 1855, inclusive.

A.
J Adkins ..... $ 00

B.
W P Berton 2 00
W M Bradley 2 00
Mrs S F Brenaugh 16 00
O A Bice 2 00
J M Brown 2 00
G A Bonner 2 00

C.
A Castell 2 00
W B Coonerly 10 00
J J Coleman 1 00
H Cox 20 00

D.
J B Davis 2 50
F B Dickson 2 00
W Dorman 25 00

E.
G F Ellis 4 00

F.
J M Farmer 1 00

G.
J N Goodwyn 4 00
J J Greeves 2 00
J J Grout 2 00
F W Griswold 2 00

H.
J Howes 2 00
Mrs M Higgins 2 50
J F Huckaby 2 00
S Hawkins 4 00
J C Hill 2 00
J Harp 5 00
J Hearn 7 50

J.
W Jones 10 00
W Jarrall 2 50

K.
R Keene 2 00

L.
G Lugenbuhl 4 00

M.
D B Moore 2 50
J B Moore 2 50
P J Moore 2 00
J S Moring 2 00
W Moores 2 00

P.
M U Payne 2 50
J U Payne 2 50
E C Payne 2 00
R W Powell 4 50
W N Peavy 10 00
J R Plummes 2 00
S F Pilly 2 00

R.
Mrs E Richardson 2 00
T Y Ramsey 6 00
J Reid 5 00

S.
W D Steele 2 00
H Sandel 2 50
L J Schoolar 4 00
R M Saunders 10 00
J H Stone 5 00

T.
J M Towles 4 00
W O Turner 10 00

W.
J Watkins 2 00
W H Wilkes, to January 9, 1857 ..... 5 00
J Williamson 2 00
B J Woodward 4 00

Y.
F O Ychoger 1 00

Special Notices.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.—The anniversary exercises of this institute will commence on the 28th of June and close on the 4th of July. In addition to the examinations there will be, on—

Friday and Saturday Nights — Declamation and debate by the young men.

Sunday—Sermon by Rev. Henry W. Hillyard.

Monday—Address before the Literary Society by Rev. T. C. Weir.

Monday Night—Concert by the young ladies.

Tuesday Night—A part of the graduating exercises of the Senior Class.

Wednesday—The remainder of the graduating exercises, and an anniversary address by Prof. R. K. Hargrove, of the University of Alabama.

Wednesday Evening—The committee will meet to decide the location of the Mule College.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.—The examination will take place on the 26th and 27th of July, to which patrons and friends are invited. J. W. SHELTON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Alabama Conference at the last session, to locate a male college within the bounds of said Conference, will meet, according to the provisions of the act, at Summerfield, Ala., July 4, 1855. The following persons constitute the Board:

CLERICAL.

T. W. Dorman, Edwin Baldwin, George Shaeffer, J. J. Hutchinson, C. C. Callaway, A. H. Mitchell, Chas. Strider, James S. Lane, O. R. Blue, S. F. Pilley, E. Hearn, A. S. Dickinson.

LAY.

R. A. Baker, D. B. Turner, H. W. Foote, T. S. Sharpe, L. R. Q. DeVampert, Wm. M. Byrd, J. L. McClanahan, D. W. Goodman, B. N. Glover, A. A. Coleman, R. N. Harris, Daniel Pratt, B. T. Pope, J. E. Grace, N. J. Scott, E. R. Flewellen, J. W. Portis, H. V. Smith, Wm. Garrett, D. Clopton, J. H. Miller, A. C. Ramsey, J. P. Nall.

The importance of the commission, and the interest manifested in the action of the Board, it is hoped, will prompt every member to attend. We suggest that the Board meet at 9 A. M. on the day appointed.

T. W. DORMAN, Sec. Ala. Con.

Mobile, June 9, 1855.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, FLORENCE, ALA.—The annual examination of this institution will begin on the 4th and close on the 11th of July, 1855.

The commencement sermon will be preached on Sunday, the 8th, by Rev. L. D. Huston, of Nashville, Tenn.

Addresses will be delivered before the literary societies and the Society of Alumni, on Tuesday, the 10th. The Junior exhibition will take place on the evening of the same day.

Wednesday, the 11th, will be commencement day. The Visiting Committees on the part of the Conferences are especially invited to attend. B. B. ROSS, Sec. of Fac.

N. B.—It is earnestly desired that all the members of the Society of Alumni be present on Tuesday, the 10th, as matters of much importance will come before them.

B. B. ROSS, Sec. of Society.

Marriages.

In the West Ward Chapel, Mobile, June 14th, by Rev. G. Garrett, Rev. HENRY URQUHEART, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss MISSOURI ANN PHILLIPS, all of Mobile, Ala.

In Mobile, Ala., on the 11th inst., by Rev. T. W. Dorman, Rev. JAMES A. PEEBLES, of Alabama Conference, to Miss MARY SUSAN, eldest daughter of Rev. Greenberry Garrett.

On the 20th May, by Rev. P. P. Bruton, Rev. JESSE M. BRUCE to Miss EMILY F. BAKER, all of Union parish, La.

By Rev. J. C. Keener, in Bayou Lafourche, La., May 23, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. THOMAS, of Lewisburg, N. C., to Miss SALLIE LITTLEJOHN.

By Rev. H. N. McTyeire, June 16, Mr. F. PERIN to Miss MARY Y. PORTER, all of New Orleans.

Deaths.

In Shelby county, Ala., on the 28th ult., Mrs. SARAH J. WEST, in the 24th year of her age.

She is dead! The fond sister, the affectionate wife, and the loved mother! She has passed through the "valley and shadow" to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." Young and beautiful, in the bloom of life, she has flown to the spirit land. Ere time had planted a single furrow on the smooth brow or dimmed the light of her mild eye, "the silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl broken." She was a professor of religion and a member of the Methodist Church. One more of the young and promising ones has been called from the great temple of Methodism on earth to the Temple of God—the "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." A sister band awaited her on the bright shores of Canaan, where, perchance, even now she is wandering with them "though green pastures" and "beside still waters." Those are left behind who miss the sunlight of her dear eyes and the music of her sweet voice, yet to them hope sings a cheerful song of comfort; it tells them that though the once beauteous casket is mouldering in the grave, yet the jewel, still brighter, is beaming softly in the skies. She has but added another link that binds their spirits to Heaven. And although the "pale rider" came when none felt the shadow of his presence, yet the summons found her ready, and with the cygnet ring of Heaven on her pale lips she fell asleep on his breast. But her awakening was in a "brighter morn than ours."

C.

GEORGE BURGESS HOLGOOD, son of Henry and Mary Holgood, died of scarlet fever on the 8th inst., aged nearly six years.

George was a handsome and manly little fellow, of very attractive person and manners. In him his parents had freighted many fond hopes, now all safely stored in the haven of Heaven. The parents have been called, in the providence of God, to drink often and deeply of this bitter cup. But their faith in God has never faltered. They have large treasures in Heaven. Six children call them from above: "Come this way father, this way mother." In this "looking up" there is "lifting up." J. W. B.

Bayou Tunica, La.

DIED—June 7, 1855, in Fayette county, Ala., CYNTHIA ANN BENNETT, aged fourteen years. Cynthia had been a member of the Church near two years, and a consistent member, so far as human eye could discern. I conversed with her relative to her departure. She said she felt resigned. I conversed with her again. She spoke of having doubts. I left her in this condition. About 11 o'clock the same night I was aroused with a message to go and see her again. I found her in the greatest agony of soul. After laboring with her she again found the Redeemer, and expressed entire satisfaction of her salvation.

Afterwards, she lost her reason, dying with a pleasant smile on her countenance.

W. E. CAMERON.

DIED—At his residence, in Holmes county, Miss., on the 22d May, JOSEPH MCGEE, aged 69 years. The morning of his death he arose as usual, and with his accustomed energy engaged in the business of his farm. After a short absence he returned to the house, and laying down, expired. He removed to Mississippi in 1835. For forty years he was a member of the M. E. Church, occupying at different periods official positions in it. Thus passed from earth to a blessed immortality a man venerable for his age; respected for his love and exercise of justice, ambitious only in an humble way to be useful in his Church and his neighborhood, practicing with cheerfulness and liberality charity toward his fellow-man. He was a patriot. Prior to the last 4th of July, with his own hands, assisted by but few others, he labored in the preparation of the ground for the celebration of our national anniversary; and only a few days since, in the payment of his stock to the railroad company, I witnessed another original display of patriotism, which inspired me with fresh zeal and renewed hopes. He left a numerous family and a large circle of friends to mourn his death. Farewell, departed sire; long may your example be remembered and imitated by those of the present generation. A. M. WEST.

Rev. JOHN J. WEEMS came to a sudden and violent death at his home, near Alexandria, La., killed by a negro boy, and his head severed with an axe. Bro. Riley, after detailing the incidents, which were of so shocking a character we spare the reader, goes on to say:

"Bro. Weems was a man extensively and favorably known, both in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. Eight years of his life were spent as an itinerant Methodist minister. As a minister of the gospel, he was industrious, persevering and useful, counting no labor or sacrifice too great for the cause of his Master, until his health entirely failed, and thus he was compelled to locate, and by the labor of his own hands supported himself and wife. As a Christian, he was faithful to his duty, and possessed of as few faults as most others. As a man, he was open, frank and unassuming, warmly attached to his friends, and possessed of a truly generous heart.

He leaves an affectionate, pious and bereaved widow, who is well deserving the prayers and sympathies of a praying people.

URIAH RILEY.

June 12, 1855.

DIED—At Milton, St. Rosa county, Fla., on the 16th inst., EMMA BALSORA, youngest child of Rev. Lewis P. Golson, aged eight months and eighteen days, the third female infant who from this family has winged her flight to Heaven:

An angel gatherer has taken
A cherub infant from her parents' love;
She sleeps in death, and will awaken
A brighter spirit to the realms above.
Thus have three sisters from the cradle risen
To join the seraph band around the throne of Heav'n.

J. Q. G.

RED RIVER.—The engineer, chambermaid, and others of the crew of the steamer R. M. Jones, which went up Red River more than a month ago, returned to the city on Thursday without their boat. They report the Jones as inextricably "glued up" somewhere about the raft, with bats roosting and alligators sleeping in her wheels. There was no water in the river; only a little "alligator heath," over which the voyagers poled their way on a raft, all the way to the mouth. They lived on milk, eggs, and hogs, as whenever they kindled a fire on the bank at night, indefinite myriads of insects would singe their wings and fall into the pot, which had no lid. They brought along splinters of the Jones, as mementos for her friends, who never expect to see her again.

General Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.

We find the following in the Jackson (Miss.) Mercury of the 14th inst. We are glad the prospects of completing the Canton section of the road are so good; but would be more pleased to chronicle rapid progress on the section of the line beyond Osyka. Until the gap between Osyka and Jackson is filled up, the forging of disconnected links in a great chain of public improvement, can be productive of little benefit. It seems to us. Every energy and every dollar should be devoted to pushing the road forward from its principal starting point—New Orleans.

The suggestion of the Mercury, contained in the last paragraph, ought to attract attention:

CANTON RAILROAD.—N. O. ROAD.—We are glad to learn that the iron for ten miles of this road is now being handled at New Orleans, and that a large lot of cedar cross ties have reached Vicksburg. The grading of the whole line is almost completed, and the track-laying can progress at the rate of a mile a week. It is expected that the road will certainly be in operation to Canton towards the end of the year.

On the New Orleans road above Osyka, we learn that about three quarters of a mile of track per week is being laid, but there is only iron for six or seven miles. The grading is nearly completed 25 miles above Osyka—within 14 miles of Jackson, to which point the company hope to run the cars early this fall.

The Canton Planters' Convention meets on the 4th of July at Hooper's Well. We suggest that the friends of this great work meet at the same place on that or the succeeding day, and make an effort to enlist public interest in its behalf.

[From the New York Express, 13th]

The Philadelphia Convention.

The report below, so specific in detail, beyond anything elsewhere published, (and correct it is) comes to us by an authentic channel. The way of getting knowledge for the Press. Some abolitionist in the Convention, reports for the Springfield (Mass.) Republican and Tribune, the "chiefs," and our correspondent puts on the inevitable "*auditoria*." It is the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, but it only shows the absurdity of attempting to conceal what the Convention is doing.

It will be seen that the two "Sambos" North and South, have split the Convention right in two. New York only goes after the Southern Sambo.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Express)

"Sambo" has eclipsed "Sam," who has not been here for some days now, and all that we here of is "Sambo" North and "Sambo" South. The Southern Sambo has got the better by a vote of two, of the Northern Sambo, and declaring him out of Convention, in company with Sam.

[Here follows the Majority Report which has been received here, and published:]

The following gentlemen voted for this Report:

John F. H. Thom, of Ga. Judge A. W. Hopkins, of Ala
Judge R. R. Gamble, Miss. Judge T. Randall, Fla.
Judge V. Ellis, Wash., D. C. J. Cunningham Jas., Esq., S. C.
J. L. L. McCall, Esq., Texas. W. M Burwell, Esq., Va.
Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, Cal. Albert Pike, Esq., Ark
Col J. S. Williams, Ky. T. J. Lyons, Esq., N. Y.
J. H. Haughton, Esq., N.C. Neil S. Brown, Esq., Tenn.
A. H. Roby, Esq., Miss. Col. J. B. Ricaud, Md.
Delegate for Minnesota, probably.

Mr. Lyons of N. Y., alone in the free States, voted for the report.

Iowa was not represented. Minnesota territory went with New York, as also the District of Columbia; and these with the united South, carried the majority report in Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that effect shall fail Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

Thus "Sambo South" and "Sambo North," with their tatterdalions, thus kill poor "Sam," who appears to have little or nothing to do in the Convention.

The minority report was signed by—

Ex-Gov. Johnston, Pa.	N. D. Sperry, Conn.
Thos. A. Ford, Ohio.	Ex-Gov. A. Colby, N. H.
John H. Gayward, Me.	John W. Foster, Mass.
A. Green, R. I.,	Joseph H. Barrett, Vt
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Ind.	D. S. Wood, Wis.
M. C. elect,	Rev. J. Cogshall, Mich.
	W. J. Phelps, Ill.

Twelve in all. Richard Clement, of Del., and C. D. Deshler, of N. J., went for the first clause of the Minority Report, disapproving of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Two Ex-Governors of States,—one member of Congress elect, and the old Webster and Clay Whigs in the North, went against the majority platform. There has been no slander man in the Northern States than Mr. Foster, of Mass.

In the General Council, when the resolutions were reported, Gov Gardner, of Mass., took up the guantlet, and declared that neither he or his State, nor a majority of the Free States, would shield by the resolutions first reported. The party could not carry a village in Massachusetts upon them.

The union of the North has a little alarmed people—and hence it is now proposed to dilute the majority resolutions a little, and then put them through.

The Council will thus be broken in two pieces—North and South. The two "Sambos"—Northern and Northern—will have husted. "Sam," who will have to muster his clans again, exclusive of Sambo.

The spectacle here is curious. The Sewardites of the North have got into the Council three or four untra Abolition men, on purpose to make mischief—and as outsiders of the Council, they have to pay two or three from New York—but especially one José Mr. Lyons, so pro-slavery, that he is republican every where South out of South Carolina and Alabama, for over-saving his pay.

Thus "Sam" is assailed by double Seward factics—the ultra Southern "Sambo" South and New York—and the ultra "Sambo" of Massachusetts in part, Maine, and the Lake shore of Ohio and Indiana.

Poor Sam! This "Democracy" will sow out him all up, as "the Sambos" North and South have cut him to pieces, and lay him out in Northern and Southern slices. The "negro" is the death of every party that touches him.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 11th has the following latest intelligence from the Plains:

A mail was received on Saturday from Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney. Several letters have been placed at our disposal from each of these posts, from which we gather some interesting items of news. The feeling of the Sioux Indians is decidedly hostile to the United States.

One letter from Fort Laramie, dated on the 6th of May, says: "The Snake Indians were not concerned in the recent robberies at the Platte Bridge. It is known that the Minnesotans Sioux are guilty of all the late robberies. This week they stole four of Maj. Johnson's escort mules, not far from the fort, on the Salt Lake side. Some squaws have brought in a report that two war parties, one hundred strong each, are coming down on Laramie to steal. All the traders agree that the Government ought to whip the Sioux—in fact that it is absolutely necessary."

The trial at Salt Lake of the Indians surrendered as the murderers of Capt. Gunnison and his party—a blind old man, a woman and a child, with one warrior—was a most disgraceful affair. They were sentenced to six year's imprisonment, and got out of jail the second night.

Another letter of the 18th, says: "The Indians are stealing horses and mules at the Platte Bridge and the Devil's Gate. John Reichard has lost eighty head. Archambault all he had. From all that I can see and hear, I apprehend that there will be no war with the Sioux. It is astonishing that the Government will see depredations and murders committed repeatedly, and yet take no steps to protect the people. We, who are here in the midst of these occurrences, and know the Indians, have good cause to complain that the Government will not pursue the proper course towards them.

A letter from Platte Bridge, dated April 27th, says:—"Only eight days ago, Sioux Indians came here and stole seventy-five head of horses. They have robbed traders who have lived with them for years. They look for war with the whites, and say they are ready for it."

From Fort Kearney, in a letter of the 27th May, we are told, "The escort arrived from above to-day. The Salt Lake mail had not arrived at Laramie on the 18th inst. Some emigrants on the road between this and Laramie have lost all their stock by the Sioux Indians."

ABUSE OF LAUDANUM.—The New York Evening Post publishes a communication from a private source, calling attention to the increased use of laudanum by many young persons of that city, who procure it, the writer says, "in large quantities at the druggists, and swallow it like water!" Adverting to his own experience, he goes on to state that his "feelings are daily harrowed by the sight of a young relative who has taken to this awful species of intoxication; every means have been tried to break her of it; money has been withheld from her—the druggists nearest home have been warned against furnishing her any—but all has been in vain. It is idle to think of warning all the druggists in this vast city. She procures it in immense quantities in various places, on trust, gives a false name and address, and when she is prevented from going out, bribes my servants to get it for her. In despair at this state of things, which is fast hurrying her to her grave, I have sought information respecting this singular species of vice, and have discovered among families known to me, no less than five persons whose lives and intellects have been sacrificed by this deleterious drug."

NOMENCLATURE.—One out of the many evidences of the love and regard that Americans feel for the great men of their country, may be seen in the use they make of their names for towns, villages, cities and counties. Washington's name has been given to the capital of the country, one territory, 27 counties, 140 towns, and 12 places with ville or borough appended; Jackson is remembered in 15 counties, 120 towns, and 45 villes, boroughs, valleys, &c; Lafayette is godfather to 4 counties and 30 towns; and others of the illustrious are proportionately immortalized. The custom is a foolish and absurd one, where the original Indian names would be better and more euphonious, as well as more distinguishing. But it shows the sentiment.

FROM VENEZUELA.—Advices from Laguayra to the 28th ult. have been received at New York. The Commercial Advertiser says:

All was quiet, though an invasion of the provinces of Maracaibo by New Granada was still deemed probable, and troops were being mustered for its protection. The duties of the American legation were reported as proceeding pleasantly. Prior to its adjournment Congress granted dictatorial powers to the President.

American produce was in abundance. Flour was being largely imported from Spain. Col. Dias, of the Venezuelan navy, came passenger in the Cuba. He is proceeding to Washington, as commissioner to procure from the United States Government the recognition of the Venezuelan claim to the Isle of Aves, with its guano.

The American Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Convention has passed resolutions denouncing the Administration.

The ritual of the party has been somewhat modified, and the Catholic test re-affirmed.

The representatives nominated to attend the Convention comprise one delegate from each Congressional District, and one from each State at large.

The platform which has been adopted comprises four sections.

The first section acknowledges the existence of an Almighty Being. The second resolves on the cultivation and development of American feeling.

The third resolves on the maintenance of a union of the States, and on the suppression of all tendencies to political divisions founded on a belief of a real difference of fairness and views between various sections of the Union.

The fourth proclaims the necessity of obedience to the constitution as the supreme law of the land.

The fifth section resolves on the necessity for a modification of the Naturalization laws, and for the making of provisions for the settlement of immigrants, offering a friendly reception and protection to honest ones, but condemning the introduction of paupers.

The sixth section declares a modification of the naturalization laws as essential to the well-being of the country.

The seventh declares hostility against the corrupt means by which political leaders have forced upon the people rulers and political creeds and proclaims that in imitation of the purer days of the republic the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

The eighth section resolves on restrictions to the aggressive policy and corrupt tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church, by the advancement to all political stations—executive and legislative, judicial and diplomatic—of those only who do not owe civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, and which allegiance must be due by all others than those who are citizens and Americans by birth, education and training; thus fulfilling the maxim that Americans only ought to govern America, while protection must be extended to all citizens in the legal prosecution and carrying of their civil and religious rights and privileges.

The ninth section declares it the right of every man to have the full, unrestricted and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and that a jealous distance will be given to all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain any ascendency over any other in any State, by means of any special privilege or exemption, by any political combination of members, or by any divisions of their civil allegiance to any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic, or by any action of the National Legislature.

The tenth section proposes the restriction of executive patronage.

The eleventh resolves on the necessity of providing for the education of the youth of the country, by our public schools, without reference to any creed or party.

The twelfth section demands the maintenance of the existing laws respecting slavery, as a final settlement of the subject, in spirit and substance, and declares that Congress has no power to legislate upon it.

The thirteenth section proclaims a desire for peace with all foreign Governments, while we repel injuries from the strongest, and at the same time justice to the weakest.

The fourteenth section declares that the principal order shall here after meet at New York, the next meeting to be held in June, 1856.

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—We clip the following items from the Thibodaux Minerva, of the 16th instant.

The Lafourche has again commenced rising at this point. May it continue to do so. We've had no rain since Saturday last. The recent rains have had the most salutary influence on crops of all kinds. On our way home from New Orleans via the Opelousas Railroad, on Monday last, we noticed quite a visible improvement for the better in the cane and corn crops, to what they were when on our way down a week previous, and now, although an abundant sugar crop cannot be expected, in consequence of an inferior stand, caused by an excessively wet winter, an abundant crop is confidently anticipated. The young corn on the route is looking remarkably well, and with favorable weather in the future will yield abundantly. The crops of beans, potatoes (sweet and Irish) promise well, and will amply repay the husbandman for his trouble. The gardens begin to assume a fine and healthy appearance.

The health of town and country was never better than at the present writing. Our dentists complain that there is not even a single case of toothache, on which to exercise their professional skill. Can any other country in God's creation boast of a better state of affairs than this? Guess not!

The Lafourche Dragoons intend celebrating our national day of freedom, by a grand military turnout in the morning, after which they will partake of a sumptuous dinner at the residence of their commander, Capt. R. G. Darden. They will have a delightful time of it, we bet.

The Artillery Company, the "Thibodaux Canoneers," are now thoroughly organized. All the subordinate officers were elected on Thursday night last. We learn that nearly fifty members have given their measure for uniforms. This is pretty good evidence that the right kind of spirit exists among the members.

NATIVE WHEAT.—We have had the pleasure of examining a most beautiful specimen of native wheat grown in this parish, on the farm of Mr. John Laralby, about seven miles below this place. It will compare favorably with the best specimens of Northern and Western wheat. The ears are large, well formed and heavy, the berries hard, heavy and round; the straw of fine length. There is not the least appearance of rust, or smut. From the lights now before us, we doubt not that this quality of wheat might be cultivated to advantage on the low lands of this and adjoining parishes.

CLARKE MILLS AND HIS STATUE OF GEN. JACKSON.—"Joe" writes from Washington to the Baltimore Sun as follows:

Prominent amongst the improvements of a few years on the line of railway between this city and Bladensburg, is the fine estate of Clarke Mills, Esq., the American artist, renowned for his equestrian statue of Jackson.

The spacious and hand-some new building on the north side of the road is the foundry, which supersedes that destroyed by fire a few months since. With commendable energy this establishment and all its manifold machinery is already in full operation. The artist is now engaged in casting the equestrian statues of the illustrious Jackson, which is to be erected in New Orleans on the 8th of January next—and for which the pedestal is already laid.

On the south side of the road the new studio is nearly completed. This is a decided improvement over the former structure, which was blown down by a severe gale of wind. So soon as the roof is on, Mr Mills will commence putting together several parts of the anxiously looked for statue of the Father of his Country, which is to adorn our city. In his design the artist has happily conceived the appearance of the illustrious Washington, as, at the battle of Princeton, he passed his fine charger immediately in front of the British soldiers at such imminent hazard that even the noble animal recoiled at the effort—his head erect—nostrils distended—flowing mane, and every muscle indicating the agony he endures in view of the conflict. In his mind's eye the heaven-directed leader of the American forces, possessing a countenance as firm, courageous, calm and dignified, as he ever displayed in the ordinary duties of life. The uniform of Washington is purely continental, modeled from the identical coat he wore, and which is on exhibition at the gallery of the National Institute.

Application has been made for a statue of Jackson, to be cast in bronze, for the city of Baltimore—and probably to go placed in the square given for that purpose by Robert Howard, Esq. Other engagements, however, compel the artist, for the present, to defer the responsibility of any additional work.

Something new was learned by New York State Engineers, in the use of the first locomotive ran upon the Copiapo Railroad in Chili, South America. This was, that there is water whose boiling is quite as much a process of making stone, as one of generating steam. They were astonished down there to observe the difficulty of getting up steam, within a week after the engine was put upon the road. The machine soon became nearly useless. On examination, a deep deposit of stone, hard enough on its lower side to scratch glass, was discovered upon the sides and bottom of the boiler and its fines. Trials chemically applied, showed that it was composed of magnesia carbonate of lime, and earthy matter. Subsequent observations proved that the water of the country deposited this coating in the boilers at the rate of one quarter of an inch per week. To obviate this great difficulty, the Railroad Company was obliged to distil rain water for the use of their locomotives.

LIABILITY TO COLLISION AT SEA.—Lieutenant Maury has published a pamphlet, entitled "Letter Concerning Lanes for the Steamers Crossing the Atlantic," in which he states that the part of the ocean used by the European steamers in their voyages to and fro, between the meridians of 16 deg. and 65 deg. West, is, for the American steamers 300 miles broad, and for the English 150 miles broad. The American roadway overlaps and includes the English. Consequently, there is a breadth of ocean 300 miles wide, in any part of which a sailing vessel, by night or in a fog, is liable to be brought into collision with the steamers. Lieutenant Maury, therefore, proposes new lanes for steamers across the Atlantic which will "lessen the liabilities by diminishing the chances of collision." He gives in his pamphlet full charts of these lanes, which will engage the attention of the nautical world, and answer, no doubt, as valuable suggestions to avoid danger.

SAD MEETING.—A steamer of the fleet before Sebastopol, whose family lives at Pelpero, Cornwall, England, was ordered on shore, for the purpose of assisting in burying the slain, who fell in a late attack of the Russians on the British batteries at Sebastopol, and almost the first person he met with on landing, was one of his brothers, of whose presence in the fleet he was not informed, and who had been severely wounded in a late engagement. From him he learned that his two other brothers were also serving in the naval brigade on shore, and with him he remained till he saw him expire. He then proceeded on the duty for which he had landed, and soon discovered the bodies of his other brothers, who had been killed in the battle.

ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri and Texas held their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month.

ACTION FOR NON-INSERTION OF AN ADVERTISEMENT.—In the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, on the 11th May, an action was brought by M. Charles Rousselle, a performer of feats of strength, against the proprietor of the Saunders' Newsletter, for neglecting to insert an advertisement challenging another artist to a trial of strength. Damages were laid at one hundred pounds sterling. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, with costs, holding that the editor of a newspaper has a right to exclude any matter he pleases.

A MASSIVE CASTING.—In New York, on Wednesday, the 13th, the Globe Iron Works, on Thirty-third street, turned out a casting weighing eighty eight thousand pounds—the largest, we are told, ever effected in a single mass in this country. It is a plate of iron designed for some of the uses of the American Plate Glass Company.

Further Foreign News.

PROGRESS OF THE SEIGE, ETC

From the New York papers of the 14th, we extract the following further interesting items of foreign news received by the steamship Atlantic:

The official dispatches go back to the 15th of May, on which Lord Raglan writes, that the fire of the enemy has been slack, being chiefly directed against the French works. The Sardinian troops were landed and the 12th English batteries had arrived. Fifty cases of Cholera and 20 deaths were reported in the English army, with some cases among the French. Abundance of food was supplied to the troops. Much praise is mentioned on the appearance of the Sardinians, who have landed in fine condition and well supplied with all the material of war.

May 19th.—The fourth parallel was completed. Heat had succeeded to rain. There had been fatally easy firing on either side. Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the north side. The Russians acted vigorously at the north side, where they are erecting an earthwork. The Russians are moving all their heavy mortars of 13 and 10 inches, into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sebastopol, reported the garrison very strong numerically, but the hot weather was causing sickness.

The Capture of the Place d'Armes

Gen Pelissier, in dispatches dated the 23d and 24th of May says:

"The enemy had formed between the central bastion and the sea, a large place d'armes, where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties in the night between the 22d and 23d. We attacked those works which were defended by nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted nearly the whole night. I hope to be able to announce to-morrow that we shall have taken the remainder."

On the next morning, accordingly, the General telegraphs:

"We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were enormous in the night, could not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, were much less. The Allied armies, to-day, formally celebrated together the birth day of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria."

The British ship Highflyer captured a boat containing a new carriage belonging to the Governor of Kertch, and the explains of the cruiser sent in a flag of truce, offering to spare the life on hearing. This offer was accepted, and English boats took it in. At the early hour of taking sounding, which enabled the English fleet to follow.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 private men and 10 officers belonging to the British. We have no return of the French prisoners.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor Alexander, Grand Minister of Finance, has been discovered at Athens, and some arrests were made.

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

Apprehensions had been fondly expressed in the camp, that the army would soon be destitute of water, but the possession of the river Tchernaya will supply the want.

During the recent encounter before Sebastopol, a Russian bugler, quite a young boy, leaped on the top of the British parapet and sounded the charge. He was instantly shot with numerous balls, and his body fell into the English trenches.

The Turkish Bamazan commenced May 10th, with the usual ceremonies.

Letters from the Sisters of Mercy, of whom there are 03 within Sebastopol, portray in lively colors, the scenes of carnage they have to witness, and give a romantic account of their breathless toiling over the wounded in the Malakoff Tower, while it was under the fire of the enemy in the recent bombardment.

A contract is said to have been entered into with L. Gisbourne for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt.

Official accounts state the whole number of lives lost in the earthquakes at Brousa, February 20, at 649 viz: 549 in the first shock and 24 in the second. Besides this loss of life, one fifth of the city was destroyed by fire.

Postponement of the Proposed Conferences.

It was announced, by the last steamer, that the Conferences at Vienna would be resumed—the meeting to take place on Saturday, May 26th, without the presence of the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday 28th at which all the Ambassadors would be present. The necessary instructions did not, however, arrive from London and Paris, and no Conference took place on Saturday.

A Vienna dispatch, of the 26th May, mentions that no direct answer had been received to the proposals sent by the Austrian Government to London and Paris, on the 20th. From Paris it is stated that the new Austrian propositions are peremptorily negatived by the Cabinets of England and France—but this latter statement is probably premature. Austria will adhere to her neutrality (the dispatch says) unless the Principalities "undertake her protectorate" be invaded.

Asia.

According to letters from Caernarvon, Mad. Williams was busy fortifying the city with earthworks.

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians have recently manifested some intention of an attack on Kars.

Life in Camp—Scenes and Incidents.

We extract the following from the correspondent of the London Times. The writer apprehends great distress to the army during the heat of summer from the scarcity of water, and says:

The bulk of our army is ten or twelve miles from the anchorage of the fleet, and water is one of the most difficult articles to carry known to us. Where are our tanks, our water lings, our transport to supply us from Kamiesch? Above all, where is our transport? Diminutive have already arisen respecting the carriage of rum from Balaklava to the front, because it is in puncheons, and not in smaller vessels. And then, suppose some accident occurs to the fleet or the distilling apparatus! If the fleet to remain here to manufacture water for the army? Are we, in my absence, to go to sea to take our chance of dying of thirst in summer, just as we were drowned by wet in winter? Even supposing we had possession of the Tchernaya, it would be far to carry the water up steep hills 200 or 300 feet above its bed to the plateau at the east end of which it flows, and the source would remain in the possession of the enemy. This is a vital question, Mr. Bowyer, to remain here.

(The Allies had since taken possession of the right bank of the Tchernaya.)

Shelling, Shooting, etc.

Since the bombardment has ceased, there is indeed, very little to record. Lord Raglan took Gen. Mermonlute the trenches to-day, and proceeded to the advanced parallel, explaining the nature of the position. On their return the enemy caught sight of them, and sent some unpleasant tokens of recognition in the shape of heavy shot and shell, which excited the attention of every one around Lord Raglan, but did not at all disturb the equanimity, or draw the notice of the Field Marshal. The Russians persisted in firing random shots here, there, and everywhere, and occasionally Mr. Whistling Willison drops in at an unexpected place, and does more damage than we bargain for.

The work of arming our advanced batteries continues to be executed with extreme activity and success, and it is said that we are about to take the grand guard, a very high spot near the Ovens, which the Russians have for some time occupied and covered by their fire. We are now mounting all our heavy mortars—13 inches and 10 inches—into the advanced parallels. A shell from the enemy fell by chance yesterday on the platform which had just been laid for one of these large mortars, and utterly destroyed it. In order to give an idea of the magnitude of the labors supposed with having been undertaken, and of the loss caused by such an incident, I may say that the engineers were four days getting the rock levelled for the platform, that that latter required two days to lay, and that it weighed nearly three tons. There was scarcely a shot fired to-day on either side.

Terrible Mistake.

A private letter from the camp, dated May 14th, contains the following: We have had terrible work here. Last night, the 13th, Eaglment fell in the fifth by mistake. The Russians made an attack on the advanced batteries and were repulsed by the 57th and Rifles; the Russians returned in a short time with reinforcements, again attacked the batteries, and a fearful struggle then took place. The reserves were then sent up—the 9th, 68th, and 44th.—and when they got into the advanced trench, both sides were so covered with mud that we could not tell Russians from English. Both reserves opened fire, but it was unfortunately on the poor 68th. They then charged on them, when they found out their mistake, but not till a good many of the 68th had fallen. However, the Russians had it hot and warm afterwards. The poor fellows who are wounded in advance of the trench are obliged to remain there all day till dark, as the Russians fire on any of our people who go to bring them in. Many of the wounded might recover if brought in, but they lie and bleed to death. The Russians make sorties daily and nightly, as, since General Jones came up, we are pushing the works close up to the town, so the work is very hard upon our poor fellows, often being three or four nights without rest.

The Sardinians.

The tents of the Sardinian Lancers are upheld by their lances, which are stuck into the earth, one at each end of the tent; and their accompaniments, with its warlog peacoats, has a very pretty effect. The Sardinian horses are rather leggy, but they are in excellent condition. They are certainly not such formidable neighbors as the horses of the 10th Hussars, which leave the most restless habits, break their picket-ropes, tear off through the camp at night, and are small targets to the quiet sleepers in the vicinity, whose tents are rudely agitated in the darkness by these playful steeds.

It was only yesterday that an officer of artillery and an officer of the 6th Hussars, in company with myself, were riding peaceably along through one of the ravines near Kataryi, when suddenly we heard cries of "look out! look out!" and lo! there came a furious steed, his mane and tail erect, down upon us. The lead stepped forth out of a pack of Hussar horses, which were feeding on the meadow grass, to offer us battle, and rushed at full gallop towards our ponies. "Out swords!" was the word, as the interesting quadruped ran round us, now menacing us with his heels, now with his teeth, but he was repelled by two bright swords and one strong whip, and at last, to our great relief, he caught a gl

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

Col. Lomax, of the Columbus (Ga.) Times and Sentinel, has been in luck. The case is between guano and compost:

Watermelons in June.—On our return from Milledgeville, on the 7th, we were gratified to find upon our table, as a testimonial of remembrance from our kind friends, Messrs. Beaumont Lee, of this vicinity, a large and luscious watermelon. It was raised with guano and no other kind of manure. What says Mr. Peabody now to the impossibility of raising early watermelons with guano? A taste of the article convinces us that this manure is not fully appreciated by Southern horticulturists.

Columbus is a fast place in horticulture as well as politics. Who can beat Messrs. Means and Lee in raising watermelons?

It Never Rains but it Pours.—On the 7th inst. we acknowledged the receipt of a fine watermelon from Messrs. Means & Lee, of this vicinity. The next day Mr. Charles A. Peabody brought into our office another one, a little larger, perhaps, than that of his competitors. It was raised with compost manure. From the circumstances we are unable to say whether guano or compost is the most efficient manure in garden culture.

ASHES IN AGRICULTURE.—Wood ashes is one of the most important fertilisers. It is easily obtained in any quantity, and at little or no expense. Take them carefully from your hearths and save them until your corn and potatoes have risen two or three inches from the ground, and then take a basket on your arm, and from it a small handful of ashes, and cast it at the root of your plants and hoe them soon, so as to cover the ashes. Ashes contain all the inorganic substance of the wood or plants which are consumed; part of these are soluble, and part insoluble. But the soluble substances, mixed with water, will dissolve the insoluble. Thus, dissolved potash will dissolve silica and prepare it for placing the stalks of cane, corn, wheat, &c.

Not a particle of ashes should go to waste. Leached ashes has parted with most of its potash, but still retains its phosphoric acid and most of its lime.

Ashes neutralises acids in the soil; they warm cold, mossy, wet places; they are very destructive to insects; they assist to break down and dissolve the coarse fibres of stalks in compost heaps; render hard, clayey soils open, loamy and fertile.

The potash, as material to most crops, can be obtained here only from ashes. In granite regions potash is obtained from the dissolution of the feldspar, but we have none in this region of country.

Wheat contains a large proportion of potash. Fifty-nine per cent. of the ash of corn is the estimate of potash; one-half of the earthy portion of Irish potatoes is pure potash.

Save your ashes, therefore, as carefully as you do your five and ten-cent pieces, apply them to your crops with care, and you will find them of a rich deep green color while growing, and heavy with nutriment at harvest.—*Ancient City.*

Later from Texas.

The steamship Monico, Capt. Lawless, arrived on Saturday last from Galveston, bringing dates to the 14th. We are under obligations to the purser for usual favors, manifest, papers, etc.

The Intelligencer Bulletin of the 9th has the following paragraphs:

We are informed by one who knows, that there are upwards of 1,500 Germans emigrants now on their way to this part from Hamburg. They are mostly expected. The majority of them go into the interior of our State. Quite a large trade of wagons are now in waiting for them in the vicinity of our town.

We were informed yesterday by one or two gentlemen, that several rockets were passing through our streets on last Thursday night. One of our informants shot at one of them, but he was too far from it to hit it. Either the paucity of water or of provisions in the prairies, have enabled them to pay us the unwelcome visit.

The proprietors of nearly all the drinking houses and hotels of Galveston have united to make common cause, in an endeavor to try the validity of the late ordinance closing up such establishments on Sunday.

At Galveston, on the 13th instant, an interesting suit, in which R. D. G. Mills was plaintiff, and the owners of the steamship Louisiana defendants, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The suit grew out of the loss of a bag containing three thousand five hundred dollars in specie, sent by the plaintiffs on board the Louisiana, for New Orleans. The bag was abandoned by some means, and another bag containing a lot of clothes and some coin substituted in its place, and the robbery was only discovered when the bag was delivered in New Orleans.

Several letters have been received in Galveston, which give full assurance that the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad will yet be built, and that the first twenty-five miles will be completed before the expiration of the time limited by the sixteen section bill. Captain G. says that the iron is now on the way out from England, and may be expected here shortly.

The Indianola Bulletin of the 9th has the following:

A youth, only sixteen years of age, son of Mr. T. J. Chastain, of Fentress, Marion county, Va., lost his life a few days ago, while attempting to save the life of his father, who was placed in a perilous situation by losing control of a boat while crossing Valley River. The son, knowing that his father could not swim, and believing himself an excellent swimmer, plunged into the river, which was much swollen from recent rains, for the purpose of saving his parent from a supposed watery grave; but his father reached the shore in the boat, while his noble and affectionate son sunk only to rise a corpse.—We learn from the Fairmount Virginian.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser has been shown letters from ministers and others, both in Eastern and Western Canada East, which describe the rampant fever raging among all classes from the necessity of bread stuffs, so frightful in the extreme. In some parts scurvy has made its appearance.

LIABILITIES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A suit has just been decided in New York, which touches the liabilities of insurance companies. Harper & Bros., publishers, and their publication office destroyed last year. The fire is supposed to have originated in the room where gutta percha was cleaned with camphene. A company insisted the payment of their policy, on the ground that the use of camphene was prohibited. The use of camphene was merely incidental in the mechanical department, and the plaintiffs contended was not such as was intended to be prohibited. The jury sustained this view, and rendered a verdict of $6,372 with costs.

A Night Attack.

The Crimean correspondent of the London Times thus graphically describes one of the night attacks, now so frequent before Sebastopol:

Thursday, May 10.—About one o'clock this morning the camp in front was roused up by an extremely heavy fire of musketry and repeated cheering along our right attack. The elevated ground and ridges in front of the third and fourth divisions were soon crowded with groups of men from the tents in the rear. It was a very dark night, for the moon had not yet risen, and the sky was overcast with clouds, but the incipient flashing of small-arms which lighted up the front of the trenches, the yell of the Russians) which our soldiers have christened the "Inkermann screech,") the cheers of our men and the volume of the fire, indicated the position, and showed that a contest of no ordinary severity was taking place.

There is an earnestness and reality about the musketry on such occasions, which has a language of its own that cannot be mistaken. The regularity and precision of the *feu de joie*, the platoon or file firing of our reviews, have little in with the passionate, intense and startling bursts of rifle and musket, and give but an imperfect notion of the deadly battle and fitful rolling small-arms in action, where every man is loading and firing as rapidly as he can, and the formation of the line is altering every moment. For a mile and a half the darkness was broken by outbursts of ruddy flames and bright glittering sparks, which advanced, receded, died out altogether, broke out fiercely in patches in innumerable twinkles, flickered in long lines like the electric flash along a chain, and formed for an instant crains of fire.

By the time I had reached the front—about five minutes after the firing began—the fight was raging all along the right of our position, and as some extra men had been sent down to the batteries when the relief marched down, it was thought we might have an attack on the Russian works close to our advanced trenches, but it was soon tolerably certain that the enemy had either made a sortie upon Gordon's new works, or a vigorous assault upon the men in front of the trenches. I cannot now ascertain the particulars of the affair, even if one could have the heart to disturb the poor fellows who may have come up from the trenches, and I can only describe what I saw. It seemed as if the fiercest and most determined struggle took place on the left of our right attack, but the ground is so very deceitful at night, that it is impossible to determine localities with anything like precision.

The wind was favorable for hearing, and the cheers of the men, their shouts, the voices of the officers, the Russian bugles and our own, were distinctly audible. The bugles of the Light and Second Division were sounding the alarm out on our right as we reached the high ground, and soon afterwards the alarm sounded through the French camp close to them. Hundreds of the soldiers had got up, and there watching with the most intense interest the fight before them, as far as they could see it. The tents of the Fourth Division were lighted up, and the old Inkermann men were all anxious and ready for the word to march, should their services be required.

The musketry having rolled incessantly for a quarter of an hour, began to cease at intervals along the line. Here and there it stopped for a moment altogether, again it burst forth. Then came a British cheer, which thrilled through every heart, "Our fellows have driven them back; bravo!" Then a Russian yell, a fresh burst of musketry, more cheering, a rolling volley, subsiding into spattering flashes and broken fire, a ringing hurrah from the front; and then the Russian bugles sounding "the retreat," and our own bugles "cease firing," and the attack, after half-an-hour's duration, was over. The enemy were beaten, and were retiring to their earthworks; and now the batteries opened to cover their retreat. The Redan, Round Tower, Garden Batteries and Road Battery, aided probably by the ships, lighted up the air from the muzzles of their guns.

The batteries at Careening-bay and at the north side of the harbor contributed their fire, and the sky was stained by the red track of innumerable shells. You could see clearly at times the ground close around you from the flashes of the cannon. The round shot tore the air with a harsh roar, and shells burst almost in volleys along our lines. The Russians were avenging themselves as best they might for their repulse, and the extent of their mortification and anger might be inferred from the vigor and weight of their cannonade. The instant they began the fire, our own and our allies, the French, on our right, opened from their batteries over Inkermann and from the redoubts, to draw off the Russian guns from our men; and our own batteries also replied, and sent shot and shell in the direction of the retreating enemy.

The effect of this combined fire was very formidable to look at, but was probably not nearly so destructive as that of the musketry. From half past one till three o'clock the cannonade continued, but the spectators had retired before two o'clock, and tried to sleep as well as they might in the midst of the thunders of the infernal turmoil. This conflict must have caused considerable loss, and it is a time of painful suspense, while one is in a state of uncertainty respecting the fate of friends and the result of such an encounter. Soon after three o'clock A. M. it began to blow and rain with great violence, and on getting up this morning, I really imagined that one of our terrible winter days had interpolated itself into our Crimean May. The tents are dark with wet, the whole camp looks black and miserable, and one step out of doors takes you over the shoes in mud.

A SEA DEVIL OR OCEANIC VAMPIRE.—The Falmouth (Jamaica) Post gives the following description of a Devil Fish recently captured and towed into that port:

A remarkable "Monster of the Deep" was harpooned in the harbor of Montego Bay, on Friday morning last, by Capt. Thompson, of the "Antigua Packet," and towed up at Gun Point Wharf, at about 10 o'clock, affording a sight of great wonder and amusement to crowds of spectators. It agreed, in appearance, with what is characterised as the Sea Devil, or "Oceanic Vampire," and this prodigious kind of fish is thus described by a modern author:

"THE SEA DEVIL.—This name is given to an enormous flat fish of the Ray tribe, which was seen by M. le Vaillant, about ten degrees to the southward of the Equator. Three of these monsters were met around the ship for three days, and one of them was calculated to be fifty or sixty feet wide. The smallest was harpooned, and found to be twenty-eight feet wide, and one and twenty feet long. Its mouth was wide enough to swallow a man with ease. It differed from the common ray in the shape of its head, which, instead of being pointed, formed a crescent, and from the extremities of the semi-circle, issued two arms, as it were, two feet wide at the base, and only five inches at the extremity. A similar monster, to which Dr. Mitchell gave the name of Oceanic Vampire, was taken in the Atlantic Ocean, near the entrance of Delaware Bay. It was more than seventeen feet long, eighteen feet wide, and believed to have weighed four or five tons."

The animal taken in the Montego Bay Harbor resembled exactly the Sea Devil or Oceanic Vampire, in its crescent-formed head, and frontal fin-like arms; described in the preceding quotation. Dr. Skues, of the military detachment at Montego Bay, took the measurements, and found the transverse width, from points of lateral fins, to be fifteen feet; length of body, night and half feet; tail, five feet; and width of mouth, two feet two inches. The weight was eleven and a half hundred weight. In former years Sir John Keane, Lieut. St. John, and other marine sportsmen, used to be celebrated for giving chase to, and capturing, the Devil Fish, among the Keys at the entrance of Port Royal Harbor. Our informant, however, is not aware whether that was the Sea Devil or ordinary fish shape, given in Buffon's plates, with lance and spear-formed spines on the ridge of back toward the head; or the Oceanic Vampire of the Ray tribe, of more recent descriptions.

THE HABITATIONS OF CRUELTY.

The present state of Feejee is deplorable in the extreme, notwithstanding the numerous triumphs of the Gospel there. A few incidents given in Wesleyan Missionary Notices by an eye-witness, illustrate the actual condition of the islanders:

Strangling of widows has engaged our frequent attention, and called forth our utmost energies. Six or eight women have been directly saved from this inhuman practice by our interposition, and several others indirectly and principally by the influence of what we have done. Some of these have subsequently *lotued*. Those scenes require no ordinary promptitude, and sacrifice. We have to adopt the Feejean national custom of presenting property when requesting a favor; and hitherto such life has involved the expense of about 1£.

But sometimes our interference is prevented, and sometimes it is spurned and ineffectual: few months ago a man died in a heathen town within a mile of ours. Mr. Malvern and I hastened to the abode of death; but the people fearing our arrival, and having heard of our success in other quarters, had already strangled the widow. We entered the house; there were the husband and wife both sleeping in death. We examined the woman's body; but the last spark of life was extinguished. Ah! and there stood the son of those new dead, who, with fiendish expression, lifted up his hands, and told us that by those hands that mother died!

"Ah!" was our language, "this is seen in Heaven; this will not be forgotten in Heaven; its punishment will follow."

A few weeks afterward I stood by an open grave in that town. I had gone in pursuit of the widow of a young man brought home a corpse from war. Her friends had consigned her to our care, and she had escaped from us. I stood by the open grave that I might witness the ceremony of a heathen burial; the corpse was brought out shrouded in mats; a bullet had pierced the brain. I looked upon the dead; I recognized the features; it was the murderer!

"Ah!" I exclaimed, as the corpse was laid in the last resting-place, "did we not speak the truth when we said: 'He sin was seen in Heaven; it was written in Heaven; its punishment would follow!'"

Several women have, in spite of our efforts, been strangled; and wherever there is a son, he is chosen to be the principal agent in the murder of his mother. Within my own knowledge, "Father Isa, with his own hands, suffocated (by choking or gagging) his own daughter who was sick. One day, standing by the corpse of a warrior painted and blackened as if for war, the club lying by his side, I turned round to his brother and inquired the cause of his death. The reply from that brother was: "He was very ill, and I suffocated him!"

Infanticide is written on another page of Feejean life. I wish to confine my illustrations as much as possible to cases that bear directly upon the point, and that have passed under the immediate notice of myself or other missionaries, or credible informants. Nothing do I state on mere rumor. A woman brought me a child, who, from want of proper treatment was nearly dead. I undertook to prescribe for it, if the mother would reside for a time in the house of one of my servants, so that I might see that it was with proper attention. My treatment was successful; the disease was subdued; the child could again run about, talk, and eat; in a day or two the mother could have returned to her friends, but maternal patience was exhausted, and one night she suffocated it.

A man was informed that his wife had given birth to a daughter. Hearing of its existence at directed it to be strangled. Again, a female once child was spared for several months; its death was then resolved upon by the parents. They dug a deep hole in the centre of the earthern floor of their house—the father flung into the grave his helpless and innocent babe. He then cast some heavy stones with violence upon it, and filled up the grave with earth. These inhuman parents still occupy that house. They daily tread over the decaying remains of their murdered child. Such is Feejee at the present day.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO GET A HUSBAND.—It has always been considered the duty of the sterner sex to woo, win and possess the question to the "fairest portion of creation," except when Leap Year gives an implied license to women to win for themselves a husband and a home. We like the wooing to be done by the masculine gender, and we must admit that our sense of propriety was somewhat shocked on Saturday, June 2, at hearing of a case before Alderman Hilliard, in which it was plainly proved that a beautiful young female, not only "popped the question," but attempted, to supplant a wife in the affections of her husband. The facts of the case are as follows: It is alleged that a young man, daguerreotypist, recently traveled through Pennsylvania with his mother and two sisters, the eldest sister about twenty years of age, and quite beautiful, and the youngest about nine years. Their way led to a public house in a small village in Jefferson county, Penn., kept by a very worthy gentleman, the husband of a fine looking woman, and the father of an interesting little daughter. A few days after their arrival, the wife of the travelers were sent to work, it is alleged, to appropriate the snug quarters to themselves, and during several days' absence of the landlord from his home, the mother of the daguerreotypist, it is alleged, by some means or other, induced the wife of the landlord to elope with her son. The guilty party, having with them the child of the faithless wife, fled to New York, and subsequently came on to this city.

The landlord, on his return home, was greatly alarmed and uneasy at the absence of his wife, the alleged conspirators having told him that she had merely taken a ride with the young man. In the meantime every effort was made by the mother and daughter to induce the forsaken husband to forget his wife, and cling to the "girl left behind her;" but he refused their entreaties, though, at the same time, he acknowledged that he only wanted his child, and that the mother should never be clasped to his bosom again. The mother and daughter, finding their schemes unprosperous, made tracks for this city, and, on their arrival, sought out the runaways, and stopped at the same hotel with them. The disconsolate husband also came on, and, after a diligent search, discovered their whereabout. The wife, hearing of the arrival of her husband, removed, with her daughter, to another hotel, and thus saved herself from arrest at the time the others were taken in charge. She was, however, discovered on Saturday, and taken to the Alderman's office, and she was about to be committed to prison, when the husband requested the officer to take her to the hotel, and see that she was kept in close confinement. This was done, and the husband slept in an adjoining room with the officer; who used his best exertions to obtain the wife's forgiveness. He at last relented, and the same day returned to his home with her who had caused him such anguish and disquietude. The other parties were held to bail for their appearance whenever wanted, the landlord of the house in which they are now residing giving security for them, notwithstanding their indebtedness to him is quite a large amount. The whole case, according to the allegations, exhibit one of the coolest efforts to obtain a good home that we have ever seen on record, and also shows this traveling family are as devoid of feeling as they are of principle. [Phila. Ledger.

STEAMER AUSTRALIA SUNK.—We learn by a passenger on board the steamer Alma, in from the Missouri river, last evening, that the steamer Australia, freighted with Government stores, snagged and sunk about two miles below Glasgow, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. About an hour after this event the steamer Alma came up and rounded to at her side. The Australia is sunk in nine feet water. She lies perfectly straight and can probably be raised with bell boats. She had been chartered by the Government, was bound for Fort Pierre, and had a considerable number of troops aboard, who were immediately shipped on the Grey Cloud and proceed on up the river.

The Australia was owned by Capt Bart. Abie, her commander, and other parties in this city. She was a good and popular boat, legitimately belonging to the Missouri river trade. [St. Louis Republican, 11th.

The trophies taken by the English in the present war with Russia are very few, but they make the most of them. We see that there is on exhibition in a museum in Dublin, Prince Menschikoff's cane, captured in his carriage after the battle of Alma, and the keys of the fortress of Bomarsund.

As Elephant's Fraternal Feeling and Affection.

While a wagon drawn by several elephants was passing our office yesterday, the following story was told, which we vouch for as true:

Last season a menagerie visited the village of Johnstown, Fulton county. When the cavalcade left town, it passed over a bridge which the road crossed, leaving two elephants to bring up the rear. These were driven to the bridge, but with the known sagacity of the race, they refused to cross. The water of the creek, which flows through a gorge in the slate formation, presenting at that point banks of precipitous character, and thirty feet in height, was low, and by taking a coarse across a corn field, a ford could be reached. But the proprietor of the cornfield refused to allow his property to be so used, except on the payment of an exorbitant sum, and this the agent of the menagerie refused to submit to. Accordingly, the elephants were again driven to the bridge, and again he refused to attempt the crossing. They would try the structure with their great feet, feel cautiously along the plank with their proboscid fingers, but each time would recoil from making the dangerous experiment.

At last, however, goaded by the sharp iron instrument of the keeper, and accustomed to obedience, they rushed on with a scream, half of agony half of anger. The result showed the prudent prescience of the poor animals to have been correct; the bridge broke and went crashing to the bottom of the gorge, carrying with it both the monstrous beasts. One of them struck upon its tusk and shoulder, breaking the former, and very badly injuring the latter, the other was, strangely enough, unhurt. Now was shewn the most singular and remarkable conduct on the part of the brute which had escaped. Its comrade lay there, an extemporn bed being provided for its comfort, while no temptation, no force, no stratagem, was sufficient to induce the other to leave and proceed with the main portion of the caravan which finally went on, leaving the wounded beast and its companion under the charge of their keeper.

Day after day the suffering creature lay there, rapidly failing and unable to move. At the end of three weeks the winter in the creek commenced rising, and there was danger it would overflow and drown the disabled elephant. The keeper desired, therefore, to get it up and walk as far as a barn near by, where it would be out of danger and could be better cared for. But it would not stir. He coaxed, wheedled and scolded, but all to no purpose. At last, enraged, he seized a pitchfork and was about pronging it into the poor thing's flesh, when the companion wrenched the fork from his hand, broke it into fragments, and flung the pieces from it; then, with eyes glaring, and every evidence of rage in its manner, stood over its defenceless and wounded friend, as if daring his keeper to approach, which the man was not so green as to do again, with cruel purpose.

Thus, the injured animal lay there until it died. When satisfied that it could no longer be of service, the other quietly followed the keeper away from the spot, and showed no desire to return. If this was not reasoning mingled with an affection some men might pattern after, we should like to know what to call it. [Buffalo Democrat.

REVOLUTIONARY BONES.—It will be recollected by many that years ago the Tammany Society at New York, at a heavy expense, caused the bones of the American revolution prison-ship martyrs to be disinterred from their resting places, scattered on Long Island and the Jersey shores, and reinterred them temporarily in Brooklyn, designing eventually to procure for them an appropriate final resting place, and to crown it with a suitable monument. The society having at length determined if possible to place them and the monument in the Brooklyn navy yard, have sent a committee to this city, headed by Sachem William D. Kennedy, to solicit a place in that establishment for the purpose. It is sincerely to be hoped that the President and Secretary of the Navy may feel at liberty to give a favorable reply to this so patriotic request. [Washington Star.

SINGULAR FIGHT.—The attention of Mr. Jeremiah Pierce, of New Boston, was attracted a few mornings since by a fluttering on the surface of a small pond near his house, and at first supposed it was only a skirmish between two swallows, but a closer examination found the combatants were a good sized frog and a swallow. The frog had seized the swallow, and had drawn it under the water, which was quite shallow, and the bird in its turn would again struggle to the surface, the frog obliging tenaciously to his prey. Mr. P., considering the conflict as a rather unequal one, interposed with a long stick, by the aid of which he threw both combatants upon the bank; the swallow apparently being nearly exhausted, but soon recovered itself, and after a few moments rejoined its mate, who had all the time been a very interested spectator of the fight. The frog in the meantime made tracks. It is supposed the swallow was in quest of food for his nest, and was seized by his equntic opponent. Such instances of apparent voracity in the frog tribe are very rare, we believe.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—An Indian, aged about nineteen years, residing upon the other side of the river, upon his return from a visit to this place one day last week, came to his death under the following peculiar circumstances: When quite small he occasioned the death of a brother, since which time his parents have treated him with great cruelty when intoxicated, upbraiding him with his brother's death, and beating him severely. On the day in question they had been over to this side, and got their quantum of whisky, and upon their return commenced the usual beating, whereupon the young man becoming desperate, went out to the boat, took up his gun, and pulling it off with his foot, fell dead upon the bench. [Lake Superior Journal.

HALF MORE THAN THE WHOLE.—It is amusing to see how the addition of a word or two operates as a diminutive of the idea: as to say of a man that he is a fine writer and——book-keeper. A good story is told of a set of convivial fellows, all authors or artists, who were dining one day at a club in London, when one of the literary men proposed the following toast: Filling his glass, he said, "I give you, gentlemen, the worthy company of painters and——*glaziers*." The laughter was very uproarious against the artists, when one of their number immediately retorted as follows: "And here, gentlemen, is to the honest trade of gliders and——*paper stainers*."

Some grave and twaddling gentleman thinks (in the Journal of Commerce) that "it is time sportsmen had done killing fish for enjoyment." This rouses the wrath of a piscatorial gentleman, who eases his mind as follows:

"In the name of sense, man, if God made fish to be eaten, what difference does it make if I enjoy the killing of them before I eat them? You would have none but a fisherman by trade do it, and then you would have him utter a prayer, and a pious salutation at each cod or gallonk that he killed; and if by chance the old fellow sitting in the boat at his work, should for a moment think there was, after all, a little fun and a little pleasure in his business, you would have him take a round turn with his line and drop on his knees to ask forgiveness for the sin of thinking there was fun in fishing."

A SHOWER OF FROGS.—One of our subscribers informs us that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when in the cars on the Hamilton and Dayton Road, there was quite a heavy shower when near the Middleton station, at which place the cars stopped for several minutes. On going outside it was perceived that the ground was completely covered with little frogs or toads about one inch long, which had evidently been rained upon the earth; and strange to say, they appeared all to be alive and kicking. [Cincinnati Gazette.

BUYING LAND WARRANTS.—An officer of the Department of the Interior inquires whether the recent circular issued by the Secretary of the Interior, reprehating the practice of speculating in land warrants by officers of the government, will preclude him from purchasing one or two land warrants to locate for his own benefit. In reply he was informed that a fair and legitimate investment is not regarded in the character of speculation, which implies buying and selling, and is, therefore, not inhibited.

Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TARSPHINO LINIMENT.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Swinny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. HUGHES Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee. And for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and Jel6 1y SICKLES & CO., Canal street, New Orleans.

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Dr. T. McGOWAN'S ESSENCE OF TAR, which, has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have supreme control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, SICKLES & CO., New Orleans.

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☞ Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. jul8 1y

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Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homœopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in the new system of practice, to the happy results of Homœopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

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May 12 1y

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Miss ISABELLA V. McCONNICO, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. McCONNICO, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

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Groesperatal needlework.....5 00
Incidental expenses.....1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commences on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commences on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARRUTH,
W. W. BELL,	J. D. WEEPLE,
G. H. DRAUGHON,	W. E. DOTY,
H. SLONE,	L. PHILLIPS,
S. H. RIVES,	JONES PERSONS,
JOHN BURRUS,	W. H. TERRELL,
J. D. WILDER,	G. C. BURNS,
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H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS,
JOHN JORDAN,	R. W. PERSONS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	

ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conference have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion, and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine-Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

OSMAN B. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

J. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.

Rev. H. B. ROSE, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

T. P. HATCH, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by Mr. N. F. BROOM.

Tuition in College per session.....$25 00.
Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once).....$5 00.

S. G. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
J. S. KENNEDY,
F. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1856. fe17

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswolds Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

DR. JOHN BECKWITH, WILLIAM MCNUTT,
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GEO. O. HAGLAND, WILLIAM WATKINS,
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S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and moto well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be.

A. H. MCLEAN, Rutherford county, Tenn.
DUDLEY SALT, Madison county, Alabama.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Madison county, Alabama.

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city. feb10tf

H. E. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. ap1—1y

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., successors to A. J. WEBSTER & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

Having commenced a Commission Business in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully soliciting your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. WEBSTER & Co. during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds, or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. BROADWELL. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

fe9 1m A. J. WEBSTER.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits, etc.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt, to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

Principal Office and Manufactory, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOHN WRIGHT & Co., 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by Druggists generally. my4 1y

BELLS! BELLS!—The subscribers, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, keep constantly on hand and manufacture upon an improved method, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions, suitable for Steamboats, churches, academies, factories, steamboats, plantations, &c., mounted with their ROTATING YOKES, and other improved hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warrantee given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to chimes, keys, weights, &c., apply for circular to

A. MENEELY'S SONS,
ap28—1

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 22,
WHOLE NUMBER 230.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 86 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CRITICAL LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

ARMAGEDONIC ARITHMETIC.

POST OAK CT., RED RIVER CON.
June 19, 1855.

Mr. Editor—I confess to you, sir, that unrecently, I imagined myself visited by the ers of prophetic light, but now am like e unfortunate patients who whilom were ed by the great Doctor Turnhull, then your city; now, missing. Poor souls, lost what little day they had; though Doctor, you know, always insisted that he ld get work miracles, and only promised store sight. The comparison is in their ; for my darkness, complete and origi- has come by several doctors. First, author of the "United States in Pro- cy," from which I drank in a draught; a correspondent, signing himself "H. who confused me sadly. Did I, fool-like, that book clean through and not see deep homor? Lastly, Brother Columbus, "Tennessee," what does he mean by ristis," &c., having decided the case? it got into court? There is, now I k of it, a good deal of downright fili- erism in what "H. P." might con- r the author's happiest strokes,—as this: ow the United States is the first suc- ful organization of democracy in the ld, and it is the representative of the l-wide democracy. It is inseparably al- to democracy everywhere, from the very ure of things, and must make common e with it when it strikes for the great enial release. We are not ready for an with monarchy on democratic princi- ; it has been our proper and steady aim fied our own business." Agnia: "With the governmental efforts to curb the in- tendency to become implicated in the ocratic strife with monarchy, among our people, it is impossible to repress the th of a universal desire to crush monar- ".

ow, sir, I am after light; and in my con- n am obliged to go back again to Daniel lf. With Daniel, I should at least get to my former dimness of a light neither ar nor dark," were it not that I find the hor of Armageddon, Mr. Baldwin, occu- g all three of my most reliable passages, 24th, 25th and 26th verses of the IX. of prophecy:

. 24.—"Seventy weeks are determined the people and upon thy holy city to sh the transgression and make an end of , to make reconciliation for iniquity, and ring in everlasting righteousness; to seal the vision and prupheecy, and to anoint Most Holy."

. 25.—"Know, therefore, and understand from the going forth of the command- t to restore and build Jerusalem, unto the iah, the Prince, shall be seven weeks and sixty and two weeks; the street shall be t again, and the wall, even in troublous ."

. 26.—"And after threescore and two ks shall the Messiah be cut off, but not himself; and the people of the Prince shall come shall destroy the city and the tuary, and the end thereof shall be with ood, and unto the end of the war desola- ns are determined."

When confounded by "fifty thousand or ore calculations" of others, and a few of my , I instinctively strive to find out what I know. And I ask, is anything in those ree verses certainly known? The words, Messiah be cut off, but not for himself," it me to me, are—they must mean the crucifixion of Christ. What else? Why, that event, the crucifixion, is to take place ty-two weeks after the commandment to ild Jerusalem.

These two things, the event and the inter- are certain, if anything is of these verses. hat ground does Mr. Baldwin occupy here? ok any. What says he of Messiah being off? That it means the crucifixion of rist. And what of (62) "threescore and o weeks?" Not a word. Look at page l of his book. He tells us "the first thing ted in the prophecy," the "second thing ed," the "third thing" and the "fourth g;" but nothing does he say of the sixty- o weeks, and yet is professedly analyzing passage.

Mr. Baldwin *concludes* that there are 70 eks between the commandment to build rusalem and the crucifixion. Daniel ex- ly *says* there are 62 weeks. Mr. Bald- n reasons, with good show of reason, that the 24th verse, when the prophet says, to make conciliation for iniquity, and make end of sins," he *means* the crucifixion; and asmuch as "70 weeks are determined" tween the commandment to build Jerusa- m and the making reconciliation, therefore ere were "seventy weeks" between the mmadment and the crucifixion; which ould no doubt be well enough, if the pro- het did not *expressly say*, only "threescore nd two weeks."

But is not "the making reconciliation," making an end of sins," &c., the crucifixion? : that is a question. It is not a question, owever whether the "Messiah being cut , but not for himself," means the crucifixion. This Mr. B. and everybody grants ut if this refers to the crucifixion, it is cer- in that cannot because the same event cannot be distant from the going forth of the command by 62, and also by 70.

The 24th verse refers, Mr. B. says, "to the crucifixion, and to the closing of the canon," and "to the beginning of the mystic prophetic period." Three events that must in their nature be wide apart. As to the canon, it was not written till after Christ was crucified, the apocalypse long after, and the roll must have been *written* before it could be sealed. Is 70 weeks the exact measure of the distance of each of these three separate events from the "decree of Cyrus?"

But what of the other items of this verse—"the bringing in everlasting righteousness," and the "anointing of the Most Holy?" Are these also of the date of the crucifixion, of the closing of the canon—either, or which? Or rather, have they not all reference to the events of the 2d Psalm? We take it, as it is given, that 62 weeks measure the interval between the commandment to build Jerusalem and the cutting off of the Messiah.

Mr. B. will give us two periods for "70 weeks," a "secular" and a "sabbatic;" but can he, by either secular or sabbatic theory, make 62 weeks equal to 70 weeks? As he says not a word about "sixty-two," I conclude he cannot.

I suggest a prophetic problem. In the 25th verse it is stated that there were sixty-nine weeks from the decree of Cyrus to the coming of the Prince Messiah. Now, if it were 69 to His coming, how could it be 62 weeks to His death? and if 62 to His death, how is it that it is 70 weeks to His making reconciliation for iniquity? "Let him that readeth understand." But by what authority does Mr. B. make "70 weeks" to mean 560 years? By virtue of his "DISCOVERY" that sabbatic time is to be added to secular time? Then by saying, as 70 weeks is to 560 years, so is (1) one week to the number of years in a sabbatic week, he obtains his guage for measuring prophetic time. But what has the 560 to do with the "70 weeks?" Why, they are but different ways of saying the same thing—viz., the interval of time between the decree of Cyrus and the crucifixion. Who says so? The prophet? I beg pardon, the prophet says no such thing. He says expressly that it was 62 weeks. Now if by hair-line calculation "70 weeks" are "discovered" to mean "564 solar years and 116 solar days," then 62 weeks mean 499½ years of solar time; a considerably shorter period than the time which intervened between the decree of Cyrus and the crucifixion, and quite a blunder for so old a prophet as Daniel.

Mr. B. supposes that "a week" may be either "secular" or "sabbatical." He says, page 449, Formula 1st: "If to 490 we add one-seventh for sabbatic time, we shall have 560." If the Sabbaths are already in the 490, I do not see by what authority "we" put them in again. Seventy times 7 days are 490 days (or years, as they are interpreted.) What Sabbaths there may be in prophetic *years*, is not the question, so long as prophetic "*weeks*" are being estimated. Daniel writes it "weeks," which includes the sabbatic time, as a Jewish week always included a Sabbath. "If we add one-seventh for sabbatic time!" But how can we? Did any week ever consist of 8 days? I suppose, after putting in all the Sabbaths, Mr. B. adds in all the "*Sundays*," and so furnishes the full tale.

But "weeks" are not always the same "weeks;" some are longer and some shorter; conveniently so, if one is allowed to put in sabbatical sevens *quantum suff.* As "weeks" are made up of "days," and "years" are made up of "weeks," it follows that every prophetic period of Scripture is in some sort a multiple of the number, "seven;" so, by an ingenuous mind all periods, from a week to a jubilee, and from that to 7,000 years, can be obtained by sabbatical "calculation."

But to return somewhat. The sixty-two weeks—let us look closely: "AND AFTER THREESCORE AND TWO WEEKS, THE MESSIAH SHALL BE CUT OFF, BUT NOT FOR HIMSELF." Can this refer to the death of Christ? I think it can to nothing else. Did any one ever suppose that it referred to any other event? No—not even Mr. Baldwin. But if that be so, the prophet has not in the "70 weeks" prophesied of the death or the coming of Christ. The 62 weeks are, then, the only unmistakable period in this prophecy, and they measure the time that elapsed between the "going forth of the commendment to build Jerusalem" and the death of Christ—say a period of "564 years and 116 days of *solar* time." Mr. Baldwin will have to make a new guage, even according to his own rule; a 62:564 guage, instead of a 70:564 guage. I commend you, sir, to "50,000" and *one* calculations, and Mr. B., sir, through you—that is, if *you* think with Mr. B.

But if the 70 weeks guage goes, what becomes of the "coincidences"—the long list of "democratic" events which have startled the silence of two wildernesses—those which are yet to disturb the repose of one entire world? What of that illustrious band that came over, by a miraculous coincident, not through the sea dryshod; they and their little ones; making a fire on the Plymouth Rock, to warm their shivering selves and cook their food; of which the Rock of Horeb in a blaze, surrounded by that vast trembling "democracy" of Israel, is no mean type? Or of those "thirteen" corporations, including Wm. Penn's "Benjamin," that settled one by one all along shore; so like the 13 disciples, including the one by lot; or those "thirteen" who were so typical of all sinners, "upon whom the tower in Siloam fell;" or, moving from the apostolic and the legal to the prophetic, those twelve yoke of oxen with which Elisha, the son of Shaphat, ploughed the wilderness, he himself holding the plough and completing the number thirteen; or those equally significant thirteen tribes of patriarchial days? And what becomes of this great Yankee Nation, covered with glory, having annexed all the rest of mankind, the prefiguration of which Mr. Baldwin recognizes in the "Ancient of Days;" a power of discernment which, I should suppose, might see General Washington foreshadowed in the Messiah. And what of the fate of that Great Red Dragon that gave us birth—Great Britain? What of her armies, her Church and State, her Wesleyan Methodism, her British and Foreign Bible Society, her great missionary societies, which irrigate the nations with the gospel, all now so rampant, so full of the spirit of martyrs, if not of their blood? Painful question! What becomes of all those persons, facts and things, now that there are no "seventy weeks" to calculate from! And, say you, they are all suspended upon the "70 weeks?" I do—the whole. What! the whole 480 pages? Yes, all; they all stand upon the 70 week—"discovery!" It's dreadful to think that so fine a "fabric" should leave "not a rack behind." O, never mind, console yourself; these delightful, long-sought horrors will maybe come by some other calculation, some shorter guage may yet be found, and the "millenial release" (of Cuba) be even nearer than Mr. B. proves it.

"But can it be possible that this country was left out of prophecy? * * * the alone proscribed nation in all the prophetic calendar?" But you see, my friend, we or "1776" are in the book that John swallowed, and in the seven untold thunders (Rev. x., 4, 10;), which is not so very bad after all. Indeed, from the inadequacy of language to do us justice, I for my part, prefer it this way; it carries a meaning of internal security, and the majestic reserve of a great power, like ourselves; it leaves us uncommitted to any particular fate; and yet secures us a considerable position in prophecy.

However, as for those Apocalyptic connoisseurs who conceit themselves the spectators of the fortunes of our poor world; or, those fifth-monarchy prophets who seem bent upon hurrying up the judgment to secure a benefit; who, impatient of the fates, often go up beforehand in their big fancy, and, floating high at leisure, thence look down with sadness upon crumbling dynasties, wounded dragons, solemn ruins, fierce dissolving elements and horrid (home-made) armageddons, they must console themselves by remembering what Swift says to those who were continually looking for his death:

"My good companions, never fear,
For though you may mistake a year,
Though your prognostics run too fast,
They must be verified at last."

Yours, TUSCULUM.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

NO. III.

THE CONTRAST.

Bro. McTyeire—The "Minutes of the Annual Conferences," of which you took occasion to speak, contains a vast amount of the names of men who claimed to be "moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel." In view of the frailty and corruption of human nature, it is no marvel that some of these should have mistook their calling, and even made shipwreck of their faith. The only wonder is, that the number of such has been comparatively small. The labors and hardships incident to an itinerant life, in times past, and the duties prescribed in the discipline, and rigidly enforced, were so onerous, that the remark in the discipline sometimes proved true: "Then, likewise, no preacher will stay among us who is as salt that has lost its savor." Moreover, the compensation was too small for those who cared more for the fleece than the flock. But at present the fields of labor are contracted; many rules prescribed lay dormant, and the pay is better; and some may, and no doubt do, cling to the itinerancy, who are as salt that has lost its savor. Mr. Wesley did not doubt but that the Methodists would continue to exist as a people, but said, in substance, that "unless they continue in the doctrine, discipline and spirit in which they set out, they would only exist as a dead sect." The favorers of innovation, "progress," &c., may start back and cry "croaker," but there are fearful omens of such a state of things.

If a want of zeal, and of the unction of the Holy One—the neglect of class meetings—the neglect of discipline—"the putting on of gold and costly array," &c. are sad omens, they are visible to sense.

The first volume of bound Minutes of the Annual Conferences, published in 1813, is a sealed book to the multitude, few of the present generation ever having seen it. These Minutes commenced with the first Annual Conference held in America, in the year 1773; the preachers numbered 10, and the membership 1,160. Then the names of men professing to be "moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel" began to appear on the Minute, and the number of preachers raised up in America began to increase gradually, notwithstanding the difficulties and distresses attendant on a revolutionary struggle. So that in ten years, at the close of the war, the preachers numbered about 60, and the membership about 14,000. And although the labor was arduous and hazardous, and the annual allowance or quarterage only "£8, Virginia currency," yet few, very few names of preachers disappeared from the Minutes. The work was of God; it was "Christianity in earnest;" and the men gave incontestible evidence that they were really moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel. They were, to be sure, accounted, as was Peter and John, "illiterate and ignorant men" by the fastidious and worldly wise. The truth of the historian Hawe's remark was strikingly exemplified—thus: "The plain story of the illiterate man, telling of the sufferings of Christ and the glory that followed, has done more in converting men to real Christianity than all the great polemics put together." But at present there is reason to fear that there is a tendency to rely too much on, and to glory too much in, education, eloquence, fine talents, honorary titles, fluttering eulogies, &c. The secret of the success of the early preachers was, that they were deeply imbued with the spirit of their mission, and carried with them much of the unction of the Holy One. They were men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, wholly devoted to God and his work; and signs followed.

In traveling from the General Conference at Baltimore, in 1800, in an afflicted state, I heard the excellent William Waters preach, in the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va. His name appeared on the Minutes in the year 1774. After enduring hardness as a good soldier for many years, he had "located, through weakness of body or family concerns;" but was still a living minister, a pillar in the Church. On reaching Glocester Circuit, to which I was appointed, the first house I entered was the plain residence of the venerable Lee Roy Cole. The name of this worthy man, eminent for talent and usefulness, appeared on the Minutes in the year 1777. After many years of hard and useful service his name disappeared from the Minutes; but he was still an able minister of the New Testament. He filled my appointments while I was prostrate at his house with bilious fever, and was ever ready to encourage and sustain young preachers who were able to render effective service.

The following year, 1801, I traveled Greenville Circuit, Va. Here, in Old Virginia, I found these eminent ministers, Edward Drumgole, John Easter and Ira Ellis, who had been the early pioneers of Methodism, and the instruments of remarkable revivals of pure religion. Their names had appeared on, graced, and then disappeared from the Minutes; they occupied a local sphere of action, but were the salt of the earth, beacon lights to young ministers, and examples to the flock. Barnabas McHenry was "moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel" at an early period in the history of the Western country. He traversed the mountainous regions west of the Alleghanies as early as 1789–'90; passed through a savage wilderness to the then limited settlement called Cumberland, (now Middle Tennessee) where he labored usefully, although ever exposed to danger from prowling savages. He was also one of the instruments of the remarkable revival of religion in Kentucky, in the years 1790–'91; under whose ministry the writer embraced religion. He was a man of commanding talents, but of plain, unpretending demeanor and ardent piety. He, too, located through weakness of body or family concerns; but continued to adorn the Christian ministry until his decease, in the year 1833 or 1834.

The humble name of the writer of these brief sketches appeared in the Minutes in the year 1794, and disappeared in 1806. The toils, hardships and afflictions of twelve years had enfeebled a vigorous constitution; necessity—having a family, drove him to the plough, the hoe and the axe; but not to surrender his holy calling. To preach every Sabbath, and often in the week, was his common practice. A new country—preachers scarce—the Macedonian cry pressing—he had enough to do, and did do, without fee, reward or ostentation—more than many now do with good salaries. His pilgrimage has been prolonged; he neither knows nor inquires wherefore. A. SUPERANNUATE.

Mississippi, June, 1855.

Apply soap suds to your grape vines and rose bushes; they will be benefited by it.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LAST WORDS.

"Oh! I Could Die Six Deaths to Save One Sinner!"

The last words of a dying Christian are always fraught with more or less interest. It has been the writer's privilege to witness the happy exit of many a saint from "earth-born woe and care" to the home of the blessed; but never has he, under such circumstances, heard an expression which struck him with so much force, or which more fully illustrated the effect of our holy Christianity upon the human heart, than the words written above.

They were among the last words of a most lovely young lady, who died in this place a short time since. They were uttered at the conclusion of a most impressive and affectionate exhortation to an impenitent young friend to be a faithful Christian and meet her in Heaven. It was spoken with a degree of emphasis which evinced that it was the language of a heart overflowing with a sense of the divine reality of our blessed religion.

What else could have dictated such an expression? She was rational, calm and self-possessed, entirely free from mental alienation. Could she have been influenced by anything but a profound sense of the priceless value of an immortal soul?

But is it true that Christ, by his death, has so illumined the darkness of the grave as to enable a timid girl of twenty years to be willing to pass through the same ordeal so many times to save one soul? Yes, "Death is swallowed up in victory."

She had always dreaded death. But when the hour arrived, that hour to which all are hastening, she felt that death has no sting, that her faith had triumphed, that Christianity was true, that Heaven was a reality, that her precious Saviour was with her to accompany her through the "valley of the shadow of death." Said she "Jesus has made it easy to die."

But this was no deathbed conversion. It was the closing scene of a life which, from early childhood, had been spent in the service of her Heavenly Father. Reared in the lap of piety and brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, when but a child she professed faith in Christ, and gave evidence of a conscientious devotedness to His cause.

Like most Christians, she regretted that she had done so little good in the world, and her full heart was burdened with the desire that in her death she might be instrumental in saving some one. Such was her anxiety upon the subject that all who came within the reach of her voice were made subjects of special exhortation to be faithful Christians and meet her in Heaven.

Who would not be a Christian for the privilege of dying such a death? Who would not deny himself of all that earth can give to feel, when dying, the earnest of a rich inheritance at God's right hand? Where is the young girl who would not be willing to renounce the fashionable follies of this life, and even have her name cast out as evil, for the certain prospect of a happy death and a glorious immortality?

Then let all the youth of the land imitate the pious example of the sweet tempered Helen M. Loveland, that their last hours may be like hers. T. Y. R.

Marion, Ala., June 20, 1855.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LAWYERS.

"LAWYERS' SPEECHES NOT SLANDERS.—It was recently decided in Milwaukie Court, by Judge Larrabee, that a lawyer is not liable for an action of slander for words spoken in arguing a case before a jury or court. The decision was given in the case of John Jennings vs. James H. Payne, an action on the case for slander, where the defendant had said that plaintiff 'came into court with black perjury on his soul.' The Judge decided, though the allegations were both false and malicious, the defendant's position as counsel protected him."

The moral and legal aspect of that decision, if it was really made by the Wisconsin judge, are degrading both to bench and bar. It is about equivalent to declaring that a professional advocate is at perfect liberty to say anything he may please, irrespective of propriety and regardless of responsibility. The interests of his client ought to be fully protected, and he is justly allowed all reasonable freedom to discharge the duties which he may owe him. But false assertions and grossly malignant charges on opposing witnesses or parties in a suit are never a duty. It is shocking to intimate that a lawyer is not responsible for anything of this sort, and there is no surer way for a judge to lower his position than to give his sanction to a sentiment so irreconcilable with the common dictates of truth and justice. Whatever may be the privileges of the lawyer, he can never cease to be a man. Nor can he, in any degree, sink the duties of citizenship and the moralities of life in his professional relations.—*Southern Times.*

Foreign News by the St. Louis.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at New York on the evening of the 19th, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst., and the United States Mail steamship Hermann reached Cowes, en route for Bremen, on the following day.

The War.

Scarcely had the Atlantic left Liverpool with the news of the great successes which had taken place on the part of the Allies against the Russians, than further intelligence in reference to their position in the sea of Azoff had reached England. From a dispatch which had been received at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons, at Kertch, dated the 31st of May, it appears that the squadron in the sea of Azoff had appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and after driving the Russian force from the place, had destroyed all the depots and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. Only one man was wounded. Since entering the sea of Azoff, four steamers of war and two hundred and forty vessels employed in carrying supplies to the Russian army in the Crimea, have been destroyed.

The *Moniteur*, of the 4th inst., publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Pelissier to the Minister of War:

CRIMEA, June 1.—We have sprung two mines in front of the flag-staff bastion; the second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Caresning Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of twenty-four cubic ounces filled with gunpowder, each forty centimeters thick in the inside, placed at equal distances and buried just beneath the sod. Each one, containing one-fiftieth of kilogramme of powder, is covered with a fulminating apparatus which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. More cases have been taken up by our engineers.

Later advices from the Sea of Azoff state that the steam flotilla of the Allies has destroyed about two hundred vessels and six millions of rations of corn and flour destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol.

The Conferences at Vienna were formally closed at a late sitting held on the 4th inst.

The Morning Herald in a telegraphic dispatch dated June 21, states that the Allies have taken the town of Strangeobi, at the mouth of the Putrid Sea, burnt a month's rations of the whole Russian army, and destroyed the shipping. There is little doubt but that this account is the French version of the affair at Genitchi.

A dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated the 20th ult., states that the Allies have occupied Kertch, but have not pushed inwards. He reports that in consequence of the measures which he has taken the Allies will not be able to cut off the communications of the Russian army.

The Post Gazette, of Frankfort, publishes a dispatch from Odessa to the effect that the Russians are raising batteries to command the channel near Genitchi, which connects the Putrid Lake with the Sea of Azoff. Another dispatch says that Gen. Oushakoff had arrived at Perekop with his division—four infantry regiments, each 3,600 strong. Gen. Grekenbeljeu had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division, the third, consisting of four regiments, each 960 strong. These figures would give Gen. Gortschakoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men, a number which more exact information would probably reduce.

Letters from Berlin of the 1st inst., state that the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff have made a deep impression there. It is observed that the large proportion of cavalry in the Russian army will cause the stoppage of supplies from the countries of the Don to be felt with peculiar pressure by the enemy. On the 23d ult., there were 190 cases of cholera at St. Petersburg.

News from Kertch in the 3d inst., state that everything was going on satisfactorily. Soujak Kall was evacuated by the Russians on the 28th May. They burnt the principal buildings, abandoned sixty guns and six mortars, having first rendered them unserviceable.

The Times received the following dispatch from their Vienna correspondent, dated Gelatz, June 1st: "There was a great fire last night in the artillery and cavalry stables, close to the ammunition depot. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but one hundred and three horses were burnt.

A letter received from the French camp before Sebastopol, and dated May 22d, states that the Allies were on the eve of great events; everything was prepared. The last arrangements had been made in a counsel of war at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omar Pascha, Brown, Delli Marmora, and Admirals Bruet and Lyons were present. All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to two hundred thousand men.

A telegraphic dispatch from Cagliari announces the death of the Bey of Tunis on the night of the first of June. His successor and cousin, Sidi Mohammed Bey ascended the throne without obstacle.

The Principalities.

The Austrians are acting with a high hand in the Principalities.

A letter from Constantinople of the 24th says: "Martial law proclaimed in the Principalities, and Bucharest in a state of seige, have produced at Constantinople a most painful effect. Count Coronini acts precisely as if he was in a conquered country."

It is also stated that the Austrians have expelled French subjects, and new complications are feared.

It becomes more certain also that Austria will maintain a neutral position as long as she can.

Position of Affairs.

The London Times of June 5th, says:

The formal dissolution of the Vienna Conference, which took place on Monday afternoon, is the most definite commentary we have received upon the situation of Europe and the prospects of the war. It terminates that state of suspense which was sometimes mistaken at home for a want of resolution, and abroad for a want of power. It consigns the protocols of the past spring to that limbo in which the diplomatic relics of this long controversy may be preserved. It teaches us to rely on our own resources for the success we hope to obtain, and brings to a decisive step the falterers and waverers in this contest.

Operations in the Baltic.

[Correspondence of the London News.]

OFF CRONSTADT, May 28, 1855.—The fleet have at last ventured to sight the terror of our friends. Yesterday the Orion, Magicienne and Merlin went in pursuit of some small vessels; they followed them into a small place called Caporlo. The Dragon cut out three of these vessels, about 300 tons each, and made an attempt to bring out another vessel of 500 tons, but the number of Cossacks that came down to oppose them prevented their success.

The Magicienne then chased thirteen similar vessels, but was very soon obstructed in her chase by a battery of twenty guns opening fire on her, which she very bravely answered, but as yet we have not heard the result. The Merlin has been sent to her assistance. The Firefly takes the mails to Faro, and the Princess Alice takes them on from thence to Dantzic. The weather here is very cold as yet, and all the gunboats are in readiness for action. The Ajax and Lightning were in Nargen Roade when the Vulture passed through. She met several small vessels that were undesirable prizes, but Capt. Glasse having dispatches on board, and knowing the importance of his mission, endeavored to reach the fleet as quickly as possible, and did not lose his valuable time in boarding the enemy, and arrived here at 11, A. M., after a quick passage of fifty-four hours.

England.

Both Houses of Parliament met on the 4th inst., after the Whitsuntide and Derby races.

In the Lords the Newspaper Stamp Duties bill passed through committee.

In the Commons the adjourned debate on the conduct and policy of the war was resumed, and after a somewhat lengthened debate, was again adjourned. Mr. M. Gibson considered the Turkish territory now intact and safe, condemned the persistence in a war which he described as of indefinite extent, and only pursued in the vain desire for military glory. Sir W. Molesworth denounced the temptations which had been presented for the conclusion of a reverent peace, and contended that the safety as well as the glory of the British empire would be periled by any signs of cowardice or surrender of the high principles which constituted the real bond of union amongst the scattered elements of the English national grandeur.

Spain

According to the *Espana* of the 30th ultimo, there was every indication of the Carlist insurrection being concentrated in the Maestrazgo, and the Queen's authorities were collecting forces to enter that province on different points. A body of troops had been sent from Madrid in the direction of Hiendelaencina, to preserve order amongst the miners, attempts having been made, it is said, to excite them to insurrection. The Minister of War had received a dispatch from General de Bedoya, announcing that after a combat of two hours, he had just put to flight the faction of Marco de Bello, and taken eighteen of its men prisoners, and had captured some horses, and a quantity of arms and ammunition; also that General Thomas had subsequently made twelve of the same band prisoners. The general added that the insurgents were struck with terror. The governor of Saragossa had informed the government that the faction of Cabpe and Alcaniz, 110 strong, had been routed by the Queen's troops, and that two of its chiefs, one of them a priest named Buyson, had been shot.

Most of the factious bands in different parts of the country had, it is stated, dispersed; and in Arragon the revolted cavalry soldiers were in full flight before General Gurrea. The Cortes, on the 30th ultimo, adopted the fourteenth basis of the constitution. Two deputies, having got into an altercation, exchanged blows; and, in consequence of this outrage, the public were excluded, and the chamber held a secret sitting.

[Madrid (May 30) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The accounts from the scene of the insurrection are, upon the whole, more favorable this morning. Small parties of prisoners have been brought in to various places. The brigadier second in command of the province of Arragon communicated to the Minister of War, at 10 o'clock last night, that the factious bands formed at Caspe, Alcaniz and Castilleras, had been met by the general commanding in the Maestrazgo and completely beaten. Two chiefs, Don Silvestre Buyran (a priest from Caspe) and Ignacio Masanillos, were made prisoners and forthwith shot.

The action was not very bloody, for only one man was killed. Arms, horses, and other effects were taken. The affair occurred on the 28th last. According to this statement of the chief, the band consisted of 110 men and 8 horses. A dispatch from Calatayud states that Marso's party was so completely dispersed that nowhere could more than four men be met with together. In the affair at Avanto, Brigadier Serrano reports that he had not a single casualty, so that the resistance of the Carlists must have been small or none at all. To counterbalance the favorable intelligence it must be observed that from the very dispatches received from the officers in command of the columns, it results that new bands spring up as rapidly as the old ones are defeated. General Gurrea, in a communication dated the 28th inst., speaks of the "faction of Garcia de Berges, consisting of some 200 men, many of them without arms." We learn the appearance of other small parties. The points upon which all eyes are fixed with anxious expectation are Catalonia and Navarre. There are reports in town this morning of disturbances in the former province, but up to noon there was no official intelligence on the subject. Up to yesterday evening Navarre and Biscay were tranquil. General Gurrea and the other officers commanding columns in Arragon display great activity.

At the opening of the Cortes to-day, a vote of thanks was proposed to the troops and nationals in Arragon operating against the Carlists. The Marquis of Tahunrigas opposed it, upon the very reasonable grounds that those forces had done no more than their duty, and that it was unwise to be prodigal of such distinctions, which gave rise to unreasonable pretensions. Nevertheless, the vote was passed unanimously, the Marquis himself sacrificing his opinions in order not to spoil the harmony. It certainly is absurd to see the Legislative Assembly, the representatives of the nation, bestowing the highest honors in their power for a few paltry skirmishes. On the same principal Brigadier Serrano is promoted to be Major General, for an encounter with wretchedly armed irregulars, in which he lost not a man.

The movements of the two Dukes and Duchess of Montpensier are uncertain. The Duke has repeatedly offered to take up arms against the Carlists in defence of his sister-in-law's throne, but the conflict is not yet sufficiently serious to induce the government to accept his offer. The Infanta's health being quite restored, it is possible that when she and her husband leave Madrid it will be to return to Andalusia. They will not leave before the 10th of June.

Latest

PARIS, June 3, 1855.—A telegraphic message from Madrid, dated the 2d, inst., says:

A dispatch from General Gurrea, dated May 31, announces the total defeat of the Carlist bands in Lower Arragon.

The government read to-day, in the Cortes, the project of the forced loan.

Russia.

[Berlin (June 2) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The *Nordeutsche Zeitung* publishes a statement, dated "the Russian frontier," to the effect that the appearance of the English fleet off Revel had caused "a great sensation in the capital, as well as along the whole coast of Esthland and Finland." It is affirmed that the veteran Yermoloff, who was the commander-in-chief of the militia, had ordered every druschine that was as yet organized to set out on its march for St. Petersburg, in the neighborhood of which two camps were to be formed, one on the north, the other on the south. Adjutant-General Von Sievers, the commander of the Baltic army, had beteken himself to the threatened point (Revel) for the purpose of conducting the defence; and it is stated that the approach to the town had been made inaccessible by sinking old unseaworthy vessels.

On the occasion of the Emperor's visiting Cronstadt, on May 9, he received a deputation of the inhabitants, who brought him, according to the Russian custom of welcoming a new comer, bread and salt. After a few expressions of good will, the Emperor exhorted them to—

"Pray to God for the peace of the soul of our Lord and Emperor Nicholas I., now resting in God. He loved you, and I will do so too. Put up your prayers to heaven; we will hold Cronstadt; and if God will there shall be peace, your trade shall improve."

Latest Intelligence—June 5.

The English funds were less, from the public showing a disposition to realize. Consols declined to 91¼, which was the last official prices. Bank stock closed at 208½ to 214.

In the Liverpool cotton market the demand was again good and the transactions exceeded 15,000 bales; 10,000 on speculation and for export at the extreme rates of the 1st inst.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

Music—R. Werlein keeps pianos at No. 5 Camp street, and music to play on them. We have a parcel of the latter on our table, fresh as a bird-song. Among the pieces is: "Little Daisy," (Ruth Hall's Daisy,) "Old Homestead," music by Warrel. The last is a very sweet piece, having soothed our ear more than once.

Accounts.—They are going out every week. We have to request brethren, when writing, to add a list of the post offices within their circuits, as annual changes, more or less, necessitate a correction of our list. If one should receive accounts belonging more properly to his neighbor of the next circuit, please forward it to him.

O, I Would Die to Save!—We recommend young ladies a solemn study of the death of Miss H. M. L., as described by T. Y. R.

German Reformator.—The first number of this paper will be issued in Galveston, Texas, the first week in August. They have received the type and fixtures pertaining to the German office; have the paper on hand; the editor, Rev. P. Mülling, is making thorough preparation, and will bring out a paper in the German language which, in taste, ability and interest, will be equal to anything of the kind. The second number will not be issued till October. The German preachers will act as agents, receiving it gratis. Price, $1. The American preachers cannot do a better work than help its circulation as much as in them is. Address Rev. P. Moelling, or Rev. C. C. Gillespie.

Rev. J. Lusk, P. E. of Covington District, writes on the 19th inst., from Clinton, La.:

"Some of our quarterly meetings, of late, have been attended with fine consequences. I left my quarterly meeting at Manchac on the second day; four accessions; many penitents at the altar for prayer; a deep state of religious feeling through a large congregation.

We have five pains through this portion of the State."

Abbeyville, Ala.—The postmaster, to a letter of business, 20th inst., adds a P. S.:

"A fine meeting going on at the M. E. Church in this place. Last night there were fifteen anxious inquirers at the mourner's bench, although there was but a slim congregation, on account of a hard rain falling. The night before there were twenty-five at the altar for prayer; and I do hope they will all be converted. Much is doing here for the cause of God."

We learn from the Montgomery Journal that the Hon. H. W. Collier, of Tuscaloosa, died a few days since, of jaundice, while on his way to Blount Springs. The deceased was once Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and subsequently Governor of that State.

Prize Essay.—"We have just stereotyped," say the Nashville Book Agents, "a pamphlet entitled 'The Claims of the Christian Ministry to a Support: a Prize Essay, by S. H. Browne.' The prize ($200) was offered by the Louisiana Conference for the best essay on the support of the ministry. Five MSS. were submitted to the committee, who gave the award to that of Mr. Browne."

Decrease of Roman Catholic Priests.—We extract from the Philadelphia Roman Catholic Herald the following item of domestic intelligence, referring to the concerns of their Church in Philadelphia:

"Whence come Roman Catholic priests to this Diocese of Philadelphia—or rather, from what quarter comes the material out of which they are fashioned? Few of these young men are from France, comparatively few are natives of this country, and without doubt the main portion of the supply is of Irish origin.

Catholicity is not likely to be a very fashionable creed in this country for many years, if, indeed, it ever become so; and few of the best portion that Roman Catholic parents, rich or poor, are likely to desire for their children in the ministry of Roman Catholicism. Weak, well meaning fathers and mothers, won't encourage their sons to an avocation that will bring to their offspring obloquy along with it. So that the States are not likely to supply the ranks of the priesthood with many soldiers; and although hitherto Ireland, in the exuberance of its Catholicity, has been supplying us with as many priests as would meet the exigencies of the mission here, still it cannot be doubted that the Hibernian supply is on the decline; and every year brings us less priests from that country, and less young men desirous of becoming priests, than the preceding year did."

Teachers' Meetings.—Periodical meetings of the teachers are among the most important parts of the Sunday school system.

Religious Tests—Catholic Disability.

Our Sphere—Eighth Article of American Platform—Principle at Stake—Catholic Interference—How to be Met—Misfortune to the Controversy—Evils—Practical Effects—Disastrous.

The sphere of our discussions is moral, religious and ecclesiastical. Beyond this we do not purpose to extend our remarks upon the Eighth Article of the "American Platform." While presenting our readers with a summary of events making up the current history of the day, and which it behooves them to know, we have steadily recognized an implied covenant toward them, not to meddle with their politics; to cast not a feather's weight on either side of questions dividing them as citizens of the State. If on our part this covenant has not been faithfully kept, this we can say, with a good conscience, we have tried to keep it, and are ignorant of any infraction. And we shall keep it to the end.

No mawkish sensitiveness, however, shall prevent us from speaking out on a subject even with a political complexion, falling within our sphere.

The proceedings of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia, whose platform is published in another column, were watched by us with great interest. Ecclesiastical matters were early introduced. An attempt was made, principally by Southern men, to throw them out. But the "Catholic test" was affirmed, and finally reaffirmed. "The Roman Catholic Church" is named distinctly. "Resistance" to it is propounded among the things *credenda* and the things *agenda*. If we read correctly, every Catholic is proscribed. He may be an American—native, good and patriotic; he may stoutly and practically deny the power of the Pope in civil matters as an inference from the ecclesiastical. Yet, for his religion's sake, he *is* barred "advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic." This is a *test* to which our religious principles and republican instincts, the spirit of our institutions and the liberty of conscience, as interpreted by the age, are all opposed. No party holding it, however excellent be other principles held in combination, may expect to pass before the conservative people of the United States, especially of the South. It cannot budge a step—it cannot stand, with this millstone about its neck.

There are thousands of the best men of the old parties who sympathize in the movement for an essential modification of our naturalization laws, who see danger in the immigration of felons and paupers, and the power of unnaturalized persons by voting in Territories, to shape the character of States; but they will neither pursue or accept it upon conditions impairing religious liberty. If the two be disjoined, they go for the former; and in their ranks many of the naturalized. Former party attachments would be sacrificed to this end, but religious liberty never. We are glad it is so. We rejoice to believe this sentiment is imbedded in the heart of the country. It proves our civilization a thoroughly Protestant one.

No one suspects us of Popish affinities. The "corrupting tendencies" of the Roman Catholic Church we take every occasion to expose and counteract. The Pope is a king as well as a priest, having his soldiers and his jails. His cardinals are ministers of state, of war, of finance. The organization has ever shown a tendency to political interference, and presented a difficulty in the application of religious toleration. But the difficulty has been solved, and this is the solution:

"The maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members."

An open Bible, public schools and a free press are good defences against Catholics and Protestants; for all men love ascendancy, though all denominations have not equal instincts for it. If the Methodists ever so far forget their high calling and wander away from their foundation as to intrigue for special privileges, or form their members into political combinations, we hope they may encounter "a jealous resistance." So of any other sect, denomination or church. If in their ecclesiastical character they stand about the ballot box at the call of the highest bidder, mark him that bids, and apply to the sect so prostituting its influence a moral and local remedy.

Heretofore the religious element of the order was doubtful; in some places acknowledged, in others repudiated. Up to this authoritative declaration of the Convention the case did not address itself to us. Had the religious feature been left out of the platform we should now have nothing to say. There are principles set forth in it challenging respect and assent, and doing honor to those boldly avowing them—as, the cultivation of a national and American spirit, the faith of compromise, reverential obedience to the laws, the Bible in common schools, and the unequivocal ground taken upon the constitutional rights and institutions of the South.

Beyond the principle involved, there are grave considerations of expediency. A misfortune has befallen the controversy as between Catholics and Protestants. Our opponents have suddenly been put at immense advantage.

The sympathies of a powerful party are unavoidably with them. Public speakers and journalists are become their apologists and eulogists. Invidious comparisons are drawn between Catholics and Protestants, in disparagement of the latter, and by those who have hitherto thought and acted otherwise.

A comparatively feeble sect has been elevated into undue importance. According to the representation of the census, in 1850, the Roman Catholic Church has but 1,112 churches, which can accommodate only 621,000 hearers! Not *one-eleventh* of the number of churches belonging to the Methodists, scarcely more than *one-eighth* of the number of the Baptists, not one-*fourth* the number of the Presbyterians. It has not *one-thirty-third* of the whole number reported, while Methodists have more than *one-third*, and the Baptists nearly *one-fourth*.

And this handful a party aspiring to nationality proposes to *resist!*

If the General of Jesuits himself had been in council he could not more effectually have devised to weaken the Protestant and aggrandize the Catholic cause.

Should this platform succeed to the government, we shall be put back where England was before the act of Catholic emancipation. This is taking steps backwards—back of ourselves.

It gives Catholics the tremendous benefit of persecution. That cry will rally to any sect-hosts of noble spirits, who otherwise would hold it in religious abhorrence.

Many who were hanging loosely by the skirts of Catholicism, and being gradually but surely disintegrated from its communion, are fired with new zeal and compacted by the sense of oppression.

The weapons of this warfare are not carnal. We acknowledge the kind intentions, but decline the alliance of politicians. It is burdensome. This controversy belongs to us—Protestant Christians, Protestant churches, Protestant journals and societies, as such. We want no direct or indirect aid from Government in managing it, believing that if let alone, with truth on our side, we can bring it forth to victory.

Evils of Church Aristocracy.

The charge of being an aristocratic Church is such a soft impeachment, and carries such a flattering implication, it is not always repudiated as it ought to be. The actual evils of it may perhaps open the eyes of those who are blinded by the compliment.

A correspondent of the Christian Witness (Boston) puts the case undisguisedly:

"*Mr. Editor*—I am glad to see in a late number of the Witness an extract from some Methodist paper, accompanied with some editorial remarks, touching the character and mission of our Church in this country. That we have given some reason for this, I have no doubt. * * * Our want of success, therefore, is to be found in something else than our organization. And if we have exhibited a proud and aristocratic spirit, it comes not from the nature of our institutions, but from the wickedness of the human heart.

How shall this evil be corrected? I answer, in two ways. First, our clergy must unbend themselves and take hold in earnest of all kinds of work in which it is proper for the ministry to be engaged. I like to see white cravats and black coats, but when these stiffen a man up so that he cannot put his hand and shoulder to anything; when they keep him away off from the multitude, prevent his climbing up into garrets or down into cellars; when they make him fit only for the drawing room and the society of ladies, then I think they are a great hindrance, and had better be pulled off. This it is which makes people think we are very aristocratic. But I am sorry to believe that this spirit of seclusion and separation is very common among us. In the great work of moral and religious reform in the world our clergy stand aloof. They will criticise and find fault, but they will not take hold and labor with all their might to make matters better. One is afraid it will dirty his coat, another that it will ruffle his collar, and another that it will soil his fingers; or, in plain speech, it is beneath their dignity. Now this was not the course of the Savior or of the Apostles. They went everywhere, and engaged in everything which tended to benefit and bless mankind. They were called all sorts of names, and treated with every kind of indignity by the genteel people. No doubt they were thought to be very vulgar and undignified.

The second way of correcting this evil is for our people to allow and encourage their own ministers to engage in every good work. Many a clergyman would be glad to take hold along with his fellow-men and help on every good work; but he is restrained and held back by his people in the parish. They are willing the Methodists and Baptists should do these things, but it is altogether too common and undignified for an Episcopal clergyman. In my judgment, the people have a great deal to answer for in this particular. They operate as a hindrance; and while this is so, we ought not to wonder that our Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian brethren leave us in such a small minority."

A Child's Logic.—"How many brothers have you?" said a gentleman to a little boy. The child mentioned the number, adding, "and one in Heaven." "No my son," interposed his mother, "you have no brother in Heaven." "Yes I have," persisted the young reasoner. "Didn't you tell me that God was my Father, and that Jesus Christ is the Son of God? Then He must be my brother in Heaven!"

"And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them, and said, Verily I say unto you, unless ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

The Conference—State of the Church—Comparative—What has been done—Is there need of the Methodist Church South in California—Case Examined—Decided—Health—Return.

Mariposa, Cal., May 28, 1855.

Dear Brother—I believe, when we parted, you requested me to write you as soon as I had a chance to look around at the state of things in this country. Since the adjournment of the Conference, I have been traveling so incessantly as to allow but little time for correspondence, and even now, you must accept a brief and hurried epistle.

To the main subject then, viz., the prospects and necessity of the Southern Organization in this country. The session of our Conference was a precious season, specially to the preachers. From the commencement to the close, the presence of God was realized, and the preachers left for their different fields of labor full of confidence and hope as to the future. Some seven or eight preachers were admitted into the Conference; six were received by transfer; three had returned to the Atlantic States during the year, and they had lost a probationer by death, giving to the Conference a net gain of some nine or ten preachers.

The membership amounts to some nine hundred and forty—an increase of about two hundred during the last year. The Missionary collections of the year amounted to some eight or nine hundred dollars. Now take these facts in connection with this, that during the past year nearly one-third of their work had no preachers on it, and that through the whole year there was but one Presiding Elder in the Conference, that the grumblings and muttering of those hoding prophets of evil in the Atlantic States who seemed determined to kill off the Southern Church here right or wrong, had been wafted to these shores and seized on by those who were inimical to us, to discourage our brethren by giving it out in private and in public that we intended to abandon California, thus blocking up our way and rendering many people who were with us in sentiment and policy dubious about the perpetuity of our church, and preventing them from uniting with us in church fellowship: I say when all these things are considered, it strikes me the wonder is, not that we have succeeded no better, but that we have lived at all. And small as the exhibit is, I believe that in several respects it is about as good a showing as that which has been made by some of the Atlantic Conferences for whom preachers and editors claim considerable regard.

But is the Southern Organization necessary, and may not the Southern people who are in California be gathered and cared for by the preachers of the Methodist Church, North? To this I reply there are thousands and tens of thousands of Southern people in this country. In some places the majority of the population is Southern in its character and affinities; and in almost every place they constitute a very respectable portion of the community. To this class of the population our Northern brethren can have but a very limited access. Some from the Southern and South-Western States have, in many places, united with them, because there was no Southern church in reach; but these are comparatively few in number. The great body of the people referred to, will never unite in church fellowship with a church, whose abolition tendencies are so strongly marked, whose pulpits so often give utterance to this anti-Nebraska gospel, whose press teems with articles denunciative of slaveholders, and which numbers Uncle Tom's Cabin amongst those publications suitable for circulation as a Sunday School book.

Men who would fear to cross salt water to reach this country may gravely sit down and decide that Southern Methodists who are here ought to identify themselves with the Church North, and may talk as prettily as they choose about the oneness of Methodism every where; yet a large proportion of the Southern people who are here will never support the institutions of that Church; nor would the very men who thus write, do any better if they were here.

An abolition lecture on the Sabbath and in the house of God would be just as acceptable to a Methodist in Mississippi or Alabama as it is to a Southern Methodist in California; and the hundreds and thousands of worldly men here with Southern affinities will never be reached by the preachers of the Church, North. The Southern Church must supply these people with the Word of God or they must perish. We can reach them; we can have access to them; and by the aid of the Holy Ghost we can save many of them. Shall we abandon the effort? For one, I answer, *no, never.* But let us rather with quadrupled energy and zeal apply ourselves to the work of evangelizing the thousands who dwell on these lovely plains and valleys, and who delve for gold in these mountain gulches.

But I hear a brother whose eye looks with economic vigilance on the dimes, exclaim, "We have spent thousands upon California, and after all this outlay of money and men, what have we to show? Only a few hundred souls: this is bad economy: it wont do; let us call home our men and let the money be applied nearer home."

Let us examine this matter a little more closely. Upon the principle urged by this objector, all the churches should call home their men from the Pacific Coast—for I hazard nothing, when I give it as my deliberate opinion that, all things considered, the Southern Church stands numerically as well as any other church in the State. Let us see: The Northern Methodists were here before us; they have been comparatively well supplied with preachers, numbering as they do about sixty travelling and forty local preachers, and yet they number only about two thousand members, and they have probably the largest number of communicants in the State, except the Roman Catholics. Now, if the smallness of numbers renders it necessary that we call off our forces, the very same reason would require that every other Protestant church should do the same; and then what? Why this fair land would be abandoned to the Pope and the Devil.

The fact is, this way of deciding upon the continued occupancy of our missionary field, by comparing the dollars expended with the souls converted, is rather a doubtful process, unless there could be a standard established, by which it could be fairly settled how many souls a thousand dollars should convert. If this were settled, we might know how to act. Perhaps it might be well to call a convention for the settlement of this momentuous principle.

But I must leave this subject now. I may possibly address myself to it, more at length, hereafter. I may just add, that hitherto, God hath sustained me. I am eating no idle bread here. Yet my health is good, and I enjoy almost uninterrupted communion with God. This is a lovely country, and I wish I could ramble over it for six months longer, but important obligations call me home. I expect to sail in the steamer of the 10th June. Shall probably go the Nicaragua route."

Yours affectionately, James O. Andrew.

Heart Gleanings.

A pleasant instance of a father's love is within our knowledge. A few days since a gentleman sent his wife and infant child up the river for their health, the mother being unable to suckle her little one. In order that the baby should not suffer, he purchased a valuable milch cow, and put her on board the boat, and then hired a servant to take care of the cow!

We have another fine instance of a father's tenderness. A gentleman who lost his wife last year, in a Northern State, had occasion to visit this city and remain here a few months on business. His child—a bright little girl of three summers—he could not think of leaving behind, although she was being excellently well taken care of by near relations. So he brought her along, and brought also a young lady relative to take care of her. He could not endure our city boarding-houses, and so rented a cottage, purchased furniture, and went to housekeeping—all for the pleasure of seeing his little one come running to meet him when he went home in the evening, and for the privilege of tumbling with her on the carpet when ever he felt like it—such luxuries not being fashionable in a boarding-house. A few days since the gentleman finished his business, sold his furniture at auction, and left for home, having spent upwards of a thousand dollars for the comfort of having his child with him. The great charm of this child was that it was so very like its mother.

As affectionate as either of the above fathers, we dare say, was the father of a graceless young scamp within our knowledge, whose heart, if it gleams anything, gleams only Satanic fire of "purest ray serene;" some mention of which may not be inappropriate in this connection. This father, a well known citizen, well to do in the world, was killed by a steamboat explosion a few years since. The disaster left an amiable wife and several children—of whom our scamp was one—without a means of livelihood. The little property of the family was soon exhausted, and they changed their abode to a cheap cottage in the suburbs. In time they became very poor, and want would have seized them in its iron embrace, but for the generosity of a relative in a distant city, who forwarded them a monthly allowance of twenty-five dollars, as well the kindness of a city officer, who gave our scamp—a lad of seventeen—a situation for which he was incompetent, at a salary of forty-five dollars a month. Our scamp, however, had imbibed the dandy mania during his prosperous days, when his father lived, and now, although his mother and sister could not afford butter to their bread or milk to their coffee, he could not come down from broadcloth and patent leather. He squandered nearly all his earnings upon himself, and was at length discharged for neglect of his duties. Being a "gentleman about town," he must needs keep up his old airs, and so he expended twenty-five dollars for a revolving pistol, a new pair of patent-leathers, and a lot of big cigars.

We know our readers will find it hard to believe, but it is an actual fact, that these twenty-five dollars were the monthly pittance sent by his relative to his mother, which he, by an easy breach of trust, had appropriated to his own use. Meantime, a young gentleman who had known the family in their prosperity, desired to pay his addresses to our scamp's sister, a girl as angelic as her brother was brutal, but found the family in such a state of poverty that he could not visit them with decency. The widow, too proud perhaps to make her wants known, and not having energy sufficient to curb the ingrate she had brought into being, submitted patiently to his heartlessness, until, in the midst of her poverty and despondency, she was attacked by cholera. The daughter attended to her mother nobly, and in the course of a few hours was herself stricken down. Kind neighbors then flocked to their bedsides, and did all that lay in their power, while the young man, knowing that his mother and sister were writhing beneath the scourge, kept away from the house. At last death announced his approach; and while the poor widow lay on her bed, past pain, and her life-current ebbing slowly away, her son passed through the room smoking a cigar. With a mother's last, fond yearning for her offspring, she beckoned him to her bedside; but he refused, with a harsh remark, and passed on without turning his head; and that was the last she ever saw of him, for she expired an hour afterward. A few hours after that, the daughter followed her mother to the invisible land, her brutal brother having never once been near her. As it is *fashionable* to sit up with the dead, the young man that night observed the fashion; but smoked his cigars, and deported himself in a manner which showed the utter absence of human feeling in his heart. On the following day the widow and her daughter were buried, by charity, as cheaply as they had lived and died; and as it is *fashionable* to wear crape for the dead, the model son and brother put a strip of it on his hat, and now sports it as an additional embellishment to his dandyism. There is no particle of fancy in this story, good reader.

We are confident that this young man was as good when born as the generality of baby-kind, but that his present callousness is owing to his having been badly raised, petted, and permitted to consider himself before all other things. Callousness is the sure result of such breeding, and the example of our scamp should be a lesson to all parents.

From Rio Janeiro.—We are placed under obligations to Capt. Graves, of the bark Panama, for copies of the *Jornal do Commercio* and *Correio Mercantel*, of Rio Janeiro, up to as late a day as the 22d of May.

There is nothing of importance to be found in the papers. The Legislature is in session, and a variety of measures have been introduced and discussed—none of any moment, however.

There was a great regatta in the middle of the month, attended by the Emperor and Empress, sundry French and English boats, but no Americans.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Nashville, Tenn., June 17, 1855.

Mr. Editor—If anything could inspire me with a wish to gratify the curiosity of your readers respecting *on dits* from the City of Rocks, surely this enchanting weather would. The atmosphere is cool, clear and bracing, and one cannot breathe it without feeling amiable; a feeling heightened by meeting, wherever, we go, with faces answering back to ours brightly and hopefully. Of course there are croakers who would outstare all the pleasant things in the world, if they could, and wrap not only themselves—for which nobody cares—but every one they meet in a winding sheet of dismal fancies. The melancholy Jacques is still wandering in the forest, but I, for one, will have nothing to say to him.

The Nashville Female Academy has just closed another session. A large audience assembled to witness the closing exercises of the last day, which, as usual, were interesting. Diplomas were given to thirty young ladies, and all parties separated well pleased with the morning's entertainment. Something has been told me of a dancing master who is employed in this institution, *by the Principal*, just as the other teachers are; a thing which, for the credit, not so much of Bro. C. D. Elliot, as for that of the Methodist ministry and the Church at large, I was not disposed to believe, until no room was left for doubt. It is said that a young lady, belonging to an honorable and wealthy family in an adjoining State, herself a member of our Church, on being urged by Mr. Elliot to take lessons in dancing, replied: "No, sir! If I had no objections myself, nothing should induce me so to wound the feelings of my father." Young ladies who have been educated there, on being reproved for dancing, have answered: "We were taught it in a Methodist preacher's house!" On inquiring how this thing could be permitted, I was told that on a former occasion some attempt was made to put a stop to so glaring an impropriety, to say the least of it, on the part of a Methodist preacher, but that the Discipline did not condemn him, and therefore his brethren could not. What say you, Brother McTyeire, would the Discipline have permitted such a thing in our Church twenty or thirty years ago? and what difference is there, under this sort of dispensation, between Christians and people of the world?

The High School, recently established here, has also been holding its examinations for a week or two past. Most persons are well pleased with its various arrangements, but the building accommodations are yet insufficient for the number of pupils.

Speaking of public improvements reminds me that not long ago I had the pleasure of going through the Capitol. It is a magnificent structure, and would do honor to any city either in the old world or the new. No pains or expense have been spared to render it complete and elegant in all its details. But the most interesting feature in the whole building, to me, was the burial place of its architect. Permission having been obtained from the Legislature, he selected the place and prepared his tomb in one of the marble blocks composing the northern wall, and a few months afterwards they laid him there to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." An inscription on the outside tells to visitors what is within. It was a beautiful and fitting idea, that he who planned this architectural poem should lie down amidst its massive grandeur to await the final summons.

Mr. Gray, a distinguished civil engineer and bridge builder, has just completed two very handsome plans for another wire suspension bridge across the Cumberland, or as it should be called by all lovers of good taste, the Sewanee river. One of these contemplates erecting it where the Publishing House stands; the other, at the foot of the wharf. Either position is eligible, and the bridge will be a magnificent addition to the public adornments of the city.

Our German missionary, Rev. Mr. Barth, is doing a good work here. Subscriptions to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars have been obtained for building a German Methodist Church, and some of the ladies are now interesting themselves to get up a supper, the proceeds of which will be given to assist in finishing it.

You have before this, I suppose, received the March number of the Home Circle. The engraving of Charleston is a beautiful thing, and said to be an accurate representation of that city. Mrs. J. T. H. Cross, one of its most valued contributors, has just passed through Nashville, on her way to Kentucky, where she purposes spending a part or all of the summer.

Dr. Stevenson arrived here a few days ago, in an apparently dying condition, but has revived again, and is slowly recovering. His spirit and perseverance in his appointed work are wonderful. The Book Committee were in session day before yesterday, and determined to give the Doctor leave of absence for six weeks in which to recruit his health. It is supposed that if not better at the end of that time, he will resign his arduous office. I understand that the committee bought out the Charleston office and Depository, but without assuming their liabilities, or claiming the advantages of any existing accounts.

The editors and their families do not feel quite settled in their new home. Some are for going into the country, others for staying in town. We Nashville folks like them all very much, and hope it will not be long before they are comfortably "at home" for the next three years, and as much longer as it shall please the General Conference to leave them with us.

By the way, your correspondent H. P., to whose supercilious fling at Armageddon you directed attention in a late issue, is perhaps hardly aware that the lofty air of irony and scorn which he assumes necessarily implies a supposed possession on his part of vastly more learning and logic than belong to Professor Baldwin. In that respect he is probably quite alone in his opinion. I am no apologist for Professor Baldwin, or for his book, but know him to be a man of extraordinary learning; and one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Tennessee said of his lecture, the other day, that it was one of the most learned and powerful arguments to which he had ever listened. Would it not, H. P., be acting a more manly part to invite Professor Baldwin to a free discussion of some one of the ridiculous doctrines of Armageddon?

Crotchet.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

Catoma Mission, Ala. Con:

I now send you the report of the Catoma Mission, Alabama Conference, for the first and second quarters. If I am correctly informed, this is among the first colored missions established by the Alabama Conference; and I am glad to say the state of the Mission is good and somewhat encouraging. I have taken in five appointments, at one of which there was never any preaching before; making in all twelve, all served on Sabbaths but one, once a month. Four have joined the Church, two have been expelled, and one died. I catechize fifty or sixty children, and some of them are learning very fast.

June 19, 1855. J. C. Stricklin.

War Prophecy.

The English papers say Dr. Cumming has recently been plunged into great disrepute by a most unfortunate philological blunder. The Doctor read in some penny magazine an absurd statement that Armageddon, in the Hebrew language, had the same meaning as Sebastopol in Greek, and not having the intelligence or sagacity to put the matter to the test, he proceeded, upon the basis of this discovery, to lay open the seals, trumpets and thunders of Revelation, proving, no doubt, to the satisfaction of his sheep, that the siege of Sebastopol is the final battle of the world, and that when it is over the new heavens and the new earth will dawn. As the Duke of Newcastle would say, the splendid discovery "grew upon him;" as Lord Clarendon would add, his mind "drifted" into it beyond recall, until at last the imposture was detected; for every scholastic reader at once discovered that Sebastopol and Armageddon had no more linguistic affinity than Bonaparte and Bashan; indeed, much less. Dr. Cumming, however, notwithstanding this discomfiture, sticks to that part of his text wherein he says that the end of the world will happen in the year 1865.

Free Thinking and Free Inquiry.—A manifest and important distinction is here set forth:

"The distinction between free thinking and free inquiry is marked and unmistakable. The free thinkers denied that any truth in relation to philosophy and religion was settled by those who had gone before them, and settled none themselves; and, according to them, in our search after truth we are to be always beginning. They were, besides, infidel to truth and credulous to error. Whereas the free inquirers consider some things well settled and established, especially Revelation and the facts and doctrines contained in the Bible; and they seek to arrive at its true interpretation by "searching the Scriptures" and "reasoning out of them," in the use of all the instrumentalities afforded by the light of all nature and human learning."

Country News.—The Shreveport South-Western is about as valuable a country paper as we receive, and contains all the local news of the region in which it is located. The last number that has come to hand contains the following items of useful information, which we clip to show the world that matters in Louisiana are not so bad as we have had reason to suppose they were;

We daily receive most cheering accounts of the growing crops. The rain of Wednesday night extended throughout the parish, and was of incalculable benefit to vegetation. A friend writing to us from Elysian Fields says:

We had a heavy rain last night, the first to do much good since the crops were planted. I have not seen within the last five years so fine a prospect for a heavy cotton crop as we have at present. Blooms made their appearance a week ago.

Cotton Bloom.—We have received from W. A. Jernigan, Esq., of Bethany, Texas, a fine cotton bloom, plucked out of one of his fields on the 20th of May.

No inconsiderable amount of complaint is made by persons doing business between this city and Shreveport, on account of the inefficiency of the present mail arrangements. There is no reason why it should require a week for the transportation of the mails from New Orleans to Shreveport, and we are not astonished that the sufferers should occasionally give vent to their indignation. The South-Western says:

There is no regular mail conveyance for papers between the two cities, although they might without any additional expense or trouble regularly arrive and depart three times a week. According to the new schedule, the mail lies over three days between this place and Alexandria, and it takes it a week to get through to the mouth of Red River.

Missouri River Rising.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 22d, received intelligence by a private dispatch from Weston, dated Wednesday, 20th inst., of a rise of fifteen inches in the Missouri at that point, and still rising. There was a dispatch from Lexington yesterday, which stated that a rise of ten inches had taken place at that point. This will be cheering intelligence to the traders in that river, and there is every prospect of a continued swell, as rains have been plenteous all through the Missouri country.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

SEPTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—The examination of the college classes will commence on Wednesday, July 18, 1855, and continue until Friday evening, 20th July.

On Sunday, the 22d July, the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. J. B. Walker, of New Orleans.

On Monday, July 23, the Joint Board of Visitors and Visitors will meet at 9 A. M.

On Monday night there will be an exhibition of the Preparatory Department.

On Tuesday, 24th, at 10 A. M., the annual session of the Union Literary Society will take place, and immediately thereafter the Literary Societies will be addressed by Rev. Pierre Soulé, of New Orleans.

On Tuesday evening, at 3 o'clock, the Social Association will be addressed by T. Henth, Esq., of Jackson, La.

On Tuesday night the annual exhibition of the Franklin Institute Society will take place.

On Wednesday, 25th, will be commencement day.

The Examining Committee, the Committee of the Conferences, the State Visiting Committee, and the public generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

JOHN C. MILLER, President.

Jackson, La., June 22, 1855.

THE OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE BOOK SOCIETY OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE:

A quorum of the Board having failed to meet at Jackson, on the 16th inst., we adjourned to meet again at Sharon, on Wednesday, July 25. As there are matters of importance to be brought before you, we would respectfully urge it upon you that you attend conovor, as far as practicable, to be present on that occasion.

J. A. LIGHT, Secretary.

Vicksburg City, June 21, 1855.

Deaths.

Gone to rest in the better land, Sister C. Cox, in the 46th year of her age. Seventeen years of her natural life were spent under the child of God. She was a member of the M. E. Church. She labored with pleasure and honor to the cause of Christ. The work was chronic, and well calculated to test human nature and make one peevish and fretful. But she had learned to trust in Jesus, who, through her protracted illness, never failed to bestow grace to meet every emergency.

J. M. JONES.

Yellow Bluffs Circuit, Miss.

Sister TAICE was about thirty years of age. She was born and raised in Marengo county, Ala.; had been a member of the M. E. Church about eight years. She lived a quiet, happy, Christian life, and died a triumphant death on the 31st of May, 1855. Her friends weep for her. May they imitate her good example and meet her in heaven.

C. C. CALLOWAY.

Jamesborough, Ala.

DIED—In Holmes county, Fla., May 27, Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, consort of S. Williams, in the 37th year. For the last thirteen years she was a zealous member of the M. E. Church, adorned by a meek and quiet spirit. She leaves a disconsolate husband and ten children, with a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, but not as those who have no hope.

C. F. BRITTON.

DIED—On the 9th of June, THOMAS NELSON, infant son of of W. A. and M. J. Shelton, aged 11 months and 23 days.

DIED—On the 16th June, JOHN ALEXANDER, infant son of B. F. and Mary Ashley, aged 19 months and 3 days. Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

MORTUARY.—The following are the returns of the different cemeteries of this city for the week ending on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 6 A. M.:

	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Total
Cemetery, Girod street	2	6	8
Methodist	0	1	1
Potter's Grove, No. 1	0	5	5
" No. 2	4	14	18
Charity Hospital	5	20	25
Cypress Grove No. 1	3	18	21
" No. 2	3	7	10
Protestant Cemetery	3	21	24
Roman Catholic Cemetery	7	33	40
St. Joseph's Asylum	5	7	12
Potter's Field	13	13	26
	48	143	191

SEPTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The Septenary College of Louisiana is located in Jackson, La., 12 miles east of Bayou Sora. Its location is beautiful, retired and healthy. It has commodious buildings, a large library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a well selected mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a full Board of Instructors.

The section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academies and proprietory schools, there is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, in which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Visitors and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness.

FACULTY:

JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

J. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

J. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

THOS. S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

L. CALLOUET, Professor of Modern Languages.

J. BLACKMAR, M. A., Professor of Music.

A. G. MILLER, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

DAVID J. DELONEY and JOHN S. YOUNG, Tutors.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months..... $50
Incidental..... 5
Contingencies..... 3
Use of Library..... 3

Total College charges..... $61

Tuition per session in Preparatory Department.... $40
Contingencies..... 3

Total..... $43

Extra charges the same as in College. In addition to above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of the regular College Class. Collegiate charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition to be refunded in case of sickness.

Fuel and washing can be had at the Steward's or in private families, for about $11 per month, by students furnishing their own rooms. Wood, lights, &c. Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, must have an academical guardian, nominated by himself and the consent of his parent or legal guardian, and duty it shall he to take charge of his necessary expenses of such student, and with whom shall he deposit such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money strictest economy is recommended and requested. The above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for the extra expenses.

The regular academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Wednesday in July, which is commencement day.

Jackson, La., May 18, 1855. Js30—1y

Our Home Correspondence.

UNION CIRCUIT, ALA. CON.:

We are having some very excellent meetings on the Union Circuit, at different points. We have just closed a very interesting meeting at Rehoboth. It was a time of great refreshing to the Church. We had some conversions and some accessions. We are looking forward to better times.

June 20, 1855. W. H. ARDIS.

NEW IBERIA CIRCUIT, ALA. CON.:

The Lord still visits this part of his vineyard with revival showers. We have just closed a five days' meeting at New Iberia. Twelve persons professed to obtain the full assurance of their acceptance with God, and seven joined the Church. The membership were greatly blessed. They had broken up their fallow grounds, and were prepared to receive the gracious showers when the time of refreshing should come from the presence of the Lord. Brother N. A. Cravens, of Franklin, was with us all the time. His preaching was mighty, through God, to the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan and the building up of true spiritual religion.

June 6, 1855. B. F. ALEXANDER.
JESSEE JENKINS.

EAST FELICIANA CT., MISS. CON.:

God has been with us on this Circuit in power and great glory. The aged and the young, the father and the son, the mother and the daughter, the brother and the sister, have come to the altar of prayer together; they have united in the communion of the Church; and together they have taken upon themselves the badge of our holy Christianity—the outward sign of an inward work of grace in the heart. We have made one round of sacramental meetings on this Circuit, using the ordinary means of grace, preaching Saturday and Sabbath. Some have been made happy, some have joined the Church, and others have been made to weep and say, pray for me. We have had three quarterly meetings, the last of which came off at Olive Branch, on the 9th and 10th inst. This we continued six days, preaching twice every day. Sixty-five whites joined the Church, many of whom were soundly converted. Many were heads of families—valuable men and women; others were young men of promise, some of whom, I trust, will stand on the walls of Zion when we shall cease there.

Brother Lusk, the P. E., was with us every day; preached under the influence and power of the Holy Ghost to the hearts of the people. Brother J. J. Wheat, of Clinton, was with us three days and a half; preached four times, with good effect. Brother Price, from the adjoining circuit, was with us one day. Brother Higginbotham was with us until just before the meeting closed, singing, praying and talking with his usual zeal. But all were convinced that it is not by might nor power of man that the work was done, but by the Spirit. O, how much of Christ and how little of man should be seen in all our preaching! We still pray, "O Lord revive thy work."

P. E. GREEN.

DALEVILLE, LAUDERDALE CO., MISS.:

Within the last two or three weeks fine rains have fallen, as far as I have heard, east and south of this, with an occasional neighborhood excepted; but commencing one mile west of this, and exteading over several counties, with very little exception, there has been almost no rain since the 5th of April, and very little, in most places, on that day.

It may be stated as a fact, that a large amount of the cotton crop in those dry regions is not yet up, and some persons have been actually planting over and replanting as late as June. Those who planted early have generally good stands of cotton, which looks well and promises a good yield. Corn, however, has stood the drought nearly as long as it can.

We hear of great destitution all around us, and no corn for sale at any price. Some of those owning mills are deserving of the gratitude of the people and the blessing of Heaven for their noble philanthropy in withholding their corn from their stock, that they may supply the people with bread, while a *few* others, of whom I have heard, are withholding hundreds of bushels they might spare, for fear they will not make enough to do them next year. It gives me pleasure to say these cases are few and far between.

To make the matter worse, the oat crop is almost a total failure. Those who sowed wheat have made pretty fair crops, and should be admonished by this timely relief of sowing more grain, especially when corn is scarce.

Under the present "Mississippi Liquor Law" the retail groceries have suspended, with perhaps one, and at most two exceptions, in this county. Those who contended that more liquor would be consumed under the "gallon law" now see they were wrong. A great change for the better is the result of it. This all are bound to admit; especially when it is remembered that many opposers of the law actually give liquor free, and use all their influence to get others to drink on public days. The march of temperance is onward; and every Christian should unite in offering up the most devout and sincere prayers to God that the time may soon come when our children can be permitted to visit public places without being exposed to that alluring vice which has engulphed thousands in endless ruin. The gallon law has been tried here before, but for so short a time that its enemies, by using all their exertions to bring it into disrepute, succeeded in their object. Let it remain in force several years, and all will see the most beneficial and moralizing results.

Your readers have learned through Bro. McMeann of some revival influences upon Lauderdale Circuit, and I believe the people generally are looking and praying for a revival; which may the Lord grant, as we are needing such a result. The "great iron wheel" has not yet crushed us; and the only harm it can do will be to increase the sectarianism and bigotry of "The True Church."

June 16, 1855. JAMES B. RAMSEY.

FIGURING.—An English mathematician, named Bailey, has been for some time past engaged in weighing the earth. Here are his figures: 1,250,195,676,000,000,000,000,000—or in words, one quadrillion, two hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-five trillions, six hundred and seventy-five thousand billion tons avordupois.

SUMMERING.

At this pleasant season of the year, when the skies hoocme olear and cloudless, and the sun looks warmly down on green grass and growing trees; when the corn shoots up its leaves into the pure air, to be waved to and fro by every wanton breeze; when the brooks and great streams sweat in the noon-tide, and every living thing looks for shade as the highest good, those who have been for months cooped up within city bounds begin to cast about for some place of resort where they may temporarily enjoy the pleasures of country life and escape the reflected heat of bricks and mortar. Even those who are in and of the country themselves are subject to an unaccountable and oft-times uncontrollable inclination to follow the habits of the birds and change their residence with the changing season. Trunks and valises are packed for an exodus to some new region, and a few weeks of the year are taken from business and devoted to recreation.

The great question that arises on the very threshold of this determination to go, is where to go. The extended means and ambition of a few carry them across the Atlantic, but the many are content within lesser limits, and only look to such gratification as can be found in some of the one and thirty States that count up our Union. Even in this contracted space some difficulty of selection is found, and it becomes a mooted point whether the summer's journey shall tend to New England, Newport and the North; to the half-unmapped regions that lie about the head of the Father of Waters; to the sweet springs and fountains which gurgle joyously amid the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee; to the Georgian retreats, glorious as Tampa, where Naiades and Dryades seem waited for by the falling waters and waving oaks; or to the shores of the Gulf, ever washed by waves that have whitened in their long ocean journey.

There are many who think that a summer's jaunt is without the laurel, the oak or the olive, unless it extends to the Northeast and has its terminus at Newport, Saratoga or Niagara—unless it leads to some crowded spot of fashionable resort where the rustling of silk is greater than the rustling of leaves, and the noise of the piano stronger than the music of the breezes. Such may be given over to their folly and to all the inconveniences and annoyances attendant upon crowded hotels, small rooms, bad cooking, and constant dressing. The wiser emigrants fly to a purer atmosphere, and find health and enjoyment where no books of fashion nor French cookery have ever been heard of; where the great attractions are the rivers and brooks, the trees, the hills, the drives among mountains and dales, the tall grass jeweled with flowers, the breezes fresh from ocean or prairie, and all those other things belonging exclusively to country life. For the few weeks allotted them, they live a healthy and hearty life—become invigorated in body and mind, and return strengthened for another season of life in the city.

It has always seemed strange to us that this latter class, whose search is not after display and the exhibition of dress, should be able to find no haven of rest on this side of the line that Mason and Dixon long since marked out. There are in the Southern States pools as pleasant, brooks as gushing and joyous, mountains as green and umbrageous, and fields as broad and pleasant as can be found in the North or West. The scenery of Georgia is not surpassed by that of any other State in the Union; Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas, are seemingly made for tourists and travelers; Northern Alabama has hills and mountains, falls, prairies and cold springs in untold abundance; North and South Carolina and Virginia are rich in scenery and every needful attraction for those who wish to while away a few pleasant months, amid scenes more moist and pleasant than meet them here, where every day the long lines of sunlight are reflected back a thousand fold by every brick wall and granite pavement.

Within our own borders can be found every needed or needful gratification for our own people, without troubling the agitators and fanatics of the North. Let our citizens spend their money among those who are their friends, and not travel long leagues to enrich those who turn instantly around and denounce them. In all material matters, in all the results of nature, we are rich beyond compare. There are summer resorts and watering places, mountains and caves here at home, surpassing all that can be found in the North, from Mackinaw to Umbagog. It will only be the part of wisdom for our Southern travelers to patronize, build up and establish Southern summer retreats, which, in their day, will become more famous than Saratoga or Newport, and hereafter draw from the North as the North now draws from us.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.

The Jackson (Miss.) True Witness, of the 21st instant, has the following with regard to the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, which we transfer to our columns on account of its clearness and truthfulness. If the people who reside on the line of the road are awake to their own interests, they will instantly take hold and secure the completion of a great enterprise, which will in a few years be doubly repay them for all the outlay and expense they may be called on to make. The road is already finished and working from this city to the State line. It is in actual operation elsewhere, and only needs some work done at different points to be in a condition for transporting passengers and freight from Cairo to New Orleans. The amount of capital now needed is very small, and one-fifth of the amount lost to planters during the late drouth would build the road from here to Chicago.

The True Witness says:

If there is anything which ought to interest the people living in that portion of our State which lies between New Orleans and Jackson, it is the completion of this road. To attempt to enumerate the many advantages of this road, would take more time and space than we have at present to spare. The simple question of *interest* alone should prompt every man to come forward and say the road *shall* be built. And no man living within reach of it, who is not blind to his own interest, will withhold his subscription. How can any one within ten or even twenty miles of this road hesitate, when he knows that its completion would at once double the value of his land, while it would furnish for him at all times a ready market for everything he might raise. We know lands in East Mississippi that could not be sold for 25 cents per acre before the railroad to Mobile passed through them, which cannot now be bought for $5 per acre. And this is the fact in relation to all the lands wherever railroads have been built. Let every man, then, consult merely his own pecuniary interest, and the road will be built with the least possible delay.

NEW STATUES BY HIRAM POWERS.—A correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes from Florence as follows:

"I hasteaed on my arrival to visit the studio of our countryman, Mr. Powers, the sculptor. He was not in then, but I was politely conducted about it by one of his workmen, who led me at once to the statues of America and California, on which Mr. Powers is at present engaged. The former is nearly finished, from a beautiful piece of marble, but the model of the latter is not yet out of the hands of the artist. In these statues the sentiments of pathos and simplicity of nature which, in his statue of the Greek Slave, won him so much praise, has been laid aside, and that of allegory and history, to which belong vigor and grandeur, is taked up. It remains to be seen if he succeede as well in that region of art. I understood that these statues were not yet disposed of, but that the artist makes them to indulge his fancy, expecting, however, that he can find a ready purchaser for them in America. In one room I noticed busts of several of our countrymen and women were being made—a very nice way to get a counterfeit presentment, if one can afford it."

School Literature.

[From the "Sun-Beam"—conducted by the Young Ladies of the First District High School, Second Course.]

OUR SCHOOL DAYS.

When we have become discouraged and weary with unsuccessful attempts to solve a difficult problem, how often do we exclaim, "Oh, how I do wish my school days were at an end, and I released from the thraldom of school life!" Is it right that we should entertain such thoughts? If our first attempt should prove unsuccessful, might not the second or third succeed? There are too many of us who look upon our school days as the disagreeable portion of our life, and are continually sighing for the pleasures of society. We do not consider that the most pleasant and profitable employment is in sowing the seeds of knowledge, and in watching and promoting their growth. If we would think of our school duties, not as tasks, but as useful pleasures, the time which ought to be spent in study, might not be wasted in vain wishes for the end of our school days.

THE HISTORY OF AN OAK.

I was once a small acorn, suspended on a branch of my mother. I was blown by a gust of wind to the ground, and, becoming covered with dust, I remained there for sometime. The rain fell upon me, when suddenly my little cup bursted, and my leaves began to peep through the earth. I continued to grow until I reached my present height. Many generations of human beings have passed away since I was an acorn, and many were the swings that hung upon my branches. They have all rotted, and the children that owned them have grown to be men, and now rest in the cold embrace of the grave: I still live, and wave my branches in the gentle breeze.

DUTY.

If you wish to know what duty is, ask of that noble minded youth what sustaining nature enables him to bear the scoffs and sneers of willful companions, and to pass through the trials and temptations which assail him. He will answer, duty to God. Inquire of the gentle and suffering wife what strengthens her to conceal by silence the sorrow caused by a profligate and inebriate husband, and she will answer also, "Duty to God, and to myself, gives strength and support to my aching heart." Demand of the destitute and impoverished how they can submit without a murmur to the will of God; and they again will answer, duty. Ask of the bereaved and heart-broken what renders them able to bear with patience and resignation the loss of their dear ones; and their answer will be the same—duty!

WHAT DOES HE DO FOR A LIVING?

This is a strange question, is it not? I think so; but it is by no means an uncommon one. How often and how forcibly is this question suggested to our minds in passing one of those fashionable coffee-houses, or drinking saloons: "What does he do for a living?" Most probably the billiard saloon or card table can answer it; if not, it is indeed a hard question. We often see the wreck of what might have been an honor to the human family, with bloodshot eyes, and uncertain steps, which are sure signs of nightly and frequent debauch, issue from one of these fashionable dens of iniquity, or sitting at a card table, engaged in a game of chance. How sad is the sight! And if we were to follow him home, we might find a heart-broken mother, wife, or sister, keeping their almost unceasing vigils; or perhaps the poor fellow has no one to care for him. If the latter be the case, the question "What does he do for a living," is most forcibly suggested. "What does he do for a living?" will never be answered with satisfaction until the day of judgment.

MOREDUN.—Our readers may recollect that a romance by this name, by Sir Walter Scott, has been announced by a Mr. Cahany. It has lately been published in England, and is announced as in the press here. All the English papers agree in calling it an imposition.

The Illustrated News of the 2d of June says:

"If Mr. Cabany was deceived the public has not been; the published Moredun (so the world of London letters has pronounced,) is not the work of the author of Waverly. Its author is not a "Great" but a "Little" unknown. The book is beneath criticism. There are many clever copies which have something of the spirit of the original; but this Moredun has not a grain of merit, even considered as an imitation. From the first page to the last it does not show the faintest spark of the genius of Sir Walter Scott. The style of the book is uniformly fist and vapid, and often affected and turgid, and its attempts at wit are without a vestige of Scott's genuility; in short, the publication of "Moredun" has given it its quietus. No evidence, however ingeniously got up, can stand against the intrinsic evidence of its utter worthlessness."

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.—"Reb. the house, but don't abuse the people," was the injunction of the leader of a band of burglars to his subordinates when about to start on a professional expedition. It must have been one of the best of the gang who was the hero of the following story: A young man stood indicted in a London criminal court for having stolen at night into a young lady's room, clambering over neighboring roofs, and having robbed her of certain jewels. The barrister, who found nothing upon which he might rest a decent defence of the prisoner, suggested to the jury that perhaps the young lady, a woman of irreproachable character, had made an appointment with the prisoner, had given him the jewels, and finding she would be discovered, had seen no other escape from disgrace than turning her lover into a criminal. The judge was going to stop the slandering lawyer, when the prisoner rose and cried: "Sir, that is not in your brief; what you say is not true, and I would not be acquitted at this rate." The bench assured the prisoner that his conduct should have its weight in settling the amount of punishment for his crime.

One of the most penurious of bachelors, this afternoon after attending the opera, was guilty of making a gift under circumstances somewhat original. He entered a millinery store, and accosting a very pretty attendant, inquired the price of a hat which he saw in the window. She took it out, and in order to show its beauties, placed it on her own head with just pluck enough to make it taking. The old bachelor admired it, and pulling ten dollars from his pocket book, concluded to buy it. The attendant took the money, and with pencil in hand, inquired where she should send it.

"Wear it yourself, my dear," was his blunt reply as he left the store. [Boston Gazette.

It is stated that arrangements have been made at Southampton for the accommodation of the Vanderbilt line of steamers, which hereafter will take their departure from Europe from that port instead of as heretofore from Havre. They will leave Havre and Southampton on the same day.

The Abingdon Virginian states that the recent poisoning of a wedding party in Scott county was not an accidental circumstance, but designed. A mulatto man belonging to Mr Kane, and a white man and his wife and daughter residing in the neighborhood, are suspected of having committed the deed. The persons who were poisoned have all recovered except Mr. Hilsbop, whose death has been heretofore announced.

Extensive fires in the woods, have prevailed recently in many parts of Vermont, on account of the recent drouth. In Woodbury, farm after farm was swept by fire, eight dwellings were destroyed, and forests of timber, together with about three thousand rods of fence, were utterly consumed.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The mails by the Orizaba, and a portion of her passengers, reached the city on Tuesday morning, the vessel being still detained in quarantine. We understand that only those passengers who could show that they had been acclimated, were permitted to come to the city.

By this arrival, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 18th, but the news is neither of interest nor importance.

On the 20th of May a tremendous tempest occurred in the department of Coahuila, which destroyed an amount of property estimated at $25,000.

The General President had returned from his Mirbacca expedition, and although numerous skirmishes are spoken of in the papers, and invariably reported favorably to the Government arms, it does not appear that any decisive blow has been struck. The last news from Santa Anna and his forces received here, by a previous arrival, left him on his march from Patsouaro to Arlo, where it was said a force of 2000 insurgents had assembled. We see in the papers no account of the result of this movement, and presume it ended as do most nots of his Serene Highness, in nothing.

The cross of the Order of Guadalupe has recently been conferred upon a number of persons, among them the editor of the Trait d'Union and Don Anselmo de la Portilla, a distinguished Spanish writer.

On the 13th of June, Santa Anna issued a decree granting full amnesty and pardon to all persons who had taken part with the revolutionists, (excepting those against whom might be preferred particular charges of crime,) on condition that within thirty days they should lay down their arms.

The news of the outbreak in the northeast, and the capture of Montorey by the Revolutionists had reached the city of Mexico. What effect this information had, however, upon the minds of the people or the authorities, cannot be ascertained from the remarks of the Mexican press. *El Heraldo* quotes from a San Luis paper an article which states that the occurrences in northeastern Mexico were of a character entirely distinct from those of the interior, and that the Government would immediately concentrate forces at San Luis Potosi, sufficient to prevent the further progress of this new rebellion. It remains to be seen whether Santa Anna, after a futile attempt to crush the Revolution in the south—and with many of his own troops pronouncing against him, as at Victoria—can muster strength to crush the still more formidable uprising in the north. There is every indication that his Serene Highness is (or was at last accounts,) standing above a mine, whose explosion will send him and his wretched mockery of a government sky-high.

A treaty of peace and alliance has been effected with the Apache Indians. Its conditions embrace a mutual delivery of all prisoners, and the Indians are to return whatever spoils taken from the Mexicans as may be in their possession. As a compensation they are to receive sundry presents of cattle, provisions, etc.

Robbers continue their depredations upon the inhabitants and upon travelers. A diligence containing a number of persons, and among them an officer of the army, was recently stopped on the high road between Toluca and the city of Mexico by five men, who, without the least trouble, relieved the passengers of their valuables. The officer was deprived of his sword and pistols, which he had not attempted to use in his defence.

The Vera Cruz papers inform us that the Icousis were committing extensive ravages in that department.

ARKANSAS.—Recent papers from Arkansas speak favorably of crop prospects in that State. The Washington Telegraph has the following paragraphs.

The earth is no longer parched, and the crops, revived and refreshed, never looked better, nor has the prospect for many years been more promising. Corn that was planted early enough may now be considered safe, and with another seasonable rain or two, the crop in South Arkansas will be greater than it has ever been known before. Cotton has also greatly improved, and the prospect is flattering. If the crops ever were in better condition, or gave greater promise of an abundant yield, we do not recollect the time when.

The quantity of cotton yet remaining on Red River and its tributaries to be shipped, is estimated at 100000 bales. The number of bales above the raft in this cotquiation, is put down at 26000. We think it will exceed that number.

Col Fuller, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, with a number of hands, has commenced the work of opening a navigable channel around Red River raft, through Bodley's Bayou and the lakes. Col Fuller, it will be remembered, made a thorough survey and examination of the work last fall, and is fully satisfied of its practicability. The river has a natural tendency to force its way through the channel which Col. Fuller has commenced improving.

THE LEVIATHAN STEAMSHIP.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in his letter of the 7th inst., says:

I paid a visit a few days since to Scott Russell's establishment, to observe the progress towards completion of the leviathan steamer, building for the Northern and Eastern Steam Navigation Company. It is impossible to describe the feelings with which one surveys this monster of the deep. It puts to flight all ideas of marine vessels previously entertained. I remember looking with marvel at the Illimaiya, which was absolutely as long as one of the streets of Southampton, alongside of which she lays; but this vessel is twice the length of the Illimaiya, for her length is nearly seven hundred feet, and her depth seventy feet. Her tonnage is 24,000.

It is supposed she will be ready for her trial trip early next spring, which will be to your shores. She is expected to make the journey from England to the United States and back in fourteen days. Her first chartered voyage will be to Australia, from her port in Milford Haven, and it is calculated that she will perform the distance, 12,000 miles, in thirty-two days, just half the time taken by that splendid clipper ship James Sirines, built by Mr. McKay, of Boston, U. S. She is expected to maintain an average speed of fifteen knots per hour. She will hoist no canvas. When launched, it will be accomplished by hydraulic pressure, and broadside on.

FALLING OF THE WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NASHVILLE.—*Loss of Life—The Cholera.*—We have been favored by a friend in this city with an extract from a letter dated Nashville, June 18, which gives an account of the destruction of the wire suspension bridge at that city.

On the evening of the 17th, as a loaded wagon, drawn by two horses, and accompanied by four persons, was crossing over it, the bridge fell, carrying the people, horses and wagon with it to the river. The four persons, as well as the horses, were killed by the fall, and the bridge is a total wreck. We believe this bridge stood at an elevation of from eighty to one hundred feet above low-water mark. The same extract informs us that there were many cases of cholera at Nashville, and much alarm was felt by the citizens on account of it. [Delta.

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—The Mobile Register of Tuesday says:

"A meteor of exceeding brilliancy passed across the heavens on Sunday evening. It first appeared as a bright light in the south, about the size of an ordinary Astral lamp shade—thence it shot towards the earth in a Northwesterly direction, leaving a dazzling stream of light to mark its rapid course. The noise of passing through the air was distinctly audible, and like the sound made by an ascending rocket. Every color of the rainbow could be traced distinct as in the Arc of the Covenant; and when it suddenly disappeared, all objects seemed enveloped in that entire darkness which we observe after a vivid flash of lightning, which blinds one for a moment and then leaves everything in total gloom.

The Mobile Tribune, of Sunday, has the following paragraphs:

Hope has been so long deferred in regard to the freighting business and the prospect of any thing but a temporary rise in the rivers being very uncertain, most of the large class boats, we understand, have gone or are soon going into summer quarters. The Dalmau has gone into Pearl river—one or two have gone up to the head of navigation on Pish river, and several others will follow during the week. So, the small craft will have every thing to themselves.

The telegraph brings news from Tuscaloosa that heavy rains have fallen there, and that the Warrior river had risen at that point two feet, and was rapidly rising on the 22d inst.

THE DIAMOND SNUFF BOX.—The diamond snuff box, sent by the Emperor Napoleon to an old friend and former confrere of his in this city, was yesterday sold at auction under an execution for $800. The gentleman to whom it was sent is Mr. Louis A. Depau. He is a relation-in-law of Col. Thorn, of this city, and the husband of his wife's sister is the Baron or Count de St. Pierre. Equerry to the Emperor, whose wife was one of the Empress Eugenie's first maids of honor. Mr Depau took his yacht, the Sylvia, over to Europe a year ago, and unsuccessfully contended for a prize in the British regatta. Mr Depau will take legal means to recover his valuable present, which was intercepted. He resides at New Rochelle. [Correspondence of Albany Express.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.

A SERIOUS WAR THREATENED.

Reported Capture of Fort Laramie.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.]

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, June 8, 1855.—On Saturday, a Mr. Hollibaud, a Frenchman, arrived from Scargeant's Bluffs, and states that "Four Bears," the chief of the Kittle Band of Sioux, had just come in, bringing with him thirty lodges. That they left the main body of the Sioux at Bear Creek, coming 300 miles west of Fort Laramie, twenty-five days since, and that at that time the Sioux had 150 wagons, plenty of flour and meat, twenty women and children, and among them two negro women. From this we think they must have taken a Mormon train, bound from Salt Lake to Bear Creek, where we know they intended making a settlement this spring. Nothing was said of seeing white men among them, and we have no doubt they were all killed. Four Bears is in favor of peace, has been to Washington, and knows the power of the whites, and finding his nation determined on war, has come in with his small band.

Hollibaud has for a wife, a daughter of Four Bears, and says he does not think his father-in-law would deceive him. Besides, Mr Vaviettes, and all the French here believe the report, and they have the best means of information.

The emigrants who passed from here three to four weeks since, have hardly had time to get beyond Fort Laramie, and we do not know of any trains leaving Independence or St. Joseph.

If course, we shall feel no evil effects of this war, more than any other part of the country, in a pecuniary view. It will scatter a great deal of money through Western Iowa. The country here is full of corn, cattle and horses, and Uncle Sam will soon make a great draft on them. Nothing less than 10,000 men can make successful war on the Sioux, and such a body cannot be supported in the wilderness except at an immense expense. The Florida war will be mere child's play. We will no longer see the statement of $30,000,000 surplus in the treasury.

If the war continues, and continue it must, for years—if it has commenced, it will make Western Iowa rich. War is awful, horrible, almost under any circumstances; but, if it comes, we much hope being near enough the scene of operation to supply the army with corn and cattle.

The Omahas received their annuity at Black Bird Hills a week since, and immediately came here purchasing goods and horses. They bought over seventy-five horses, paying fine prices—many of them as high as $100. It was an amusing scene to see the horse-jockey and the Indian on a trade. It is hard, however, to cheat them, as they are pretty fair judges of horse-flesh. The Omahas have become very poor, and had but few nearly all their horses—so this annuity was indeed a blessing to them. They are now tolerably well mounted, and with the Pawnees, start immediately off on their annual buffalo hunt.

P. S. It is now rumored that there were two negro women in the train of emigrants that crossed the river here in May. If so, it is probable that it was this company that was massacred on this side of Fort Laramie.

The St. Louis Republican has a letter from Whitefield, Kansas Territory, which was written on the 9th, and says:—

Mr Henry Smith had just informed us that a man stopped at his house this morning, who told him that he slept at the great Nemaha Mission last night, with an express rider, who brought startling news from the Plains. It was to the effect that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians, and that Messrs Nave and Medford, of Andrew county, Mo., had been robbed at Ash Hollow, of four hundred and twenty head of cattle, sixteen horses, several wagons, twenty-three mules, and all their stores and provisions, and were left entirely destitute. The particulars of the capture of Laramie were not given. The express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force, and had taken the Fort, and that as he came by Ash Hollow, on his way into the State, he saw Messrs. Nave and Medford, and their teamsters and drivers, who were without horses or food, and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Joseph's.

If it is true, the small force of infantry that has just started out will only afford to the Indians so many scalps. They can offer no more resistance to two thousand warriors upon the plains, than could an infant to a giant.

LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge Comet, of Saturday, says:

Fourteen insane people of different age and sex, were landed here off the steamer Capitol on Thursday, and taken by land conveyance to Jackson; all of them from New Orleans.

The Planter's Banner, of Thursday last, published in the parish of St. Mary, has the following:

Since our last publication the prospects of the crops have much improved. On Friday we had a smart shower sufficient to lay the dust for a time. This was followed by a good, steady rain on the following day, which succeeded admirably in rendering our streets once more muddy.

Some planters, with whom we have conversed within a day or two, are in high spirits at the present prospect of their cane, which they had given up as almost worthless—not that they expect by any means an average crop, but that they expect to save themselves by making their expenses—and probably, if they have good luck the remainder of the season, a little besides. Taking all things into account, if the parish of St Mary makes this year a crop of 25,000 hogsheads, she will be doing remarkably well—much better than some even now calculate on; yet even this will be a sad falling off from last year's crop.

A letter before us, from the lower part of the parish, under date of Saturday last, says that up to date they had not rain enough to lay the dust in that vicinity since the latter part of January, the result of which is, that their corn is almost a total loss—lasting, and a great deal of it not more than knee high; while their plant cane presents a most melancholy appearance, and does not stand on the ground one-half as thick as it did a month ago! Our informant writes that the most favorable change possible will not enable the planters there to average more than half their usual sugar crop, and about one-third of a crop of corn, while, in a portion of the parish that has heretofore hardly ever failed in making a fair crop, looks alarming for the planters generally. It has learned, however, that other sections of the parish have been more favorably dealt with.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of Saturday says:

Although there has been a great change for the better in our parish, with reference to the cane and corn crops since the revivifying showers of the last eight or ten days, yet, generally speaking, the cane crops at least present a very indifferent appearance, so much so, that we have heard experienced planters say that certainly not more than half a crop of sugar will be made in the parish this year. On some few plantations, however, we hear that the cane looks remarkably well. A good crop of corn is anticipated.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.—The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its late session, voted a sum in aid of the school for Idiots and Feeble Minded Youth, upon the condition that the friends of the institution would subscribe five thousand dollars for the same object within a specified time. The Boston Transcript states that the first gentleman to whom application was made in behalf of this movement contributed the very generous subscription of three thousand dollars—so that there is now no doubt whatever in regard to securing the grant from the Commonwealth upon the terms named above.

Mr. Robert Anderson, (says the Richmond Penny Post,) a very respectable and venerable citizen of Yorktown, Va., has recently erected a brick manufactory there, and associated some Northern capitalists with him in the scheme. A portion of the people about the neighborhood, objecting to the introduction of Northern men among them, repaired to the spot a few Saturday nights since, and tumbled the brick and machine into the river. An indignation meeting of the neighbors was held on the 9th instant, and it was recommended that the next county court offer a reward for the perpetrators of the deed.

The Lexington (Miss.) Advocate of the 20th says:

Crops are, needing rain very much in this locality again. With one or two good rains, splendid crops will yet be made in this county. We had a slight shower on Sunday evening last, but not enough to do much good, excepting to lay the dust for a day or two.

The Washington Union says that orders have been sent to Norfolk to detach the officers and crew of the United States steamer Princeton, and to put the ship out of commission.

ATROCIOUS VILLAINY.—On Tuesday night last a heavy piece of timber was fastened to the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, upon the heavy grade near the ninety mile post, between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The freight train which reaches that point about 5 o'clock in the morning, but a few minutes in advance of the passenger express train, struck the timber, and the locomotive was thrown from the track and badly broken. The engineer and fireman narrowly escaped with their lives by jumping from the locomotive after having reversed it and before it struck the timber. Fortunately no one upon the train was seriously injured, and by promptly sending a messenger back to stop the express, they prevented its being run upon the first train, which must in that event have resulted in great loss of life.

Baltimore Patriot.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street,
Wednesday Evening, June 27, 1855.

General quietness prevailed in moneyed circles to-day. Some small amounts of long dated paper appeared on the street, embracing good second grade with a moderate amount of A 1. Some negotiations were attested at 12 per cent. for the first named, and 9 to 9½ for the other. The general tone of the market is easy, and where first-rate securities are offered decidedly in favor of borrowers.

It has generally been thought that our community was more involved this season than at the same time last year. We give the general condition of the several items of the banks on the 24th June last, and same of last

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

Dog's for Fertilizing.—Farmers are in the habit of putting manure on their land in an unrotted state. Manure so applied is worse than vain. Before it can be still by plants it must be entirely decomposed. This first stage of decomposition forms a mold, which draws moisture to itself instead of furnishing it to plants. In this condition it is decomposed sufficiently to give crops nourishment, but the heat of the season for crops is over. To insure good crops, a vigorous, early start is necessary. If they are injured by any cause that retards an early start, they will never recover. They are unable to stand the intense heat and drought of midsummer unless they have a favorable start, by which their roots are spread wide and deep. If the roots reach into dry, mouldy straw or horse dung, the summer sun will penetrate to them and destroy them. To be beneficial, it should be rotted till it is suitable for roots to be set in, and not put plants in it and then wait for it to rot.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Rotation of Crops in the Garden.—It is the custom of many who have small vegetable gardens to plant the same crops in the same spots year after year. This may be done and good crops be obtained if the land is deeply trenched and thoroughly manured every year. But without these precautions crops will almost certainly degenerate. The turnips, very likely, will become maggoty and rot, and the peas fail to fill out well, and the cabbages show small heads. Though the soil may manure abundantly and work the soil two spits deep, we find it to great advantage to change the locality of the crops every year, with few exceptions. Asparagus cannot very well be changed, and onions seem to do better upon the same spot, year after year.—*American Agriculturist.*

Father Sawyer at the Home of his Childhood.—This reverend gentleman is in his hundredth year, having been born on the 9th of October, 1755. At the solicitation of friends, he was invited by ex-Gov. Peters, who is now eighty-two years old himself, to visit his native town of Hebron, Conn. On Friday, of last week, he arrived at Hebron from the State of Maine. On the evening of his arrival, being asked if he was fatigued, after a journey of some four hundred miles from Maine, he said, "As for being fatigued, if occasion required it, I feel that I could stand up and talk to the people for three-quarters of an hour."

He left Hebron when twelve years of age, and only two persons remain of those who inhabited the town when he left it. Last Sunday, before going into the pulpit in the morning, he baptized four children. He preached all day, and preached well. His text was, "Is it well with thee?" Said he, "It is now ninety-nine years since my good father and mother brought me to the meeting-house upon this green to give me up to God, in the ordinance of baptism. I have come back, after almost a hundred years, to administer the same ordinance to some of the children of the same church, and to inquire, "Is it well with you?" Father Sawyer's extreme age has put nothing out of joint. He feels and acts in perfect harmony with the present generation.

[Hartford (Conn.) Courier.

A Clerical Anecdote.—It is said that an eccentric minister of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts, who, in refusing to join the order of Know-Nothings, had resisted the efforts of the example of so many of his clerical brethren, was last Sunday preaching from the story—as it comes to us—that Saul, while searching for the lost asses of his father, found a kingdom.

Having at considerable length endeavored to enforce the idea that in the simple pursuit of every day duty we oftener found a greater good fortune than in a wandering search for it, he closed the sermon with the introduction of the following epigram:

"When Saul, the handsome son of Kish,
Was seeking for his cattle,
He found a kingdom, which he won
Without a single battle.
In Boston now the thing's reversed,
(This ego the old surnames,)
We, seeking for a government,
Find legislative asses."

[Prov. Journal.

The Lakelets in Michigan.—The lakelets which abound in this State are worthy the attention of the naturalist. One day last week a man by the name of Briggs, while washing sheep in one of a series of three, in the township Sale, in this county, was drowned. He had swum across it some forty rods, and on returning was probably seized with cramps, and sank near the middle. All efforts to recover the body being fruitless, Messrs. Harrington and Phillips were sent for to search with their submarine armor. Accordingly, on Thursday last, they with numerous descents at various depths, discovering most singular irregularities of bottom and curiosities of formation. In some places the plummet will strike bottom in a short distance. A few feet off, down it goes to an almost unfathomable depth. Sometimes on arriving at what seems to be the bottom, the diver's feet rests on nothing, and down he goes into impenetrable darkness and a soft mass of mingled water and sediment, until prudence warns him against further progress. Down sixty-five feet from the surface went Mr. Harrington in the vain search for solid bottom, and still his lead sank through "deep obscure." At one time the plummet will show a current which carries the line rapidly away from the perpendicular, and again it swings around, indicating a whirling eddy. This lake, or rather pond, has hitherto been little known, many old residents not even knowing of its existence. A man present among the spectators of the diving operations, said that on his first discovery of it a short time since, it abounded with the fish common to our streams, of a large size, and so little alarmed at the sight of man, that they were to be caught by the simplest means; when within reach, almost by hand. As there is no inlet by which they could have entered the lake, how came they here? At the last accounts the body of Mr. Briggs had not been discovered.—[Pallanti Sentinel.

Question and Answer.—"Why, my dear brother, will you put a thief into your head to steal away your brains?" said a temperance disciple to a person with a glass of brandy and water to his lips. "Because I have plenty to spare; but if a thief were to enter your scull for brains, he wouldn't find booty enough to pay his traveling expenses," was the rude response.

When Mr. Albert Morgan kept the Pavilion, at Gloucester, some years ago, one of his guests was an Englishman named Erskine. He was attended with the small pox, and, while all other attendants deserted him, Mr. Morgan ministered faithfully to his wants till he recovered. A day or two ago, we learn, the British Consul communicated to Mr. Morgan the intelligence that Mr. Erskine had deceased, and left him by will the sum of $125,000. This is a magnificent instance of English gratitude, and the recipient of such good fortune is quite worthy of it. We think the reward here is not set too high.

After the game recently played by Neal Dow, [illegible] it would be as well to let some one else [illegible] Boston Post.

The Philadelphia Platform.

The following is officially put forth as the "Platform and Principles of the Organization," finally decided upon by the American National Convention, lately in session in Philadelphia. We extract from the New York Express of the 16th, and presume it is literally correct. By close examination it will be seen that the telegraphic accounts heretofore published by us were incorrect in several particulars:

1. The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides over the councils of nations, who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

2. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our national existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our revolution; and of emulation of the virtues, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

3. The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

First—Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

Second—Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

Third—The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

Fourth—The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations or in the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

Fifth—The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance by the General Government of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

4. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary of the above:

First—A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether national, State or municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

Second—A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements, and so to be considered—a fixed and settled national policy.

5. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

6. The essential modification of the naturalization laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operations, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

7. Hostility to corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing systems of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand; on the other:

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic, and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

8. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are American by birth, education and training; thus fulfilling the maxim, "Americans only shall govern America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestricted and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

9. The reformation of the character of our national legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

10. The restriction of Executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution and consistent with the public good.

11. The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

12. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and sustain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this Council that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its local system; and expressly permitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

13. The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign Governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and to do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the Government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

14. The National Council declares that all the principles of the order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed, and that each member shall be at liberty make known the existence of the order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of the National Council.

C. D. Desilva, of New Jersey, Cor. Sec.
Jas. M. Stavens, of Maryland, Rec. Sec.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 12th inst. gives the following extract from a private letter from an officer in the Crimea to a citizen of Buffalo:

A curious thing occurred yesterday. A sepoy was brought from the trenches with his jaw broken, and the doctor told me there was a piece of it sticking out an inch and a half from his face. The man said it was done by a round shot, which the doctor disbelieved, but the poor fellow insisted, and said: "Yes, and it took off the head of the man next me." This was conclusive, and the surgeon proceeded to move the bone; it came out quite easy, when the doctor said to the man, whose face appeared to preserve its form pretty well: "Can you move your jaw?" "Oh yes, sir," was the reply. The doctor then put his finger into the man's mouth, and found the teeth were there, and at length assured the soldier that it was no jaw of his that was broken, but that of his headless comrade, which had actually been driven into his face, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. Upon this the man's visage, which had been rather lengthened, rounded up most beautifully.

A Monster of Cruelty.—We (Calcutta Englishman) have the following from Lucknow: "March 20.—We have read of the terrors of the Spanish Inquisition, the horrors and barbarities of the reign of terror, and the persecutions of Christian by the Roman Emperors, but the atrocities of the fiend Juggernath, if not exactly unparalleled, are of a nature so revolting and brutal as to instil loathing and disgust. The inordinate love of cruelty and refinements of torture practiced by this robber, lately elicited upon his short trial, are supremely barbarous. A little while previous to his arrest, Juggernath seized and carried off to the fortress (the pandemonium where the worst excesses were enacted) the child of a mahajun, who was reputed to be rich. He offered to ransom the boy for a sum of money so exorbitant as to be out of the father's power to pay. The robber, determined not to be outdone in his nefarious scheme of extortion, put in force a diabolical threat which he had previously communicated to the child's parents. He cut off the unfortunate lad's ears and nose, and placing them in a brass dish covered with red cloth, sent the hideous spectacle as a gift to the father, with an intimation that if, in the event of the amount demanded being not forthwith remitted, he should be greeted with a sight of the other members of his son's body. As no blood can be knocked out of a stone, and the sum was far beyond the parent's means, he earnestly implored for his son. The inexorable Juggernath was as good as his word; the fingers and toes followed next, and finally he dashed out the boy's brains against the wall of his fort. The boy's parents are the principal accusers against the inhuman criminal."

A Romance in Real Life.—A wedding took place in Bristol, England, a few weeks since, under somewhat romantic circumstances, realizing the old adage "truth is strange; stranger than fiction." It appears that a sister of Mrs. N., who resides at Montpelier, some two or three years since married a merchant, and emigrated to California soon afterward, with a view of bettering their fortunes, taking with her the likeness of an unmerried sister. The picture happened to be hung in a very conspicuous part of the house in California, and attracted the attention of a rich resident of that district, who happened to pay a visit to the house. He was enraptured with the image of the fair unknown, and exclaimed: "By Jove! I'll marry that girl if she le to be found in the world."

He was told where she resided, and he posted to her a note inclosing a present of £40 sterling, and a few days since a knock was heard at the door, and on the young lady going to open it, a good-looking, bronze-featured gentleman rushed into the house and gave a chaste salute, exclaiming that he had come from the other end of the world to find her, at the same time pulling out the likeness which first led him to seek his attraction. Of course they were married, and are to "live long and die happy," as usual.

The Augusta Constitutionalist relates the following feats of skill with fire-arms:

We learn that on Friday last Mr. William King, of this city, on a wager, undertook to break forty-five bottles out of fifty—to be thrown up at the distance of ten yards. He broke forty out of fifty-two—the latter two hit but not broken. The wager was shot in fifty-six minutes' time, washing out his gun three times in that period. He afterwards wagered to hit ten out of fifteen bottles, at the distance of twenty yards, the bottles to be thrown ten to twelve feet in the air.—He broke ten out of twelve. This was considered good shooting.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.—The brig Mary A. Forrest, Capt Gayle, arrived at Baltimore on the morning of the 19th from Rio de Janeiro, which port she left on the 6th May, bringing four days later advices. She is consigned to Mr John K. Ramsell, her owner, and brings a cargo of 2700 bags coffee to Thos. Wilson & Co.:

Flour was rather quiet at the latest dates. A sale of 500 barrels Baltimore brands, was noted at 25 milreas. The supply on hand was light, and it was believed the necessities of bakers, unless receipts materially increased, would cause them to pay higher prices.

Advices from the United States to the 16th of March, stating an advance in coffee in the country, had produced decided firmness in the article, and dealers at Rio were looking towards higher figures. No sales, however, had taken place. A cargo of superior qualities could not have been purchased under 4$0 rials to 5000 rials—Exchange 27.

Freights were dull, but had an improving tendency.

No other commercial news of importance.

Political affairs were without special moment or any very striking features.

The Chambers were to meet on the 3d June, when it was supposed the present Ministry would go out and a new Cabinet be formed, in which Torres and Soure Franac would probably hold conspicuous positions.

The present Ministry, it is asserted, shows a deficit in the finances or revenue of over five millions milreas.

There was considerable suffering from the great scarcity of labor. In the neighborhood of 1800 reas were being paid per day to Cottons for their daily services to work on public roads, to whom only 400 reas were previously given to perform similar service.

The supply of all kinds of lumber was increasing, and the market for it dull.

The health of the country was generally good.

The Helena (Ark.) Shield, of Saturday last, informs us that some of the wheat fields in that region have yielded this season as high as 60 bushels to the acre.

The Operations in the Crimea.

We trust that the last intelligence from the seat of war will satisfy that portion of the public which allowed its apprehensions to get the better of its judgment, that the expedition to the Crimea was not, after all, such a mistake or misfortune as some of our opponents made it out to be. That grievous mistakes have been committed and misfortunes endured in the execution of the plan, we readily admit, and no one has pointed out the causes of those disasters more freely then we have done ourselves; but even these trials failed to shake our confidence in the strategical correctness of the plan for invading the Crimea, and we have no doubt that, with ordinary prudence, courage and good fortune, the results of the next few weeks will justify our expectations. The expedition of last autumn was undertaken with forces capable of taking Sebastopol by a *coup de main*, but too weak to invest the place, and scarcely able to hold their ground during a long and rigorous winter, aggrevated by the magnitude of the seige operations. But it at once paralyzed the naval armament of Russia; it exhausted the prodigious stores of war accumulated at Sebastopol; and it drained the resources of the Russian army to an extent which now appears to have materially weakened its position in the Crimea.

Had the expedition been deferred until the spring, as some persons recommended, we should now have to encounter an enemy in full possession of his fleet, his army and his stores, instead of directing the fresh and eager troops which have now joined the Allied camps against the forlorn hope of the Russian garrison. If we may assume that the efforts and operations now in progress of execution prove successful before the termination of this campaign, then we confidently assert that the Allies will have obtained military and political results of the highest importance, and such as could have been arrived at by no other mode of warfare against Russia. The difficulties of the seige of Sebastopol have rendered it one of the greatest events in the history of modern war; the Russian Black Sea fleet has already been destroyed by its own admirals; the occupation of Kertch closes the Sea of Azoff and the whole southern portion of the Russian Empire; and the entire Circassian coast is cut off; and the contest is carried on within the contracted limits of a peninsula where the numerical strength of the enemy can not be brought to bear against us, and where it becomes every day more difficult to support a large body of troops and to secure a line of retreat. The Russians will soon, in fact, have no base of operations but the burning *steppes* behind the Salghir, which can not be crossed by large bodies of men in the height of summer without severe loss, and cannot in any manner be occupied or defended.

According to all experience of war, the Russian army in the interior of the Crimea must be in a position of great embarrassment, for its movements are confined within a small peninsula, having only two, or at most three, lines of road for the arrival of supplies or the withdrawal of the troops, and even the lines of road by the tongue of Arabat, and by the bridge over the Putrid Sea, will be interrupted by the Allies, if, as we hope, the steam gunboats in the Sea of Azoff succeed in forcing the passage of Genitchi, between Arabat and the mainland. Meanwhile the seige, properly so called, is proceeding with great activity, especially on the extreme left attack, where Gen. Pelissier has given a fresh impulse to the operations of the French Army. The attack made on the night of the 2d of May, carried a portion of the external Russian works, but a considerable intrenchment remained between the Central bastion and the Quarantine Fort, which was taken the successive nights of the 22d and 23d instant. Prince Gortschakoff states that the Russian forces lost 2500 men, "in driving back the enemy," but in fact, they did not drive back the French, and their losses amount to twice that number. Gen. Pelieller expressly reports that his troops are definitely established in the work, by which understand that the line of Russian was counter-approach is turned against the place, and forms part of the fourth parallel of the attack. The French are constructing and arming new breaching batteries within one hundred metres of the place.

Instead of the sorties directed by the Russians, against the lines of the besiegers, we have now, therefore, advanced into a portion of the works of the enemy, and on all points a steady progress has been made. On the following day, the 25th of May, Gen. Pellaster reports the occupation of the valley of the Tchernaya. During the whole of the winter the Allies have been intrenched on the southern side of this little stream, and defended from attack by the steep cliffs which inclose the valley. The Russians held and fortified in like manner the northern bank on which lie the ruins of old Inkermann. Their guns in position commanded the valley, and some times reached our encampment on the other side. As long as they occupied these heights in force it was impossible for the Allies to descend to the river; and, as we are informed that the river is now within our lines, it must be inferred that the forces which commanded it from the opposite side have been withdrawn. Indeed, Gen. Pelissier expressly states that "the enemy, not being in force, made very little resistance, and speedily retired to the mountains." But, if we understand this expression correctly, it would appear that no inconsiderable portion of the Russian army remains between the Tchernaya and the mouth of the Belbek, and that the Allies may consequently ere long occupy the heights north of the river, and complete the investment of the town.

The telegraphic dispatch is not quite clear on this point, but the occupation of the valley of the Tchernaya would seem to imply the possession of both sides of the valley, without which the temporary possession of the low ground would be of no utility. It must be borne in mind that the official dispatches and our own correspondence on the one hand, and the telegraphic messages on the other, compel us to follow simultaneously two distinct periods in the series of events divided by an interval of ten or twelve days. Thus, our written accounts from the army extend only to the 15th of May, while our telegraphic information goes to the 27th of May. This interval of time renders it almost impossible to explain the brief results announced by the telegraph by the facts and preparations more fully known to us. Ten days more will probably elapse before we have full particulars of the occupation of Kertch or the movement on the Tchernaya, and we trust that we shall one day learn the glorious and successful termination of the campaign long before we know by what combinations it has been brought about. [London Times, May 29.

During an interview which Mertineff, the Russian comedian and mimic, succeeded in obtaining with Prince Volkhonsky, High Steward, the late Empuror Nicholas walked into the room unexpectedly, yet with a design, as was made evident. Telling the actor that he had heard of his talents, and should like to see a specimen of them, he bade him mimic the old Minister. This feat was performed with so much gusto that the Emperor laughed immoderately; and then, to the great horror of the poor actor, desired to have himself "taken off." "'Tis physically impossible," pleaded Martineff.

"Nonsense!" said Nicholas; "I insist on its being done."

Finding himself in the horns of a dilemma, the mimic took heart of grace, and with promptitude and presence of mind, buttoned his coat over his breast, expanded his chest, threw up his head, and, assuming the Imperial port to the best of his power, strode across the room and back, then stopping opposite the Minister, he cried, in the exact tone and manner of the Czar: "Volhonsky! pay M. Martineff 1000 silver roubles."

The Emperor, for a moment, was disconcerted; but, recovering himself with a feint smile, he ordered the money to be paid.

A horse ran away with a wagon in St. Louis, on the 8th inst., and after smashing sundry articles of street furniture, knocked down an old man, who was in bad health, and killed him instantly.

Tom Thumb not Married.—The New York Evening Post has been authorized to say that there is no truth in the story of Tom's marriage. The lady to whom it was alleged that he was married, is merely employed to attend to the wardrobe of the "General," who is now on a professional tour in New York State, with Howe's menagerie and circus.

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

The Great South American Tar Healing Liniment.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Palsy, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. HUGHES, Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee. And for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and SICKLES & CO., Canal street, New Orleans.

The Great Remedy for Bowel Complaints, and Diseases of the Lungs.

Dr. T. McGOWAN'S ESSENCE OF TAR, which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have supreme control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street,
SICKLES & CO., New Orleans,
A. M. TEMPLET, Donaldson, and
J. B. HARPER & Son, Bayou Sara.

☞ Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. jel6 1y

Richard Angell, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, 118 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homeopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homeopathia treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

May 12 1y

Mansfield Female College

FACULTY.

Rev. H. O. Thweatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

Rates of Tuition per Session of five months.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationary, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view, will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

—TRUSTEES—

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARRUTH,
W. W. BELL,	J. D. WEEPLE,
O. R. DRAUGHON,	W. E. DOTY,
H. OLONE,	L. PHILLIPS,
C. H. RIVES,	JONES PERSONS,
JOHN BURRUS,	W. H. TERRELL,
J. D. WILDER,	G. C. BURNS,
A. M. CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH HARPER,
H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS,
JOHN JORDAN,	R. W. PERSONS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	ap21—1y

La Grange College, at Florence, Alabama.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. H. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Oscar F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. Haich, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by Mr. A. P. Barnes.

Tuition in College per session.....$25 00.
Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once).....$5 00.

S. C. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fe17

Griswold's Improved Cotton Gins.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by Samuel Griswold, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty, and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

Dr. John Beckwith,	William McNutt,
Hon. S. U. Posey,	H. W. Kimball,
Geo. O. Ragland,	William Watkins,
A. C. Bacon,	John W. Paterson,
D. L. Dinsmore,	Rev. Duncan Bacons,
Col. Isaac Lane,	Jerome B. Pillow,

S. Griswold & Co.

We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Hox Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and mote well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be.

A. H. McLean, Rutherford county, Tenn.
Dudley Sale, Madison county, Alabama.
Samuel Townsend, Madison county, Alabama.
W. A. Broadwell & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city.

feb16tf

H. F. Johnson, Attorney at Law, Westville, Mississippi, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. ap7—1y

W. A. Broadwell & Co., successors to A. J. Wright & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.

Having commenced a Commission Business in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully soliciting your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. Wright & Co during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from the rule.

W. A. Broadwell. W. A. Broadwell & Co.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

feb16tf A. J. Wright.

Doctor Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia."

Principal Office and Manufactory, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by John Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by Druggists generally. my4 1y

Bells! Bells!—The subscribers, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, keep constantly on hand and manufacture upon an improved method, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions, suitable for fire alarms, churches, academies, factories, steamboats, plantations, &c., mounted with their ROTATING YOKES, and other improved hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warrantee given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to chimes, keys, weights, &c., apply for circular to

A. MENEELY'S SONS,
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

ap28—1y

The Methodist Denomination

has long felt the need of a suitable Music Book, for Church, Conference, Social and Camp Meetings; one of suitable size, to be conveniently handled, and one which should comprise the best Hymns, familiar to the denomination, set to appropriate music. We have the pleasure of announcing that such a book has been prepared, with much labor and care, by S. Hubbard, Esq., author of "Songs of Canaan," Musical Gems, Temperance Melodist, etc., etc.; assisted by Rev. W. McDonald, of the Maine Conference, author of the Wesleyan Minstrel. The book bears the title of

The Wesleyan Sacred Harp.

The authors say in their preface: "Our object in compiling this book, is to supply a denominational want which is felt, and often expressed by our preachers and people. * * * We commit the work to God and his children, praying that all who sing from these pages on earth, may sing the new song in heaven forever."

We are pleased to know that so far as it has been examined, the Harp meets the strong approbation of the denomination, and we trust that it will soon be in general use.

Zion's Herald, Boston, speaks thus of this work: "This book is, without doubt, one of the very best of its class. We like it because its pages are not disfigured by the light doggrel which sometimes finds its way into similar works. The hymns in this volume are mostly from our own hymn book. We cheerfully recommend it to all who feel the need of such a work."

From the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, Ohio: "We commend the Wesleyan Harp most cordially to the singing members of the church, especially all such as believe in praising God."

Price single, 50 cents half bound; 62½ cents full cloth. Also, per hundred, $40 half bound; $50 full cloth.

Published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston; J

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 22.
WHOLE NUMBER 231.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 30 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SELF-DENIAL.

all the Christian duties, there is none important than the one that heads this , and with all its importance there is perhaps, more neglected. It is a work so ank, so critical and so opposed to the flesh it requires all our efforts, assisted divine grace, to perform it properly. the danger of coming wide of the ural rule, unless *every* aid is put forth the accomplishment of this end. We deny others with but little effort, but self demands, it is too apt to be successful too unfrequently do we stop to consider expediency of conformation. When make demands of us, we at once set to see if such can be lawfully denied, hen self comes in, the contrary course generally pursued; for, instead of king for a lawful denial, we seek for n f-conformity, and sometimes we con- whether it be lawful or not.

y is this self-preformer? Whence this principle arise? In answer, we say, we can account for this self-pre- not only, from the fact of selfish pride, r inability to war against the flesh: entire corruption and derangement of more noble faculties, and the inharmo- action of the same on questions of right and virtue.

the second we would say, it is not n born; nor is it a principle in the doc- of Him who taught the precept, "Let esteem others better than themselves." efore, it must arise from beneath; none can be its author but he who hath filled orld with shame and woe.

-denial is a field upon which the Chris- required to spend a large portion of ily labor, and if this labor is properly med, it is a source of great reward.

-denial is one of those rare virtues that orld cannot become acquainted ith. It opposes the world, the flesh and evil; and clothes the Christian with th and power to combat successfully all these.

plies the denying of our own wills in great and small, when they run con- to the will of God; and this they are to do if left with no better guide than . In order to accomplish this end it is ary for us to be convinced of the de- ity of our own wills, their liability to eous notion, and the infinite corrootness e will of God.

er can we make a full surrender of our to God as long as we think that they ght; but is there not abundant proof that too of daily occurrence, to satisfy us point? Neither can we follow the will od until we are sure of its purity and ess. On this point, too, we have so evidence, that whithersoever we turn yes it is ever before us.

-denial is the refusing to do those things we feel naturally inclined to do, when things are contrary to the Divine will. example; our natural wills demand that tify the desires of the flesh, the desire e eye and the pride of life; whereas, law of Christ demands that herein we ourselves, and that we turn the heart these things as from the path that leads ell. Whenever we deny ourselves; (our nature which tends to evil, and that tinually,) we thereby place ourselves in a ble position to attend to the will of ; but when otherwise, we obey self, it is ible that we can obey God: we cannot two masters. Hence the importance -denial; for without it, it is impossible please God or follow him whither he has e to prepare a place in the kingdom of glory. What an honor has God confer- on man by giving him the power to w off the unreasonable and wicked de- ds of his own corrupt nature, and to put the holy nature of Christ.

rom what a degraded position did he lift up to put his spirit in him! Man was ervant of devils, incapable of counteract- eir demands: the servant of fleshy ap- ; which war against the soul already and hastening to its end, even damnation, without any to hinder or , "I will help you to be free from the s of these your enemies." Such was condition of man when God determined elp him, even at the cost of his own be- d son; and placed in his possession the er to deny these, this unholy service.

ul reader, have you availed yourself in y instance of this kind assistance, or e you striven to worst your condition by ting the grace of God so kindly tendered and being a *willing* servant? These gs demand your serious consideration; is not enough to know that we deny lves in the main, but in the *whole*. If come short of this, we come short of God's , and consequently, we are following our which is sure to lead us to eternal bedness.

How any one can live in neglect of this y and expect to be saved, is a question we not solve; and yet, how little of the Chris- tian do we find. Is this fact not alarming in the extreme.

To instance a few cases: who denies himself of uncharitable conversation; conversing sparingly, and only to profit? Who denies himself of all such pleasures as tend not to the knowledge or love of God? Who denies himself in food and sleep, taking no more of either than is necessary for his health and comfort? Who denies himself of the honors of this world, when such are thrown at his feet? Oh! who has his whole nature in godly subjection, and denies himself in every particular, small and great?

Self-denial is a duty that must not be neglected when so much is at stake. Let us think of the value of our imperishable, eternal spirits. Who will cast them into hell through neglect of self-denial?

It is a work so opposed to our natures, that we cannot of ourselves accomplish it; but God has promised his aid to all such as will make the effort. He will put his strong arm under his people and bear them up against the torrent that pours in against them. Success will attend every effort at self denial when made in the name and strength of Jesus. No one can ask with confidence in and reliance upon this Name, deserving to receive, and go away empty. Self-denial is a noble principle in that that it exalts a man, empties his heart of all evil and leaves it ready for the pouring in of the oil of salvation. It pulls down pride and seats meekness in its place. It dethrones obstinacy and lifts submission in its throne. It looks at man as poor and vile; at God as the author of all good, great in wisdom, majesty, power and glory. It turns a deaf ear to every cry but that of Him, who says, "Son give me thy heart." It shuts its eyes on everything but the Bible. It shames devils and glorifies God; fills man with the brightest prospects, and schools him for the companionship of angels in a future state. It has many wonderful excellences, but the greatest of all is, *it is of God.*

METHODIST.

Louisiana Conference.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—The New-York papers publish the following telegraphic dispatches:

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1855.—Important dispatches have been received here by the last steamer from Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris. He has taken strong ground against the conduct and views of the French Government in relation to the rights of neutrals in the Baltic, as illustrated in certain alleged acts of the allied blockaders. Mr. Mason had also called the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to account in reference to those late high-handed proceedings of Monsieur Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco. Our Minister's dispatches upon this subject, so thoroughly fired up Mr. Pierce that he was for a war with France right off, but Marcy interposed and secured an armistice of one week, by which time he expects more pacific advices from Paris.

M. Soule has left us for New York. He was here a whole day *en route* for New Orleans. He kept aloof from Marcy, and Marcy judiciously kept aloof from him. The President, however, was favored with a call by the ex-Minister, and seized the occasion to put in a labored apology for Marcy; but from all I can learn, this conversation will not have the least visible effect on that forthcoming book. I fear that Soule has not been in the slightest degree mollified. *Nous verrons.*

There is a rumor about the city this evening that a change will soon be made in the Cabinet. Mr. McClelland fails to show his hand on the Know-Nothing question, and Guthrie says that every one who does not come up to the scratch will have to swing.

The Navy Department to-day received official intelligence which has produced a conviction that the U. S. brig Porpoise has been lost with all her officers and crew. It will be remembered that the Porpoise was one of the vessels detailed on the special service of the expedition to Behrings Straits, North Pacific and China Seas. The following were her officers: Acting Lieut., Wm. King Bridge, commanding; Acting Lieuts. Wm. Reily, Sylvanus J. Bliss and Wm. Von Wyck; Assistant Surgeon, James Stuart; Midshipman, George F. B. Butler.

Commander Adams has arrived, bringing hither the treaty between the United States and Japan, as ratified by the Emperor.

The Grand Jury is engaged in examining witnesses to ascertain who destroyed the stone presented by the Government of Rome to the Washington Monument.

It is said that Captain Forrest has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Monday, June 25, 1855.—A letter from Holmes's Hole states that the revenue cutter James Campbell anchored off there on Sunday, having in charge the British brig Buffalo, from New York for Miramichi, Nova Scotia. The cutter fell in with the brig, when a number of German passengers on board appealed for protection, stating they were engaged in New York to work on railroads in Nova Scotia, but suspected they were in reality designed for British service in the Crimea, and asked to be taken out of the vessel. The captain of the cutter will detain the brig until the matter has been legally investigated.

A full meeting of the Suffolk Bar was held this forenoon in the law library, and a series of appropriate resolutions were passed in testimony of the worth and judicial services of the late Judge Wilde.

In the Municipal Court to-day, Paran Stevens, of the Revere House, was tried for violating the new liquor law. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The American Convention, called by the State Council of Massachusetts, will meet in this city next Thursday. It is said that a proposition will be urged to make the proceedings public.

The "National Native Americans" have got out a platform of principles in hand-bill shape, in which they take similar ground to that occupied by the Know-Nothing Ratification Conventions at New York and Philadelphia, and the secret principle of the Order is entirely abandoned.

The piece of sculpture, on whose account Horace Greeley was shabbily treated in Paris, is "The Shipwrecked Woman and Child attacked by a Vulture." It still remains at the Crystal Palace, New York, and it is said never had been sent for by the owner, who prosecuted Greeley solely for the purpose of obtaining money for his property.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

METHODIST EPISCOPACY.

The Church, Herald and W. S. Grayson.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—The argument upon the subject of the episcopacy, addressed by me to the editors of the Church Herald and published in that paper, has so many defects in it, that I take the liberty to request you to print it in the Advocate in an amended form. I did not feel certain it would be published, and hence wrote the argument too hastily, and condensed it too much. In the following you will find it written as I would, I think, have written it under more favorable circumstances. I adhere to the original as closely as is consistent with the correction due to it, but shall omit several points aside from the question at issue. The point involved was my consistency in advocating the divine origin and obligation of episcopacy and communing with the Methodist Church, which consistency has been by them lengthily assailed.

THE ARGUMENT.

In my judgment, the visible Christian Church is a infallible church, under the government of infallible laws. If so, it cannot lose its Christian character, if it unavoidably exhibits its fallibility. If it would be sufficient to detect the Christian character of any Church to point to errors into which she may have occasionally fallen, we would be committed to the fatal conclusion that a fallible Church could not be a Christian Church. This would be destructive of the Christian Church at a very early period. Let me call your attention to the point of departure between you and me.

I hold to the divine origin and obligation of every principle and practice concerning salvation for which there can be shown a scriptural or written warrant. Scriptural means written. I therefore discard from the category of divine everything concerning salvation not written, not scriptural. Hence I discard the succession, but not the authority for it, from the category of the divine. I draw a distinction between the authority for a practice and the visible obedience of the posterior church officers. You do not only hold, I am persuaded, to the divine origin and obligation of episcopacy because it is written, and so transmitted, but you hold to a divine authority, that was transmitted differently. You hold to a divine authority from Christ, reaching your Church by succession, and for this divine authority you rely upon uninspired human testimony, ancient and modern. This divine authority from Christ not coming to you in inspired writings, must necessarily have come by tradition. The ability of tradition to convey a voice from Christ, not written, and yet affecting salvation, is the main pillar of Romanism. I have to acknowledge, I know, that episcopacy sprang originally from a divine fountain. But by episcopacy I mean a written form of church government. Hence episcopacy has not been transmitted by bishops. It has been transmitted in writing. The written law is infallible, but it is invisible. Bishops are visible, and therefore fallible; fallible because visible; fallible because human. If, now, the written law be infallible, and bishops fallible, when I desire to inquire into their divine authority I consult the scripture, but you consult their official conduct; I regard their authority as contingently divine, you as personally divine.

With me the rule of right is a divine written rule, and everybody is wrong (including the visible Church) who departs in practice and faith from this rule. This makes me a Protestant.

With you the rule of right, with respect to the point under consideration, is not a written rule of faith and practice, but the regular conduct of the officers of the church, thus connecting human salvation with uninspired human conduct. You thus abrogate the oneness of the written law as a divine rule of faith and practice.

I am compelled to hold to the right of practical dissent in cases where the Church and the Scripture are at issue, supposing as I do that the Scripture is the infallible rule of right human conduct, whether official or lay. But I hold to the right of practical dissent only when it conforms in its faith and practice with the rule, or its faith and practice as transmitted in inspired writings. You may say this leads to trouble and disorder, but if you do, you will be only saying that the improper abuse of a principle will condemn and prohibit its proper use. You cannot say that I hold to improper dissent when I only hold to that dissent which conforms to a divine rule of right, and condemn that which does not.

You are not a Protestant at all, in Scriptural estimation, because you do not hold the right of practical dissent, when the practical dissent conforms to the practice and faith of the Scripture; for, if you did, you would judge the Methodist Church, in her faith and practice now, by the Scripture, and not by a past ministerial succession. If the Methodist Church now conforms in her faith and practice to the Scripture, you would not say that therefore she was a Christian Church. You would not measure her by the conduct of her Church officers in a past age, when you know her past officers to have been fallible men.

With respect to salvation, you are compelled to confess yourselves to be ruined if your succession includes Pope Joan. I do not consider mine jeopardied if, in the past succession of my Church, there have been a thousand women Popes. The reason that sustains me is, that with me the existing written law is a sufficient rule of faith and practice now and forever. The gospel is intrinsically vital.

The question between you and me resolves itself into this: Is the Scripture a sufficient rule of faith and practice?

I think you are compelled, logically, to deny that it is. For example, when I declare and insist that the Methodist Church is a Christian Church, (which is the point in issue,) and proceed to prove it by the faith and discipline of the written law, and by comparing the former with the latter now, to whose faith and practice do you at once refer in order to gainsay my declaration and prevent my conclusions? Do you not put the Scripture, the written rule, aside, and refer, in the place of it, to the practice of one John Wesley? How could you refer to past official conduct of Church officers in order to settle a question affecting my salvation unless you thought the written law insufficient to settle it? I desire to make the written law the arbiter between us. Are you content with it? Is it sufficient? I presume you do not doubt that the Scripture is Christ's written faith and practice, which the Church is bound to obey, and that it is unchristian to disobey that. The question is not with respect to Wesley's Church, but Christ's Church. The question is: Is the Methodist Church a Christian Church? This is a question concerning salvation. Suppose I were to cut you off from all reference to the conduct of this fallible human being, what would you go in order to find arguments to settle this salvation question—to prove the non-christian character of the Methodist Church? If you confine yourself to the written law, you are plainly restricted to its examination and comparison with the Methodist Church now. The regularity of the succession must be unnecessary if the Scripture be sufficient as a standard of right human conduct. If the succession be divinely necessary to settle salvation doctrines, then the Scripture is an insufficient rule, since it does not contain something divinely necessary to decide questions affecting human salvation.

But let me turn to another point. Remember, gentlemen, you give us a list of what you call successive officers. I propose to show you that succession of officers has no bearing on the point in debate, nor have you proof and argument relative to it. The question is, the regularity of ministerial authorizations. You undertake to prove ministerial authorizations in succession by successive officers, not connected by ordination with each other. You say that if a man be a bishop, that is proof that he was properly consecrated, because it was a rule without an exception that "the Apostles made the first bishops, the first bishops made those who succeeded them, and this has been done in regular succession to the present time." This is the way in which you prove the Christian character of your Church. Do you not see that a list of successive officers is useless? If you have a bishop now, that is all your proof and argument needs. Let us try your argument upon the supposition that Bishop Green is now a bishop. If he be now a bishop, and the rule you refer to has never been violated, then it follows he *is* a bishop. The conclusion is unavoidable. But do you not beg the question when you assume that the rule has been without exceptions? I admit the rule, but deny this conclusion. I want proof that it has not been violated, not an argument based upon the position that because a rule of human conduct is a divine rule, that therefore human beings have always observed it. I want divine proof, as the question relates to salvation. If there has "never been an exception to the rule in all history," as you affirm, then one bishop now is all you want. If one answers as well as a thousand, why delude us with the sound of successive bishops? Your proof does not affect their succession, and you surrender the proof of their successive ordinations, and you thus make a break in the chain void of meaning. There is nothing to break, because there is no connecting chain, and there is no chain, because the succession is not required or touched by your proof or argument.

You and I are compelled to differ about the primary end of the Church under the dispensation of Jesus Christ.

You must hold it to be "regularly to observe the ordinance of ordination." I hold it to be "to preach a gospel of salvation."

I hold that the secondary, in cases of necessity, must give way to the primary. Hence I hold that the church is secondary to the gospel. But you hold the gospel to be secondary to the church. You will not allow that the rule of succession can be secondary, under any circumstances, to the gospel.

I regard the church as a Christian agency, under the government of organic written laws, having a primary end in view. The primary law of the church is to preach the gospel to every creature. The gospel is a legacy, and every creature the legatee. Whenever the church departs from its primary end, it does so at the expense of the divine rights of Christ's legatees, and in departing loses its divine authority. In this originated the right of church reform. Protestantism, church reformation and practical dissent, when right, convey the same idea. Will you please ask yourselves what is the only ground of Church reformation? Is it not that the Scripture is more sufficient to justify an ultimate judgment upon the part of others than the officers of the erring church? If you deny this conclusion, the church must have a warrant in the divine authority to persist in errors. If the Scripture be, in its faith and practice, of universal obligation, then it is necessary to reform any church whose faith and practice differ from the written law. But why necessary, and whom does the necessity bind? Necessary, because the written law, in its faith and practice, is to be obeyed, under the penalty of the divine disapprobation; and the necessity, binds all, for all men are under moral obligations to obey the written law of Jesus Christ.

If any church have not departed from the Scripture, then, no necessity existing for dissent, dissent becomes schism, and schism sin.

Titus and Timothy, although bishops, could not have properly reformed the church at their day, as it needed none, and had they attempted it, it would have been a sinful schism and violation of Divine authority. We are under the same necessity to obey the Church of Christ that we are to obey the Scripture, for the latter requires it. But then, it must be a *Christian* Church *truly*. It would be obviously contradictory to say that there could be two opposing *divine* necessities. If it be necessary to reform a church, it cannot be also necessary to obey her forms and ordinances, if the *latter is to defeat the former*. If the latter be necessary, the former cannot be. Take the case of Luther. If it was necessary to reform the Catholic Church, the necessity bound Luther, if it be necessary to obey the written law rather than the erring church. If it was necessary for Luther practically to dissent from the Catholic Church, was it not necessary for him to disregard the authority of the Catholic Church, for she commanded him not to protest in action? He was bound to obey the one necessity or the other. In order to settle the difficulty, we have only to inquire which it is necessary for men to obey, the discipline and faith of Christ's written law, or the discipline and faith of the Christian Church? The question is almost without a difficulty.

But let me ask you this question. Does not the greater include the less? If therefore, I have a right, under any circumstances, to disregard the authority of the church, have I not, *a fortiori*, the right to disregard one of her ordinances, when it stands in way of my obedience of Jesus Christ, in respect to matters more important than Church ordinances? I hold that the discipline and faith of the written law is now being observed by the Methodist Church. But the Methodist Church is a reformed church springing from the bosom of the Church of England, as that church sprung from the Romish Church. Those two churches are instances of practical protests, or are dissenting churches. Now, how are we to decide the question whether they be reformed churches or were schisms?

I say, since the visible church is a fallible church, she is liable to depart from the faith and practice of the scripture. If she do depart, then a reformation means an instance of dissent, in which the dissent obeys the scripture in points where the church reformed had not obey it. A dissent is not therefore, always a reformation, but a reformation is always an obedience to Christ. By this rule are we to try the Methodist Church. Is she a reformed church? If she be, then she has the divine authority for the reformation, since a reform is always demanded and divinely demanded of our erring church.

But you cannot meet me in this inquiry and join me in the investigation, because the scripture is not your standard of authority in respect to the question of the Christian character of the Church. Were I to show you that the Church of England did not preach the gospel in the fullness of its power and unction of the Holy Ghost, you would not allow Wesley the right to reform upon this ground. Were I to show you that the practice and faith of the Methodist Church is more scriptural than that of the Church of England, from whom she dissented, you would not allow her to be therefore a more Christian, or more truly a Christian Church than the Church of England. You regard episcopacy as something that can be divinely communicated by one set of human beings to another set of human beings. I think it was "divinely communicated" but once, and that was when Christ communicated it to the apostles, to be by them, mingled with the other practices of the written law.

I have no difficulty in allowing churches under Presbyterian government to be Christian churches, because I hold that the visible Church may fall into mistakes, and yet not necessarily lose its Christian character. It only loses its Christian character when it mistakes the church for the gospel, and preaches the one for the other; for to preach the gospel is its primary duty.

The gospel, therefore, is the divine law of mercy, and the church one of its agencies. We are saved according to the gospel, and are assisted in procuring that salvation by the Christian Church and its forms and ceremonies. I now thank you and conclude.

W. S. GRAYSON.

P. S.—Such is the argument. Now this argument cannot be met by saying the Methodist Church is "not a reformation, but a division;" that "it was not reforming at all, but building *de novo*." To say that it is not a reformation, is only to say that the Anglican Church is more Scriptural in her faith and practice than the Methodist Church. This is the very question to which we wish to bring these gentlemen. Are they willing to meet upon this basis? If they do, it is an acknowledgment that we are not to judge Protestant Churches by succession, but by the written law. I suppose they will not deny that if we prove the Methodist Church to be right in the points of dispute between her and the Church of England, and which produced the separation, that the Methodist protest was and is a reformation. I suppose they will not deny that if the Methodist Church prove herself to be a reformation, that therefore she has the divine written authority of Christ in her favor as against the church reformed.

But it would be an abandonment of the doctrine of succession were these gentlemen to argue the question of reformation as between the Church of England and the Methodist Church, by admitting the authority of the Scripture to settle doctrines concerning salvation, because the Scripture bears no testimony to the truth of the authentic ordinations of the officers of the Church who were ordained after the death of the infallible apostles.

They seem strangely to think that because the Scripture commands a thing, that therefore the human beings commanded invariably did that thing; and that, too, in the face of the fact, to which they frequently allude, that very early in the history of the Church the Bishop of Ephesus tried apostles, who said they were such, and found them, upon trial, to be liars. As a Methodist, I am perfectly willing to change the issue from ministerial regularity to the sufficiency of the Scripture, in order to settle questions of doctrinal disagreement between them and me. I am willing to meet them upon the issue of reformation or division. But they must agree, before they meet me, to admit that if I succeed in this debate and prove the Methodist Church to be a reformation, and not a division, that I have succeeded in defending the Christian character of the Methodist Church as contrasted with that of the Church of England. And they cannot do this without surrendering the doctrine of the divine authority of the succession. Indeed, they cannot be Protestants unless they do make this surrender.

THE NEW MEXICAN MAIL.—The St. Louis Republican of the 24th, says:

Our advices by telegraph from Independence are to the evening of Friday, at which time the mail had not arrived from Santa Fe. This is remarkable, such an occurrence not having happened for a long while as the delay of the mail beyond the 20th or 21st. The impression prevails in the upper country that the mail party has been cut off by the Indians. There are rumors, not yet authenticated, of the murder of parties of emigrants on the plains by the Indians. In many of these reports, very little confidence is to be placed.

LAND WARRANTS.—The National Intelligencer, of Friday last, says:

The market is by no means glutted. Not more than 4,000 warrants have yet been issued, and these have been scattered over the whole Union, so that no one point has been overstocked. Washington seems thus far to have been the best market, the price ranging from $1 09 to $1 10 per acre, according to the size of the warrant; whilst at New York and Philadelphia $1 07 has been the prevailing price. We understand that the tendency is now downward, as there will be a large issue of eighty's on the 1st July.

The Ouachita Register of the 21st says:

Since our last issue the dust in our streets has been buried in its own tomb, and the ducks and geese have once more been afforded an opportunity of learning their young how to swim. The thirsty cisterns have drank to their utmost capacity, and the corn-cribs on the Ouachita plantations are beginning to cry out, "room, room, a kingdom for more room," in anticipation of the abundant harvest they will be called upon to provide for.

We find the following in the Bienville (La.) Times:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—June 18.—Mercury 99 in the shade; crops perishing very rapidly. June 19.—We have had a refreshing shower, to-day, but not half a season. Some of our neighbors, from appearances, must have had copious showers.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA

Further War News.

By the latest New York papers, we have the dispatches in full received by them by the Asia. The dispatches are from Halifax, the 20th inst., and contain very interesting information.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 20.—The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, from Liverpool, at the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here at 1½ this morning.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was recommenced on the 6th inst., and on the day the steamer sailed a dispatch was received from Lord Raglan, dated "June 8, 0 o'clock P. M.," announcing that after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried the "Mamelon" and the "White Tower"—the greatest gallantry being displayed on both sides.

The loss both to the Russians and the French was very great, but no figures are given.

This event gave great buoyancy to the public feeling, and caused a slight rise in Consols.

Horace Greeley was arrested in Paris on Saturday, June 2, and kept in Clichy, the debtor's prison, till Monday, at the instance of a French exhibitor of *objets d'arts* at the New York Crystal Palace, whose goods being broken and injured, he thought proper to sue for damages; the first Director who presented himself being Greely, he was arrested, after having been in Parisfortnight. The suit was heard on the 4th of June, when Greely was, of course, set at liberty. Hein frightfully wroth, and is said to be preparing a document of the most alarming sort on the subject.

The War.

The general bombardment of Sebastopol was recommenced on the 6th of June, with what result has not transpired.

The Conferences of Vienna having been formally closed at the instigation of the Western Powers, negotiations for peace are not likely to be renewed unless Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terms.

Austria, however, still professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject to article one of the treaty of December 2, which says: "The high contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right of proposing, according to circumstances, such conditions as they may judge necessary for the general interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes advantage.

The Vienna papers advise me that although the Conferences are closed, Russian Plenipotentiaries have the Austrian propositions under consideration, and that Austria is still desirous to effect a mediation. Meanwhile the Military Commissioners of France and Great Britain have left Vienna.

The appointment of Baron Manderstrom as Special Envoy to Vienna is announced, and considered important; his supposed object being to avail himself of the present neutrality of Austria to effect an armed neutrality among the Central Powers of Europe.

The war news by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous government telegraphs. Details are to hand of the affair before Sebastopol, night of May 22, but the main facts were previously known. The details show great gallantry on the part of the French, but also show that the victory was not in reality a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy very dangerous works which the Russians had erected in front of their defence, and which would have outflanked the French attack. The Russian plan was to unite all their ambuscades by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way with their present defences; to enclose in fact, an entirely new space of ground. The French plan was to carry this new defence, and transform it into a French position, which was accomplished at an immense loss, which, says Pelissier, gave to the engagement the proportions of a battle. Pelissier's dispatch is quite interesting. Details have also been received of the Allied advance on the Tchernaya. The Allied force consisted of 20,000 men, French, Sardinians and Turks. The Russians made no opposition, but retired with their guns. The condition of the ground shows that the Russians never intended to maintain the position. New reconnoissances had been made, and a further advance was expected. The telegraphic accounts indicate that the Allies are yet on their own side of the river.

Details have been received likewise of the capture of Kertch. The invading force numbered nearly 20,000 men—namely, 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, in numerous steamers. The expedition entered the Strait of Kertch on Thursday, the 24th, and commenced firing upon the Forts of Anbalaki—the garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up the magazines. The Allied gun-boats silenced the Paulovisknya Battery, and burned some Russian boats and small craft. The garrisons of Kertch and Yenikale, variously estimated at from two to ten thousand strong, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the Southern road.

Meanwhile the Allies landed without opposition at Ambaalki, where they bivouacked for the night. The next morning they moved on toward Kertch. Gun-boats were all the time occupied in securing the Tamanskoi Gulf, and reducing the fort on the Sand Bank. All the inhabitants had fled. Many houses were burning, and by Friday, at 8 o'clock, the empty cities of Kertch and Yenikale were in the hands of the Allies, and a steam flotilla immediately entered the Sea of Azoff; the last winter's tempest had washed away the 40 ships sunk across the Strait by the Russians. The Allies found 17,000 tons of coal at Kertch, and 50 dismantled guns, but no powder or stores. The total number of vessels burned by the Allies is 240. The Allies propose to fortify Yenikale and garrison it by Turks, but will not hold Kertch. The steamers of light draft are cruising as near as possible to Taganrog, and gun-boats, yet lighter, are preparing. Considerable discrepancy exists in the accounts of the Allied proceedings at Geoltschi. Sidney Herbert, in Parliament on the 8th, expressly said that the press draw inferences from the successes that are not justified by the facts, for editorials speak as if Arabat and Genitschi are taken; but, although the Allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the stores at the other place, they are not yet in possession of them, and it must not therefore be thought that we are masters of the Putrid Sea.

Gortschakoff telegraphs, June 3, to St. Petersburg, that the Allies had left Genitschi, and part of the burned stores would be saved.

The Allied steamers afterwards visited Arabat and burned a number of merchant ships.

Gen. Wrangle remained at Argaintoca. The Allies have made no movement towards the interior of the peninsula of Kertch.

Cracow letters report that the insurrection in the Ukraine is not yet suppressed. The discontent of the people is chiefly directed against the priests as agents of the Government.

The Baltic.

The British and French fleets were on June 4, close to Cronstadt. Admiral Dundas had made a reconnoissance, and found that new fortifications had been erected since last year. Several vessels laden with timber had been captured by the Allies.

Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to the Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now attended with danger.

Asia.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs, June 8, that the Russians have evacuated Soujah Kall, destroying, before doing so, sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is concentrated at Anapa.

Changes have occurred in the Turkish ministry. Reschid Pacha has been dismissed; Mustapha Reschid succeeds him as Seraskier. Vely Pacha, Colonel of the Imperial Guard, has also been dismissed, and Selim Pacha appointed. The Capitan Pacha is threatened.

No answer has yet been received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against the M. Benedetti (the French Charge) intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Reschid Pacha, because Reschid was under English influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister to Persia—a step of promotion—but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some see in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime, Lord Stratford is laboring for Reschid's restoration to power.

New political combinations are springing up. The London Times, at present echoing the Government, is all for war—but argues that any prospect of a new invasion of the Principalities by Russia is extremely remote, as it will be long before Russia recovers strength for a great operation for offensive war—and to cross the Pruth would be to give a *casus belli* to Austria, and probably the rest of Germany. Hence the Times advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independent State, and in five years it would have become strong enough to resist invasion, and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

Great Britain.

In Parliament, the adjourned debate on the War was resumed, and ended after a protracted discussion in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass; *nem. con* namely, that this House having seen with regret that the Conference of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feel it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war until she shall, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee had held a meeting to compare their reports. Messrs. Roebuck, Drummond, Packington and Lord Seymour, each submitted drafts. Lord Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir Jos. Paxton proposes to Parliament a magnificent boulevard around London, eleven miles long, costing thirty-two millions sterling.

The *Imperatrice* steamer, belonging to the Liverpool and Brazilian line, used as a transport, had been wrecked in the Dowue after a collision.

France.

A decree extends the free importation of breadstuffs to England during the present year. The King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris, in August—perhaps the Sultan will also come. The Lord Mayor of London is visiting the perfect of the Seine. The Exposition becomes more flourishing.

Spain.

The Government represents the Carlist insurrection as entirely suppressed, but the province of Catalonia is placed in a state of siege, and troops continue to leave Madrid, leading to the inference that trouble still exists. There has been a break up in the Spanish Ministry, Medoy, Lugan, Lanzuiago, Agneera and Santa Cruz having resigned, and are succeeded by Bguli, Mortinez, Zabala, Fuente, Andrea and Escriver. A compulsory loan of $20,000,000, in anticipation of taxes, has been imposed.

Italy

Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has had a private interview with the Pope, and the King of Naples, causing considerable speculation as to his object. Numerous political arrests have been made recently in the Roman States and Piedmont.

Germany.

The citizens of Hamburg have rejected the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

FROM THE BRAZIL SQUADRON.—Letters have been received at the Navy Department from Com. W. D. Salter, commanding the Brazil squadron off Montevideo, April 11, 1855, at which place he arrived on the 3d March, having left Rio on 18th March. He found at Montevideo the Germantown and Water Witch. The Water Witch left that place on the 10th of April for Buenos Ayres; and as soon as observations should have been obtained for the verification of the chronometers, she would leave that place for the exploration of the river Uruguay.

From recent accounts from Paraguay, the Brazilian Admiral has succeeded in the peaceable settlement of two of the questions in dispute which have for some years past agitated the two countries. Among these Paraguay has yielded to Brazil the right of the navigation of the Parhguay river; and seven of the men-of-war comprising a part of the Brazilian squadron now at the mouth of the Paraguay will ascend that river to Cuayla, the capital of Matto Grasso, a province of Brazil. Nothing had transpired relative to the right conceded to other nations to ascend the river, either through that portion of it claimed by Paraguay or that claimed by Brazil. Both the French and English squadrons have a man-of-war in the Parana river, at Corrientes, whose object is said to be to have an eye to the result of the pending negotiation. [Wash. Union.

OFF FOR THE GOLD DIGGINGS.—Three of our young men, Messrs. Delany, Bell and Biggers, started, on Saturday last, for the gold mines on the Arkansas river. From all we can learn on the subject, we shall not be surprised if the young adventurers reap a rich reward for their toils. A correspondent, writing to the Little Rock True Democrat, from Fort Smith, on the 9th inst., says: "Captains Dillard's and Aird's companies leave this day for the new gold diggings on the Red Fork of the Arkansas. Capt. Charles A. Birnie's company crossed the Arkansas river last evening."

"The late accounts from the new diggings confirm all we have herstofore heard; so you see we are sending quite a new colony out to seek the dust. Other persons in this and Crawford county are making the necessary arrangements to leave. The excitement in California in '49, compares no where with the present. These mines are so near Fort Smith that a man can travel within three days' journey of them, and sleep in a house and have good fires every night; and Major Elias Rector informs me, that when Marshal of this State, he has traveled much further alone, in the Indian country, in the direction of the gold mines, than the place where the gold is said to be found, and that, too, without ever being molested by wild Indians, or having the least fear in relation to them." [Helena (Ark.) Democrat.

DISPATCHES FROM MR. MASON.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says, that Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, has sent a dispatch to Washington, on the principle that the flag covers the cargo in respect to the British cruisers in the Baltic, as set forth also, in the recent circular by Count Nesselrode. He also intimates, that a journal published in Basle, Switzerland, that has been making violent attacks upon the Emperor of France, has been instigated thereto and sustained by the American Consul at Basle, and the Frank authorities have made urgent appeal to Mr. Mason to try and check the abuse.

On May 1st, in the south of Sweden, the navigation was open, and was being carried on with great activity; but in the gulf of Stockholm the ice was so thick that heavily ladened wagons could ply upon it. The winter in Sweden has been more rigorous than has been known in the memory of man. According to the last accounts from Helsingfors, in Finland, the ice was there more than a yard thick.

Christian Advocate

Terms [illegible] in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY [illegible], 1855.

News of the Week

[illegible] yellow [illegible] Cemetery [illegible] we visited the Charity Hospital, and [illegible] might interest the readers of the Advocate. We were politely shown through the principal wards by Dr. Austin. In one of these wards there was a patient convalescent, who had been so far gone with yellow fever as to have black vomit. This is one of those rare cures attributable to professional skill. The clerk, Mr. Vanderlinden, courteously answered our inquiries from his books. The number in hospital, 538. Cholera has about disappeared. For the month of June there were [illegible] brought in with yellow fever, of whom [illegible] died. July, up to our visit, ten deaths of yellow fever; twenty or twenty-five under treatment. We have also learned of eight or ten cases in private practice. This, upon the whole, we regard a favorable bill of health. Many thousands are in our city, strangers or unacclimated.

On Sunday, midday, fell the heaviest rain of the season. Congregations were slow in breaking up; many persons remaining at church till 4 P. M.

The Fourth of July was spiritedly observed. Excursions on railroads and lake boats prevailed. Young America held a grand temperance festival under the Greenville Oaks, where much cold water was drank, many good speeches made. This festival was, in our estimation, the pleasantest and most hopeful feature of the day. Stores were closed. The day was as fine as could be—saving heat. A friend has expressed a wish that that "document" had been signed and declared a few months earlier.

Quarantine is kept up, and giving the merchant some dissatisfaction at the delays imposed on shipping. Capt. McGowan, of the Crescent City, broke through last Saturday and came up to the city; for which he is now before the courts.

QUIETNESS THE HEART'S TRUE POWER.

The Quakers have taught us a lesson which it would be well for us to teach ourselves, and that is, quietness. Not only is strength wasted by excitement, but an appearance of weakness given in its place. To look grave is a great wisdom, as well as a great art. A bundle of fire-crackers contains much more powder than a loaded pistol, but it operates very differently. The one starts a series of intellectual but noisy little emissions a short distance in all directions, the other shoots far deep in one. And the reason of the difference is one worth study. In the one case the barrel is of paper, in the other [illegible]. The energy of the one is scattered [illegible] shell, that of the other concentrated. We should recollect this in matters religious, as well as secular. We discredit as well as dissipate our religious character by a discomposed and restless manner. Self-compression and self-chastisement are nearly allied to humility. The man that waits at all soon learns to wait upon the Lord. And, indeed, there is something exquisitely attractive as well as comforting in our composure. It is a great deal to sit in peace while the world is rocking about, for it proves that we are steadied by a power above the world. To the Christian there is peculiar value in this. It is the only quality by which we can disarm the world, for while the world can meet him with wit and strength, and sometimes argument, it cannot meet him with peace. In the Christian's humility and peacefulness, also, is his aggressive power. In families this is greatly the case, for the [illegible] has wrought all the conversions which the little family circle knows—the eloquent tongue none. "A meek and quiet spirit" let my prayer be, "give me, O God!"

Gov. Collier.—The Tuscaloosa Observer, we are glad to see, contradicts the report of Gov. Collier's death, and says, though he has been very unwell for some time past, he is now convalescent. We trust his valuable life may long be spared.

Correspondents—Will observe that our printer is patriotic—has gone taking the Fourth; and several articles laid over till next week.

Post-Office Robberies.—There are fourteen cases of post-office robbery, and several cases of counterfeiting coin, on the criminal calender of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, now in session at Canandaigua. William Gilmer and William Fowler, charged with robbing the post-office at Sodus, on the night of the 15th of May last, have been convicted before that court.

The Indiana civil war has ceased, as the Wabash and Erie Canal have compromised with the Clay County Regulators. The trustees have agreed to cut down the timber in the Reservoir to the water's edge, and when the water can be spared, to let it out, and remove all the timber, the Regulators promising in return, not to meddle with any of the work of the canal.

A Hungarian named Wiesenberger, emigrating to Minnesota, was robbed of $4,000 a few days since, at Cincinnati.

New Publications.

Winans' Discourses.—Stevenson & Owen, publishers, Nashville, Tenn., 1855: 8vo., pp. 389.

The discourses are seventeen, on "fundamental religious subjects." The first, on the "Divine Revelation of the Holy Scriptures," is styled preliminary, and was delivered, as a foot note informs us, in Woodville, Miss., in 1839, by request of a committee of skeptics. The volume is dedicated to the members of the Mississippi Annual Conference, to which body the author belongs, and at whose request it was enterprised. Large type, generous margin and good paper.

The two first of the series proper are on the Divine Existence, having regard to whatever is peculiar to [illegible] existence, including the Trinity in Unity. The third is the Creation; next, the Existence and Agency of the Devil; next, the Plan of Redemption—covering six discourses; Repentance and Salvation by Faith; and the General Judgment. At a glance, it appears that the subjects are not only fundamental, but the order of arrangement is favorable to fundamental treatment. The author does not close his discourses so summarily. "There is in them too much discussion, too much argument, and too little movement to admit them to that classification." He also well observes that, while there are discourses extant on all these subjects, there is no other series forming a system of related facts, and exhibiting the interdependence of the several parts. The volume therefore occupies a place of its own, and a considerable one.

Dr. Winans' style has the qualities of being satisfactory and painful. If a lawyer, he would not presume the court to know anything. Ellipsis is a figure of syntax he ignores. Parenthetical sentences abound. The ands, ifs, tos, thats and thes are never omitted. If his vocal mechanism were worked at small cost, this might be accounted for; but it is not. The hearer sees and feels this. The very leisure for preparing this volume for the press was owing to "a chronic affection of the throat," brought on, doubtless, by pulpit labors. This peculiarity, in the absence of fluent physical ease, is accounted for by an innate homage to logical and narrative accuracy, and to the integrity of ideas. His conscience would accuse him of having garbled the truth if he had not told not only all of it, but all about it; and his reason of having slighted a theme while anything remained to be said. The *dusts* of the balance are cared for in weighing opinions and making up his conclusions. In the region of definition and statement, and applying evidence to the exact right point of an argument, Dr. Winans is unexcelled. These powers are happily displayed in many of these discourses—the Trinity in Unity, for instance. Every word has its duty to do in filling out a thought or guarding it from misapprehension; and though attention is often painfully taxed and never relieved, it is always repaid. He grapples his subject with hooks of steel—a very different use of language from that easy, flowing and pleasant thing called "word-painting."

Dr. Winans' mental processes and powers more resemble an old divine of the seventeenth century, Dr. Isaac Barrow, than any other known to us. The severe accuracy, exhaustive discussion and thorough research are not the only points of resemblance. Barrow called his sermons *treatises*. They were "cast" and delivered without reference to any other parts or qualities of his hearers than brains, of which they were always presumed to have a good deal. Soon after the Restoration, on a visit to London, he was invited to preach by Dr. Wilson, "Master of Trinity." "At the time appointed," says his biographer, "he came, with an aspect pale, meagre and unpromising; slovenly and carelessly dressed, his collar unbuttoned, his hair uncombed, &c." A dispersion of the congregation occurred, of which he seemed to take no notice; named his text and preached his sermon to two or three gathered, or rather left together, of which number, as it fortunately happened, Richard Baxter was one. The small audience, with one exception, were anything but pleased, and even expostulated with Dr. W. for allowing such a person to use his pulpit. Baxter, being present and appealed to, "commended the sermon to that degree that he said he never heard a better, and could willingly have been his auditor all day long." Upon which the complainants changed their tone, and confessed they did not hear much of the sermon.

It is one of the highest compliments to the masses that Dr. Winans is a popular preacher. Herein is a marked contrast between him and the old English divine.

These discussions are a rich contribution to Christian literature, and rank above any volume of Methodist sermons produced in this country. Without affectation of originality, there is independence of thought, occasionally bringing out views at variance with standards. These occasions are few, but calculated to pique curiosity. An intimate acquaintance with the Bible appears throughout. Very directly from it has the author drawn. Reference to commentators for authority and to profane history for illustration, are scarce.

An advantage of this publication is, that "the people," who are not inclined to the study of this kind of literature, will be encouraged to undertake it from having been in communion with the author. They have heard him in the pulpit, and talked with him at the fireside, and therefore will be drawn to follow with pleasant associations and hope of success through these deeper and consecutive thinkings. This advantage does not pertain to the cloistered sermonizer and professional book-maker.

The study of these discourses (and unless the reader is willing to study he will realise but little of their benefit) will promote education, theology and devotion.

Progress, Considered with particular reference to the Methodist Church. By Rev. W. J. Sasnett, M. A. Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, 1855: pp. 318.

Professor Sasnett thinks the Church ought to be more closely identified with the forces of society, and not only enlarge her territory, but her scope. Education is one of these forces—this the Church should control. Besides this he treats of her oleomosynary, missionary, ministerial and spiritual functions. Some will join issue with him in what he lays down as the true relation of the Church to society; others as to the development of them, but all will be quickened and enlarged by his views. They are put forth in excellent style; free from the censoriousness of the fault-finder and the recklessness of the agitator. He speaks out—not recklessly, but fearlessly. The book puts into circulation ideas important to the Church and society, and will have an influence in shaping the progress of both. It would be read and digested better if the sections were sub-divided into chapters.

Speeches and Addresses—By H. W. Hilliard. Harper & Bros., New York, 1855: pp. 497.

We trust the author is not about to lay himself on the shelf (retire from public life) now that he has put this handsome and readable volume there. That would be a real loss to the country, as this is a favor.

The first of the speeches was delivered in the House of Representatives of Alabama, January, 1839, on the Sub-Treasury; most of the rest in Congress. Besides subjects of exciting political kind, we have those more agreeable to the scholar and lecturer,—Eulogies upon Clay, Webster, Harrison and American Industry and Government. Urbanity, refined sentiment and classical elegance too seldom grace the noble strife of legislative halls. It is refreshing to see them wafted into it, after the manner of Mr. Hilliard. As girls forget their pianos when they get to be wives, so do collegians forget classics when they rise to politicians. Between empty buncombites and heavy statisticians few take position. To give his "figure" or make his "pint," in the hardest-faced way, is the Hon. Dryasdust model. Such was not Burke; such is not Hilliard.

These speeches are rich in historical illustrations. An elevated moral tone pervades them; and without at all committing ourselves to their political conclusions, we freely express our liking for their graceful bearing and elevated tone, so well calculated to keep the legislative atmosphere clear of low passions, and preserve its deliberations from degenerating into mere scuffles. For sale by H. D. McGinnis.

Harper's Story Book:

No. VIII. of this lively juvenile series is on our table. For sale by H. D. McGinnis.

Mountains and Molehills—By Frank Marryat. Harper & Bros., New York: 1855.

A book descriptive of California life—its difficulties, dangers, pleasures, pursuits. Unexpectedly, we find it to interest, even on so stale a theme. There is life in its pictures. The illustrations are numerous and taking. For sale by McGinnis.

Harper for July:

A quantity of good and various reading can be had for $3 a year by any family. Something to everybody's taste. We have it through McGinnis.

National Magazine:

The July number has an engraved portrait of Bishop Scott and a sketch.

Ladies' Repository:

This monthly of solid excellence is at hand, as late as due.

California Conference.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (NORTH.)

The fourth annual session met on the 16th May, at Stockton, Bishop O. C. Baker presiding. Forty-three ministers present, and four reported absent.

H. C. Benson, elected Secretary; E. Merchant, Assistant Secretary.

Bishop O. C. Baker opened the Conference by reading the Scriptures and prayer, and administered the holy communion.

Admitted on trial: Wm. Gaffney, Richard W. Williamson, Alfred Highie, Jacob Miller, Wm. J. Maclay, Charles Northrup, Charles V. Anthony, H. E. Foster, Benj. W. Rusk, Edwin Aylworth.

It was announced that Rev. W. Oliver had surrendered his parchments and retired from the ministry. Mr. Oliver had gone into the practice of law.

Charles Bonner asked the Conference to grant him a location. Granted.

The Conference ordered a committee of five to take into consideration the propriety of securing a cemetery for the use of ministers and their families who may die in this country. The pastors of San Francisco, Marysville, Stockton and Santa Clara were appointed said committee, and instructed to report at the next session of the Conference.

Conference took up the report on slavery. The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we do not concur in the alterations of the general rule in our Book of Discipline proposed by the Troy, North Ohio and Wisconsin Conferences. Vote, 28 to 2."

"*Resolved*, That we request the General Conference, at its annual session, by resolution, so to explain said rule as to make it evident that it forbids the buying and selling men, women and children as slaves. Vote, 28 to 2."

A vote of thanks was given to C. M. Wober, Esq., for his liberality and kindness in giving a lot on which to erect a German M. E. Church, for the use of Rev. Mr. Kellner, who had just come as a German Missionary.

The anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was held in the Methodist Church. Addresses by Revs. E. Thomas, S. B. Rooney and M. C. Briggs. The collections of the evening amounted to $230.

Delegates to the General Conference, to be held next May, at Indianapolis: On the first ballot, J. D. Blain was elected; on the fifth, Isaac Owen. On motion, Revs. S. D. Simonds and W. Taylor were the alternates.

Conference held its Sunday School Anniversary. The Stockton School was present, under the direction of ex-Mayor Buffington, and the exercises were enlivened with singing by the children. Addresses were delivered by N. Reasoner and M. C. Briggs. Collection, $250.

Though not in the midst of it, or practically concerned with the "peculiar institution," this Conference, like others of the connection North, is drawn by the customary infatuation into resolutions, definitions, reports, &c., about *slavery*. A special committee was appointed to take it into consideration! Why did they not also appoint a committee to "take Sebastopol"—into consideration?

In their report, (two of the resolutions are published above,) the committee say:

"The Church must, therefore, throw the burden of proof (*onus probandi*) of the innocence of members connected with it on the persons themselves. Every slaveholder should be held, *prima facie*, a sinner unfit for the kingdom of God, and he should be required to show that he is not mercenary, and that emancipation is, in his case, impracticable, before he is admitted to stand fully justified before the Church of Christ?"

The remarks of Bishop Andrew on the necessity of the Southern Church are thus corroborated.

Marysville was chosen as the next place of convocation. Rev. Mr. Simonds was elected editor of the Advocate; the Publishing committee of which state that it was of the first importance to the Church to continue the paper; but that to do so would require the most vigorous efforts on the part of the ministers. This was apparent from the fact that, though upwards of $9,000 had been paid by the New York agents, still there was no surplus on hand.

Our Home Correspondence.

Autaugaville, Ala., June 27, 1855.

We have just closed a meeting at this place of 16 days continuance; which resulted in the accession of 41 probationers. We regard this to some extent, but the continuance of the revival at this place last year. Let our predecessors on this work last year, be encouraged to sow the good seed. Our presiding Elder preached with great success twice a day for several days. Bro. Starr was with us two days. Preached with unction, and consequently marked effect. A revival influence prevails around the circuit. The New Orleans Advocate meets with favor here.

Daniel Duncan.

Allenton, Wilcox Co., Ala. June 23.

We have had a long drouth in this neighborhood, and it was thought advisable that the churches should appoint a day of fasting and prayer, which was done, and I never saw a more solemn congregation in my life. All denominations met at the Methodist Church, and bro. King preached a very appropriate sermon from 2. Corinthians fifth chapter, from the words "Therefore knowing the terror of the Lord we persuade men." After which several prayers were offered, and in answer to the prayers of the people of God, the good Lord sent us refreshing showers upon the earth, and I hope to some considerable extent. He has refreshed the church with showers of grace, and I hope the time is not far distant when we will have a pentecostal shower in this part of the vineyard. Yours very respectfully in the bonds of christian love.

J. P. Robbins.

Gordo, Pickens Co., Ala.

My circuit is getting along well. We received 244 last year, and I do not think we will lose more than one dozen of them. There is a water sprout hard after me and he is spreading himself like a green bay. He said in his preaching, that the Methodists got sprinkling pouring and infant baptism from Africa, and the Methodists are the granddaughters of the Catholics, and Methodists baptize children for original sin. He is like thunder in the north, a fuss, but neither light nor heat; but we hold him an honorable pole, considering he goes by water and we by land.

Julius N. Glover.

East Baton Rouge Circuit, Miss., Conference, June 26, 1855

Our third quarterly meeting was held at Manchac church, commencing on the 14th June, and continuing four days. It is thought that a meeting of more general interest and usefulness has never been held at this appointment. The spirit was present comforting the little flock, and promoting conviction in the hearts of sinners. Many mourners were at the altar, and I trust there was a depth of penitence manifested not to be removed but by conversion.

In the commencement of this year, the society at Manchac numbered 12, all females. Two more ladies joined sometime previous to the quarterly meeting, and the result, so far, is a society of 28 members, 8 males and 20 females. The most of these who joined are of that class, who can exert a good influence in the community.

You have published a communication from bro. Crenshaw, in reference to one of my appointments, to which I would add the same Spirit has been exhibited at Manchac in relation to a house of worship. They have pulled down their old church and built one of larger dimensions and more comfortable in its arrangements.

We shall always find that the Lord fulfils his part in the agreement he has made with his people, when the conditions of that agreement are met by them: Mal. iii. 10th verse.

We are gaining ground in this circuit. Sunday-schools prosperous, and a strong hope is entertained, with suitable efforts to accomplish the object, that before the year shall close, we shall have old Methodism exemplified at every appointment, in the faithful and profitable attendance of the membership at the class-room.

Thomas Price.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM A BIRD OF PASSAGE.

Northern Scenes—Weather—Labor—Taken for Missionaries—Indians.

Here, on the Hudson, resting in the shadows of the highlands, I recall my promises to write to you, and with the thought of you come grateful visions of your warm summer sky and southern breezes; so great a contrast to the chilling winds and dripping wearying rains that our mountains are now flinging down upon us. Still, there is much that is pleasant in the musical dropping and tinkling of the raindrops against the window-panes, but in this bright month of June it seems wrong to have autumn-clouds and showers. Instead of two thousand miles I feel ten thousand to be between us and the genial sun-shining land we have left. But little as the cold breezes of the North suit us, I could not but feel as we rushed through the State, that they had their own mighty influence on the habits and minds of the people.

We caught passing glimpses of great stone heaps in corners of the green fields and at the road-sides, all of which had been gathered one by one from the rich ground and piled up there, that the plough might have free access to every foot of land. They looked to me like little monuments of patience and perseverance, nor were they all that showed the energy of our northerners: in some fields large stumps were being uprooted, by what agency seemed inexplicable, and in others the newly-felled trees were lying so thick that it looked to me like herculean task ever to clear the land. The keen air seems to have imparted to man something of its own nature, strong, resolute and unconquerable, and I felt proud of my native State as I saw what her sons could and did accomplish.

But pride gave place to mirth and that to shame as we glanced, like a fast-flashing ray of light, through Syracuse, where, not very long ago, women pleaded to be men—but I will not blame them—some good they have done, and let us hope but little evil.

It is a handsome well-built town, in its quietness and primness seeming little like the spot where ultraists have so often congregated.

Did you know that we had been taken for missionaries and the youngest of our party commiserated? It is true, strange as it may seem, and many a hearty laugh have we had over it. On our boat were six missionaries, bound for the Indian Territory, and we had been confounded with them, perhaps because of the interest we felt in their party: there were three little children and four young ladies, none of whom had seen each others faces before, and now they were leaving father, mother, home and friends, to become teachers to the Choctaws and Cherokees. We asked the leader of the party if it did not give him great pain to take his little children among savages, and to so wild a land, but he only smiled at our ignorance, and said that the mission at "Good Water," whither they were bound, had been established for twenty years, that they already had a fine male boarding-school of three hundred scholars, and a female one of twenty girls. Imagine, Indians at a boarding-school! Then too, there was an advanced state of civilization, fine churches, good houses and even a state-house, and still more wonderful, no whisky.

So all my fine visions of life in a wigwam, free boundless prairies, noble untamed forests and all the many romantic adjuncts of a life among savages were cloud-visions after all, and I turned with a sigh to the stern facts of stone-walls, modern dresses and civilized laws. All the poetry of their sacrifices was gone, and there was nothing left for them to regret except the separation from home and home-friends, and in some cases these were to be re-visited in three years. I longed to go with them to have a little peep at their future mode of life, and to add another leaf to these many pictures of our beautiful land that I have already garnered up. Mr. Ulls, the leader, said we would often hear from them in the reports of the Missionary Record of the Presbyterian Board. They all left us at Napoleon, and the last glimpse we caught of them their faces were radiant with smiles, as though they were reaching the land of promise, and such it must have been to them.

While stopping at Utica, Schenectady and other towns in New York, well-dressed modest squaws came into the cars offering little bags and cushions of their own work for sale, and their retiring innocent ways and down-cast eyes spoke loudly in favor of their education and civilization. Some of these girls wore black beaver hats with plumes, such as ladies now wear on horse-back, and all were neat and clean, presenting a powerful contrast to the degraded ignorant beings we see in our Southern States, especially Louisiana.

Let us hope that the day is not far distant when those heathens in our midst may be taught the gospel, and raised to a level with their happier brethren of the North. M.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

One day at least out of the revolving and ever-returning three hundred and sixty-five is, in this country, sure of general observance and regard. One day, selected and sanctified from the remainder, draws the minds and memories of the people to the history of their country and to the benefits which they enjoy in it; leads them to a review of the proud advantages of the government they have inherited, and induces stronger bonds of brotherhood—firmer feelings of nationality. That day has dawned. Before the first eye has glanced over these lines—before the first copy of this morning's paper has reached its readers' hands, every State, every city and every town of the country, will resound with the announcement of its birth. Loud proclamations of welcome will be volleyed out on the Atlantic, to the Gulf, to the Pacific; along the shores of the Great Lakes, amid old forests, in the Rocky Mountains and Alleghanies, and State will answer back to State in the general jubilee of joy. Nor will the salvos that hail the great Sabbath of the nation be confined to the nation itself. In every water where the American flag floats—and where does it not?—in every port where an American vessel lies, echo will be many-tongued on the return of the day that so many years ago christened our present nationality. There will be colors flying and cannon rearing high up above Baffin's Bay and far down below Cape Horn; in the most Northern Atlantic, in the sunniest Southern seas. The inhabitants of far-away lands and strange countries that hardly know the existence of our continent will be wakened to a recollection of its being by the festivities attending this day, while, at home, from one extreme limit to the other, there will be a general display of patriotism.

It is well that this should be. We rejoice to know and feel that everywhere the great heart of the people is true and loyal to its love of country, and that, though now and then there may be influences which seem to show a decay of national feeling, it is only in appearance true. Americans have for America, for its institutions, its progress and its glory, as sincere a regard as the people of any other country for theirs. The government whose foundations were laid by the wisdom of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Hamilton, and which has been illustrated by the genius of many men eminent in all branches of art, literature and science; which has developed more rapidly than was ever before done, the resources of a great continent; which has pushed forward popular education and material advancement in an unparalleled manner; which has triumphantly spread itself over new States and great Territories, and given a practical refutation to the sneers and scoffings of foreign enemies, has become dear to the hearts of all its sons, and their pride, daily increasing, daily resolves more firmly that neither interference from abroad nor opposing influences at home shall prevent the Republic from realizing, in its golden and glorious future, all the highest hopes of its founders.

We trust that to-day all those sentiments of patriotism and love of country which make manhood great, may be renewed and increased, and that amid the pageantry and festivity of the occasion its real import may not be lost sight of.

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel;
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!"

[Daily Crescent.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.—The Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the Union, of the 20th ult., says: "We learn that the Hon. A. G. Brown will address his fellow-citizens at the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday evening, the 9th proximo, in advocacy of aid to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad."

We are truly glad to hear that Senator Brown has entered upon such a laudable labor. In the counties along the line of the road between the State boundary and the capital of Mississippi, there is no man living who yields so powerful and commanding an influence. The people will believe him when they would believe no one else. And if it be possible to open their hearts, and cause their pockets to discount in favor of railroad enterprises, Brown is the person to do it. If he fails, all future endeavors will be worse than useless—as futile as attempts to raise roses in the Desert of Sahara, or to make gun cotton available for ordinary purposes.

Senator Brown's course is really to be admired. While the other leading men of his State are stumping the country to accomplish purely partisan purposes, from which little practical good can flow, no matter what the result, he goes round among the people and seeks to enlist their active aid in behalf of a great work, the completion of which will do them more actual benefit than all of the elections likely to take place within the next quarter of a century. That magnificent enterprise is now languishing for want of available means. If Gov. Brown succeeds in arousing the people, who have heretofore been singularly torpid and lethargic, to a full sense of their interests and duties, he will be more entitled to the appellation of public benefactor than any politician within the limits of our sister State.

[Daily Crescent.

Bloody Indian Work.—*A Company of Troops Killed.*—A recent telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, announces that an arrival from Mexico brings a report that the Apache Indians had attacked two companies of United States troops garrisoned in that territory, killed upwards of fifty men and all the officers of one company. No particulars are given.

A NOVELTY IN PAINTING.

During our visit to Algiers on Saturday, we paid a visit to the Opelousas Railroad Depot, in order to see for ourself what the Algerines have been talking so much about for a week or two past, viz: a lady engaged in the ornamental painting of the cars. We there found a plain, humble-looking man, engaged in the plebeian painting of a passenger car, and his wife, the lady spoken of, perched upon a board, painting a landscape on the end of the car, outside, and a handsome design of flowers and scroll-work. There is something in the process of painting that every one likes to behold; even a painter's apprentice, putting chalk letters on a door-post, will draw some admirers from the passing throng. It may therefore be imagined that a lady, engaged upon flowers and pictures in a public place as a railroad depot, would excite universal attention; and the lady in this instance has excited an interest which she could certainly never endure, but for the companionship of her husband and her desire to help him in his labors.

The painting of this lady is very fine, exceeding anything we have yet seen on wood; the flowers in particular being exquisite. She handles the pencil nimbly, too; she had put on, in five hour's time, two landscapes, each of which we should judge to be nearly a day's work—they being copied from prints before her. The scroll-work of her own design, is not to be surpassed. What struck us most forcibly, however, was the unpretending, democratic hearing of the artists, and the air of domesticity which pervaded the car. They are poor, humble people, who live in a cottage in the Third District, with a little child two years old; they have no servant; the wife, besides doing the cooking and washing, and taking care of the babe, crosses the river with her husband every morning, she carrying the little one and their dinner; and in the car we found a pail and playthings, for the repose and comfort of the baby while father and mother were busy plying the brush. There was something very "taking" in all this, which we find it hard to explain.

Mr. Leddy—for that is the painter's name—told us that his wife was the daughter of an English artist, and had learned flower-painting as an amusement; and that, being pressed by poverty since marriage, she had become willing to turn her talent to account, even if she had to go in public to do so; which she does willingly so long as he is by. Under his encouragement she has been for some time practicing portraits with a mother's fondness, using her child for a subject. On Monday we stopped at Mr. L.'s house, and inspected these efforts at portraits, which were very creditable for a novice, and satisfied us that with reasonable practice, Mrs. L. would be able to enter the lists with the regular professors. We were shown also a perfect gem of a picture, painted by her, entitled the "Nymph of the Waterfall," it being copied from a print, which print was taken from the original picture in the possession of Charles Dickens, in London.

We are strongly of opinion that the light these poor people is hid under a bushel, and that if Mrs. Leddy could receive proper encouragement, she would soon, with her brush raise herself and her loved ones from their present poverty; and we therefore take a pleasure in recommending them to the consideration of any who may wish to have a picture copied, or ornamental wood painting of any kind done. They will be found worthy of encouragement, and we are certain they are not to be excelled in their line. Mr. Leddy lives on Canal street, opposite Washington Square, the second door above Hope Hook and Ladder House.

[Daily Crescent.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival on Tuesday of the steamer Lonisinna, Capt Talbot, we have dates from Galveston to the 30th ult. The Galvastoe News of the 28th says:

All our accounts from the interior, in relation to the crops, continue to be every way encouraging. Seasonable and abundant rains have fallen everywhere, and, though it was previously the general opinion that a failure would extend to nearly all parts of the State, yet at this gloomy approhension is quite dissipated, and the crops of corn, cotton and sugar cane promise to be fully an average. The danger now apprehended is from too much rain for cotton in the Fall.

The same paper of the 30th gives the following account of the execution of the murderer Shultz:

Pursuant to the sentence of the District Court this callous man of crime was executed yesterday. At 12 o'clock, A. M., he was led out of the jail, and placed in the usual manner on his coffin, when the procession, consisting of about a thousand persons, moved toward the place of execution. On the way out, Shultz made several demonstrations of a determination to escape, and was only quieted upon being assured that if he persisted in these attempts, he would subject himself to the more summary execution of powder and ball. He persisted in his name was not John Shultz, and appeared to have been laboring under the hallucination that a discrepancy in the name, under which he received sentence, would finally be a means of his rescue. After the reading of the warrant by Sheriff Grove, he mounted the scaffold with a firm step, refusing all counsel or comfort from the clergy who were in attendance. While upon the scaffold, his daguerreotype was secured, after which the cowl was drawn and the man of many murders was launched into eternity.

Heavy rains have recently fallen in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi, raising all the rivers and small streams in the surrounding country.

A band of about 100 Indians recently made an incursion into the country lying between Nueces valley and Laredo. After killing a Mexican they were pursued by two companies of rifles, but they succeeded in escaping. It was supposed they were Lipans from the other side of the Rio Grande.

The San Antonio Texan of the 23th says:

On Tuesday evening last an express came into our city bringing the news that a party of Indians had, the night previous, taken away some fifteen horses belonging to E. Bradon, and some five or six from B. E. Edwards, Esq., both gentlemen of our city; and we believe that those belonging to the latter gentleman were killed. Several arrows were found and brought to our city; they were Comanche arrows, but this is no assurance of what tribe they belong to. This took place near the Medina, some twelve or fifteen miles from San Antonio, and in the vicinity of where several horses were stolen by them last week, concerning which a fight came off with those pursued, as mentioned in the Texan of last week. A party of some two young men, armed and equipped as necessity directed, left our city Tuesday night in pursuit, but they will hardly effect anything, as the Indians have a good start. We shall not be surprised at any moment at hearing of whole families murdered, or women and children carried into captivity.

We learn from the same paper that a few days previous an affray occurred near that city between two men named Lakey and Boren, in which the former was wounded and the latter killed.

The Galveston Journal of the 30th says:

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Brownsville, that the Rio Grande river is higher than it has been for years, in many places overflowing its banks. It has rained incessantly, in that section, since the fourth of June. Our informant learned nothing later than what we have already published in regard to the movements of the filibusters. Their forces number over two thousand men, and are daily increasing.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Synodal Matters.

Notice.—The managers and distributing ents of the New Orleans Methodist Tract ciety, will hald their usual monthly meet- to the Methodist Church, Carondelet eet, on Saturday, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, M.

J. IRVINE, Sec'y.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—The amination of the college classes will com- ce on Wednesday, July 18, 1855, and ntinue until Friday evening, 20th July.

On Sunday, the 22d July, the annual ser- will be preached by Rev. J. B. Walker, New Orleans.

On Monday, July 23, the Joint Board of rustees and Visitors will meet at 9 A. M.

On Monday night there will be an exhibi- of the Preparatory Department.

On Tuesday, 24th, at 10 A. M., the annual ssion of the Union Literary Society will e place, and immediately thereafter the Literary Societies will be addressed by Hon. Pierre Soulé, of New Orleans.

On Tuesday evening, at 3 o'clock, the ical Association will be addressed by T. Heath, Esq., of Jackson, La.

On Tuesday night the annual exhibition of Franklin Institute Society will take place.

On Wednesday, 25th, will be commencement

The Examining Committee, the Committee of the Conferences, the State Visiting mittee, and the public generally are hereby solicited to attend.

JOHN C. MILLER, President.

Jackson, La., June 22, 1855.

THE OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE:

A quorum of the Board having failed to attend at Jackson, on the 16th inst., we adjourned to meet again at Sharon, on Wednesday, July 25. As there are matters of importance to be brought before you, we would respectfully urge it upon you that you will endeavor, as far as practicable, to be present on that occasion.

J. A. LIGHT, Secretary.

Vicksburg City, June 21, 1855.

Deaths.

DIED—Mrs JANE LAMB, wife of Wm. Lamb, May 23, in the triumphs of a living faith. She was born in Georgia, in 1801, and at the age of fifteen professed saving faith in Christ, and joined the M. E. Church, and lived an acceptable member. When she came to Mississippi, as soon as circumstances would permit, she joined the Church here, and lived a zealous, faithful and devoted Christian till her death. During her illness she smiled her children around her bed and gave them such advice as she thought best, and exhorted all persons present to meet her in Heaven. She often spoke of her peace in God, and with this peace developing itself in her countenance, she fell asleep in Jesus.

T. W. CASTLE.

MORTUARY.—The following is the report of the city cemeteries for the week ending on Sunday morning, July 1, at 9 A. M.:

	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Total.
Cemetery, Girod street	1	11	12
Lakewood	0	1	1
Green Grove, No. 1	3	13	16
" No. 2	2	6	8
St. Patrick's	9	22	31
Charity Hospital	7	25	32
Potter's Field No. 1	1	13	14
" No. 2	1	14	15
St. Vincent de Paul	5	28	33
St. Joseph's Asylum	0	3	3
Lafayette	1	22	23
	31	159	190

Mississippi.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of Saturday, has the following paragraphs:

During the last two weeks we have had copious showers of rain. The crops everywhere are promising. We heard an old citizen say, a few days ago, that more corn would be raised in Warren this year than had ever been known. One of the planters in Madison parish says he has about a hundred bushels to the acre. The yield can hardly run up so high, but it is certain that we shall have corn enough and to spare.

The steamer E. Howard, on Thursday night, delivered at our landing the first lot of railroad cars for the Canton and Jackson Railroad. The cars seem adapted to a first class road, and weigh 68 pounds to the yard. We trust the contractors will hasten the laying of the track, so that our Madison county friends may by next fall leave their homes in the morning, sell their cotton and do their shopping at Vicksburg, and return home the same evening.

The Port Gibson Herald, of the 20th ult., gives the following account of a recent murder in that vicinity:

Mr. Robert Whitemore, overseer on the plantation of Dr. W. A. Patterson, about seven miles from this place, was brutally murdered by a runaway negro, on the 28th of May. The facts, as near as we can learn, are as follows: Mr. Whitemore left his house on the evening of that day for the field, about two hundred yards distant. When he entered the field, he saw the negro eating blackberries, on the opposite side of the fence. He crossed the fence to take him, when he was met by the negro and most horribly beaten on the head with a large stick and left for dead. He was found by Dr. Patterson's ploughmen about dark, and conveyed to his house, where he died of his wounds on the morning of the 30th ult. He said the negro was about six feet high, stout built, very black, and his front teeth were out.

JAIL BROKEN OPEN.—*Escape of Prisoners.*—On Monday night last, two of the prisoners confined in the jail of Clark county, at Quitman, succeeded in breaking out and effecting their escape. One was Thomas Covington, convicted of murder by the Circuit Court of Wayne county, but in whose case judgment was reversed and a new trial awarded by the High Court. The other was a hog thief, of whose crimes in the State had taken charge until a jury should pass upon his guilt or innocence. He has saved them that trouble. Both have made good their escape, not having been taken or tracked up to the period of our advices.

The conduct of the three remaining prisoners was singular, if not indeed inexplicable. Brewaig and Clark had both been convicted of manslaughter—the latter in the first degree—but had obtained new trials upon mere technical informalities. Yet, they remained in the open jail, absolutely refusing the liberty so welcome to their late companions in guilty duress! A negro woman, confined in the jail, they refused to let Covington take with them, for what reason is best known to themselves. Those men must have strong faith in the merits of their cases, or have a strange fancy for the polluted atmosphere and cramped limits of a dungeon lodgment. [Pauliding Clarion.

It is stated that Commander Ingraham, late of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, and celebrated as the hero of the Koszta affair, will be appointed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BURNING OF MOSCOW.

FROM L'ATHENÆUM FRANÇAIS OF JANUARY 6.

Extract from the Inedited History of the Russian Campaign, by Admiral Tchitchagoff.

An article in the Athenæum Français of the 14th of October, upon Count Rostopchine, "who, we remarked, rendered himself so famous by the burning of Moscow," has brought us the following communication. We hope that the valuable manuscripts from which we here give an extract will be one day published entire:

"1813. The burning of Moscow was often the subject of conversation. The immensity of the loss, and the influence it had upon the retreat of the French, amply explain the interest with which this act was invested. As to the cause of the conflagration we did not agree. Some attributed it to the Russian Government, others to the French army, and others still to the patriotism of the Muscovites. Each of these suppositions had its partisan, and the controversy was very warm.

"I can with difficulty comprehend the opinion of those who were then persevering, and are so still perhaps, in charging upon the Russian Government the burning of Moscow, acting, as they allege, in behalf of the general defence.

"Count Rostopchine, the Governor of Moscow, whom these persons have been eager to invest with a brilliant halo of patriotism for having carried into execution this pretended idea of the Government, has always said he was wholly ignorant of it. At last, weary of the brilliant *rôle* which he was thus compelled to play in spite of himself, and annoyed by the work of M. de Chambray, which could not be permitted to pass unnoticed, he decided in 1823, to publish a pamphlet at Paris. In that pamphlet he established that the Government had no interest whatever in the burning of Moscow; and in it he gives the following reasons for his opinion:

"1. Moscow was not provisioned. The Russian army had exhausted its supplies, and left behind them little or nothing for the sustenance of the French.

"11. Out of the 240,000 inhabitants of Moscow 225,000 had been compelled by Rostopchine to evacuate the city, leaving behind from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, who were made up of foreigners and the lowest dregs of the city, and who would prove more embarrassing than useful to the French.

"111. The success of a plan of destruction was improbable, the houses being, with few exceptions, separated by gardens, *boulevards*, and broad open spaces, which would have hindered the fire from spreading. In order to extend its ravages, as it actually did, the accidental, and unforseen action of a very violent wind was necessary. And after all there remained standing a fourth part of the best houses, which were more than sufficient for the accommodation of the French army."

"Some have seen proof of an incendiary purpose in the carrying away of ninety pumps. Now, these were served and manned by a corps of 2,100 firemen. Rostopchine, while causing the civil and military authorities and almost the entire population to leave Moscow, the more completely to isolate the French, did not judge it proper to leave those firemen behind for the service of Napoleon. They naturally carried their pumps away with them.

"The Russian Government, leaving to the French only empty houses and no means of supplying themselves with provision, had no commanding interest in the destruction of Moscow. But had the Government ordered that destruction, traces of those orders would have survived; the inhabitants would have had timely warning at least to remove their more valuable effects. So far was this from the fact that Kutusow swore by his grey hairs that he would turn back the enemy and preserve the holy city.

So complete was the security of the inhabitants that, with the surprise of one waking suddenly from a dream; they fled in haste, abandoning to the French their rich libraries, their cellars filled with exquisite wines, and even their jewelry remaining in their boudoirs and on their toilets. So great was the illusion, that some even among the nobility—for example, Counts Waldimir, Orloff and Bentcurlina—escaped with great difficulty only a few hours before the entrance of the enemy. The inhabitants, thus suddenly compelled to flee, were filled with indignation at the deceit which had been practiced upon them, and insulted the Russian troops who were evacuating the city, although still very strong and numerous. In the interview that took place at the gates of Moscow, on the 13th of September, between Rostopchine and Kutusow, the latter assured the former that he intended to give battle to the French. He added that he had hopes of a victory, having been reinforced, and having beside slain at Moscow of the French troops double the number he had lost of his own. But in the evening, after holding a hasty council of war, he announced to Rostopchine that the movements of the enemy forced him to abandon Moscow. Rostopchine told me that a violent altercation took place between himself and Kutusow on the subject.

"The conflagration is, in my opinion, none the more the work of the patriotism of the people. Patriotism is too lofty a sentiment to attain its perfect stature under a despotic Government. That instinctive love of one's fireside, which we readily grant to the Russians, can by no means be likened to this enlightened patriotism of a free people.

"So the general conflagration of Moscow was the result neither of the orders of the Russian Government nor of the patriotism of the people. Its first cause is to be found in the system of tactics invariably followed during the first half of the campaign by the Russian generals. That system consisted in forming at every point magazines, in retreating, whenever attacked, and on the retreating the setting fire to every thing. In this way the conflagration began. At first it was only partial; but very soon the inevitable disorders attendant on the departure of the whole population *en masse*—pillage, feelings of personal vengeance, and the imprudence of the French themselves—caused it to burst forth at once at various points. A wind of extraordinary violence spread the flames throughout the whole city. The inhabitants were no longer there to render assistance, the pumps were gone, it was found impossible to arrest the flames.

"Count Rostopchine has related to me two incidents which support this theory of mine. The workmen, merchants and artizans remaining in Moscow were disposed to trade with the French. When, however, they found them sacrying away whatever suited their convenience, without offering payment, they grew indignant. Thus, some French Generals went to select carriages and other vehicles, and, without offering to pay anything, wrote their names on the panels. 'Then no one will take them,' said the coachmaker; and the following night he set fire to his warehouses.

"Similar causes must have produced other partial conflagrations. There were other particular acts of vengeance. The escaped prisoners eagerly spread the conflagration in order to plunder with greater impunity.

"The French, themselves, unintentionally contributed to the conflagration. I have, with my own eyes, seen upon the route followed by the French army, floors completely charred, in the middle of which they had lit fires to warm themselves, lacking either patience, time or the requisite skill to light the stoves of the country. Now, in Russia, the floors are composed of neither brick nor tile, but entirely of wood. The fire thus kindled, therefore, rapidly communicated itself to the houses.

"A pamphlet of a surgeon in chief, M. Larry, contains the best description of the conflagration which has been given to this day. Indeed, it is from the point of view taken by him that the facts must have presented themselves to every Frenchman.

"With the exception of his conjectures of some superior order of which he could have known nothing, and to which he merely alludes to complete the enumeration of the possible causes of the conflagration, I regard his picture as perfect.

"The burning of a city may happen without the concurrence of all the causes which existed at Moscow. Witness the great fire of London, and, in our own days, that of New York. This was, moreover, not the first time that Moscow had been burnt. In the sixteenth century, during the reign of Ivan the terrible, three incendiaries, succeeding each other at intervals of a few days, reduced to ashes the entire capital and the Kremlin. This conflagration was attributed to the sorceries of the Gliuskey, whom some wished to ruin, and who proved the victims of this accusation.

"Under Ivan IV, Moscow was burnt a second time. In the times of Godenow, the Kremlin and the quarter occupied by the nobility alone escaped from a third conflagration.

"A soldier of the enemy enters a house, and finds nobody on the premises save an invalid keeper. He puts him various questions, and finishes by demanding where the wine cellar lies. He visits it, shows evident signs of satisfaction, and goes away, saying he will return soon. And, indeed, he does return very soon, accompanied by a number of his comrades, and they all descend together into the cellar, which closes with a trap-door. The soldiers betake themselves to drinking in the cellar and become intoxicated. The keeper perceives this by their noise, and at first intends to imprison them by piling stones on the trap; but on second thought, fearing that they may escape and wreak their vengeance on him, he makes a resolution *a la mode*—he sets fire to the house and takes to his heels."

Seizure of a Vessel by Pirates.

In our impression of Thursday last, we briefly reported the loss of the Conference, Peters, of and from North Shields to Carthagena. The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Peters, in a letter, dated Gibraltar, May 18:

"The Conference was taken by pirates on the 2d May, off the coast of Barbary. We left the Downs on the 17th April; after a fine run down the Channel, we took our departure from the Lizard Light on the 20th, rounded Cape St. Vincent on the 18th, and on the 30th April we passed Europa Light, with a strong westerly breeze and every appearance of a prosperous voyage.

"At 6 P. M. the same day, it became calm and continued so all night, and at daylight on the 2d May we were between twenty and thirty miles to the westward of Cape Tres Fercas, and about fifteen miles off the land. I observed two boats, which I supposed might be fishermen. Shortly after, I observed three more boats put out from a creek or river; the two first lay to on their oars until the others joined company, then they came in the direction of our ship, which was still lying nearly becalmed. It never crossed me that they were armed pirates until they continued rowing so long in the same direction. On their coming near to us I observed the boats to be very large, and crowded with men—I then heartily wished for a breeze. When at about a quarter of a mile distance they opened a tremendous fire upon us, apparently with very large swivel guns. It was then thought high time to save our lives if possible; accordingly, the boat was in a few minutes launched over the side.

"The crew being all fresh and young men, with the exception of the cook, who left in the hurry and broke one of his ribs, soon gained the boat, which I steered to the northwest, keeping the ship between us and the guns. The pirates kept pulling hard towards the ship, and continued a constant fire on our boat. The headmost boat kept the chase, and when about five or six hundred yards near us he gave up pursuit, after giving us a shot which was not more than an arm's length from the boat. The shouts of the ruffians when they thought they were gaining upon us were most hideous. After getting clear of them we hove to on our oars, in order that I might observe their movements with the glass. As soon as they got on board of the Conference the helm was put up with the ship's head for the land. We watched our vessel as long as it was prudent to do so. There could not be less than two hundred men in the pirate's boats.

"We then remained exposed on the open sea, without any kind of food or water, and a not sea boating upon us. We saved nothing but a wooden steering-compass and a spy-glass. The pirates would probably take everything out of our ship that was useful to them and then scuttle her, because it being only about ninety miles from Gibraltar, they would expect a man-of-war to be despatched in pursuit; but unfortunately our long passage to that place gave them plenty of time to carry their views into effect. After we had rowed about another hour to the northeast, we got sight of a vessel hearing about north of us; the oars were immediately double manned, and all our strength put on.

"At 4 P. M. we got up with the vessel, and glad we were as we neared her, in the hopes of our being taken on board and receiving at least a small supply of bread and water, as we had made up our minds to steer for Gibraltar. When we got alongside we found no one to make their appearance, and we went on board, and found the ship abandoned by her crew. I observed a boat rowing to the north of us, and it struck me it might be the crew of the ship we had boarded. I then got the barge and hoisted it at the peak end, in order that it might be seen, and if they were the crew they might return to their ship. I lost sight of the boat shortly after; there was at the time a light air from the westward, and the ship's head going to the land. We therefore sounded the pumps and found nine inches water in the well. I then took command of her, trimmed the yards, and put the vessel's head to the northward.

"There were at the time a lark and a schooner on our lee bow, distant about eight miles. It struck me the crew might have seen our boat and mistaken us for pirates, and that they might have got on board the bark. What could be the cause of their leaving their vessel, we could not imagine; but perhaps they had seen the smoke from the pirates' craft when they were firing at us; it being then calm, the smoke from the fire arms would ascend to a great height. From the papers on board we found the vessel to be the Lively, from Stockton, James Napier, master. We arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th, with the loss of four topmast. Immediately on arrival I applied to the captain of the port to induce him to send a man-of-war to recover, if possible, the Conference; but he informed me he could not do so, for two reasons; first, he had only one war steamer, and it was impossible to spare her; and in the second place, if he had been able to comply with my request, it would be of no use, as such a length of time had elapsed since our ship fell into the hands of the pirates. I therefore may, I suppose, conclude that our ship is totally lost." [Liverpool Shipping Gazette, June 9.

THE RECENT MURDER AT HOLLY SPRINGS.—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Times, of the 21st, says:

We learn from District Attorney Whitmore that the Examining Court refused to bail young Ray, who lately killed Professor Brown in Pontotoc, and remanded him to prison. Our first information respecting the affair, given last week, was somewhat erroneous. It appears that Ray armed himself with a pistol and bowie-knife, and went to the school-house to see Brown. When they afterwards met in the public grounds, after some words between them, said to be of a kind and explanatory nature on the part of Brown, Ray struck him a blow, staggering Brown, and then they joined in a struggle. During this, or about the time they got somewhat disengaged, Brown returned Ray's blow with a small riding whip, which he carried in his pocket. Ray then drew his bowie-knife and stabbed Brown six times, killing him instantly.

SMALL LOAVES.—The high price of flour of late has caused the bakers to diminish the size of their loaves considerably, but those in New Brunswick, N. J., seem to have reached perfection in the article referred to, as the following extract from an exchange will show: "A baker of that place (Newark) in going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed: 'Who is there?' and was answered, 'the baker.' 'What do you want?' 'To leave your bread.' 'Well, well, you need not make such a fuss about it, put it through the key-hole.'"

At Dover, England, recently, a very handsome young woman landed from Calais in a very interesting situation and apparently quite ill. An English custom-house officer immediately commenced very persevering attentions to the young lady, and taking her into the custom-house, sent for a physician. She earnestly protested against this course, but after begging to get off for a quarter of an hour, as the officer had foreseen, she was safely delivered of two pelerines, fifteen scarfs, seventeen pieces of lace, six reticules, twelve pair of silk stockings, thirty-eight of cotton and forty-eight Lyons handkerchiefs.

The majority in Illinois against the prohibitory liquor law was 14,000.

LORD DUNDONALD'S DEVASTAVATORI.

[Copy of part of a letter from an officer engaged in Lord Dochrane's daring enterprise and victory. Basque Roads, 1809.]

Our fire ships were sent in, each conducted by a lieutenant and five men. The ships were sixteen in number, and some very heavy. When they got in the French ships cut and slipped and nine sail of the line got on shore on the Isle of Aix, and the next morning we discovered them. The fire-ships having done little good, the small craft and frigates were ordered in to attempt to destroy them. The place where they lay was like Portsmouth harbor, under the fire of two batteries, each of which had three tier of guns of twenty-nine each, all heavy metal. The navigation to get at them was very difficult, in some places there being only four fathom water. Just as we were sitting down to dinner on board the Revenge, our signal was made to go in and assist the gun and mortar vessels. Our ship was clear for action, in fifteen minutes, and in half an hour we were alongside of three sail of the line, when we opened a dreadful cannonade on them which continued for an hour and a quarter, when the Warsaw, a five-eighty-gun ship, and the Aquilon, struck to us. We were now in a very critical state ourselves, being in only five fathom water, which was ebbing very fast. The batteries on shore, having got our length, struck us almost every shot for the last quarter of an hour. Luckily, a breeze springing up, we got all into deeper water and out of reach of their guns, when we anchored again and sent our boats to take out the prisoners, and set them on fire about 7 P. M. At 9 they were all in flames, and at 2 in the morning they blew up with a tremendous explosion. The French set fire to the Tonnerre and the Impereuse to the Calcutta. Three other ships of the line are on shore very much mauled by the frigates and bomb-ships. Some of them are on their beam-ends, and but little chance of their getting off again. The captain of the Warsaw is on board our ship. He says they were bound out to relieve Martinique with troops and provisions. I went on board his ship after she struck, and the decks were strewed with dead and wounded—a most dreadful slaughter. We also lost several killed and wounded, and our ship is much cut up in sails and rigging, which makes it probable that we shall be sent in to refit.

Lord Cochrane caused about 1,500 barrels of gunpowder to be started into paniers, which were placed end upward. Upon the tops of these were placed between 300 and 400 shells, charged with fuses, and again, among and upon these were between 2,000 and 3,000 hand-granades. The paniers were fastened to each other by cables wound round them, and jammed together with wedges, and moistened sand was rammed down between the casks, so as to render the whole, from stem to stern, as solid as possible, that the resistance might render the explosion more violent.

In this immense instrument of destruction Lord Cochrane committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four seamen; and after the boom was broken, his lordship proceeded with this explosion ship towards the enemy's line. Let it be recollected that at this moment the batteries on shore were provided with furnaces to fire red-hot shot, and the hulks lordship's danger in this quiterprise may be properly conceived.

The wind blew a gale and the tide ran three knots an hour. When the blue lights of the fire-ships were discovered, one of the enemy's signal ships made the signal for fire-ships, which being also a blue light, the enemy fell into great confusion, firing upon her with injurious effect and directly cut their cables. When Lord Cochrane had conducted his explosion ship as near as possible, the enemy having taken the alarm, he ordered his brave little crew into the boat and followed them after putting fire to the fuse, which was calculated to give them fifteen minutes to get out of the reach of the explosion. However, in consequence of the wind getting very high the fuse burnt too quickly, so that with the most violent exertion against wind and tide, this intrepid little party was six minutes nearer than they calculated to be at the time when the most tremendous explosion that human art ever contrived took place, followed by the bursting at once, in air, of near 400 shells and 3,000 hand-granados, pouring down a shower of cast metal in every direction.

But fortunately our second Nelson was spared, the boat having reached by unparalleled exertion only just beyond the extent of destruction. Unhappily, this effort to escape cost the life of the brave Lieutenant, whom this noble Captain saw die in the boat, partly under fatigue and partly drowned with waves that continually broke over them. Two of the four sailors were also so nearly exhausted that their recovery is despaired of.

The repetition of his explosions was considered by the enemy that they apprehended an equal explosion in every fire-ship, and immediately crowding all sail, ran before wind and tide so fast that the fire-ships, though at first very near, could not overtake them before they were high and dry on shore, except three seventy-fours, beside the Calcutta, which were afterward engaged, taken, and burnt.

Our hero soon turned his attention to rescue the vanquished from the devouring elements, and in bringing away the people from the Ville de Vargovie, he would not allow even a dog to be abandoned, but took a crying and now neglected little favorite up into his arms and brought it away. It may be supposed that he has conveyed this fortunate little trophy into the bosom of his family, where it ought to be ever cherished as an instance of his generous care. But a still greater instance of his goodness was displayed in his humanity to a Captain of a French 74, who came to deliver his sword to Lord Cochrane, lamenting that all he had in the world was about to be destroyed by the conflagration of his ship. His lordship got into the boat with him, and pushed off to assist his prisoner in retrieving some valuable loss; but in passing by a 74, which was on fire, her loaded guns began to go off, a shot from which killed the French Captain by Lord Cochrane's side, and so damaged the boat that she filled with water, and the rest of this party were nearly drowned.

By the steamer George Law, which arrived at New York on the 25th, from Punta Arenas, we learn that when the last train was conveying the passengers across the Isthmus and was descending the grade from the summit, the coupling of one of the forward cars became disconnected, creating a space between the separated cars, and upon exhibition of the signal to stop, the forward cars brought up, and the disconnected ones came to them with great velocity and a severe crash was the result. Samuel Anderson, of Jefferson county, N. Y., was sitting on the platform, and was instantly killed.

HARVESTING IN VIRGINIA.—The farmers of Virginia have commenced harvesting their wheat. The crop is generally considered good, except in the southwest of the State, where the fly has injured it; but the large quantities of wheat were sown, it is expected that the harvest will be more abundant than usual. The drying of the straw immediately below the head, by which the ascent of sap is arrested, is said to be one of the most reliable indications of the maturity of the plant, and of the necessity of cutting and curing it.

The plague said to exist in New York turns out to be some half dozen cases of an eruptive disease called Pustule Maligne. A few cases existed last year. It is characterized by the appearance of a pimple, rapidly increasing in size to that of an ordinary boil, with symptoms resembling those of a carbuncle, great fever and very severe constitutional disturbance. One or two of the case have recovered, but they have generally been fatal in a few days. The disease is not a new disease, though unfrequent there; and it is well known not to be of a contagious character.

As great if not greater evil is likely to result in all this section of the country, says the Baltimore Sun, from the long continuance and heavy character of the rains with which we have been lately visited, as there was at one time apprehended from the spring drought.

A Poet in Russia.

Polejayev was known for his beautiful poetry while still a student at the Moscow University. Among others, he had composed a humorous poem called "Sashka," a parody of Peshkin's "Onagin." He had attacked many things in it in pleasant verse and merry mood, and the Czar was not spared. This poem circulated generally in manuscript. After Nicholas had hanged Pestel, Muravieff, and other Tricads, he celebrated his coronation in Moscow in 1826 (other people select such solemnities as an opportunity to grant amnesties and pardons: Nicholas, however, had scarcely ended his apotheosis, ere he again began to cast down the enemies of the Fatherland, as Robespierre did after the stupid *Fête Dieu*.

The secret police brought him Polejayev's poem.

And lo! at 3 o'clock one morning, the rector wakes Polejayev, orders him to put on his uniform, and go to the university chancellerie. There the curator was expecting him. The latter examines whether all his buttons are in order, or if there were any superfluous ones, and invites Polejayev, without any explanation, to get into a carriage with him, and drove off.

He takes him to the Minister of Public Instruction (Lievens). The Minister again carries Polejayev off in a carriage, but this time straight to the Emperor. Prince Lieven left the poet in a room, where, although it was not 6 o'clock, several courtiers and high officials were waiting, and went himself into the inner rooms. The courtiers imagined the young man had die leguished himself in some way, and immediately began talking with him. A senator requested him to give his son lessons.

Polejayev was summoned into the cabinet. The Emperor stood, leaning against a bureau, and spoke to Lievens, while holding a manuscript in his hand. He cast a searching and sarcastic glance on the new comer.

"Hast thou written these verses?" he asked.

"Yes," Polejayev replied.

"Now, Prince, I will show you," the Emperor continued, "a masterpiece of university education. I will show you what the young people learn there. Read these verses aloud," he added turning again to Polejayev, who felt in such a state of embarrassment that he was unable to read. Nicholas' glance was fixed immovably upon him. I know that glance, and I know nothing more fearful; hopeless, thou this neutral-tinted, cold, leaden eye.

"I cannot," said. Polejayev.

"Read!" the omnipotent serjeant shouted.

This shout restored Polejayev his courage. He opened the volume. "Never," he told me, "had I seen 'Sashka' so elegantly written, or on such good paper."

At first he found it difficult to read. Later, however, growing more and more excited, he read loudly and with great animation the poem to the end. At the most biting passages the Emperor made a sign to the minister with his hand. The minister covered his eyes in holy horror.

"What do you say to it?" Nicholas asked, when the reading was terminated, "I will set bounds to this moral corruption, these are the results, the remnants—I will extirpate them. What is his conduct?"

The minister did not really know how he behaved, but at this moment something stirred in him resembling a humane feeling, and he said:

"Excellent, your Majesty."

"This testimony saves thee; but thou must be punished, as a warning to others. Wilt thou enter the military service?"

Polejayev was silent.

"I give thee a means to purify thyself by entering the army. Well, then, dost thou consent?"

"I must obey," Polejayev replied.

The Emperor approached him, laid his hand on his shoulder, and saying, "Thy fate depends on thyself; if I forget thee, then canst write to me," kissed him upon the forehead.

Ten times did I make Polejayev repeat to me the story of the kiss, so incredible did it seem to me. Polejayev swore it was the truth.

Polejayev was led from the Emperor to Diebitch, who also resided in the palace. Diebitch was asleep; some one woke him. Yawning, he appeared, read the paper handed him, and asked the wing adjutant, "Is this the man?" "It is, your excellency." "Well, then, all right; you can serve for all I care. I have always been a soldier; you see I have served my way up; perhaps you may also become a field-marshal."

This uncalled-for comic jest was the salutation Diebitch gave the poet. Polejayev was taken off to the Camp as a private. Thus three years passed. Polejayev remembered the Emperor's words, and wrote him a letter; there was no answer. A few months later he wrote him a second; no reply to that either. Convinced that his letters had not reached the Czar, he deserted from the regiment to hand a petition personally to the Emperor. He was arrested in Twer, brought back to his regiment as a deserter, on foot and in chains.

The court-martial condemned him to run the gauntlet; the sentence was sent to the Czar for confirmation. Polejayev determined to commit suicide before the sentence was executed. After searching in vain through his cell for some sharp instrument, he confided in an old soldier who loved him. The soldier understood him and honored his design. As soon as the veteran learned that the answer had arrived, he brought a bayonet and said, as he handed it to him with tears, "I sharpened it myself."

The Emperor ordered that Polejayev should not be beaten. He was sent to the Caucasus, where he was promoted to the rank of a non-commissioned officer, after distinguishing himself. Years passed one after another; his melancholy condition, and the hopelessness of ever being freed from it, broke his heart. Become a police poet, and chant the virtues of Nicholas, he could not, and this was his only course to free himself from the knapsack.

Yet there was no other, and this he preferred—he yielded to intoxication to forget his woes. There is a fearful poem of his extant addressed to "Brandy." He begged to be transferred to a caralhieier regiment which was quartered at Moscow. His prayer was heard, and thus his fate was perceptibly ameliorated. But consumption was already gnawing at his breast.

At that time, in 1832, I formed his acquaintance. For four long years he thus pined away; then he died in a soldier's infirmary. When one of his friends came to beg permission to bury him, no one knew where his body could be found. The corpse are perquisites in a soldier's infirmary; they are sold to the university and the medical academy; they are converted into skeletons, and so on. At last poor Polejayev's body was found in a cellar; it had been thrown among other corpses, and the rats had already gnawed at a leg.

After his death his poems were published, and it was proposed to give his portrait in a soldier's cloak. The censorate considered this improper, and the poor martyr is depicted in officer's epaulettes; he was promoted in the infirmary. [Mr. Herzen, in Bentley's Miscellany.

SENTENCE OF DEATH REVOKED.—General Pelletier, a Frenchman by birth, and formerly Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic,) as well as Generals Ayber, of Francisco Ruiz, Baez and Rudeciado Ramirez, were recently sentenced to death in San Domingo, for conspiracy, but were pardoned just as the soldiery were about to execute the sentence. A letter says:

Francisco Ruiz, one of the persons condemned to death, rose from his knees an idiot. His nervous system had given way under the horror of the moment, and what is still more melancholy, one of his daughters, she who was the most vehement in her imploring grace from the Vice President, lost her reason when she learned her father had, after all, been led to execution.

MURDER.—We learn, says the Monroe county (Ala.) Southerner, of Saturday last, that a youth of eighteen years of age, by the name of Thomas, killed a Mr. E. P. Smith a few days since, in the lower part of Clarke county. Thomas waylaid Smith on the road and shot him with eighteen buckshot.

The citizens of Catahoula parish, La., have increased the reward offered for the capture of the murderers of Mr. Samuel Jackson, to one thousand dollars. The names of the persons suspected are Wm. Hudson and Francis Hartgraves.

HOMEOPATHY OF NUISANCE.—We have recently heard a funny anecdote of Talma, the great tragedian—his curing a tribulation by aggravating the disease:

For several weeks, each time that he played, Talma remarked a *hunchback*, who always sat in the same place, one of the front stalls at the right of the theater. This little hunchback was critical, and often refused his disapproval of certain points made by the actor, in the most marked and impatient way.

This resolute annoyed Talma. Each evening he determined that he would not allow himself to be disturbed by the opinion of this gentleman, nor in notice his expressions of dissatisfaction—he would give himself up entirely to his part; but this he found was impossible; in spite of himself, his eyes were attracted to this villainous little hunchback, whose fatally magnetic gaze caused him to return to that part of the stage, and at last this evil power troubled him in that degree, that, of all the audience, he recognized but this one systematic and obstinate obstructor.

Talma, irritated, really tried by this evil influence, at length determined to break it up if possible.

He called upon the gentleman at his own house and said to him:

"Sir, I have come to beg a great favor of you. Of course, I do not wish to deprive you of the pleasure of attending the play, nor to insist that you shall find me admirable when I have the misfortune to displease you. But I entreat that you will take some other place in the house, that I may not have you directly under my eye, for I confess that you exert a strange power over me, and that your gestures, your *maintien*, your whole person, occupy me so entirely, that I feel scarcely able to go on with my part."

"I am sorry for it," sneeringly replied the little hunchback; "but I *shall retain my old place*. I do not know why I should change it in order to render you a service. No, my dear sir, I really am quite unhappy in refusing you, but I wish to study quite at my ease, and I shall return my accustomed stall."

Talma went away absolutely enraged. "*Parbleu*!" said he, "but I will have my revenge, you old scoundrel!"

He went to the theater, engaged the *five other stalls* situated beside the one occupied by his vexatious enemy, and passed the day giving them away—these choice seats—with discretion.

In the evening a gentleman came and took his place in one of these stalls.

"See!" said the *habitues* of the orchestra, "our friend, the hunchback, will have company this evening; his neighbor is deformed!"

The door of the next box is opened—a second gentleman enters.

"Oh, another hunchback! Why, one would swear this was expressly arranged—a *rendezvous* of three hunchbacks!"

A *fourth* person enters.

A burst of laughter welcomes the new comer. He is a *fourth hunchback*.

At last, the *fifth* (invited by Talma) makes his appearance, and is received with laughter and stamping of feet. The fifth is also a hunchback!

Upon the rising of the curtain the accustomed hunchback arrived. The audience awaited him with impatience; they were all standing. He received a complete ovation of applause. The bravos thundered around him!

Our little hunchback, pale with vexation, took his place between his brethren, who themselves laughed at the oddity of the position. During the *ente-acte* he made his escape, not to appear again! Talma was avenged, and homeopathy had its precedent of the cure of an evil by pitching it over, its own head, with aggravation.—[Home Journal.

TALKING AUTOMATON.—A writer in the New York Evening Post, in speaking of the walking and talking automaton now on exhibition in New York, says:

It is not, therefore, surprising that amidst the activity of the present century, an attempt to carry out his invention should be successful. So about the year 1817, (I am not sure as to the exact date,) a German mechanician named Faber exhibited for several evenings in the Musical Fund Hall, at Philadelphia, an imitation of a man's head and bust which actually did talk and sing. Faber was a man of eccentric habits, and it is said he had constructed a more perfect machine before, which, in a fit of fury, he destroyed. Encouraged by the advice and pecuniary aid of Mr. Scherr, (who has a wide reputation as a manufacturer of piano fortes of superior excellence,) a modest, kind-hearted gentleman, he set to work again, and in two or three years produced his second instrument. This was exhibited before a most intelligent assembly, among whom were present many members of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Robert M. Patterson, (for a long time director of the U. S. Mint, and afterwards president of the American Philosophical Society,) a gentleman distinguished in both hemispheres for his science and intellect, kindly undertook to explain, first, the mechanism of the human voice, and then the imitation of it in Faber's machine.

Suspicion of imposture was out of the question. Your subscriber was one of those present. He saw the working of the machine by no air-pump, and by keys like those of a piano-forte or accordeon. It counted, in a clear, not unpleasant voice, "one, two," to "ten"—then by turns till the hundred—the last syllable of which it could not get out. It gave us the names of the States and their capitals, some more correctly than others, but all intelligibly. Such words as consisted of short syllables, particularly liquids, it uttered admirably, as A-la-ba-ma, Tus-ca-loo-sa, Caro-li-na. Its intonations were also musical and easy. The largest sentence it uttered came shortly, thus: "la-a-dees and ge-n-e-en-t-l-men, plu-e-e-a-se ex-cuse my lin-per-fect pr-r-o-nun-she-n-shun." It sang a tune very well to "la-la-la-la". The inventor claimed, however, that if his assistants had been sufficiently skilled—one working the musical and the other the verbal part—it could have sung words to the tune, but this, though attempted, was not accomplished.

The constructor, accustomed to his own language only, had given a German *brogue* to the machine, which was ludicrous enough; but still more ludicrous was the excuse made for it, by Fabre's good friend, that "he (the figure) had caught cold," meaning that the chill of the evening had stiffened the *caoutchouc*.

The machine was after wards taken to London by Fabre, but, as I have never heard of him of it since, I think that probably the unfortunate man had destroyed a second time the proof of his skill.

The accounts I have given you can be vouched for, by hundreds.

Mayor Wood, of New York, has issued a proclamation to the public in regard to the liquor law. He says he shall be guided by the opinions of the District Attorney and the Corporation Council, until the court gives a contrary decision. To the police he recommends cautious discretion, and tells them that they must not seize foreign liquors or make arrests for the sale of the same, except upon a warrant issued by a competent magistrate, upon testimony other than their own.

Baron Frederick E. M. Van Carstenan, a Captain in the British service in Canada; Count De Bougnard, formerly a General in the French service under Napoleon; Mr. Maximillian Augusta Thoman, and Lieutenant Peter Jorgansen, of the English army, were arrested in New York city a few days ago, charged with enlisting troops for the Crimea.

THE VEILED MURDERESS.—It is said Mrs. Robinson, the murderess, had an assurance of pardon from capital punishment when sentenced. This may account for her reckless behavior. It is understood that Gov Clark will commute her sentence to imprisonment for life, with the condition that she will not drink any intoxicating liquors. It will be recollected that she administered

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

SALT.—Salt is indispensible to man as a part of his food. It is stated that with every bushel of flour one pound of salt is used in making bread alone. Every adult consumes about two ounces of salt weekly. The omission of a proper quantity of it in our food favors the engendering of disease. We read that when the ancient laws of Holland ordained men to be kept on bread alone, unspiced with salt, as the severest punishment that could be inflicted upon them in their moist climate, the effect was horrible. The wretched criminals are said to have been devoured by worms. Mungo Park mentions that he suffered great inconvenience from the scarcity of this article: "The long use of vegetable food creates no painful longing for salt that no words can adequately describe it." Almost all graminivorous animals seem to have the same necessity for the use of salt in their food as man. An exemption from the rot is generally assigned by sheep fed on the salt marshes, or where salt is regularly mixed with their food. In the States of La Plata, in South America, the sheep and cattle, when they discover a pit of salt clay, rush to feed upon it, and in the struggle many are trodden to death. In upper Canada the cattle have an abundance of wild pasture to browse on in the woods; but once a fortnight they return to the farm of their own accord, in order to obtain a little salt; and when they have eaten it, mixed with their fodder, return again to the woods. Salt is now used extensively in England and all Europe for fattening cattle. In Spain they attribute the fineness of their wool to the quantity of salt given the sheep. In England one thousand sheep consume at the rate of a ton of salt annually.—*Indiana Farmer.*

DEATH OF JUDGE GUION.—The Hon. John I. Guion, long a resident of Jackson, Miss., died at Vicksburg, on Tuesday, the 20th ult., after a lingering illness. At the time of his death he filled the post of Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Mississippi. He was engaged in the discharge of his duties in a county distant from his home, when the disease with which he had long been afflicted, assumed a fatal form, and only recovered sufficiently to reach Vicksburg. From an article in the Whig, of Thursday last, we extract the following tribute to his services and abilities:

Judge Guion was one of several sons of Major Isaac Guion, an officer of high distinction in the regular army, and was born in this State, in the city of Natchez, in the year 1801. He chose the profession of the law, and soon after [illegible] competent knowledge of it, he moved to Holly[illegible], where first, in connection with one [illegible] name is so honorably identified with the judicial history of the State, Chief Justice Shipley, and subsequently with another who has shed lustre upon the whole State, and made for himself a national fame, the late S. S. Prentiss, he won for himself a legal reputation, and gained forensic honors not surpassed even by those of his distinguished colleagues and compeers. While he resided in Warren county he repeatedly represented it in both branches of the Legislature, and also [illegible] the highest distinction [illegible] Indeed, he was peculiarly [illegible] duties of legislation. He [illegible] ive rules, his great [illegible] nce, and his acknowledged [illegible] ha high estimate in which his [illegible] tor and integrity were held, [illegible] honor conferred upon him by the Senate of this State, in the session of 1850, of their making him, by a unanimous vote, its presiding officer.

In the year 1846, Judge Guion moved to the seat of Government, still engaged in the practice of his profession. But he was not allowed to continue its labors unmolested. The people among whom he had so recently come were no strangers to him, and once more he was called to the councils of the State. It was while Senator from Hinds that he was made President of the Senate; and as such, upon the resignation of Gen. Quitman of his office, as Governor of the State, Judge Guion succeeded to the unexpired term. Less than two years ago, he was elected by a large majority to the office which he filled at the period of his death; and during the time that the condition of his health enabled him to discharge the duties of his office, he exhibited the very highest qualifications for the place, and elicited the admiration of all who, either as lawyer or litigant, were subjected to his jurisdiction.

THE SAGUA LA GRANDE AFFAIR.—Mr. Thompson, the late American Vice Consul or Consular Agent at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, is now in this city, at Willard's. He comes, we hear, to lay his case before the Government. That is, his claim for damages to his business, property and person, committed at the hands of the Spanish authorities in the affair mentioned above. We take it for granted that they will be rated at a high figure, as it is said that he claims to have lost much, pecuniarily, by the treatment he received at the hands of the colonial authorities. One not *au fait* at Washington, has little idea of the number and extent of such claims, which are annually laid before the authorities of our country, to be urged by them on foreign Governments. They are generally well founded, though they rarely fail to be greatly exaggerated. Our countrymen, and even our officials abroad, are more subject to abuse by the authorities of weak Governments that respect neither the rights of their own citizens or others, when they think they may assail them safely, than are those of either France or England, because of the comparative weakness of our naval force, and also because our Government has, until very recently, been exceedingly slow to contend, abroad, for all the rights of all our citizens and representatives—a characteristic incident to our early policy of isolation, which is now, however, giving way to the necessities of our so rapidly increasing commerce in all directions. [Washington Star.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—No mode of self-destruction seems too horrible for the desperate mind, and disappointed affection appears to be especially revolting in the choice of the means of suicide. On Friday an attempt was made to commit suicide, under the desperation excited by love betrayed, which surpasses any instance within our recollection. It appears that a young man named John Mesigle, residing in a small court running out of Washington avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward, was much attached to a female living in the same neighborhood, who pretended to entertain a reciprocal affection. But the lady seems to have been an adept in deceit; for on Thursday she was married to another man. When informed of the event, Mesigle was driven to desperation, and under the influence of the fearful shock, he determined to destroy himself. The mode of death chosen on Friday was the horrible one of swallowing *a quantity of molten lead.* The lead was actually taken into the mouth, but it was suffered to run out again, without having been swallowed. The mouth and breast were so dreadfully injured, that it was thought the result would be fatal. The sister of the young man, hearing him groan, entered the room, and found the brother in agony, and the ladle of molten lead lying near the fire. Medical aid was immediately summoned. The unfortunate young man expressed a wish that he should not recover. He lingered in the greatest agony. [Philadelphia Gazette, 25th.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CONTENDING POWERS.—"Ion," the speculative correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says in a recent letter to that paper:

"It has been apprehended by our wisest and most conservative statesmen that the war in Europe could not be protracted without involving this country in its vortex. This was our experience heretofore, when we were less strong than we are now. We are now quite as much feared as hated by foreign powers, and it would be very impolitic on the part of England and France to quarrel with us. But the latest advices show that aggressions upon our commerce have been recommenced by those powers in the Baltic, and in the course of their desperate struggle it may not be long before they will commence a regular system of plunder upon our commerce, as they did under the "orders in Council," and the Berlin and Milan decrees. The United States is pledged before the world to assert their right to the freedom of the ocean, which has been grossly violated by the British Admiralty in the Baltic.

"The immediate effect of this outrage will be to confirm our people in their imputed Russian sympathies. It may be that the two great empires of the world—the Eastern and the Western—the despotic and the democratic—are to unite on common ground for the assertion of the principle of the *liberum mare.* Both powers have a common interest in the maintenance of that principle, and they have the strength to do it. To us it is a vital principle, and the aid of Russia in its establishment will be cordially accepted.

"To us such an alliance will supply the place, to a great extent, of a great naval force. Nothing could be more inconsistent with our political and economical system than to support a naval establishment upon the scale of the British and French navy. But Russia, confronting and engaging Western Europe, is our shield from their attacks.

"The dispatches of our minister (Mr. Mason) on this subject will be looked for with great anxiety. What has become of our Minister to Russia? From him, or of him, nothing is heard.

"The late assaults upon our commerce in the Baltic, by the British combatants, are to be made known to us, as it exists, through Mr. Mason, by Count Nesselrode—our Minister to Russia having nothing to do with the matter.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—The Charleston Courier publishes the following extract from a letter dated Georgetown, S. C., 22d inst. The steamer alluded to was formerly the "Mears," and was, we believe, at one time employed on the St. John's river:

"The steamer Calhoun was burnt whilst laying down at the bar last night, about half-past 11 o'clock. The captain seeing a light from the cabin, ran on deck and discovered the boat on fire, and attempted to arouse the mate and engineer, and was compelled to pull them out of their berths; and the mate had so close a run that the fire burnt his hair. The tide running so strong that those on the after part of the boat were not able to reach those forward, and some hands on board of the pilot boat lying near by, discovered the fire and saved the crew on the forward part of the boat. Soon after, all hands left their bunks, a keg of powder on board exploded, blowing a considerable part of the stern off. Capt. L. cut away her hawser, so that she drifted ashore on North Island. As far as I can learn, she is a total loss.

Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your sons will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had, on their wedding day, known this secret, how many marriages were happier than—alas!—they are

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A tall woman was recently mobbed in the streets of Lowell, Massachusetts, because she wore an old-fashioned bonnet! The police had to interfere to protect her, and, conveying her home, the rabble, to the number of five hundred, surrounded her house, and tried to break in, and were dispersed only after sundry of them had been rapped over the head and kicked upon the shins. Sober Massachusetts!

DEATH OF ANOTHER INDIAN CHIEF.—Henry Two-Guns, (Ha-ja-oh-gneh) head chief of the Seneca nation of Indians, aged seventy-five years, died at the Cattaraugus Reservation, N. Y., on the 17th inst. Two Guns was a step-son of the famous orator Red Jacket, and was born within the limits of the now city of Buffalo. He was engaged in the war of 1812, espousing the cause of his great father, the President, participated in the battles of Bridgewater and Chippewa, and for a long series of years exercised a controlling influence over the nation.

A movement of some importance has been commenced in North Carolina, and is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among slaves; second, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children; and third, to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves.

ESPIONAGE.—The Bangor (Me.) Journal reports that the City Marshal of that place in search of liquor, broke open the baggage of a Mrs. Dana, of New Orleans, (who is a daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of Bangor) on her arrival in that place. A box of looking-glasses belonging to Thornton McKaw, Esq., was also broken open by the same officer.

AN OUTRAGE.—A few evenings since, as our fellow-citizen, Judge Barnett, was seated in his residence conversing with some ladies, a couple of ruffians presented themselves at one of the windows, and upon the Judge desiring them to leave, they commenced a vulgar abuse of himself and family. Upon resorting to forcible means to rid his premises of the blackguards, one of them drew a pistol and presented it at his head, after which they left. We learn that the Mayor and Marshal have succeeded in arresting the two villains, and we trust they will be made to feel the consequences of their outrageous conduct. [Vicksburg Sentinel.

An extraordinary *lusus naturæ* has been exhibited in Cuba. It consists of a pup of large size, having its head, eyes, nose and mouth completely human. It had also an arm crossed over the breast, and the other suspended over the head. The hind legs, extremely diminutive and very neat, were placed perpendicularly, like those of a prancing horse.

A few days since a spot of land, more elevated than any in the immediate vicinity, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, suddenly sank to the extent of about forty feet in circumference, leaving a small lake or well in its stead, to which, thus far, no bottom has been found. The water has risen to within three or four feet of the surface of the earth surrounding it, and remains at that point.

IMAGINARY MONSTERS.—In order to grow wiser, perhaps we could hardly do better than recur to the little parable spoken some time since on the borders of Wales, by an itinerant preacher of the Evangelical Alliance: "I was going towards the hills," he said "early one misty morning. I saw something moving on the mountain side, so strange looking that I took it for a monster. When I came nearer, to it I found it was a man. When I came nearer to him I found he was my brother."—[Westminster Review.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—At Sharp's rifle factory, Hartford, Coun., lately, a workman named Willis North, while engaged in chipping off shavings from a bar of steel, was struck by one of the steel shavings with such force that it entered his heart, and caused his death in a short time. The wound made in his body was so small that neither he nor any of his fellow workmen, after examining it, thought it serious, but he immediately grew faint, then insensible, and so expired. The hemorrhage was internal. Only a few weeks since another workman was killed in the same factory, by an awl glancing and entering his heart.

FORT LARAMIE IN THE HANDS OF THE INDIANS.—This morning, says the Star of the 21st, letters reached Washington from Forts Laramie and Kearney, that were brought in the settlements by the express mail rider, who is reported to have brought news that Fort Laramie had fallen into the hands of the savages. The Laramie letter, therefore, sets that Rnorback completely at rest. Both are of great interest just now.

FORT LARAMIE, N. T., May 8, 1855.—About the 10th of April, four men returning from a trading expedition to the Crow Indians, were met on the head waters of Powder river, about 150 miles from this post, by a party of Nunnie Cousha-ws, and robbed of what goods they had remaining, and the clothing of the men. The men report that it was only through the earnest remonstrance of the Chief that their lives were spared. They report also, that these Indians had with them the mules and horses shortly before stolen from the mail station at the Devil's Gate, and the traders living near them.

It is reported that there are a good many Missouri Sioux on or near the Platte, between this and the mail station, who have come over to steal horses. Seventeen of the horses recently stolen by them from the traders near this station have been taken from them by the Ogallahas and returned to their owners.

FORT KEARNEY, N. T., May 27, 1855.—Second Lieut. E. G. Marshall, sixth infantry, has just returned to this post, after having escorted the United States mail as far as Chimney Rock.

Lieut. Marshall says that Clarke & Brown, drivers of cattle to California, lost most of their horses at O'Fallen's Bluffs. The Indians charged and stampeded their cattle, of which they had some seven hundred, and while the party were engaged in trying to collect them, the Indians succeeded in robbing them of their horses.

Small parties of emigrants, with women and children—the men badly armed, and many not at all—are scattered between this post and Ash Hollow, nor can I persuade them that there is danger to be apprehended.

Clerks & Brown's cattle train was the first that passed this post. I fear that the emigrants will suffer severely.

TWO STEAMBOATS LOST, THE EXPRESS AND BELLE GOLDING.—From Mr. Hazlett, of the Amazon, we learn that the Express, one of the Missouri independent packets, struck a snag on Friday, the 15th, and sunk to her cabin floor, at Spar Island, in the upper Missouri. She was bound from Council Bluffs to this city, with a fair cargo of hemp, grain, etc., including a large quantity of corn. The boat is a total loss, and the same may be said of nine-tenths of the cargo. The Amazon took off about 100 sacks of wheat, which she brought down, and also some of her rigging and furniture. The Express was an old and small sized boat, and was recently purchased by her commander, Capt. H. D. Smith, for $5,500. She was not insured.

The Belle Golding was on her way from the Ohio to this place, with a full cargo of dry goods, etc. Arrived at Devil's Island, in the Mississippi, she took the Missouri side—but finding this passage more difficult than was anticipated, was backing down stream when she struck a snag, which, as well as breaking the hull, is said to have gone right up through the cabin floor. In twenty minutes after striking, she sank up to her cabin floor, and both boat and cargo are a total loss. She was a stern-wheeler, about a year old, and worth probably $15,000. She was insured, but we have not learned for what amount. Some of her passengers came up on the W. W. Graham and some on the Northerner. [St. Louis Intelligencer 22d.

EUROPEAN NEGLECT OF AMERICANS.—Mr. Greely, of the New York Tribune, who is now in Paris, writes as follows in regard to the treatment of our Army officers by the French officials:

"Colonel Delafield, Major Mordecai and one other officer of our army, dispatched to the Crimea to study the latest improvements in the art of war, especially in artillery practice, who came out with us in the Asia some weeks since, expecting to be at the Allied head-quarters early in May, are still lingering in Paris, (or were very recently,) vainly awaiting the permission for which they have applied to the French authorities, and which being abundantly avouched and accredited, they presumed would be accorded to them without hesitation. The excuse given for this rebuff, is that all (French) precedent is against the authorization required; I suspect the truth is that the present ruler of France does not deem it desirable to favor an increase of the efficiency of American artillery or American armaments generally: if Spain had wished to send three officers of artillery to the Crimea, who believe that they would have encountered any obstacle?"

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.—Among the many anecdotes told of Mr. Webster, there is one which, though reflecting slightly upon his negligence of pecuniary matters is still very Websterian:

On one occasion, it is related, he was the guest of the Southern Senators and Representatives in the city of Washington, and they passed many compliments upon him, and allused frequently to his being like the Southerners in his habits and feelings, and it was all an accident that he was born in New Hampshire. At last Mr. Webster arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "it has been stated that I resemble the Southerners in many respects—and I must confess that, now it has been mentioned, I think I do. The Southerner loves a good glass of wine—so do I. This is one thing in which I resemble the Southerner. The Southerners are also good judges of beauty, and I will confess that I am in love of the beautiful. This makes two points of resemblance; but there is a third in which I more closely resemble them. The Southerners, it is said, never pay their debts, and the same has also been said of me. In these particulars, gentlemen, I feel that I am like the Southerners." Shouts of laughter followed this sally of wit and good humor.

The Newport, Ky., News gives the particulars of one of the most remarkable mistakes that it has been our disagreeable duty to chronicle for a long time. Mr. and Mrs. —— of Newport, were visited by a gentleman and lady, old friends from the country. The two gentlemen enjoyed themselves abroad during the evening, and did not return till a late hour, when all the family were in bed. The gentleman of the house, of course, went to his usual place of sleeping, (after showing his friend the bed in another room, where he supposed his wife lay,) but unfortunately the lady of the house had given up her own bed (being the best in the house) to her visiting friends. All went quietly to bed, and in the morning awoke, almost frightened out of their lives, to find themselves snugly locked in the arms of their rival companions. The ladies both fainted, but the gentlemen did not, neither did they quarrel. The parties all were doing as well as could be expected at the latest dates.

A Washington dispatch of the 21st says:

"The Russian Minister laughs heartily with his friends over what he regards the exaggerated accounts from the seat of war. He says that the people of France and England required the manufacture of victories to satisfy their clamors, and as to the reported number of vessels destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, he remarks that it far surpasses all the Russians ever had there.

Accurate and reliable accounts received here from Mexico represent that Mr. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, is in bed odor with the Mexican Government, which regards him as a nucleus around which gather the revolutionists of that country. It will not be surprising if Mexico shall soon refuse to have diplomatic relations with Mr. Gadsden, as complaints have been made to our State Department.

A lunatic received a severe injury on the great toe by the fall of a heavy piece of wood, so that the nail was torn away. The physician, on examining the patient, remarked that he seemed scarcely to feel this injury, ordinarily so painful. On examining the case more minutely, he found that the lunatic had completely lost cutaneous sensibility. This led him to examine all the lunatics in his establishment, and he found that out of 160 insane persons, (100 males and 60 females,) 18 (17 males and 1 female,) had complete anæsthesis of the skin; and in six others, who were males, the sensibility to pain was very much decreased.

DRIED FIGS.—The fig tree grows luxuriantly and yields abundantly in the soil and climate of these Southern States, and yet many thousands of dollars are annually sent out of the country for the dried fruit of Smyrna, Elemo and other points of export. The superior qualities of this, the most wholesome of all preserved fruits, always bring high prices and the inferior sorts are generally uneatable. Figs can be cured and dried in Alabama as easily as elsewhere, and the article, if properly dried, will equal, if not surpass, the finest imported qualities. To-day a specimen was handed us, taken from a quantity of native fruit put up in this city three years ago; they were perfectly sound, and though their flavor resembled that of foreign fruit, it was infinitely superior, more delicate and entirely without their occasional soapy taste. The gentleman who handed us the fruit, and in whose household they were prepared, has kindly furnished us the following receipt for curing them, which, though it may be familiar to many, no doubt will be suggestive and useful knowledge to others; it is as follows: Make water very sweet with brown sugar, (nut syrup,) and when it is quite hot, put in the fruit and let it boil for half an hour, or until the figs assume a swollen appearance—then take them out and place them in the sun; repeat the operation from day to day, and after the third time, when sufficiently dried, they may be packed in drums; use the different layers are placed, sugar may be sprinkled upon them, if desirable, but the fruit will be sweet enough without it.

The fig tree bears most abundantly, and from a dozen of them, of ordinary size fruit, might be procured and put up for market to the value of sundry bales of cotton. There is no other expense than the small amount of brown sugar necessary to be used. We are fully enlisted in the cause of this new branch of domestic industry and profit. Imagine the sufferings of the country for lack of its supply of figs, should the Allies close the gates of the Mediterranean upon our ships; but should our home resources in this regard be developed, we could laugh their *fruitless* efforts to scorn in exultant triumph, each one eating his own figs under his own vine and fig tree. [Mobile Adv.

THE UPPER RIVERS.—We clip the subjoined welcome intelligence from the Missouri Republican of the 23d:

The river at this point was at a stand yesterday—and was so reported by arrivals from Kekuk to that place. The Illinois river is still reported falling, with from four to four and a half feet in the channel to Lasalle. A heavy rise is reported by telegraph in the Missouri. A dispatch from Lexington yesterday stated that the river had risen three feet at that point and was still rising, supposed to be the mountain rise commencing. There is eight feet in the channel of the Mississippi to Cairo. A steady rain commenced last evening, which promised to continue all night. Weather warm.

The same paper has a dispatch from Lexington, dated 22d, which says: "Mountain rise coming—rose three feet here—rising fast."

THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—An American gentleman, who has the entree at the Court of St. Petersburg, writes in these terms to a friend in New York, largely interested in steam machinery:

Do not believe that the Emperor Alexander is of any softer material than his father Nicholas, or that he will let England and France off before he has taken the staroh out of them. He either has repented or very soon will repent plainly the offer his father made to our Government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America (which carries with it immense whale fisheries and the unlimited control of the Pacific coast) for the privilege of buying and fitting out steamships and privateers in our ports.

As it is now known in Russia that English agents have been permitted to recruit for the Crimean army in New York, the Allies cannot complain if the Amroloen Cabinet accepts this fine offer. In case it does, thirty millions of dollars will be spent among our laborers and mechanics by the Russians, and our clipper-built ships will find a prompt market. Alexander speaks English like one born to it, and keeps the run of American papers with surprising accuracy. Soon after his accession he said to a party of Americans who were presented to him, "Our countries have at heart one interest in common—to cure England of her mania for giving the law to other nations."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Dates had been received at Panama from Valparleo to May 14, and Callao to May 24. The news is not important.

CHILI.—The news is of very little general interest.

The Minister of Merine has published two important decrees with regard to microbantmen. The one is allowing to national vessels the completion of their crews with two-thirds foreigners, counting from the captain downwards, in view of the great scarcity of Chilian sailors, in proportion to the number of vessels sailing under the Chilian flag. This regulation is to remain in force until the 1st of May, 1855.

The other imposes upon every captain of a vessel the duty of giving satisfactory account, at his return, of all the Chilian sailors missing from his muster roll, under a penalty of $50 for every man, and the risk of his vessel being considered as under a foreign flag, without claim to the privileges of the most favored nations.

The U. S. frigate Independence, 60 guns, sailed for Callao on the 10th last.

PERU.—The Peruvian newspapers and public are busily discussing the question of religious toleration, to which the majority appear to be opposed.

The elections have terminated, and resulted in the triumph of the Ministerial party.

It is thought that General Castilla will be elected to the Presidency.

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.—Centenary College of Louisiana is located in Jackson, La., 12 miles east of Bayou Sara. Its location is beautiful, retired and healthy. It has commodious buildings, a large library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a well selected mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a full Board of Instruction.

As this section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academies and preparatory schools, there is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, in which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness.

FACULTY:

Rev. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

THOMAS S. JONES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

T. P. CALLOTAT, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. E. BLACKMAR, M. A., Professor of Music.

Rev. A. G. MILLER, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

EDWARD J. DELONEY and JOSH S. YOUNG, Tutors.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$50
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
Total College charges	$61
Tuition per session in Preparatory Depart.	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to these are regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month, students furnishing their own rooms, wood, light, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, shall have an ecclesiastical guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of each student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested.

If the above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for injudicious expenses.

The regular academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Wednesday in July, which is commencement day.

Jackson, La., May 15, 1855 Je30—1y

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TARSPRING LINIMENT.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And no certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. HUGHES Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee. And for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and jel6 1y SICKLES & CO., Canal street, New Orleans.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS, and DISEASES OF THE LUNGS

Dr. T. McGOWAN'S ESSENCE OF TAR, which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have supreme control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid Pneumonia, etc

Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others, who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street,
SICKLES & CO., New Orleans.
A. M. TEMPLET, Donaldson, and
J. B. HARPER & Son, Bayou Sara.

☞ Agents wanted in all parts of the United States jel0 1y

RICHARD ANGELL, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 116 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homœopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homœopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system. Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate. May 12 1y

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Rev. H. G. TOWNLEY, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss LEABELLA McCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. McCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the piano forte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	3 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the Institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

—TRUSTEES—

WM. CROKEY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARROTH,
W. W. BELL,	J. D. WEEPLE,
G. R. DRACOHON,	W. E. DUTY,
H. SLONE,	L. PHILLIPS,
C. H. RIVES,	JONES PERSONS,
JOHN BURRUS,	W. H. TERRELL,
J. D. WILDER,	C. C. BURNS,
A. M. CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH HARPER,
H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS,
JOHN JORDAN,	B. W. PERSONS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	

ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion, and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the Corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables, or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

OSCAR F. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.

S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.

Rev. H. H. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.

T. P. HARRIS, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by Mr. N. F. BATTON.

Tuition in College per session ..... $25 00.
Preparatory School, from ..... $12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once,) ..... $5 00.

S. O. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fe17

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

DR. JOHN BECKWITH,	WILLIAM MCNUTT,
HON. S. C. POSEY,	H. W. KIMBALL,
GEO. C. HAGLAND,	WILLIAM WARING,
A. C. BARTON,	JOHN W. FEILESON,
D. L. BINNAGAR,	REV. DUNCAN BROWN,
CAPT. ISAAC LANE,	JEROME B. PILLOW,

S. GRISWOLD & CO.

We have used, for one season, Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton Gins, and find them to run light, pick fast and clean, and make well. They are convenient and simple in construction, and we doubt not their durability. In short, they are all that Mr. Griswold recommends them to be.

A. H. MCLEAN, Rutherford county, Tenn.
DUDLEY RAIN, Madison county, Alabama.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Madison county, Alabama.

W. A. BRADWELL & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 55 Carondolet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city.

jel0 1y

H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. ap7—1y

W. A. BROADWELL & CO., SUCCESSORS TO A. J. WRIGHT & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 55 Carondolet street, New Orleans, La.

Having commenced a COMMISSION BUSINESS in this city, to be conducted under the above style, we take the liberty of offering you our services, and respectfully soliciting your patronage.

We receive all consignments and remittances addressed to the house of A. J. WRIGHT & Co during their temporary suspension. It is expected that the liabilities of that house will be met soon, of which with subsequent arrangements, due notice will be given.

Our charges will be such as are customary with other respectable houses.

We give you the assurance that all funds or proceeds of produce entrusted to us, shall be held strictly sacred to the object for which they are sent. As the contrary practice has been productive of great injury both to planters and merchants, there will be no deviation from this rule.

W. A. BRADWELL. W. A. BROADWELL & CO.

The above arrangement having been made at my request, will meet my hearty concurrence and co-operation. My services will be given to the house, and I solicit from the friends of our house a continuance of their favors.

feb10tf A. J. WRIGHT.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 28.
WHOLE NUMBER 232

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 86 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS TEST—CATHOLIC DISABILITY.

PENSACOLA, FA., July 2, 1855.

Dear Brother McTyeire—It is very seldom anything you write escapes me, and very seldom indeed I read otherwise than admiringly. But from your views on the Eighth Article of the American Platform, as expressed editorially in the Advocate of the 30th ult., I must dissent. As much as I concur in the spirit of your article, I cannot but think you err in supposing the Eighth Article of the platform to be contrary to it. If you will allow me, I will endeavor to show why it is altogether proper for the American party to recognize the evil of political Jesuitism in their proclamation of principles.

The Romish Church is to be viewed from two standpoints: from that which you occupy, with others of your vocation, and from that occupied by the statesman. From your point of view it is a religious question, to be met with weapons "not carnal;" from the statesman's point of view it is a political question, to be met as all other political questions are. As a corruption of the true faith, as the "mother of abominations," she is to be exposed by those who are "set for the defence of the truth"—who are commanded to "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." But as the cunning, wily plotter after political supremacy, the politician must note her operations and shape his course accordingly. It is very true that the apologists of the Romish Church have loudly declaimed against the "union of Church and State," have put it forth as a doctrine of their creed in this country that the two should ever be kept separate. Yet when we examine further into their doctrines relating to the subject, we find that a principle *more dangerous* is entertained. The Church must not be *united to*, but *set over* the State. The State is to hold the sword, but to use it in obedience to the authority of the Church; the same with the purse. This is the doctrine contended for by Brownson in his "Review," a work acknowledged as authority upon subjects of this kind in that Church. This being the doctrine of the Church, the question arises, is not every effort to strengthen it in this country an effort to place a power over the government and constitution of the country, to which they are to be but tributary and secondary? This must appear evident. Well, then, how is this effort to be met? The *citizens, as such*, of our free country, are to protest against it, and say to every one favoring the doctrine, "You are for putting an authority over the government of our country which we repudiate, and therefore we cannot advance you to office." I cannot for the life of me see why this is not legitimate. The American party does not place an interdict upon their religion. They may insult God by their image worship, the adoration of saints, &c., and in the exercise of all the absurd rites of their religion(!) be secured against molestation. The principles of the party do not impinge upon this point at all. You yourself acknowledge this in part to be a political question. Your own language is:

"The Pope is a king as well as a priest, having his soldiers and his jails. His cardinals are ministers of state, of war, of finance."

Granting this, I cannot comprehend why you protest against the principle involving the question in party contest. As to the policy of doing so, that is another question, and upon it I beg leave also to differ from you.

There is no subject upon which our people generally are more ignorant than that of Romanism. They are unacquainted with the dangerous and ruinous doctrines, both religious and political, of that Church. Though the Church is now, comparatively weak in this country, it is aiming at supremacy, and making every instrumentality within her reach bend to the consummation of that purpose, the attainment of that end. Shall we wait to meet the question when the arch enemy has become strong and powerful? Let agitation begin now; let it continue until through every newspaper, from the largest to the smallest, in the land—through Congressional speeches, through party proclamations and by every other means, the public are possessed with a knowledge of the facts and principles relating to and entertained by that Church, both as a spiritual and political organization.

As an evidence that our people need to be aroused upon this subject, note the number of Protestant children which are being educated at Jesuit schools, and that, too, by parents who are not lacking in ordinary intelligence. With a sagacity unequaled are the servants of the Pope prying into every crevice and corner of our political and social compact, and wherever it is possible they silently enter, get hold of the elements of influence, and wield them to the promotion of the one aim that gives unity to all their efforts, viz., the supremacy of the Pope over the bodies and souls of men.

In view of the past history of Europe it is unwise to underestimate the power of this party. In considering the subject, we must not forget that the Romish Church is, in the matter of universal supremacy, a unit. Therefore, in estimating its strength, we must not reckon simply upon its numbers in this country, but view the portion here in relation to the Church elsewhere. The Church was not strong enough at Rome to sustain itself, yet it did not lack. In the course of time an issue might arise in our country to determine which the whole Romish power might be brought to bear. Because they are not powerful now, is no reason they may not become so. What numbers there are may do great harm.

With your permission, I may pursue this subject further hereafter.

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL.

EXHORTATION AFTER PRAYER.

When ministers go two and two, or when two are providentially present at the same service, it is very desirable that each should speak a word for Christ. If one preaches, let the other not only pray, but exhort also. This is peculiarly proper at evening meetings. A writer in the Episcopal Recorder, after noting that the sermon often leaves hearers untouched, and that some stimulus is needed, urging men to the right service, adds:

"Now I should say, judging from a good deal of observation, in different parts of the country, that hearty exhortations following sermons would be found a very considerable attraction. I always feel them to be so myself. Then we are pretty sure to get something fresh, and usually said with more unction than it would be in a regular sermon. The preacher having listened to a good discourse, is himself quickened, and will usually show this in the very tones of his address. This excites attention, and he sees marks of it. Thus encouraged, he often rises above himself, to the dignity of a real Herald of the Cross.

I have observed, that ministers who were habitually tame in their sermon delivery are, under these circumstances, animated and effective speakers. Indeed, one rarely hears an exhortation that is not a sincere and fervent expression of Christian feeling, and persuasive to Christian practice.

There is something in this, too, that the testimony of two men at any point where men may differ, even though the difference may not be supposed material, is regarded with more interest than that of one. Of many things that we say in the pulpit, though people will raise no question, yet they assume that our utterance may be, in part at least, our own fancies; but to hear them directly endorsed in tones of surnestness, and their application to practice, in its highest and most awful line, clearly pointed out, puts all suspicion to flight, and the truths presented are then free to exercise full force."

THE CHURCH'S STRENGTH.

The converts of the Day of Pentecost, if doubled once in ten years, would, at the end of two centuries, have equaled the population of the globe. Yes, if Christians had continued to labor so faithfully, so humbly, and so prayerfully, and God had so blessed their labors as to make each convert the instrument of the conversion of two persons every ten years, the morning which ushered in the third century from that memorable day would have shone upon a world containing not one soul unreconciled to God. Why, then, did not Christianity go on "conquering and to conquer," until its triumphs were coextensive with the abodes of man? Alas! the fault was in her professed friends. Even before the grave had closed on the last of the apostles pride and emulation and worldliness had begun to mar the beauty and paralyze the energies of the Christian Church. And as years rolled on the scene became darker and darker still, until at length a night of gloom settled upon the world, which continued unbroken for ten centuries.

How impressive the lesson thus taught us by history. How clearly does it show that the strength of the Church is in proportion to her purity and spirituality. Let her once more cherish the pentecostal spirit, and would she not experience pentecostal success, and receive a pentecostal blessing?—*American Messenger.*

CHRISTIAN COURTEOUSNESS.

Courteousness has been called one of the minor manifestations of that love which is the fulfilling of the law. There are many reasons why Christians should be courteous. It is the command of God. "Be courteous," is a precept dictated by the spirit of inspiration. This is a reason in itself all sufficient. No one who has the true spirit of Christian loyalty will wait for reasons and motives to induce him to obey God. The fact that God commands is in itself a sufficient reason why we should obey.

Christians should be courteous because of the connection existing between the growth of feeling and its appropriate expression. Let a feeling existing in the soul have its appropriate expression, and it will increase in strength. Deny that feeling its appropriate expression, and it will decay. There is a mutual action and reaction between the growth and the expression of feeling. If that appropriate expression is withheld, the growth of the feeling will be impaired. There will be less love in the soul, and of course a less perfect fulfilling of the law.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PULPIT SCOLDING.

Mr. Editor—You have published several articles lately designed, I suppose, by the authors to set the preachers right in certain matters pertaining to ministerial conduct. No doubt can be entertained of the necessity sometimes existing of using this medium to bring back the erring to the good and right way; but too often it is to be regretted that there is an indefiniteness in these productions which gives the individuals for whom they are designed an opportunity for screening themselves behind some plea perfectly consistent with Scriptural authority; and he who has Scriptural authority, cares very little for what may appear, and very plausibly, too, are the unfounded complaints of faultfinders.

The article on "Scolding in the Pulpit" in your issue of April 14th, signed by Mary, may fall under the imputation above named, from the fact that no minister who reads it can find sufficient to force conviction of having acted wrong. The indefiniteness, in some measure, results from the incongruity in the several parts, while the quotation from Cowper seems to be unsuited to the subject complained of.

Cowper speaks of one "gratifying the malignity of his own heart, and charitably supposing his hearers destitute of all grace that he may shine the more in his own eyes by the comparison."

Mary speaks of one described as a good pastor, praying with the families, "leaving an odor of peace, purity and heavenly mindedness; "agreeable in company;" in his sermons a comforter of God's people and a good delineator of sin; "excellent minister;" "good man;" "no superior in the Conference; and besides all he is represented as feeling so much under the influence of compassion for sinners that the moistened eye expresses the fullness of heart. And yet he scolds *sometimes*, and Cowper is brought forward to show how and wherein he scolds. Will that preacher be able to discover himself reflected in that mirror? More especially if he be a modest man, and disclaims all pretensions to the prominent rank in which he is placed by the "opinion of good judges."

In reading Mary's description, one would be inclined to think that there is some mistake about the scolding. He who reads Cowper's finds one abhorrent in every respect as a minister. The word scolding used by the former must be a misnomer for something else, very likely in keeping with the strictness of ministerial obligation. The latter case meets with no commiseration, and both saint and sinner would say to him, "Go learn of Jesus to preach the gospel;" so that instead of vituperation there should be constraining love of Christ—

"To seek the wandering souls of men
With cries, entreaties, tears to save
To snatch them from the gaping grave."

There is an indefiniteness about the term scolding, itself, well calculated to mislead the judgment we may pass on the person supposed to be guilty. And this may be found to arise from the varied sensibilities of different persons, or the views which different persons entertain with regard to the limits and mode in which severe language may be used in the pulpit. I have known an eminent minister to be accused of the fault in question for speaking, when interrupted in a discourse, of the great impropriety in permitting both minister and people to be disturbed by crying children. Some persons are so very refined that if the terrors of the law are denounced even in the exact language of Scripture, the preacher must bear the epithet of harsh, disagreeable or vulgar; and if pointed enough to say, "Thou art the man," he is a scold.

It may be considered of doubtful expediency by some to use measure publicly for the correction of faults in conduct or indulgence in vices; but it must be kept in mind that mere expediency is not the governing principle in Christianity, and that it is certainly contrary to one of the great designs in propagating religious truth to speak of vice or error in such a way as to leave no mark, no conviction in the minds of the hearers. The preacher finds his exemplars in the prophets, in Jesus and his apostles. Their plainness and pointedness, their direct appeal to facts, exposure of crime and denunciation of God's displeasure, give us no room to doubt the course which must be pursued, and that a great and important object is to be gained by that course.

But what is scolding? "The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing."—Webster. He who would rebuke our faults or sins with unmingled harshness, is a scold. The tone of voice and the language used indicate this. He bears for us no fraternal love, no commiseration—has none of that unutterable feeling expressed in the poet's soliloquy:

"Arise, my tenderest thoughts, arise;
To torrents melt my streaming eyes;
And thou, my heart, with anguish feel
Those wrongs which thou canst not heal."

The indulgence in such a spirit would disqualify an angel for the performance of ministerial duties. So, that so far from being a comfortor, he would destroy the religious enjoyment of his flock. Instead of occupying a place of prominence, he would obscure his talent. His eloquence would become a sounding brass, and the moistened eye would serve to detect his hypocrisy.

It has never been the misfortune of the writer to listen to any demonstration of the scolding propensity in this form; while he has often heard what might in appearance pass for scolding, which, on closer examination, exhibited the honest, Bible approved determination not to "heal the hurt of the daughter of God's people slightly, saying peace, peace, when there is no peace."

East Baton Rouge. CRITIC.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds, and all reasoning, and every high thing exalted against the knowledge of God, surprising every thought into the obedience of Christ, and easily revenging all disobedience."—2 Cor., x., 4-6. What minister or clergyman, that either understood his high calling or sought not to erect a secular or carnal tyranny over spiritual things, would neglect this ample and sublime power conferred upon him, and come a begging to a weak hand of magistracy for that kind of aid which the magistrate hath no commission to afford him, and, in the way he seeks it, hath always been found helpless and unprofitable. Neither is it unknown, or by the wisest men unobserved, that the church began then most apparently to degenerate and to go to ruin when she borrowed of the civil power more than fair encouragement and protection, more than Christ himself or his apostles ever required. The civil sword always proves against objects that are spiritual, a ridiculous weapon.

Two things there be which have ever been found working much mischief to the Church of God and the advancement of truth: force, on the one hand, restraining, and hire, on the other, corrupting the teachers thereof.

For belief or practice in religion according to his conscientious conviction, no man ought to be punished or molested by any outward force on earth whatsoever.

Church discipline is exercised on them only who have joined themselves in that covenant of union, and proceeds only to a separation from the rest, proceeds never to any corporal enforcement or forfeiture of money, which, in all spiritual things, are the two arms of Anti-christ, not of the true Church.—*Milton.*

THE MOMENT AFTER DEATH.—What a moment this must be! How vast its consequences! How overwhelming its revelation! Let us try, by illustration, to realize it. There dies a saint of God. The summons was sudden, but his house was in order, and with a smile on his face he bids a glad adieu to the scence of friendship on earth. Coldness passes from point to point in his system; his vision grows dim; his tongue faltering; but in strong faith he commends his all to the Conqueror of death, and passes away shouting an everlasting victory! The spirit soars, and angels attend it; the gates of the city are open to receive it; the King is seen in his beauty; and now Heaven is enjoyed in all its bliss and glory! Waking up from the life dream, the first sight is Jesus as he is; no flight through immensity, no pilgrimage of the spheres, for the everlasting arms are the resting place of the disembodied soul; it will be in the bosom of Immanuel that the emancipated spirit will enquire, "Where am I?" and read in the face of Jesus the answer, "Forever with the Lord."

COLD COMFORT FOR HIGH CHURCHMEN.—Rev. Mr. Blaikie, the Scotch minister of Boston, in his recent work on the philosophy of sectarianism, asserts that the only apostle who had a successor was Judas. Matthias was chosen to succeed him in the apostleship, but he had no successor, so that the succession stopped with him. Paul was afterwards added to the apostolic college, but not as a successor to any of those who had vacated the office. Matthias was ordained to be a witness, with the other apostles, of the resurrection of Christ, and as Paul had not seen Christ until after the resurrection, he appeared to him expressly to fit him for becoming an apostle. Hence the apostle always styled himself "one born out of due time," and he appealed to the fact that he had seen Christ as an evidence of his apostleship. The apostles had successors in their ministerial office, but not in the apostleship—except Judas.

THE JESUITS.—In whose eyes thought is a forbidden thing, reading an offence, writing a crime, and printing an outrage. Everywhere disguised, and yet everywhere revealed.

THE RIGHT MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

We have heretofore alluded to the missionary zeal of the Moravian Church. The following article, which we take from the Macedonian, will illustrate this forcibly:

THE MISSION SHIP.

The labors of the Moravian missionaries were commenced in the year 1731, with one station and two missionaries in Greenland, and one station and two missionaries in St. Thomas, West Indies. According to the last report, the brethren have at present sixty-nine missionary stations, in thirteen different countries. At these stations there are 297 missionaries, male and female, and more than 70,000 persons, either converts from among the Heathen or receiving Christian instruction. Their stations and laborers are distributed as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Stations	Laborers	Hearers.
Greenland	4	24	2.101
Labrador	4	20	1.330
North America	5	15	491
Danish India	8	27	10.224
Jamaica	13	34	12.800
Antigua	7	22	8.008
St. Kitts	4	10	3.733
Barbadoes	4	10	3.620
Tobago	2	6	2.128
Mesquito Coast	1	6	53
Surinam	8	55	19.519
South Africa	8	54	6.595
Mongolia	2	2	.....

These stations were founded successively from 1733 to 1853, a period of 120 years. During this period the Moravian Church has never suffered the missionary spirit to abate within her. The last station was established among the Chinese in Mongolia, in 1853. Two missionaries set apart for this work are now staying on the Himalaya Mountains, with others of their brethren, so as to learn the language of the country. A large proportion of these sixty-nine stations are self-supporting, their expenses being defrayed by the missionaries themselves or by the contributions of the new churches. Hence this immense machinery is kept in motion at an expenditure of less than 9,000 thalers (a little short of $7,000 of our currency.) It is not the riches of this world that accomplishes these labors, but the love of Jesus Christ suffices to inspire them.

At Hermannsburg, a large village in the county of Luneberg, in Hanover, dwells a pastor, Mr. Harms, who, having through grace been made the means of the conversion of the greater part of the parish, made that parish a veritable missionary society, and his parishioners an army of missionaries. He built a house, in which he undertook the preparation of young men who had devoted themselves to the missionary work, and that without help from any society, and entirely by the contributions of his own people, rich and poor. This being done, he selected a mission field in Africa, and said to himself, "Now we must have a vessel to convey these messengers of the gospel." But it would require a capital which all the revenues of Hermannsburg could not pay for many years. How should it be done? A lady left her little fortune 3,000 thalers for the ship. Carpenters and other workmen offer their labor gratuitously, and pious merchants of Hamburg furnished the outfit of the vessel. On the 27th of September last a religious festival, unique in its kind, attracted a large company of Christians to Harburg, on the Elbe, near Hamburg. Their errand was to launch upon the water the mission ship which was then finished, a monument of faith and love to souls. The ship is named the Candace, for it will carry its first missionaries to the country of that African queen whose minister was converted by the agency of Philip (Acts, viii., 27-39.) A figure representing this royal lady is on the prow of the ship, a crown of gold upon her head, bracelets of glittering gold on her arms, a massive necklace of coral encircling her neck and falling upon her bosom—a prophetic image of Africa yet to be conquered by the gospel, and to bring her gold and pearls as an offering to Jesus Christ. All the ships in the port hoisted their colors, as a mark of brotherhood to the missionary ship, which was now to take its place among them. A pulpit was erected at the stern of the vessel, the assembly sung a hymn in German, and then the pastor, Mr. Harms, addressed the audience from the passage, Matt. viii., 23-27, applying the passage to the vessel of which Jesus Christ should be the first pilot and the first captain.

On the 20th of October, a more solemn festival called together the people of Hermansburg. They were then summoned to assign to the missionaries their charge, and to bid them farewell. The ceremony took place at the church and occupied three hours. Sixteen young men, all pupils of pastor Harms, took their seats in the choir of the church. After singing and invocation of the Holy Spirit, 2 Cor., v. 14, was expounded, "For the love of Christ constraineth us," and then all publicly and solemnly engaged to consecrate their lives to the service of the Lord who had called them. Eight of the number set out as missionaries, and eight as emigrants. One of the number is designated as pastor of the little community, some as magistrates, and one as treasurer. Their destination is Mombaza, an English settlement at Zanzibar, on the coast of Africa. The ship sailed October 28, the missionaries on the deck, in a beautiful hymn, bidding adieu to the shores of their native land.

BENEVOLENCE.—A very good and a very wise man said, that although he believed he would die to-morrow, he would plant a tree to-day. He lived not for himself; he did not exist for the moment; he looked forward to the future.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF

THE BALTIC'S NEWS.

From the New York papers of the 28th ult. we extract the following details of the foreign news brought by the steamship Baltic:

The War.

In order to form a correct notion of the operations of the Allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to the description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected by ravines descending to the sea, three ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected. The ravine farthest to the northwest, and on the extreme right of the allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkermann attack, is that descending to the careening harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge down to the careening harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination and established two works on a lower slope of it—one at 800 yards, and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel. These redoubts have probably ere this fallen into the hands of the Allies, for Pelissier's dispatch of June 8th says, "the enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the careening bay."

This is an important position, commanding the ships in port; and almost intercepting the entrance to the town. The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff tower stands, and opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the Allies. The Victoria attack carried on by the French, is directed from this point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer to the town, and about 500 yards in front of it, is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the lower itself. The conquest and occupation of the hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7th. The Malakoff tower itself, being one of the few works in masonry on the land side of Sebastopol, was long since reduced to ruins, but it is now enclosed by a very high semi-circular parapet of earth, pierced with twelve embrasures and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower to the careening bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at a half-way by a battery of 16 guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another of 12 guns on the hill above careening bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th June are outside the line. The Redan is separated from the Malakoff tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff ravine and this middle ravine.

On this ridge also stands the Allied Crown battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defended by an *abattis*, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone quarry in front of the work, and which quarry was carried by the British on the 7th June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications. From this description it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing *part passu* on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the French and English, although distinct, assist each other, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise—the plan of the Allies being to enclose the Russian line of fortifications within another line which shall gradually advance until the besieged are driven into the sea.

The following dispatches from Gen. Pelissier were not included among those we published yesterday:

June 8.—Last evening we took possession of 62 guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were taken prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result.

June 9.—The situation is the same as yesterday. All the demonstrations of the enemy against the captured works have been fruitless. They have abandoned the so-called battery of the 2d of May; they have also completely abandoned to us the right shore of Careening Bay. The vessels in port have sought refuge in Artillery Bay, where our large mortars can reach them. We are watching them attentively.

Later accounts state that the British loss was eleven officers killed, namely: Col. Shearman; Majors Bayley and Dickson; Captains Muller, Forster, Corbett, Wray; Lieutenants Lawrence, Sims, Machell, Lowrey; 150 private men killed, 510 wounded and 15 missing. It is singular that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. Gen. Pelissier's dispatch informs us that the English Allies carried the rifle work in the quarry.

Heights of the Tchernaya.

The French lines are now so far advanced that the Allied cavalry water their horses in the Tchernaya without molestation. The Russians do not show in force. They have constructed two batteries, one towards the bridge, and the other on one of the spurs running out from the ridge of Inkermann. On the Allied side a work has been constructed for the defence of the bridge. Access to the river certainly secures water, but the position is described in correspondence from the camp, as "mere advantageous in a moral than a strategical point of view."

Sea of Azoff.

Admiral Bruat sends a dispatch to his Government which relates that explosive machines were sunk by the Russians in the Straits, but were not fired.

Redschid Pacha's dispatches contain nothing additional.

Other dispatches are to hand from the officers commanding the various ships that took part in the actions. And in a letter from Admiral Lyons, the following important passage occurs: "Sir George Brown confidently expects that, by the 7th instant, Yenikale will be in such a state of defence as fully to justify his leaving it in charge of the Ottoman troops now there under the command of Hadji Rexhid Pacha, and that the English and French forces will be at liberty to proceed to the attack of Anapa and Soudjuk Kaleh, in order to drive the enemy out of his last hold on the coast of Circassia."

[Telegraphic accounts state that the Russians have already abandoned Anapa, and are supposed to have crossed the Kouban. This requires confirmation.]

Correspondence gives account of the miserable state of Eupatoria. War and "Allied occupation" have despoiled the inhabitants of everything they possessed. For some time past the citizens have been subsisting on a scanty allowance of flour, given them by the British. Forty or fifty deaths from exhaustion and low fever take place daily, and around the town new ground has been broken for cemeteries. The houses are mostly in ruins, and the air putrid.

Seventeen hundred Turks have been sent to Gen. Vivian, as the first instalment of the Turkish contingent with English officers.

An Imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburg, June 2d, ordains that in case of the death of the present Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minority of the Crown Prince; the Regency to continue during the minority of the second son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian.

Letters from Trebizonde of May 23d, mention that the Russian General Bassilief, with numerous suit, had arrived at Tabriz to notify the Shah of Persia of the accession of Alexander II., and to persuade the Shah to keep steady to his neutral policy.

The Vienna Conference.

A further paper containing the final protocol of the Vienna Conference, and the close of that negotiation, had been laid before the English Parliament, and puts us in possession of the closing scene. Count Buol having requested the Plenipotentiaries to assemble at his office on the 4th of June, proceeded to state that, as a last resource, Austria was prepared to make another proposition to settle, by way of compromise, the disputed point of the limitation of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea.

In the eleventh conference, held on the 19th of April, M. Drouyn de L'huys had suggested, that as Russia peremptorily objected to treat with the other great powers on the limitation of her own naval force, an expedient might be found to meet this difficulty by bringing about a direct arrangement between Russia and the Porte to adjust the balance of their respective forces, which arrangement should have the same validity and effect as the general acts of the conference.

To this was added Lord John Russell's remark of March 15th, that the most admissible terms of peace would be those which should combine the honor of Russia with the security of Europe. Upon these hints the Austrian Cabinet constructed its final scheme, namely: 1stly, that the great powers should bind themselves to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and should bind themselves to consider every act or event of a nature to infringe upon it as a question of European interest.

2dly. That the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey should propose by common agreement to the conference the equal amount of the effective naval forces to be kept up by them in the Black Sea, such amount not to exceed the number of Russian ships now afloat in that sea; and that the agreement should form an integral part of the general treaty—the Straits to remain closed, but each of the other powers to be authorized by firman to station two frigates in the Black Sea, and in case of hostilities the Sultan to open the passage to all the naval forces of his Allies.

The Russian envoys, on their part, were willing to refer the question to the consideration of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, they themselves not being authorized to assent to such a proposition without further instructions.

The French and English Plenipotentiaries merely repeated that their instructions were already exhausted; that they considered the Conference at an end, and that they saw no reason to enter upon the discussion of a proposition which embodied in new shape the very same principle which Russia had formally rejected at the previous meetings of the Conference. Upon this the assembly broke up, and the negotiations were terminated.

The Brussels *Independance Belge* intimates that, connected with the recent successes of the Allies in the Crimea, the Conferences will be reopened at Paris. The British press contradicts this, but the *Independance* has many times given the first intimation of diplomatic probabilities.

Britain.

The principal business in Parliament has been the discussion of Mr. Brown's motion in favor of decimal coinage, and on Mr. Layard's, in favor of administrative reform.

Arthur Cunningham, supercargo of the American ship Samuel Appleton, denies in a card to the papers that the ship carried arms to Russia.

The fortifications at Milford Haven and elsewhere along the coast are being armed with 68 pounders.

A new ship-of-war, to be called the Howe, is being built, of 130 guns, and another is to be laid down of 150.

In the shipping list, this week, we notice the movements of the following American ships, employed in the transport service: Edgar P. Stringer, Equity, Alps (s. s.,) Emma Jane, Anders (s. s.,) T. B. Martin, Guerilla, Queen of Clippers, Great Republic. There is quite a large fleet of American craft engaged in the war carrying trade.

Carlos C. Dick is recognised as vice-consul at Glasgow, for the Republic of Uruguay.

France.

A magnificent fete was given on the evening of the 11th, at the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine, to the King of Portugal, Queen Christina, the Princess Mathilde, the Lord Mayor of London, and six thousand other persons were present.

The most interesting intelligence refer to Her Majesty the Empress. Dr. Locock, the celebrated accoucheur (who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery,) was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Conneau, it was formally announced that the Empress is *enciente*.

The park of siege artillery is at length shipped in the American clippers Great Republic, Queen of Clippers, Gauntlet and Alleghansan. The Great Republic is shipping 400 cavalry horses. Captain d'Audigne, of the French staff, accidentally fell into the hold and fractured a limb. Two hundred dock laborers have been shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea. Not fewer than 80,000 horses have left France since the war began.

Spain.

Notwithstanding the Government assertions that the Carlist insurrection is put down, there are indications to the contrary.

A dispatch sent to Paris, June 13th, gave notice that a band of 70 men left Pampeluna, on the 11th, and took the direction of the French frontier to procure arms. A movement in Catalonia was feared. The French mail which left Paris on the 9th, and the mails which left Madrid on the 10th, were burned by the insurgents in Castile.

The cortes have rejected a proposition tending to censure the ministry.

By Telegraph.

DANTZIC, Saturday, June 15.—The Vultura has arrived with dispatches. She left the fleet on the 11th, anchored off Cronstadt; on the 6th the Russians fired on a boat of the Cossack, while bearing a flag of truce and landing 7 Finlanders, and 21 English sailors and 3 officers were killed.

On the 8th inst., the Magecienne fired for an hour with great effect upon a body of horse artillery, receiving but little damage.

On the 9th, the Meraln and Firefly were slightly injured by running upon some infernal machines. There had been no alteration in the position of the fleet.

CRACOW, June 14.—The Emperor of Austria arrived here from Vienna.

The Crimea.

The correspondence is down to the 4th. The Guards had lost 65 men from cholera. The 31st regiment had also lost many men. The weather was excessively hot. The army had received about 6000 drafts since May 1st. It was thought the force under Sir George Brown would return and land six miles east of Balaklava, and form a junction with the force on the Tchernaya.

All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sebastopol.

A TESTIMONIAL.—Professor Alex. Dimitry, formerly of Louisiana, but now a resident of this city, has concluded before the students of Georgetown College a course of twelve lectures on the subject of the "Civilization of Ancient Greece." Of the character of the literary production, it does not become me to pronounce an opinion; but the fact of its highly interesting character is sufficiently expressed by the act of the students themselves, who, several days ago, in appreciation of his classical efforts, presented him with a silver pitcher, elegantly and elaborately chased, bearing a suitable inscription. The testimonial took him by surprise. The presentation, as well as the acceptance speech, was chaste and eloquent. [Wash. Star, 13th.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

Bishop Andrew arrived by the steamship Prometheus, which was detained at quarantine from Friday evening last to Sabbath morning. We are glad to see the Bishop and Mrs. A. in such good health. On Sunday evening he preached in Carondelet street Church, and left on Monday for his home in Summerfield, Ala. This episcopal visitation has been of great benefit to the Church on the Pacific.

Capt. McGowan appeared in court for violating quarantine, and was acquitted by a jury. Ground of acquittal, that the construction of the law by which it was attempted to detain him was excessively rigid.

The First Case Under the New Law. Two likely looking mulatto girls were emancipated last Saturday by a jury of slaveholders, on the application of their owner, who was also a mulatto; they were also allowed to remain in the State and enjoy their liberty, upon the master giving bond and security that they should never become a burthen to the commonwealth. This is the first case under the law which was passed by the last Legislature. Hitherto the Legislature alone had the power of emancipation.

Wesleyan Institute.—The examination of pupils of the Jackson Wesleyan Female Institute, says the Mississippian, 4th inst., commenced on Wednesday last and closed yesterday evening, at the Methodist Church, before a very large audience. From the commencement to the end it was a scene of much interest. The young ladies acquitted themselves in a style that gave evidence of assiduous study, and which reflected great credit upon their teachers.

The next session of the institute commences on the first Monday of October next.

The Location.—We learn, says the Montgomery Journal, of Saturday last, that the commissioners of the Alabama Methodist Conference, in relation to the location of a college, met on Wednesday, July 4, in Summerfield, in Dallas county, and determined to locate two institutions, one at Greensboro', Greene county, and one at Auburn, Macon county. Over $100,000 have been subscribed for that purpose at both points. This has been amicably compromised a matter which has caused much feeling at both localities.

Annual Collections.—"In every Conference the present is the period which should be improved in attending to these collections. Every preacher should feel it his duty to give special attention to this subject. Collectors should be appointed, and collections taken in every congregation. Missionary sermons should be preached in all the societies, when practicable, and the subject be properly brought before the whole Church."

So writes the Missionary Secretary—Dr. Scheu. Verily there is need of it. The treasury needs all the funds that belong to it; and if any collector or preacher have any in hand, he is urged to remit them at once to the Treasurer or his Assistants.

Gospel for Sailors.—The labors of the seamen's chaplain, at Mobile, have been blessed of God to the conversion of several sailors during the winter; ten have been united with the Bethel Church on the profession of their faith in Christ, and others have found the Saviour precious, who had to leave the port for the "rolling billow" before they could be received to church privileges; but removed in the spirit of their minds, they have a hope sure and steadfast, entering in to that within the vail, and purpose to unite with their friends in churches at the North.

The Converts.—The Roman Catholic papers publish a list of prominent converts to Romanism in England during the last six years. The catalogue contains the names of one duchess, one marchioness, two countesses, twelve right honorable ladies, ten right honorable gentlemen, and a large number of the gentry whose titles are simply honorable, sir, or lady. The clerical list has the names of two archdeacons and eighty clergymen of the Church of England. The Rev. Edward Beard is the only dissenting minister in the long array.

It has been said that men carry on a kind of coasting trade with religion. In the voyage of life they profess to be in search of Heaven, but take care not to venture so far in their approximations to it as entirely to lose sight of the earth; and should their frail vessel be in danger of shipwreck, they will gladly throw their darling views overboard, as other mariners their treasures, only to fish them up again when the storm is over.

We are sure to be losers when we quarrel with ourselves. It is a civil war; and in all such contentious triumphs are defeats.

No man can avoid his own company. So he had better make it as good as possible.

The Standard—Our Position.

The Catholic Standard, 8th inst., prefaces a quotation from the Advocate, 30th ult., in this blarneying and sniffling way:

"We have seen several numbers, and as yet, read none of that abuse of "Popery" in its columns which characterises the papers under the charge of Presbyterian deacons. However, as Catholics, we would not speak too favorably of any religious paper of the sects; for, no matter what may be their views and course in relation to the Catholic Church, they are still, in rejecting her, in error, and need the light of truth. The Advocate repudiates Know-Nothingism in the following able remarks."

Then follows a *single* paragraph from our editorial on "Religious Tests and Catholic Disability." This injustice has been done us (perhaps unintentionally) by several other papers. We have especially to thank those—as the Jackson Mississippian, Montgomery Advertiser, Charleston Mercury and others—that in allnding to our remarks published them *entire*. In that shape the article commits us to no more than we committed ourselves to.

The Standard, when writing "repudiates," should have added, *quoad hoc*. We distinctly declined discussion on any other feature of the Platform than that which we construed as impinging upon religious liberty.

Our Catholic neighbor very well avoids speaking "too favorably" of us. If he has seen no "abuse of Popery" in our columns, it is because we judge other weapons more effective, and have no lack of them—facts, history, reason. Our "views" in relation to the Catholic Church are, that it is a system of doctrinal error and practical corruption. Our "course" has been and will be to throw on it the "light of truth," which is only needed for the people to see it as it is, and abhor it.

Our devotion to religious liberty is shown in claiming it not only for ourselves, but our enemies. Will the Standard and kindred organs do the same for us in countries where Catholics predominate as Protestants do here? *They durst not!* They fear the light, and cannot risk the contest between truth and error. They lack the charity of soul and the loyalty to right. This is a generous advantage over them.

A correspondent, on the first page, presents a terse, honest and manly statement from his standpoint. Do we hear him say:

"Let agitation begin now; let it continue until through every newspaper, from the largest to the smallest, in the land—through Congressional speeches, through *party proclamations*, and by every other means, the public are possessed with a knowledge of the facts and principles relating to and entertained by that Church, both as a spiritual and political organization."

That would be an agitation, indeed. The most powerful element, without control, introduced into politics—moral visions, blurred—the controversy complicated and its end put out of sight! The Catholics would take it as a godsend, a reward for the late absurdity of the Immaculate Conception. It is just what they want to build them up. It affords that sort of alliance they must have or decrease in power and importance.

We suggest to our brother C., and all who think with him, that it is highly necessary to the character and success of the controversy between us and the Catholics that it be guarded from all political complication. We know what we say as to its practical effects.

Since our article appeared several facts have transpired corroborating its construction of the first part of the Eighth Article, and justifying our strictures; moreover, indoing the belief that they were not without their influence.

Albert Pike, Esq., writes to the Picayune, 11th inst.:

"The Committee on the Platform, of which I was a member, reported the Eighth Article without the words, (with which it now commences:) 'Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country.' As reported, it commanced thus: 'The advancement to all political stations,' &c."

He goes on to show how the invidious words were foisted in, and why they were not got out, and adds:

"I adhered to the order, notwithstanding my objections to that single feature, and for the purpose of aiding in changing it; and I felt certain that it would be changed at the next annual session. I do feel certain of that."

At the great ratification meeting on Lafayette Square last Wednesday night, Mr. Pike is reported in the *Delta* as saying:

"What is there to offend the most sensitive Catholics, except the first sentence of the eighth section, which I repeat I do not and cannot like?"

The American Convention of Louisiana, which met in New Orleans, last week, formally lays down:

"While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party, at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded, and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these."

Those who, with our correspondent, "concur in the spirit of our article, but think we erred in supposing the Eighth Article of the Platform to be contrary to it," will see that we did not err, if a chief framer of that instrument be a judge, and a very large and intelligent State Convention.

May like action obtain everywhere, and the subject be thus disembarrassed. We could not look on in silence while it was being involved and prejudiced. Let our position be understood; and strong and just as is the anti-Catholic feeling in the country, we believe it will be accepted.

Meantime, we were fighting the Roman Catholics before the K. N.'s arose, and expect to continue at it. Pope and Pagan must both die. Let all Christians unite in that.

Church and Pulpit Desecration.

A scene took place on the 26th ult., between two candidates for the Governorship, not becoming a church. One of the parties was in the pulpit.

The words "liar!" "infamous liar!" were passed, and a pistol drawn! The account proceeds:

"By this time the whole house was thrown into confusion. A large crowd surrounded the combatants, and a general fight was prevented. Rev. Mr. P. then interfered, and, with the assistance of others brought the gentlemen to a mutual understanding, and proper explanations were made."

And this was in a church!

For the sake of both the honorable gentlemen concerned, and the parties they represent, we trust the affair was not so bad as described. Such scenes have a very demoralizing effect upon the public.

But to one point we ask attention: How long will those having custody of the houses God permit them to be appropriated to such abuses?

We deem it not superstitious to attach some respect to the place where God's name dwells, where the Bible is expounded, the sacraments administered, and the Church convened.

There is a power in association which not only weak consciences and weak minds feel, but strong ones. It is a principle of our nature, and should be observed to devotion.

Enter that church where the "general fight" was hardly prevented, the next Sabbath. The minister of God is in the pulpit. And from the same place is sent forth sweet water and bitter—blessing and cursing! "My brethren, these things ought not so to be"—James, iii, 10.

Take a hearer who also was a witness of the late scene. What is his frame of mind, his association of thought? Not the most favorable to communion with God. The minister, too, would likely be sensible of not the most desirable circumstances in spreading out the broken body and shed blood there, and calling his flock of both parties around the communion table.

Be it much or little, reasonable or not, this local mingling of holy and profane is unfriendly to the finer sympathies of the soul, to a correct religious sentiment, and to those natural forces which should rather be invoked than violated, even in religion.

It sometimes happens (as it was not in this case) that the church is appropriated to one party and to one side of the discussion. We have known an instance in which a person of the contrary was so much hurt at this as to refuse to worship there till his feelings had abated.

An outside influence presses hard upon those who have the keeping of the house of God. It is even said to be good policy thus to accommodate the public—conciliates—makes the church popular—people will get in the way of going there, and go on Sundays. But politicians, like republics, are ungrateful, and forget these shrewd saints. When Sabbath comes, and one seeks a refuge from worldly scenes and cares, a place to worship God and hear his Word with reverence, he will pass by those churches that have been turned into thoroughfares and market places, and vulgar stamping grounds—the walls yet echoing with "words which man's wisdom teaches," if nothing worse, and the floors reeking with tobacco spit. He will pass by them for one more mindful of its proprieties. There, also, if he have a family, will he prefer to take them.

Centenary College, La.

The Commencement exercises of this institution, as advertised in another column, present a rare treat, and all who can attend there will find their account in doing so. Though the village is small, it is big in hospitality. It has a habit of annual expansion in midsummer, to meet the demands of Commencement. See the standing advertisement on fourth page.

This college was taken under the patronage of the M. E. Church, South, in 1845, and has been constantly growing in importance. It is located in the village of Jackson, about twelve miles from Bayou Sara, in a grove of pine, magnolia, oak and beach, unsurpassed in beauty and magnificence. The location is not only remarkable for its beautiful woodlands, its bland and delightful atmosphere, its pure water and its unrivaled healthfulness, but for the refinement and morality of the inhabitants. The buildings are large commodious and substantial, affording ample room for a large number of students. A new and neat catalogue has just been issued, presenting the following summary:

Seniors	23
Juniors	24
Sophomores	39
Freshmen	40
Number in College proper	126
In the Preparatory Department	103
Total	229

The alumni number 98, among whom are some of the most promising men, in every honorable profession, in the South.

A desire of happiness is natural; a desire of holiness is supernatural.

The Creoles of Louisiana.

Rev. B. F. Alexander, writing July 5, orders a supply of Bibles, Testaments and Tracts in the French language, for distribution in the Attakapas portion of the Conference. It is gratifying to see signs of religious life in this field. It is a large and interesting, but hitherto an unyielding one. There, a generation ago, McMahon, and Axley, and other holy men labored, and there Nolley died. Brother Alexander says:

"Prospects are flattering for the conversion of a large number of our Creole population. Some who were baptized by Catholic priests in infancy have joined our Church, and having stood their probation, and proven themselves to be good and true, wish to be received into full connection, but desire baptism at my hands. What is the practice in such cases?"

As to the "practice in such cases," we believe it customary and well founded to respect the previous baptism. Divers irregularities and difficulties would arise from the opposite practice, though we have known it pursued in some exceptional cases without censure. The zeal of new converts, however sincere and generally intelligent, would hardly be the safest guide in such cases.

The Gallic element in the Creole character secures such deference toward all ministers, and polite attention to the religious services even of heretics,(?) that it has often been mistaken by strangers for religious interest, and hopes have been entertained disproportioned to results.

But in this case there has been an actual "probation." They are coming into the Church, as good and true members, and the pastor is using the means to increase and conserve the gracious movement—Bibles in their own tongue and religious tracts. Our Tract Society could do a useful work here. A French preacher could be well employed in the Louisiana Conference. Let every Christian pray for the salvation of these descendants of our ancient population.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM REV. O. FISHER.

San Francisco, California, June 15, 1855.

Dear Brother—You have learned by others of our safe arrival here, and my appointment to this city for this conference year. I have been here nearly two months, have spent a good deal of money, and accomplished but little, for want of a house to preach in. Sometimes I have preached in one place, sometimes in another. Lately I have begun to preach in the State Marine Hospital, to a good congregation, (principally the inmates,) and with some apparent good effect. Many of them, however, are foreigners, and understand not what I say. Some seem very anxious to understand, while others manifest cold indifference. I have found a few Christians here of our own people, and some others penitent; one, an Englishman, in great distress of soul on account of his sins. There are besides these some twenty-five or thirty Southern Methodists in this city—scattered and cold, and yet disposed to hold to the old landmarks. But for want of a house we are doing but little. In this matter we, as a Church, have been singularly unfortunate. We have had two churches, but now have none; and I fear it will be a good while before we get another. I need not tell you the process by which we arrived at this sad state of things. It is so, and we cannot help it. Still we will not distrust Him who is possessor of Heaven and earth, nor limit the Holy One of Israel. We look forward to the time, when we shall have a house, and it filled.

The Church is prospering in the country, and things are brightening a little even in this city.

This will be handed you by Bishop Andrew, who leaves with his wife on the steamship Sierra Nevada for New Orleans, via Nicaragua, to-morrow. The Bishop has traveled extensively over the country, has preached and labored much for a man of his years, and doubtless has been the means of doing a great deal of good. Would that he could remain longer. I have regretted much that he could not preach more for us in this city, for the reason above stated. He will give you the general state of the work in this country.

Please send me the Advocate to this place, and let us have a place in your prayers.

Your brother in Christ,

O. Fisher.

Teach us to Pray.—I was sitting by Coleridge's bedside when he said, "I do not reckon the most solemn faith in God as a real object, the most arduous act of the reason and will. Oh, no! it is to pray as God would have us; this is what at times makes me turn cold to my soul. Believe me, to pray with all your heart and strength, with the reason and the will, to believe vividly that God will listen to your voice, through Christ, and verily do the thing he pleaseth thereupon, this is the last, the greatest achievement of the Christian warfare upon earth: 'Teach us to pray, O Lord!'" And then he burst into a flood of tears and asked me to pray for him. Oh! what a sight was there!

Reunion.—There is something noble in the conduct of the old Heathen who strengthened himself for the conflict with death by the thought of meeting in the Elysian Fields with Homer and Hesiod, and the worthies of his race that had preceded him.

New Publications.

Through J. C. Morgan, an extensive bookseller and stationer, adjoining the Post Office, we have from the publishers, J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston, the following.

Scenes in the Life of Christ—By D. W. Clark.

A parlor volume, of simple yet rich and tasteful appearance. Life scenes are described, with illustrations.

The Sunbeam:

A book for a very *neat* little girl. Good reading in it.

Ladies' Almanac:

The latest fashion—an almanac, in pincushion or hook shape, in which, besides days of the month, are some queer and pretty fancies.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

Prairie Bluff Mission, Ala. Conf.:

This is a new mission; none of the appointments, except one, have ever been served by a missionary.

We number 8 appointments, 135 Church members, including probationers; over 200 children catechised. One has died and four been baptized. Several have made a profession of religion, and others are seeking the pardon of sin. My labor is hard, having to preach four times on the Sabbath twice a month, besides catechizing, meeting class, and riding several miles to reach the appointments. Eleven plantations are served, belonging to gentlemen and ladies of wealth, possessing Christian hearts, who intend to have their negroes instructed in the saving truths of the Bible, and who are able to pay their money for this noble object. This last is not a very unimportant matter, as this new and untried mission did not come in for any appropriation, and as nothing in the way of eatables can he had except at the highest prices. Twenty dollars was kindly handed to us by one of the patrons, being all that has been received up to this time.

We hope to be able at the close of the year to make a good report on all points essential to a good mission. T. Burpo.

Rehoboth, June 20, 1855.

Rev. Smith Cotton.—We notice in the Southern Christian Advocate the death of the venerable Smith Cotton, formerly a resident of this county, but for a number of years residing in Hartford, where he recently died, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. We suppose him to have been the original owner of the tract of land where the camp ground now stands, as the old meeting-house, long since extinct, was known by the name of Cotton Meeting-House. He was a local preacher of the Methodist Church. We have great veneration for those aged sires who connect the past with the present century.—*Georgia Press.*

A pious gentleman, who had accumulated much property in successful business, was asked by a clergyman if he had not amassed enough for his family, so that he might retire from business. "O," he replied, "I have not yet made enough to give each of my children a single leaf of the Catechism." "Why," inquired the minister, "how large is your family?" "About six hundred millions," was the reply.

Rapid Rise and Fall of Water in Chicago River.—The Chicago Tribune, of the 28th ult., says: A severe rain storm visited this city yesterday morning, attended with much thunder and lightning. The rain commenced to pour about 7 o'clock, and immediately after it ceased a remarkable fall was observed in Chicago river. At 11 A. M., the fall was 3 feet, 2 10 below medium height; and at 11:20 there was a rise of 5 feet 10 inches; it then alternately fell and rose about 10 inches within the space of 45 minutes. At 12:40 there was another rise, until by the guage the water was 6 feet, 5 10 inches above ordinary or medium stage; and in 20 minutes it fell once more to its usual level. Before 12 the wind was very light from Southwest, and shifted around gradually to South and Southeast. During the continuance of the alternations from high to low, a heavy sea was rolling from the eastward, breaking over the Illinois Central Railroad Company's breakwater, as if a heavy northeaster were blowing. These are the facts; now who will give us an explanation of the phenomena? Do these freaks depend upon some unexplained condition of the atmosphere, upon a water-spout or tornado on the lake, or to some volcanic action not here otherwise observed? Who is ready with an answer? In 1849, we are told by one who was here at the time, a similar rise took place, the greatest effect of which was felt at the mouth of the Calumet, some ten miles south. Then the rise was said to be 9 feet, and the fall very sudden. Several persons who were out on the low grounds in the vicinity, had to run for dear life, so instantaneous was the flood. Only a few days ago (June 16th) we noticed a lesser rise, the water then coming up only 2 feet 6 inches. Who will explain the antics of our frisky Lake Michigan?

The "Oldest Inhabitant."—The editor of the Annapolis Republican has had a visit from one of the oldest men, perhaps, in Maryland, Mr. Richard Crandell, who was born in Anne Arundel county on the 16th of July, 1747, and therefore will be 108 years of age the 16th of this month. He has not the appearance of a man of over 80, and even last fall he sowed nearly all the grain on his farm. He is in enjoyment of most excellent health and spirits; and at one hundred, he says, he had not a grey hair in his head. He served as a privateer during the Revolution, and relates many interesting facts connected with the struggle for American Independence.

Mysterious.—A large elm tree, which began to show symptoms of decay, was chopped down a few days ago, on the farm of Mr. Cozens, in the southern part of Campbell county, Ky., when the skeleton of a woman, with a little dried, shrivelled flesh adhering to the bones, was found in the cleft of the tree, about 20 feet from the ground. The discovery caused a great sensation throughout the neighborhood, but no one remembered of any person having been missed or disappearing from there for many years.

Reception of an Honest Statesman.

We do not consider the reception of an ex-President of the United States, at any foreign court, a matter of unusual consequence, or as affording themes in reference to which American editors should expend any extraordinary amount of writing fluid. Our Presidents have been immeasurably superior in intellect, character, patriotism, and all the elements which constitute the statesman, to the sovereigns of the Old World, who presumptuously arrogate to themselves supreme authority by "right divine." And, when they exercised authority, they did so with a clearer title and a prouder ordonnement than any which ever accompanied the edicts of hereditary law-makers to their millions of enslaved serfs.

What man is there upon any throne in Europe equal to any of our ex-Presidents? Not one. Nicholas, of Russia, was a great man, but he is no more, and the world knows too little of his son to make up an accurate opinion. Louis Napoleon is a man of undoubted intellect, of a certain sort, but has yet to prove himself a statesman. Queen Victoria is an exemplary mother and irreproachable lady, and when that is said, all is said. She is a good woman, but not Elizabath. Glorious old England, stronger and wealthier on land and sea than she ever was, is languishing, being disgraced, defeated and losing her *prestige* among the nations, simply because there is a deplorable lack of brains among her rulers. She is as a giant, expending her strength in stupid struggles, when one well directed effort would accomplish a thousand times more. But, "there is life in the Old Land yet," and if Victoria does not find a statesman capable of conducting public affairs, the nation will find one for her, and that right speedily. Those who think the grand "Old Land" is going to lose her position among the nations without the most awful struggle the earth has ever known in any period of its history, know little about the unquenchable loyalty and unfailing determination of the English character. As for the other potentates of Europe, we know of no one who has the smallest claim to the appellation of statesmen. There may be great men among them, and if so, the next few months or years will demonstrate the fact.

But there are circumstances connected with receptions at foreign courts, which, if not of any great importance in themselves, possess a more than ordinary significance, showing, as they do, the striking change going on across the water, together with the marked respect which is being everywhere displayed towards true republican greatness and honesty, and real American republicanism. The reception of Millard Fillmore at the Court of St. James is a practical exemplification of these observations. In regard to this, the London Court Journal, of the 15th ult., has the following:

"The presence of an ex-President of the United States at our court is an event which deserves a passing note. Mr. Fillmore looks even a younger man than Mr. Buchanan, the American minister; his hair is not so white, nor is there any appearance of baldness; he seems apparently about fifty-eight; is smaller in stature than the minister, but with as handsome and intellectual a countenance. It is amusing to see the *sang froid* with which the former chief of this powerful government is treated by the officers of one of his successors. The republican principle in this matter is no fiction, and the ex-President is really and actually become nothing more than an American citizen. Mr. Fillmore has, however, been received with much consideration at court, and with great distinction by the ministers. At the brilliant assemblies of Viscountess Palmerston and the Countess of Clarendon there is no doubt the ex-President will be the personage of the day.

"When presented to her Majesty, Mr. Fillmore wore a plain full dress suit. Abbott Lawrence, Jr., and wife, and Henry E. Davies, of New York, were also presented to the Queen.

"The London Globe denies a rumor that a congress of United States ministers is to be held in London, and says that Mr. Fillmore is simply there *en voyageur*."

A few years since receptions at foreign courts were exceedingly difficult to obtain; and even our Ministers, Chargés, Consuls, etc., were compelled to present themselves in costumes which were but a poor improvement upon the dress of stage coarous riders. Without they were bespangled, bedizzened and covered over with lace and embroidery, presentation was out of the question. Now, however, all are presentable in plain dress, and are respected correspondingly with their position and deportment.

It will be seen, from the Court Journal, that Mr. Fillmore, when presented, "wore a plain, full dress suit." This was becoming and proper.

The Gold Mines on the Upper Arkansas. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 4th inst., says:

A letter to the Warsaw Democrat, from Richard Jones, at Empire Hill, Ouachita Mountains, the locality of the newly discovered gold mines west of Arkansas, speaks favorably of the quantity of yellow metal there. The gold is said to be confined to the Ouachita Mountains. Richard Jones has averaged from eight to sixteen dollars per day at surface digging, no deep and thorough work having yet been done. The emigration is increasing, and no attack from the Indians has taken place, though constantly apprehended.

Singular Death.—A son of Samual Whittaker, of this town, aged six or seven years, while in the woods hunting with his playfellows, a few days since, was gazing up into a tree, when some substance, probably a poisonous insect, fell in his mouth and lodged somewhere in the throat. The boy immediately complained of pain and sickness, yet nothing was thought of it by his parents, until a day or two afterwards symptoms of very serious inflammation of the throat exhibited themselves, when a physician was sent for. The child expired on Saturday morning last. A post-mortem examination was made, which revealed extensive inflammation and suppuration, which they attributed to some species of poison lodging in the larnyx.—Medina (N. Y.) Whig.

The Dillon Case.—We have satisfied ourself that the pother with newspapers over the condition of the questions arising out of the Dillon affair, between our Minister in Paris and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is all gammon. That is, the correspondence between the two Governments on the subject has so far been of the most friendly character, and that there exists no likelihood whatever of the least misunderstanding to grow out of it. All stories or rumors to the contrary, whether emanating from Paris or Washington, are unworthy of credit. This may be relied on, as it embodies the firm belief in the premises of all the representatives of foreign governments here. [Wash. Star.

There is now a continuous line of railway from St. Louis to Baltimore. The whole route through from Baltimore to St. Louis by this route is but 968 miles long, and may be traveled over in some forty-two hours' running time, while the distance to Philadelphia is sixty-three miles greater, and to New York of course is still eighty-seven miles further, while the old route, via Chicago and the lake roads, from St. Louis to New York imposes one hundred and thirty-one miles more of travel than the new one. This, then, it would appear, is the shortest approach from St. Louis to the Atlantic.

An Interesting Plea.—The New York Knickerbocker Magazine tells the following: "Speaking of "little folks," we have them at our house, Frank three years old, and Ada, one. They have a very kind and indulgent mother, and persuasions and rewards, in the shape of *bons-bons*, frequently take the place of the more severe discipline that once was considered indispensable. Ada was a "little out of sorts" one day, and crying lustily; her mother, handing her a cake said, "Take this, and stop your crying." Frank, who had been playing merrily a moment before, suddenly burst into a terrible fit of grief: "Mamma, give me a piece of cake to stop my crying!"

Peace Guarantees.

The London Times, not long since, in course of an elaborate article, gave utterance to the following, which is remarkable for amount of wholesome truth and sound philosophy it contains within a very brief compass:

"When we see a flake of cotton from Alabama, a piece of Manchester, we can perfectly comprehend that France and the United States had better avoid hostilities."

An important admission, for the time make, when speaking of this country. years since, and quite a different tone have been held. The "Thunderer of the would have seen little significance in "a flake of wine from Bordeaux," and none at all in have pointed to the "piece of chintz from Manchester," as the only article of the moment in the catalogue. But circumstances have changed, times have altered, and with alteration of the times, the *Times* has discovered that there are, at this time, other nations and governments upon earth besides Britain upon the products of which and the commerce with which, her strength, wealth and power will materially depend for all coming time. Hence the remarkable change that has come over the Times.

Probably the Times, by its overweening presumptuous arrogance, its scornful haughtiness, when alluding to the United States, has done more to enlist whatever sympathy there may be in the country for the cause of Russia in the present war, than all of the journals of Great Britain combined. The position of the Times as the head of the newspaper press; the prestige of the mighty influence it has exercised, and the exercise, over the ruling classes of Europe, have caused it to be regarded as a reliable exponent of the Government and the people. Consequently, the derision and disdain too often manifested by this powerful journal towards this Union and its institutions, have sometimes embittered feelings among thousands, who, withstanding the oppressions and insults practiced upon us in our infancy, could not, without a heartfelt pang, the star of "the nursing mother" pale and disappear from the galaxy of nations.

But, as the Times is evidently improving in taste and good manners, and these generally superinduce friendship, we think we ought not to scold or rail at the "old mother" for her past short-comings, at least not now, when she has fully as much on her hands as she can attend to. In the first place, it would not be fair; the second, it would savor of treason to our country. And in the third, if the grand "Old Land" is to be whipped at all, the United States is the only country that has a right, or knows how, to "put her through" that interesting operation in a proper manner.

The extract of the Times tacitly advocating the proposition, for introducing which we have more than once ridiculed by those whose intelligence should have taught them better, who were, nevertheless, totally ignorant of realities—practicabilities would be a better word—of the present. The proposition was, and we propose to illustrate it by the very extract from the London Times, given above. That England could not be driven to a war with the United States without the last disgrace about being inflicted on her character as a nation. She could get along without "a sample of wine from Bordeaux," without "a faring material inconvenience, but that "a piece of chintz from Manchester" would have to be seen the light of day but for the "flakes of cotton" from the bounteous fields of the South. United States! These "flakes of cotton" are more valuable to her than everything else; could not get along without them. They constitute the substratum of her strength; the life blood of her manufacturing system, in all its departments, and give vitality, prosperity and advantage to all of her sources of wealth and power, industrial, agricultural, commercial, financial and marine. What would England were her supply of cotton cut off for a single year? What would become of her financial, commercial enpremacy? of her vast manufacturing interests? of her manufacturers and merchants? and, above all, how could she support the hundreds of thousands, aye, millions of laboring operatives, male and female, who draw their subsistance, directly and indirectly, from the manufacture of cotton? We need not attempt to illustrate the consequences. They are obvious to every intelligent mind. Why, England would sooner undertake the capture of a dozen Sebastopols than be without cotton six months!

So far as this country is concerned, we can progress without much real damage if we could see a "sample of wine from Bourdeaux," and a "piece of chintz from Manchester." We have first-rate wine ourselves, and manufacture as good chintz as our transatlantic neighbors. And put us upon our mettle, and we would soon surpass all competitors in the production of both. Therefore, the fiat being accepted, the argument is legitimate that, if we could get along, after a fashion, without England and France, England and France could not get along without us under any circumstances. The enumerated products of the Times demonstrates that our great neighbor has the water stand more in need of peace with us than we do with them.

Therefore we conclude that "peace guarantees" are sufficiently ample and binding to warrant the expression of opinion that the day is far distant when the stars and stripes, the cross of St. George and the lillies of France, will defiance at each other either on land or sea.

[Daily Crescent.

The Leaning Tower at Pisa.—The Leaning Tower was still there, and it certainly is more, or at least more appreciably, than pictures represent. This curiosity of architecture is, perhaps, better known than any to persons who have never traveled, not one out of a hundred, to whom the Tower of Pisa is familiar by name, can tell what purpose it was built. It is nothing in the world but the belfry of the Cathedral, by its side it stands, and from which it is separated by a road. The ancient system was to make separate constructions of the church and bell-tower. The moderns have improved on this plan, by clapping the spire on the top of the edifice to which it belongs. The whole mass of the tall Campanile of Pisa is accomplished when a couple of ropes are carried up by the chime, which swings at the summit. The entirely hollow and cylindrical, the walls being just thick enough to admit of a winding staircase. The top is, as dangerous a place as ever one remember to have seen, and I doubt whether a person of any disposition to giddiness could get safely round the exterior edge, unprotected as it is by railing or balustrade.

The St. Mary's Ship Canal.—The Canal, connecting the Lower Lakes with Lake Superior, is now in the full tide of success. It is reported to be one of the best constructed and most magnificent public structures ever erected in this or any other country. It has opened to the Eastern States a region of territory whose undeveloped resources must be estimated by millions. It is to the Superior country what the opening of the Erie Canal was to the Empire State country. The greatest enthusiasm prevails along the shore with reference to it, and the people feel themselves several days nearer to each than they have ever done before.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Assistant Treasurer, at New Orleans of the Missionary Society of the M. E Church, South, Acknowledges the Receipt of the Following:

June 30—From B. M. Drake, Treasurer Miss Conf. Miss. Society..... $310 60

The Treasurer of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following:

Wm. Littlejohn, Lafourche, La., for services of missionary on his plantation... $120 00

Bro. McTyeire—Please allow me to acknowledge, through the Advocate, the receipt of $66 missionary money from the Lafayette Circuit, appropriated towards defraying my expenses to California, besides $133 33 reported by the T. C. M. S. in his last report. Respectfully, J. W. Ellis.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from June 22 to July 5, 1855, inclusive.

A.		**J.**	
W Hardy	2 00	J Jacobs	2 00
B.		**L.**	
J Baldwin	21 00	J Lusk	10 00
J O Bean	2 00	D C Lewber	4 50
C.		**M.**	
J Carmichael	14 00	J W McCann	2 00
J W Castle	5 00	C N McLeod	2 00
J Cage	2 50	M L McGuire	6 00
J F Camp	5 50	S Morris	4 00
John Cross	2 00	L Moore	3 00
T R Curtis	2 00	J Matthews	2 00
J S Carson	2 00	R McMeans	10 00
A A Curtis	2 00	T W Matthews	2 00
D.		**N.**	
W Derman	30 00	J A Neeley	5 00
W P Dickinson	13 00	J Nicholson	10 00
J W Daniel	5 50	**P.**	
E.		E Phillips	2 00
W H Ellison	11 00	**R.**	
F.		Capt Robertson	6 00
O Florence	2 00	J P Robbins	2 50
W H Foster	5 00	E M Richardson	2 00
Mrs M A Finch	4 00	U Riley	6 00
G.		**S.**	
W M Grace	5 00	S G Shropshire	4 00
J Greening	2 00	J H Stone	1 00
W Glover	4 00	**T.**	
C Gilmore	4 00	J M Turner	2 00
M Grace	7 00	F Taylor	2 00
H.		**W.**	
C Hearn	2 00	J W Waskom	5 00
J Hart	15 00		
S Hobs	2 00		
Hester	2 00		

Marriages.

On 19th June, by Rev. John G. Rush, Rev. Francis Walker, of the Alahama Conference, to Miss Eliza Ann Simison, of Mount Vernon, Ala.

Deaths.

Died—In Bossier parish, La., June 9, Rev. John H. Bussy, in the sixty-first year of his life.

He was born in Fairfield District, S. C., in 1794, lived in Alahama and Mississippi respectively, and removed from the latter State to Louisiana in 1851.

Though in early life he was destitute of religious training, he was nevertheless the subject of pungent conviction. In his 28th year he professed religion at Hopewell camp ground, Miss. The evidence was to him indubitable, and so marked and palpable the change, that it appeared he never doubted it. He was often heard to express himself with such assurance, testifying that he was sealed with the Spirit of promise, the earnest of his acceptance.

He soon felt himself constrained to "testify the gospel of the grace of God" to sinners, and he preached the Word with signs following, God hearing testimony to the word of his grace.

It appears that he labored with zeal and success both in Alahama and Mississippi, and surely his labore have not fallen to the ground in this State.

What may have been his distinguishing merit in former life as a minister, from no acquaintance, we cannot say; but for the time that we have heard him, we are bound in accord to him the predominant character istic of a burning zeal and a fervid charity. We do do not claim for him an unsullied or immaculate life, but we think that his peccadilloes sprung not from the malevolence of heart, but from a strong and heated temperament. But let this be as it may, we can with pleasure and confidence proclaim for him a happy end.

With pleasurable emotions we remember the time of his visit to church at Cross-roads. There was a strange coincidence between his case and the text. He was invited to close the exercises. Pending the delivery of the sermon, he was the most of the time upon his knees in the pulpit. Feeling himself superior to his pain, he delivered a warm and his last exhortation. He manifested himself, in the language of the text, to be fully able to go over and possess the land. As to the time the camp might be struck was a matter of trifling indifference to him, whether in two or six weeks, so that he might be found ready and watching.

So great and overpowering were his transports that he could not conveniently drive himself home. He immediately took to his bed, and from it never recovered. He manifested much patience and acquiescence in his infirmities. Visiting him four weeks afterwards, in company with Dr. Young, he deliberately talked of his anticipated change until after prayer, when the was brought upon the wings of his love. He was carried above all pain and temptation and pain. He suffered and triumphed for the next two weeks, when he came enough, at the consummation of his prescribed time, the camp was struck, the pillar of fire with his priest moved in front, and he passed over Jordan dryshod. He had left his house in order, designated the place of burial, the person to preach his funeral, paid the quarterage, and thus calmly awaited the time. His physicians complained that he would kill himself shouting; but as long as he had breath he would praise and cry in death, "Behold the Lamb!"

Thus he died as sets the morning star,
Which goes not down behind the darkened west,
Nor hits obscure in the tempest of the sky,
But melts and dies away in the light of Heaven.

B. J. Hamilton.

Died—In Greene county, (near Clinton,) Ala., June 20, Eliza M. Waan, wife of John W. Richardson. She was a native of North Carolina, though for some ten years she had lived in Alabama. A modest, unassuming deportment, an affectionate and gentle disposition, and an uniform desire to promote the comfort and happiness of her friends, endeared her more especially to those who best knew her many estimable qualities.

For more than twenty years she was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and her adherence to its doctrines, forms and tenets, was strict and unwavering. Hers was an unaffected, constant piety, a religion of principle, a firm and steadfast faith. In her daily walk and conversation she ever, in an eminent degree, exemplified that spirit of genuine Christianity which commends itself to the credence of the world, and her life was one of decided usefulness, both in the domestic circle and the Church.

Many ministers of the gospel, when they read this brief notice of one whose kindly sympathy and cordial hospitality they have often shared, will regret that one so lovely in character and useful to the world should have been thus early removed.

At the commencement of her illness she was often heard agonizing in prayer for entire resignation to the divine will, and for supporting grace in the last dread conflict; and that prayer was answered, for though life was sweet to her, and her affections lingered with him to whom she had but a few months before united her destiny, she was enabled to say, "Thy will be done." To the friend who pens this article, one who had for years sympathized in her spiritual joys and sorrows but had not lately enjoyed her society, till the last hour of her life, she said, in reply to the remark, "You are almost home," "Yes, a bruised reed he will not break. My Father does all well; not a cloud rests on my mind, all is bright;" and thus, while gleams of rapture irradiated that pallid face, she continued to bear witness to the truth so beautifully expressed by the psalmist, "Though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me," till her spirit passed without a struggle into the realms of bliss. For some moments a solemn stillness rested upon those at her bedside, as if listening to catch the welcoming voices, that were greeting her in the spirit land, for how could we then weep for one who had so peacefully entered

"The bowers that are green and fair,
In the light of that summer shore
And we know that the friends we have lost are there,
They are there, and they weep no more."

J. B. C.

Mrs. Margaret Clement, daughter of John and Rosa Montgomery, was born Nov. 8, 1779, in the State of Pennsylvania, and died in Greene county, Ala., June 13, 1855, aged nearly 76 years.

In early life, with her parents, she moved to Spartanburg District, S. C., where she was principally raised. December 22, 1800, she was united in marriage to Capt. Edward Clement, whom she survived about fifteen years. September 5, 1805, they both joined the M. E. Church. In 1818 she emigrated with her husband and family to Alahama, and settled in Bibb county. From thence, in 1820, to Greensboro' Greene county, Ala., where her house (there being no church in the village) was used for divine worship. She was one of the few who composed the first class organized in that place. Many have been the ministers of the gospel who have shared the hospitalities of her house, and whose names were indelibly written upon her memory's page. Always glad was she when an opportunity afforded itself of entertaining those messengers of peace and salvation.

In her general disposition quiet and retired, in her religious feelings sedate and unobtrusive, a great lover of Methodism and its usages.

In the latter part of her life, for several years, from feeble health, she had been almost entirely debarred the privilege of attending the sanctuary. But these things never caused her to complain. She could and did regret, but complain, never.

Thus it was she lived, and thus she silently, sweetly, and without a struggle or a groan, fell asleep in Jesus, after having been nearly half a century in the service of her Master.

Mother, fare thee well! Thy children beyond the flood have already hailed thee blessed on the other shore—those thou hast left behind "sorrow not as those who have no hope." For as we stood around thy cold and lifeless corpse, we thought of thy religious life and the hope set before us in the gospel that in the resurrection morn we shall meet again. May it be to all thy family one to everlasting life.

J. A. C.

Died—On the 20th June, near the town of Bastrop, La., Mrs. Sallie J. Hall, daughter of Nathan and Lucinda Mansfield, and wife of Dixon Hall, Jr.

She was born in Yazoo county, Mississippi, on the 27th of October, 1836. She joined the M. E. Church the last of October, 1854. From that time she seemed fixed in her purpose to be a Christian, though she had not made a public profession of religion up to her last illness.

When informed by her physician that she must die, she seemed to lose sight of the things of earth, and spent the remainder of her existence in exhorting her husband and friends to meet her in Heaven.

She day before she died she said to her sister-in-law, "Fannie, it seems to me that angels are here." The last expression I had from her was, that "all is well."

D. S. W.

Yazoo City papers please copy.

Mortuary.—The following is the report of the city cemeteries for the week ending on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock:

Protestant, Girod street	10
Cypress Grove	4
Odd Fellows' Rest	1
" No. 1	9
" No. 2	16
Cherity Hospital	25
St. Patrick's	28
Catholic No. 1	3
" No. 2	6
St. Vincent de Paul	19
Lafayette	23
St. Joseph's Asylum	7
Total	180

Showing a good state of health for the season, and a considerable falling off from last week.

Cardinal Richelieu used to say that it would take as many masses to pray a soul out of purgatory as it would take snowballs to heat an oven.

General Intelligence.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt. Place, we have received dates from Galveston to the 4th, and files of papers from interior Texas. We find very little news. The proprietors of the Galveston Journal and Texas Times have joined their offices and commenced the publication of a paper called "The Confederate," in place of the two former. It will advocate the principles of the American party.

The Galveston Civilian says:

Before his execution, Shultz made a full confession to Lewis M. H. Washington, Esq., who designs publishing it, with two accurate likenesses of the murderer, one taken in the prison and the other on the gallows, in New York this summer. He confessed to having killed Col. Teal, of Texana, in 1837, Green, in Gonzales county, in 1841, Bateman and Lott, (for which he was hung,) and divers others in other States. He gave his real name as Jesse Hamilton Shultz, and Indiana as his native State. Mr. Washington will portray his dreadful career in all its details.

The senior editor of the Houston Telegraph returned home on the 28th ultimo, from a visit to the country in behalf of the Houston Railroad. He brings assurances of getting up stock to the amount of $200,000—enough to enable the Company to proceed at once with the next section of the road. He raised between $80,000 and $40,000, in two neighborhoods, in neither of which the canvass is completed.

The grading on the Houston Railroad is nearly completed on the first section of 25 miles, the ties are being delivered, and the work generally is in a state of forwardness that will enable the contractor to complete it before the time required by his contract. Messrs. Jas. W. Burke & Co. have about 175 hands employed on the earth work, bridges and culverts, and in getting out ties, etc. There are besides several subcontractors for timber, on which between 50 and 100 hands are employed. The work of laying down the iron will commence in a few days.

Up to the 27th ult., there had been 39,555 bales of cotton received in the warehouses of Houston, since the first of September last. In addition to the above, the receipts on the wharf have been from 3,000 to 5,000 bales. The amount received at that place last year was less than 20,000 bales. The crop of last year now coming forward, says the Telegraph, was fully one-third short of an average yield; and had it been an average one, the total receipts of this year by the first of September, would not have been less than 75,000 bales. The crop from the upper counties is just coming forward, and the receipts are fully as heavy now, in the beginning of July, as they were in April last. The total receipts for the year ending September next, instead of stopping at 40,000 bales, as estimated by us some weeks since, will overrun 56,000 bales.

The Austin State Times says:

It is reported that the Indians stole horses from a ranch near Castroville, and also from the town, in the early part of the present week. Accounts of depredations are quite frequent on the frontier west of the Colorado.

An expedition was fitted out by citizens living on the Blanco and Guadalupe rivers. It is the intention of the party to follow the trail of the next band of savages who make a descent upon them, until they find them. Edward Burleson will accompany the expedition, provided it is well armed, mounted and provisioned for thirty days. He is an experienced Indian fighter. Something must be done to protect the frontier from the incursions of the Indians, else the settlements on the upper Blanco and Guadalupe will be broken up. The citizens must look to themselves for protection. The disposition of the U. S. troops prevents intelligence from reaching them in time to strike a blow at a party of marauders upon those streams.

Weather and Crops.—The Calcasieu Press of the 30th says:

Since our last issue we have been favored with several copious showers of rain, but we are sorry to learn that our friends in some parts of the parish have not participated with us in these aqueous luxuries. The crops notwithstanding are said to be quite promising, more especially those in our immediate vicinity, which under any thing like favorable circumstances for the remainder of the season, must turn out a greater yield than we have had for either of the two preceding years.

We are pleased to see that our village friends have such quantities of vegetables in their gardens. We notice also that their little foresia of orange trees have resumed their pristine vigor of color, and are now spreading forth their branches with genuine down-easter verdancy.

The Opelousas Patriot, of the 30th, says:

It rains now almost daily, and vegetation is springing forth like magic. Soon we expect to hear *Enough*—hold, hold! Should the rains continue, our ponds and coulees will soon be filled up, and the country once more assume a natural appearance. The health of our town, as also that of the other towns and villages in the parish, and the country generally, is remarkably good.

Russian Literature, Antiquities, etc.—The Smithsonian Institution has just received, in exchange for its own publications, a magnificent donation from the Russian Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg, consisting of five large folio volumes of plates and one of text, illustrating the manners, customs, habits and antiquities of the Russians. The plates are elegantly illuminated, and the whole work is finished in the highest style of art. There are portraits of the Czars, together with minute representations of the royal apparel, equipage, armor, etc.; the thrones of gold, silver and ivory; coats of mail, instruments of war, style of dress in different countries, fac similes of inscriptions on ancient monuments, etc. The text is in Russian, and the curious will be interested in examining this rare and valuable work. There are also two large folio volumes of the *Musee de Tzarskoe selo ou collection d'armes de sa majeste L'Empereur de toutes les Russies*, with one hundred and eighty plates. These contain representations of the oriental arms in possession of Russia, and the collection in this museum is said to be unequalled. There are more than five hundred Arabian, Turkish and Persian inscriptions, translated by the ablest Russian scholars. [Washington Star.

The Mammoth Floating Dock in New York. The new dock took up the Bay State steamer on Saturday, and can be now seen in operation at Greenpoint, opposite the Tenth street ferry. This great structure is 100 feet in width, 325 feet in length without gates, so as to take in vessels of still greater length, and 45 feet in height. It has about 80 cross-wire trusses, forming at their apexes, about nine feet of depth of solid oak, with some six or eight heavy kelsons, two gigantic trusses 38 feet high, extending the whole length of the dock, and tied together by nearly 100 diagonal bolts each over two inches in diameter, some 45 feet long—and in addition, a complete and large system of diagonal iron tracing on each side, composed of about 300 straps, each 4½ inches wide, and nearly 40 long, bolted and riveted at the crossings. The trial has abundantly proved the strength and stiffness of this vast structure, its capacity to lift immense weights, and its entire and safe manageability. [Express.

An election in Cincinnati, for a Justice, has resulted in the choice of the American candidate. The whole city voted, and there were four candidates in the field. Clark, the American candidate, polled 2740 votes against 2040 for all others. At the same time a vote was taken on a proposition for a loan of $50,000 to the city Water Works, which was carried by a large majority.

A very heavy fall of rain, says the Mobile Register, accompanied by a hard wind, passed over our city and vicinity on Friday night—or rather, Saturday morning, about three o'clock. We understand it has done a good deal of injury to the crops of corn, by blowing down and breaking off stocks—and has damaged gardens and fields, which were at all rolling, by washing them into gullies and carrying off the soil.

Later from the Plains—*Fort Laramie not Attacked.*—A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Whitehead, Kansas Territory, June 28, says:

I am happy to inform you that the report I wrote you about the condition of things upon the Plains, and which was brought in by a man claiming to be an express, was entirely untrue. He proved to be a fellow named Haines, a miserable arrant coward, who became alarmed at a point near Laramie, by the approach of some Sioux hunters, and left his party and fled back to the States—his fears lending him speed, and raising before his imagination visions of bloody and hurling in his ears savage yells. When he reached Ash Hollow, Messrs. Nave and McCord had just had a stampede of their cattle, which they wished him to assist them to recover; but no—insisting that the Indians had stolen them, and would soon take the scalps of all the party, he hurried away and reported that a large band of Indians had taken Laramie and robbed Nave & McCord, and were in a state of open and desperate warfare.

Messrs. Kinkead & Co. have arrived from Salt Lake and bring information that Laramie has not even been attacked, and that Nave & McCord had, with the assistance of the Indians, recovered their cattle, and that Mr. John Kerr, of St. Joseph, Mo., and other travelers and traders, for whom their friends felt keen anxieties, were getting along well. The Indians are not only peaceable but kind; so that all the hubbub that has been raised about the war upon the Plains was the result of distempered brains which gave birth to distorted and exaggerated reports. There is nothing of it, nor will there be, unless there are superlunching causes which we cannot now anticipate. The Indians are anxious for peace and desire our friendship.

Fierce Conflict.—The Ashville (Va.) Spectator states that the late visit of Bailey & Co.'s Circus to that place, was attended with something of a speck of war. A difficulty arose between the heads of the Company and some countrymen from Madison, which resulted finally in a general skirmish, some sixty persons being engaged. One man had an arm broken, another was shot through the head, a number were seriously bruised with rocks, and it is said one man was entirely missing at the last accounts. After a long and bloody affray, peace was at last restored. But the Madisonians, it seems, were not content with the termination of affairs. So, early in the morning, they proceeded in force up the river some three miles, where they took a strong position on the opposite bank commanding the road, and patiently awaited the approach of the enemy. He soon appears, his advanced guard consisting of the elephant and his keeper. A brisk fire is opened upon it, the keeper is slightly wounded, and his horse (a very valuable one) is killed. Sixteen shots were fired upon the different wagons as they passed—several horses were wounded, but fortunately nobody was killed. A legal investigation before magistrates of this place, resulted in a dismissal of the showman upon the payment of all costs and damages, which were not inconsiderable.

Our Institutions.—A friend who was in Baltimore on Wednesday night last, described an occurrence at Barnum's, which goes so far towards illustrating the true character of our institutions that we cannot help repeating it here. It will be recollected that the President left this city on that afternoon with his wife, who is an invalid, for Cape May. Resting in Baltimore that night, and having arrived there without previous announcement and unattended, he was seen around the hotel conducting himself in all respects as quietly and unobtrusively as though he were some Western merchant just arrived per railroad. Our friend, who had fallen into conversation with a travelling foreign gentleman, recently arrived in the United States, incidentally took occasion to point out, the unassuming fellow-traveler, who was asking at the office for a sheet of writing paper, as the President of the United States. The foreigner stared and turned pale with astonishment, and after contemplating the President so engaged, and quietly taking his turn to be attended to among half a dozen guests of the house who were standing near him—exclaimed: "Mine God! mine God! I see it all—I see it all;" meaning, evidently, that the sight before his eyes had enlightened him instantly, as it were, upon the philosophy of the institutions of the United States. [Washington Star.

Capturing a Sonosier.—It is related in the English papers received by the Atlantic, that a Yorkshire nightingale, having located itself in the quiet valley to the right of Beresford Hill, it soon became known around the neighborhood, and hundreds of persons, especially from Barnsley, went nightly to hear its song, which was so fine that numbers walked the footpaths and fields the whole of the night, and as early as three o'clock in the morning warm beds were forsaken by hundreds of married and single, old maids and bachelors, to go to hear the nightingale. At last the visitors became so numerous, and the damage so great to the crops and fences, by being trampled and broken down, that it was found necessary to snare the bird.

A Cave Adventure.—A correspondent of the Bedford Standard relates the adventures of a party who went on an expedition into Hammer's Cave, near Mitchell, Ind. The bottom of the cave is covered with water, in some places very deep. The party entered in a boat, and when about three-quarters of a mile from the entrance, they found their boat sinking, and in the confusion they lost their candles. In perfect darkness, the boat rapidly going down, and the sides of the cave being of perpendicular rock, the party were in anything but an enviable position. After standing in the cold water up to their chins for some time, some persons in another boat came to their relief and rescued them.

The Postmaster General has announced that enclosed circulars, or other printed matter in envelopes upon which is printed, impressed or written, the name, etc., of the person or persons issuing such circular, not only subjects the package to letter postage, but that it must also be prepaid, in the failure to do which, it will go to the dead letter office. This is a most grateful regulation to newspaper publishers, who are continually receiving some humbugging advertisements with the privilege of paying a cent for the receipt of it.

Use Copperas.—The papers are every where urging the free use of copperas as a disinfecting agent. It is a cheap article, costing only three cents per pound, and can be found at the druggists and many of the larger grocery stores. A couple of pounds may be dissolved in ten quarts of water, and the solution poured into sinks, gutters, cesspools and all other filthy places, with good effect. We advise all housekeepers to purchase five, ten, or fifteen pounds, and make a free use of it as above recommended. Cholera or no cholera, their dwelling and out-buildings will contain a purer atmosphere after the use of copperas.

We learn from the Indianapolis Journal, that a locomotive descending the inclined plane near Madison, Indiana, a few days ago, in consequence of the dampness of the track, got beyond control of the brakes and went down the plane with fearful velocity. When within a hundred yards of a freight train which was standing on the track, the engineer, Samuel Idler, and the fireman, Thomas Bizetto, took a desperate leap for life from the flying engine. Mr. Idler was dashed against a switch-signal and instantly killed. Mr. Bizetto struck the ground and instantly expired. Mr. E. J. Robinson, a clerk of the Company, who was on the engine, clung to it, and by the collision with the freight train, was shockingly mangled, though yet living.

On the 30th ult., a tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail, occurred at Evansville, Indiana, blowing down two large new brick stores, which crushed and destroyed two other buildings in their fall. Two men who were at work in the third story of one of the stores were taken out of the ruins, badly hurt. Several houses were unroofed and otherwise injured in different parts of the city.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA
— And from the Isthmus.

OPERATIONS OF WALKER

The Kinney Expedition heard from.

We understand that on application to the Governor Hebert an order was obtained releasing the Prometheus from quarantine detention for the present, and she reached the city Sunday afternoon. We are indebted to her gentlemanly purser, Dr. Russell, for the following memoranda:

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Henry Churchill, left New Orleans June 22d, and arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 28th.

Sunday, July 1st, receiving California passengers from the Sierra Nevada. She left the harbor at night and arrived at the Belize in four days and twelve hours from San Juan.

The Northern Light, for New York, had 400 passengers and $823,000 on freight.

Walker's Band had arrived at San Juan del Sur, and is reported to have possession of Rivas on the Lake, and to have made considerable accession to his command. The hostile parties in the interior at the last accounts were still in action. The English mail steamer Clyde, H. M. ship of war Buzzard, Com. Dobbs, schooner Paneme and Italian brig Guiseppe were the only vessels in port when the Prometheus sailed.

The crew of a Coru Island fruit vessel assert that they saw Col. Kinney's party a few days since, and supplied them with fruit.

At 8 A. M July 3d, in lat. 16 45 north, and lon 82, 25 west, saw the steamship El Dorado steering for Cape Catoche.

The news by this arrival reaches to the 16th from San Francisco, sixteen days later than previously received.

We find the following summary of events in the San Francisco Citizen:

The news from the interior, as expressed by correspondents and exchanges, indicates the increasing strength of the American party, far beyond all expectation. The so called "Freedom's Platform" here, it is said, disbanded their forces, and will act with the remnant of the Democratic party in opposition to Americans. The large counties, El Dorado, Yuba, Placer, Nevada, Tuolumne, Calaveras, Santa Clara, Sierra, Sacramento, and other counties which have elected Know-Nothing Supervisors, promise large majorities for our ticket.

The coming State election excites considerable attention throughout the country, and each party seems sanguine of success. The Democratic Convention meets on the 27th inst. Elections for delegates are to be holden on the 16th (to-day.) Their candidates for governor are R. B. Washington and John Bigler. The papers heretofore classed as anti-Broderick, are hemming away at Bigler, while Col. Washington is trav rsing the state electioneering for himself. "It is a pretty quarrel as it stands."

Auburn has been destroyed by fire a second time. The total loss is estimated at $40,000. The origin of the conflagration is not known. About one hundred buildings were burned; one life was lost.

The Supreme Court on the 11th, heard an argument on an appeal in relation to the transfer of cases involving the settlement of Adam's & Co.'s affairs, from executory courts to San Francisco District. No decision has yet been given.

The mining news is favorable. Several new leads have been struck, and operations generally have resulted successfully. We have published in our columns many valuable statistics of quarts mills, and will soon present our readers with a compendium of the labor and product of the various quarts mills throughout the State. The northern mines continue as rich as ever. We have no news from the Kern river district, which is now considered a base humbug.

A party of troops have been dispatched from Fort Miller in pursuit of some troublesome Indians on the Fresno. A difficulty had occurred between them and the whites, caused by the hanging of an Indian for shooting a Mexican. There was a report that a Mr. Head, wife and two children, had been murdered by them. A guessed out break is expected.

A man named Geo. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was seriously, and it is feared, mortally injured by falling off the bank in Cedar Ravine, Jolaby Placerville. Another miner was killed in Todd's valley under similar circumstances.

A law prohibiting Sunday amusements, and suppressing gambling throughout the State, has taken effect, and is everywhere observed as conducive to public morals. In the principal cities all the gambling shops have been closed, and the buildings converted into more respectable places.

The Common Council of Sacramento having passed an ordinance prohibiting newsboys from selling Atlantic papers without paying a heavy license, a troop of these were arrested, their papers taken away and discharged. The papers condemn the move in severe terms.

A tunnel on Michigan Flat caved in on the 1st inst., and horribly crushed Messrs. Hill, of Illinois, and Tingley, of Ohio, in a shocking manner. A Mr. Cardwell, when dug out, was found dead.

The wheat crop in the southern portion of the State has proved a failure. It has been ruined by the rust and grasshoppers. Other grains have turned out well. The Mormon settlement at San Bernardino, has suffered severely from this result, over 4000 acres having been destroyed or rendered useless.

The Los Angeles papers say the notorious Brown and a party of horse thieves, of which he is supposed to be the head, had been hung by the people of Tejon. They had stolen some horses, and were pursued and captured.

Robert H. Hutchison, a pioneer resident of this State, and sheriff of Yuba county for several years, is dead.

The effects of Adams & Co., in Shasta county, have been sold by order of the County Court.

A man named Menga was murdered near Monte Diablo, on the 7th inst., by Miguel Gallosa. The murderer has not been arrested.

Great excitement has been caused among a large class of citizens by the consummation of what is known as the Bolton and Barron claim, embracing a valuable tract of land already settled upon, three square leagues in extent. Several meetings of the settlers have been held, and resolutions adopted to appeal from the decision of the Land Commission on grounds of the unconstitutionality of the Commission itself. Measures have been taken to form a Settler's League throughout the State, with a view of exercising a controlling influence at the coming State election. A memorial has been circulated for signatures, requesting President Pierce to remove Commissioners Farwell and Thompson. The excitement continues.

A four-murder was committed at the Mission Dolores. Two suspicious characters were suspected of a burglary committed on the night of the 21 inst. The next day Mr. Joseph B. West, in company with two friends, approached the house, and the two men (Joseph Marion and John Brace) raised a rifle and revolver and fired at West, killing him almost instantly. They then fled, while West's friends saw him safe on the way to the city, pursued his murderers. The next day it was discovered the villains had crossed the bay. The same morning Marion was overtaken, and committed suicide by shooting himself. Brace escaped in a wheat field and has not been found.

The returns of the recent elections have been canvassed by the Board of Aldermen, and do not alter the result first announced. The majorities given, (though frauds in the Sixth Ward,) are as follows: Mayor, 55; Comptroller, 111; Marshal—(K. N.) 15; Tax Collector, (K. N.) 414; Street Commissioner, 310; Harbor Master, 142; Attorney, (K. N.) 67; Treasurer, 83; Clerk Superior Court, (K. N.) 213. The Common Council is equally divided. Two sets of returns were presented from the Fourth Ward, but did not change the result.

A cargo of rails, cars, locomotives, etc., for the Sacramento Valley railroad, arrived on the Winged Racer on the 4th inst. A shipment has been made to Sacramento.

Three persons have been convicted of illegal voting and perjury on the 28th ult. Their names are James Mafferty, Peter McKinney and James Vehle. Each was punished to the utmost extent of the law, but the cases have been appealed.

A destructive fire occurred on the morning of the 13th. It broke out in a house on Jackson street, occupied by a Mexican woman named Eleanora, and burned nearly a whole block. Two brick buildings were nearly destroyed. The center of the block bounded by Jackson, Dupont, Stout's Alley and Washington street, was burned. The houses were generally occupied by Mexicans, Chinese and French prostitutes. Loss about $40 000. An accident occurred to the Pennsylvania and Monumental engines, by which two men, named Illnes and Garwin were badly hurt.

A Danish sailor, named Schmidt, fell from the topmast of the bark Yankee, on the 3d inst., and was killed.

A lady in a millinery store on Stockton street, was severely burned on the 8th inst., by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

The 2d anniversary of the Sunday School Union took place on the 30th. The report of the Secretary shows thirteen schools in operation, with a total average attendance of 832 scholars, and 109 teachers. Addresses were made by Dr. Scott and others. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Way-Mail Matter.—The notice served on the New Orleans and Mobile mail line of steamers with regard to carrying way letters, will be found below. From it will be seen that all the odium for this most extraordinary order should rest upon the Post-office Department and not upon the mail line, as they are not at fault in the premises. It affords us pleasure to make this statement, as we think the mail line here actual, one enough to answer for, without being held responsible for the sins of others:

Post-Office, Mobile, Ala., June 21.

To the Agent of New Orleans and Mobile Line Steamers:

Sir: I am instructed by the Postmaster General to give you notice to discontinue the practice of keeping in your office a mail way bag or of carrying letters otherwise than in the mail from and instructed to cease paying you for the delivery of letters by the way bag as heretofore, and to report any refusal or neglect on your part to comply with this notice. Respectfully, your obedient servant. T. L. TOULMIN, P. M.

An immense mass meeting of anti-liquor-prohibitionists was held in the Park at New York on the evening of the 2d instant. The demonstration was a tremendous one, not less than ten thousand persons being present and many spirited speeches were made and many spirited resolutions passed.

Two horses were ridden into the current above the Genessee Falls on the 29th, and both were carried over the cataract, which is 92 feet high. Their riders escaped by means of the bridge. One of the horses was instantly killed; the other—strange to say—received no other injury than two or three slight flesh bruises.

Willand county, Canada West, was recently visited by a terrible rain storm, which swept away all the bridges on the Welland and Oswego creeks, and destroyed eight or ten mill dams. The crops of oats and corn on the flats were entirely destroyed. Damages heavy.

THE HERO'S GRAVE.

BY WM. LOMAX VINCENT.

[The following lines are much above the usual excellence of newspaper poetry, and do much credit to their author. We are always happy to adorn our columns with such contributions.]

Fitzen Cemetery.—Ewell.

A wordless tomb, a nameless grave,
Yet there a gallant hero sleeps;
Sad winds around it moan and rave,
And grieving flowers upon it weeps.

But, oh! how cold those tears of rain—
To think they'll reach his noble form!
Yet colder even's, who warmer feign,
And kinder winter's freezing storm.

He was a hero, though his name
Was never writ with blood in story—
Not on red fields he rose to fame,
Nor in red battles gained his glory.

But on the battle-field of life—
That field that's daily in our view—
He blameless braved the fameless strife,
And fought the foes to save the true.

He fought through many a bitter year—
Oft wounded fell, in grievous pain—
Oft rose up, deeming victory near,
And braved the battle field again.

At last Death, fearing Time would never
Twixt Truth and Falsehood end the strife,
Unloosed an arrow from his quiver
And, shooting, struck the Hero's life—

Struck through and through his gallant heart,
And sank he then to rise no more;
Yet well he played that noble part
The bad admire, the good adore.

A noble life, a gallant death—
Unblenched though soul and body riven—
He hit surrendered up his breath
To gain it back more pure in Heaven.

Ah! many on that battle field,
Discouraged sink without a blow—
Yes, there have spirits daily yield,
Who never feared an armed foe.

They daily fell, they daily die,
Unknown to any save the few—
The few who hut a moment sigh
For those who lived and died so true.

And then, forgotten in the grave,
No monument preserves their fame—
Wild weeds that o'er them spring and wave,
Conceal from view their very name.

As his who yonder braved the storm,
Till Death, impatient, threw his dart—
God never made a nobler form,
Nor in it placed a nobler heart.

New Orleans, 1855.

New Orleans Money Market.

Wednesday Evening, July 11, 1855.

For the season of the year, there is a fair amount of business in progress. Of course we do not have to report sales of 10,000 bales of cotton or 10,000 barrels of flour in one operation, nor the negotiation of exchange to the amount of ten or twenty thousand pounds sterling; but there is sufficient animation to show that if there is any thing to be transacted, there are a sufficient number of our commercial community, who stay with us the year in and the year out, prepared to extend the same facilities and avail themselves of the same opportunities which offer at the most brisk part of the year.

We have no change to note in the general feature of the Money market. The offerings in bank are beyond their daily income, and about one-fourth, on an average, (occasionally more) have to receive the money in "no 1" though at this season of the year, when several evenings of raising money on call are closed, much more paper is offered than is expected to be favored.

Exchange was quiet to-day—not more so than could be expected from the season of the year. The banks are firm for checks on New York at ¼ per cent.; outside drawers readily obtain our rates. Sixty days on New York were placed at 1 per cent. discount. Some sterling, with bills of lading, were passed yesterday at 9%. The operations in cotton will cause some further sums to appear on the market; and on the price of the staple has declined so as to leave some margin, taking last Liverpool advices as a standard, cotton bills are regarded with higher favor than three or four weeks since. We quote this evening—

Sixty days on London, clear bills	9¾@10¾ ₱ cent. prem
Sixty days on London, with Bills Lading	9¼@9¾ ₱ cent. prem
Sixty days on Paris, gold	5.16¼@5.15 ₱ dollar
Sixty days on New York, first class	¼ @ ½% ₱ cent. dis
Sixty days on New York, produce bills	¼ @ ½ ₱ cent. do
Checks on New York, On the spot	¼ @ ½ ₱ cent. do
Sight drafts do outside	¼ @ ½ ₱ cent. premium
Three days Sight, do	¼ @ ½ ₱ cent. prem
Ten days Sight, do	¼ @ ½ ₱ cent. prem
On Western cities exchange	¼ @ ½ ₱ cent. prem

We have to note the sale of 50 shares Union Bank, ex. dividend, at 96. Some movements in other stocks were in progress, and may reach a negotiation in the course of to-morrow.

We are gratified to learn that the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad continues to be well encouraged, particularly in the way of freights, although there is a falling off in the receipts for passengers for the last month compared with the month previous. The receipts for freight show an increase, which shows, as a medium of transportation, that the road is working its way into the confidence of the people. The decrease in the receipts of passengers we account for from its being a season of the year that country residents do not visit the city so freely as at other periods.

Earnings of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad for the months of May and June, 1855.

	May.	June.
Passengers	$5,917 99	$5,805 49
Freight	7,451 53	7,569 18
	13,369 52	13,374 67

Our dates to-day from New York are to the 9th inst. We gather the following items regarding money matters:

Foreign exchange was quoted with a moderate enquiry on London, 109¾ to 110; Paris, 5 12½ to 5 15; Hamburg, 36¼ to 36¾; Amsterdam, 41½ to 42; Bremen, 79¾ to 79¾.

The market was well supplied with money; loans on call made at 5 to 6 per cent.; the banks discounting all the legitimate paper offering, and bankers buying Mercantile paper freely—a few favorite names taken at 5½ per cent. per annum, prime sixty-day bills at 6 per cent., three to six months best names 6 to 6½, and good two names 6 months at 6½ to 7 per cent. per annum. A large amount of business was transacted at the Stock Exchange.

We are all interested in taxes—men, women and children. To provide a revenue for the State of Louisiana, the Legislature at its last session passed an act taxing every thing and all things—what we eat and what we drink, and what we do not eat and what we do not drink. Holders of bonds issued by the State may rest contented that ample measures are provided for the payment of interest, and undoubtedly the principal will be provided for. To commence with, on the first of this month the State Treasurer had to his credit in the State depositary, Baton Rouge, the branch of the Louisiana State Bank, $257,000—a quarter of a million on hand will answer very well to commence the year with.

Thursday Evening, July 12, 1855.

The arrival of several steamboats from the West to-day revived the drooping appearance of business, which for three days past was creeping over the energies of our community. At about noon the announcement of the arrival of the Collins steamer

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

CULTIVATING THE SOIL.—*Ex Tacrene.*—Agriculture is a dignified employment. It occupied man in his primitive state, and it still is his favorite work. When weary of mercantile life, or he fails in an eager pursuit of other business, he returns, child-like, to the culture of his mother earth. Never in the history of this country have so many given up other avocations and taken to Agriculture. Trade of every kind is precarious. The merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the banker have all to contend with the peculiar hazards which grow out of these various kinds of pursuit. It is almost inevitable that they sooner or later fail. Such a word is scarcely known in the vocabulary of the farmer. Such a contingency may befall a single crop, but it is rare to find it involving a way the entire products of a season.

The business of agriculture has been improving within the last half-century. Not merely in the kind of crops produced, but in the quantity. Science has come in to aid in the selection of soil and its adaptation to crops. Chemistry is aiding the profession of the farmer to a large extent, while the introduction of labor-saving apparatus, both in sowing grain, in pulverizing the soil and in gathering the crops have nearly revolutionized the business. It has consequently become attractive to the man of business, the professional man, and the one who has tried other pursuits, but found they were inadequate to furnish him bread. Discouraged in other callings, he falls back upon this primitive but delightful employment, and acquires plenty.

There is a moral influence connected with agriculture which perhaps few people estimate sufficiently high. Honest industry, coupled with a fruitful soil, brings forth most gratifying results. The yield does not come from overreaching, craft, usurous gains, or the misrepresentations of trade. The farmer deals more directly with his Maker, than with man. Duplicity will not fertilize the soil; extraordinary sagacity or forecast does not ripen his crops. He has no occasion to practice any artifices in his business or exercise any double dealing about it. His mind has to do with nature and its beautiful productions. Hence the searing process must be a hard one that converts the farmer into a knave. His productive soil is the source of national prosperity. The exchange is influenced by the crops, and the markets rise and fall with the sunshine and the rain. All commercial operations are predicated on the agricultural prosperity of the nation, and hence the elevated and ennobling position of the American farmer.—*Davenport Courier.*

JAPAN PEA.—We received, the other day, at the hands of Bishop Pierce, a few Japan peas, which he obtained in a recent trip to Virginia, from an old lady who the last season planted fifteen, which she received from the Patent Office. She stated that she realized two bushels as the product. Just think of that—two bushels from fifteen peas! That is certainly the most prolific pea in the world. We planted ten on the 25th ult., and are looking for a bushel and a peck as the result. We will report in time.—*Ga. Proh.*

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Not long since we witnessed the result of a series of experiments made by Dr. Taylor, the celebrated clairvoyant physician of this city—the actual production of a brilliant light, and of course an intense heat, by the decomposition of water. The apparatus for producing this astonishing effect is very simple, and has, as he alleges, been constructed entirely under spiritual direction. It is imperfectly made, and yet serves to demonstrate the fact, and the principle involved in the process. The light is exceedingly brilliant, equal to the best quality of gas, and superior in color, it being slightly of an orange tint, and producing not the least smoke. A caveat for the discovery has been filed in the Patent Office in Washington by a gentleman of this city, who compared the apparatus with that of Paine, and the two are entirely unlike. Distinguished chemists who have examined this invention pronounce it a triumph. We do not feel competent to decide any questions that may happen to arise among scientific men, but the result we have actually seen, and really believe that no deception has been resorted to in producing it.

The expense of this light, aside from the apparatus, will be next to nothing, as it is upon a self-acting principle. The discovery, for aught we can see, can be applied to all the purposes for which light and heat are now used, and will mark a new era in human affairs. It is a severe tax upon the imagination to conceive of the changes which will be wrought by the discovery of a process by which water and other simple elements of nature can be rendered subservient to the comfort and convenience of mankind. Dr. Taylor and his friends are soon going east to procure an apparatus on an extended scale, and of perfect workmanship. On his return, as he assures us, he will give the public a chance to see and judge for themselves. [Cleveland Plaindealer.

THE ARCHED ROCK OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Arched Rock of Lake Superior is a cavern hollowed by the action of the water in the sandstone rock, resting on a belt of conglomerate. The opening faces the lake to the North, and presents an arch of singular regularity and beauty, with abutments, more or less perfect, on either side. This arch does not spring immediately from the water, but stands upon a wall slightly battered from a vertical line. The interior presents a magnificent saloon. It is a natural cavern for reverberation of sound, both from without and within. The cave is large enough to hold and hide completely a brig with all her sails set. By measurement, the width at the water line is 144 feet, its depth 210 feet. Its length appears to be equal to its width, but writers, who ought to be reliable, have made it somewhat less.

A YOUNG VETERAN.—The Hamburg News contains a letter from St. Petersburg, which says: "Captain Veralow made his appearance in the drawing-rooms of the capital, and has excited no attention from the fact that, although he is only 22 years of age, he has 24 years of service. 1st. He has been eight years in the army. 2d. He has served six months at Sebastopol, and as, according to an order of the Czar, first of the Emperor Nicholas, each month's service there is to count as a year, his six months are counted as years, which gives 14 years in all. 3d. He wears the order of St. Anne and of Wladimir, the cross of the Order of St. George, and a sabre of honor, which reckon for 10 years more; and in that way he makes up the 24 years. Strange to say, that although this officer has been in twelve battles, he has never received a wound."

FOURTH OF JULY DECLARATION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1855.

The AMERICAN CONVENTION FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA convened in this city on Monday, the 2d July inst., and proceeded to organize. On Tuesday, the 3d, after receiving and acting upon credentials, and appointing a Committee on Platform and Address, the Convention adjourned until the 4th. On the Fourth July the Committee reported the following ADDRESS, PLATFORM and STATE POLICY, which were unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS.

The American Party of Louisiana having completed its organization, as is demonstrated by the assembling in the city of New Orleans of delegates from the various local councils organized throughout the State, and believing that the principles which bind its members together are a unison with the sentiment of a large class of our fellow-citizens who are not affiliated with us as members, deems it proper at this period to make such an authentic declaration of principles as will do justice to the pure and patriotic motives which have actuated its members, and by securing the public approbation, will enable it to direct the administration of the State Government into a course more consonant with the Native sentiment of the country.

The American party of Louisiana, in having covered its proceedings up to this time with the veil of secrecy, has been influenced by considerations of the greatest importance, to secure the successful attainment of its object. That secrecy in its elementary organization is now approved by its deliberate judgment as having been perfectly proper and just, and the success of the rapid organization of the party, is the best proof of its policy. In all governments and at all times, all party organizations have been more or less secret in their action, and particularly so in their sources whence they derive their counsels. The country was already divided with two powerful political parties, whose leaders had been employed for years in drilling the masses into the belief that its prosperity depended upon the success of their several measures, or rather of placing them in power to carry these measures into effect. Who does not see how eagerly the leaders, both great and small, of the old parties, would have combined to crush out the life during the struggling moments of patriotism, even in its early growth, of an element so adverse to their party existence, and so certain to deprive them of the "spoils of office?" Who that understands the influence of party in restraining the impetuous, angles forward the timid, and controling the masses with the old slogan cries of Democracy and Whiggery, does not see that it would not have required an infant Hercules to have destroyed the American party, if it had exposed its first efforts at youth to the assault of such a combination, its formation and its existence would have been an impossibility. Deeply impressed with this belief, we met in secret, like the early patriots, and, doing as they did, knew that we expected to be the object of our opponents, for whom this secrecy afforded an argument of defamation, when they did not dare oppose our principles, and we knew also that we estranged from us many who were friendly to our object, but who were unwilling to promote it by secret organization. Conscious, however, of the rectitude of our motives, and our purpose being the welfare of our country, we did not hesitate to incur the censure and defamation of our opponents, and the partial estrangement of our too timid friends. But our party having now attained the vigor of manhood, and being prepared to do battle for our values, through the press and on the hustings, now publish these our principles, and by them we are prepared to stand or fall.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose any interference in the vested rights of all persons, whether they be of native or foreign birth.

4. We are in favor of non-intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights.

5. We advocate a high National Policy, such as will afford stern and unwavering protection to the American name abroad, and will follow and guard the American citizen wherever he moves.

6. We believe that America should be governed by Americans, effecting the same through the ballot-box alone, the only legitimate instrument of reform in this country.

7. We believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and shall oppose the distribution of office among office-seekers, or as a reward for partisan services.

8. We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, the Union as it now exists, and the rights of the States without diminution, insisting upon a faithful performance on the part of the General Government of all the duties enjoined upon it by the Constitution.

9. While we approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American party, at Philadelphia, we reject the application of the principles of the eighth article to American Catholics, as unjust, unfounded and entirely unworthy of our country. We shall forever continue to protest against any abridgement of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. We utterly condemn any attempt to make religious belief a test for political office, and can never affiliate with any party which holds sentiments not in accordance with these.

10. We war with no party as such, but shall oppose all who oppose us in the advocacy of these great American principles.

STATE POLICY.

Reform of abuses and retrenchment in our State expenditures.

Education of the youth of the country in schools established by the State.

A constitutional organization of the Swamp Land Commissioners.

A more efficient administration of the Internal Improvement Department, with a view of improving our inland navigation.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Candidates for the various State Offices, which resulted as follows:

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES DERBIGNY,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LOUIS TEXADA,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ROBERT Q. BEALE,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
J. V. DURALDE,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
WALTER ROSSMAN,
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
RANDELL HUNT,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
O. D. STILLMAN,
OF OUACHITA.

N. B. BENEDICT
President of the State Wigwam of Louisiana.
THOMAS H. SHIELDS, State Secretary.

NAVAL NEWS.—The United States ship Vincennes, Commander John Rodgers, was at Hong-Kong on the 3d of April; would meet United States steamer John Hancock and United States schooner Fennimore Cooper at Lew-Choo, and, after completing certain surveys, would rendezvous at San Francisco in October next.

Visit to Wanchow and Kelung—Discovery of Coal.—Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States steamer John Hancock, dated February 13th:

"We left Wanchow on the first, and reached Kelung on the next afternoon, finding the Fennimore Cooper there. Our commander called on the Mandarin residing at the town, and informed him of our object in visiting the island. During the conversation he learned that the Chinese claimed Sovau bay, which was the only anchorage on the East coast. He could get no information from him in regard to the coal mines, and when he applied for permission to visit them, and a guide, the Mandarin was evidently much troubled. After some talk, he evaded the whole matter by some trumpery excuse. Our commander then took the whole matter into his own hands, hired a guide, (promising to bring him away leet he should be punished when we left,) and visited the mines, which are situated immediately on the coast. We went into one shaft, some 100 to 150 feet above the sea level, and found the vein about three feet thick at the entrance, dipping to the south-east, and about four or five feet thick inside, where it had been dug out some sixty feet deep. A small quantity was purchased at the rate of four dollars per ton, and proved to be excellent soft coal, free from sulphur and clinker."

AN IRISH WIDOW IN CLOVER.—Seedy Mahomed, soon after his elevation to the throne of Morocco, about the middle of the last century, was desirous to complete the defences of Fez, and knowing the superiority of the English in engineering, he applied to the British Government for the aid of some person skilled in the art. The request was acceded to, and an experienced sergeant of the Sappers and Miners having been selected as a fit person, was placed at the disposal of his Majesty. Seedy Mahomed received him with much kindness, and allotted a suitable house for his reception. The sergeant continued in the service of the Sultan for some time after he had completed the work at Fez, and at length died, leaving his widow without issue. After his interment, the widow, who was a pretty Irish woman, sought an interview with the Sultan, in order to obtain a pension and the means of returning to her country. His Majesty was much struck by her fair and comely appearance, and treated her with condescension and benevolence. That interview resulted in the poor Irish widow becoming the Sultana of Morocco. [Connolly's History of the Sapper's and Miners.

Explosion of the Steamboat Lexington.

The Louisville Democrat, in an extra, gives the following account of this terrible affair, which has already been announced by telegraph:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday Night, }
June 30, 1855, 10 o'clock. }

By the J. C. Fremont, just arrived in port, we learn the terrible and harrowing particulars of the explosion of the steamer Lexington, on her way from St. Louis to this port.

The accident occurred at about 3 or 4 o'clock this morning, about five miles above Stephensport. Her entire works forward of the wheel were blown away; the boat then took fire and burned to the water's edge, and then turned bottom up. Skiffs and flatboats put off from the shore as soon as possible, and succeeded in saving considerable numbers.

The D. A. Given was coming up, a short distance behind her, and came in sight in time to see the burning wreck, and saved all she could pick up. She then went back to Stephensport to bring a doctor up for the wounded that were on shore. The J. C. Fremont came up behind the Given, and rendered all the assistance that could possibly be given. The D. A. Given succeeded in saving the baggege, to a great extent.

The Fremont brought up eight of the passengers, all badly wounded—among them Mr. John Bernard of this city, who is very badly hurt; it is supposed that one of his ribs is broken, if other and more serious injuries have not been sustained. Mr. Jno. R. Hall, from Liberty, Mo., who was on his way to Lexington, Ky., to purchase some negroes and stock for his farm, and who had with him some two thousand dollars in money, was also brought up on the Fremont, and is very much hurt; one of his arms is broken, and perhaps one rib; he states that the first thing he knew of the explosion, he felt that he was going up in the air in his night clothing. When he fell he struck upon the wreck, or he would have been drowned. His money is all gone to the last cent, and he lies in a critical condition.

Mr. W. G. Herkins, of Madison, Indiana, also came up. He is badly hurt—his feet being terribly mangled. A striker on the Lexington was also among the cabin passengers of the Fremont—his hurts are rather slight. He cannot give any account of the engineers, or what became of them, and it is supposed they were lost. Three white men came up on deck—two of them very badly hurt. A colored man, fireman, is very badly scalded, and his back terribly cut up.

The chief clerk of the Lexington was saved, but the books and papers were all lost. No news could be had of Captain Throop, and it is feared that he was killed. The steward was also among the saved, as well as all the ladies on board.

How many were killed is not known—the number of passengers not having been ascertained, nor how many of them and of the crew were saved. But it is supposed that several were killed, either by the explosion or in the flames, or by drowning.

The officers and passengers on the Fremont did all in the power of human beings to alleviate the sufferings of those they brought up, as well as to save all they could find on or about the wreck. The few who had been taken ashore by the flats and skiffs were cared for by the Given and Fremont, and the people on shore.

The explosion, ocenrring as it did before day, and no one being up about the boat except the pilot, the watchman, and the engineer, with two or three firemen—the engineer being lost, or supposed to be, and the pilot too—there was no one to give information of the cause of the disaster.

The Journal, of the 3d inst. states that Capt. Throop fell from the hurricane deck, but was naught by the second mate standing on the forecastle before he reached the deck; otherwise he would have been killed instantly. The mate, though immediately forward of the boilers, sustained no injury. The clerk found himself in the river, with his desk close beside him.

A passenger expressed the opinion that not less than 25 lives were lost, but the following list of the sufferers contains all the names known at present:

Killed.—Henry Lewis, Samuel Lowry, (colored), two brothers, (name not known) got on board at Smithland, supposed to be from Georgia, one killed and the other missing.

Missing.—James Miller, (2d clerk, Nashville, Tenn.,) Willis, (2d engineer,) Mr. Fairchild, Haines, (carpenter,) Phillips, (Liberty, Mo.,) John Taylor, (colored,) Baldwin, (colored, New Albany,) Harrisen, (New Albany,) one of the Georgians above mentioned.

Wounded.—Col. Bayles, Louisville, slightly; Thos. Payne, Cincinnati, do.; Thos. F. Gibsen, first mate, Switzerland; do.; E. G. Davidson, Nashville, do.; J. B. Johnsen, first engineer, do.; M. Twigg, do.; S. W. Andersmith, assistant engineer, do.; D. Harris, Cincinnati, do.; Harry, New Albany, badly scalded; J. M. Gardner, King's landing, Ky., severely burned; P. Flinn, Auburn, N. Y., slightly wounded; J. H. Freeman, (colored) New Albany, do.; L. B. Johnson, St. Louis; A. Badger, pilot, St. Louis, badly scalded; W. P. Jobeson, Madison, leg broken and badly bruised; T. Ryan, St. Louis, slightly wounded; Capt. Thos. White, Louisville, badly hurt; Capt. J. Throop, very badly scalded; Mr. McElroy, Lebanon, Ky., slightly scalded; J. Hall, Liberty, Mo., badly wounded; Charles Squires, badly wounded.

EXCITING ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.—An encounter of an exciting and dangerous character with a bear, occurred on the 10th inst., near Wellsville, in Allegheny county. Mr. Francis Smith, a young man residing in that vicinity, being in the woods with his gun, shot a fawn. After loading his piece, he proceeded a few rods, till, on climbing over a large log in a windfall, he chanced to rouse a large bear which had been quietly sleeping on the other side. Bruin being thus unceremoniously disturbed, sprang upon Mr. S. and caught him around the waist. The embrace thus given was considerably more strenuous than welcome. The enraged brute would doubtless have made short work with Mr. S., who is a person of small size, weighing only one hundred and five pounds, but for the promptitude and presence of mind which he was able to command. Placing his foot beneath the breach of his gun, he contrived to raise it so that with his hands, which were fortunately free, he turned the muzzle downwards upon the bear and fired. The charge took effect and the formidable animal fell dead. Mr. S. doubtless felt that he had narrowly escaped a deadly peril. The bear was found to weigh 300 pounds. [Rochester American.

THE CALIFORNIA NUGGET OF GOLD.—A few days ago we announced the arrival at Havre, by the Ariel, of a nugget of native gold, of the value of about 200,000 francs, which was in the hands of two miners, and was to be exhibited at the Universal Exhibition in Paris. We learn to-day from Paris that the nugget, instead of being lent to the Exhibition, was presented to the Bank of France, in view of obtaining an advance on its consignment. The Bank having assayed it, found that it was a piece of lead covered with gold, upon which the roughness and unevenness of the native gold had been ingeniously imitated. An investigation has been commenced, to discover if the fraud had been committed at the diggings or during the voyage. [Journal du Hevre, June 11.

A TRAGEDY IN THE CRIMEA.—Lieut. Driant, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated, was marching very irregularly. Scarcely had the reprimand been given, when the man replied, "Lieuteuant, you've punished me often enough—you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant levelling his musket, he fired and shot him through the body. The general-in-commend of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. He was taken out, and twelve bullets sent through his body. It was with difficulty the soldiers were prevented from lynching him. Lieut. D. was very popular among the men. The murderer had been eighteen years in the service, and was noted for his bravery. He was intoxicated when he committed the deed.

A CANDID LAWYER.—"Do you think I'll get justice done me?" said a culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other, "for I see two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."

Percussion or Fulminating Powder.

If the word "diabolical" can be properly applied to any substance that chemical artifice has produced, it certainly belongs to this, which, from the terrific power and force of its explosion, truly deserves that title. The extraordinary power of fulminating mercury, or, as it is commonly termed, peroussion powder, prohibits its use as a projectile, because we have not yet made any cannon capable of withstanding its force, if fired in any quantity at once. Sufficient to project a ball or a bombshell would completely shatter a cannon on the instant of explosion. It is a strange mixture that produces fulminating powder—such a combination as none but a true chemist would think of making. Fulminate is prepared with nitric acid, (extracted from saltpetre,) alcohol, (that is, spirits of wine,) and mercury. These substances are the representatives of the atmospherie, the botanic and mineral portions of the world; and, although they are here united, they have but little affinity to each other, and are only waiting to fly asunder at the slightest call. The fall of a feather upon pure fulminating powder will sometimes cause it to explode. We would describe the method of its manufacture did we not fear to do so, lest some of our ingenious readers should attempt to produce it. None but persons of the greatest experience should ever touch it. Not long ago the principal operative at Apothecaries' Hall, a man extremely cautious and of profound experience, was shivered to pieces while drying an ounce of it.

As a means of igniting gunpowder it has proved in warfare of great service, as it adds to the force of the powder. Eight and a half parts of powder fired with peroussion caps are quite equal in force to ten parts of gunpowder fired in the old way by means of the "pan and flint." One ounce of fulminate is more than enough for charging a thousand caps. In charging the cepe the fulminate is mixed with a quarter of its weight of water and half its weight of gunpowder; the whole is then ground together with a wooden muller upon a marble slab. Percussion powder, like gunpowder, owes its terrific force to the concentration into a solid form of the elements of air in the immediate juxtaposition of combustible materials, which, when fired, assume instantaneously the air, shape and bulk which is by the heat developed at the instant of explosion, fearfully increased in size. All substances that contain a great deal of oxygen will "explode more or less when in contact with combustibles, although not included in the category of warlike stores." Thus, at Gateshead, during the late fire there, dreadful explosions took place, although no gunpowder was present. Some of the warehouses contained vast quantities of nitrate of soda, a substance of similar composition to that of nitrate of potash, (saltpetre.) Thus, naptha and the sulpbur being mixed with this, formed a compound precisely similar to, although not identical with, gunpowder. Chemists are, however, acquainted with many substances far more explosive than fulmioate, such as chloride of nitrogen, a pound of which would annihilate the strongest town in the world. By the time the chemists have taught us to control this frightful power, let us hope that the peace of nations will have rendered it useless. [London paper.

AN AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE.—The Baltimore American of the 20th gives the following account of the earthquake which was experienced in that city and vicinity on the previous day:

At about eighteen minutes past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by an apparent explosion and rumbling noise, which was by some supposed to be an explosion of a powder mill or magazine, and by others to have been the effect of an earthquake. Anxious enquiry was made in all directions in the morning, but it was soon ascertained that the powder mills, both on the Liberty road, known as Jamieson's, and those of Messrs. Beatty, on the Susquehanna Railroad, were all in good order, and that the shaking of the earth proceeded from an explosion in a mightier magazine than those constructed by human agency. We since learn that Jamieson's mills on the Liberty road are owned by Messrs. Wm. Mason and Sons, and that they are not manufacturing now.

At York, Pa., we learn from passengers who came down yesterday, that the shock was truly startling, rousing the whole population and creating such an excitement that but few were willing to retire again for the night. The shock and rumbling noise that followed it, causing a shaking of furniture and rattling of windows, is said to have lasted full twenty seconds at York.

In all sections of the city the sensation was equally distinct and unmistakably appalling, and we have met with but few who were not aroused from their sleep by the concussion and unearthly noise that followed the shock, which is variously estimated to have lasted from 12 to 20 seconds. The night was excessively warm, and the atmosphere thick and murky. Many persons were still about the streets, whilst others were sitting up, unable to sleep. By these and the watchmen the shock was believed at once to be that of an earthquake, as it seemed to have a stronger and deeper hold on the earth than could have been produced from the explosion of powder.

On Madison Avenue and at Mount Vernon Place, the shock is represented to have been very severe, instantly arousing the soundest sleepers, and apparently jarring the houses to their very foundations. On Fell's Point the vibration was also very sharp, and in some instances the people ran into the streets in their night clothing, while glasses are said to have been broken in some of the windows. But we have heard from every part of the city, and it was distinctly felt in all directions, causing more or less alarm. We have heard of a number of ladies having fainted from the effects of the shock, whilst some of the negroes thought the world was coming to an end. One old black woman is said to have rushed down stairs, crying out, "Massa! massa! judgment day has come, and Dinah's not ready."

NICK-NAMES.—The following is taken from a private letter from the seat of war:

"Lord Raglan is nick-named in the Crimea, Jack Rag; Canrobert, Robert Can't, because he can't take Sebastopol; Lord Cardigan, is Old Charge Again; Lord Lucan, Old Look On; Gen. Scarlet, Blood and Guts, because of his name, and from his being always in the thick of the fight. The Russians are usually called Johnny Ruskies, but when they fight with unusual obstinacy, they are called Jehnny Rusties."

☞ HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler art than that of healing the sick, considering the numberless illnesses to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully unite upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than those Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion, we say they are the antidote. See advertisement. jy7 1md&WS

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

☞ See advertisement. my4 1m

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jy7 3t

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FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. TUMLEY, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

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Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCONNICO, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
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" second class	20 00
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Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollers per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design pleoing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for litating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral department of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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DANIEL BROWN,	

a22t—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
OSCAR F. CARY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. REES, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. HATCH, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by MR. N. F. BRIGGS.

Tuition in College per session	$25 00.
Preparatory School, from	$12 to $20 00.
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W. B. WOOD, Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 18, 1855. fe17

GRISWOLD'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS.—These Gins are more celebrated and extensively used than any other in the States of Georgia and both the Carolinas, and have the preference in all other sections where known. They are manufactured by SAMUEL GRISWOLD, of Griswoldville, Georgia, who has manufactured and sold nearly 20,000 stands—a number more than double that of any other man or firm. He has the only factory having saw gin gear and seed cotton where reliable improvements can be made, which enables him to prove the advantages of every experiment, while all others must make them on an uncertainty; and although he is ever aiming to better his Gins, he has recently succeeded in making a greater improvement in their performance than it was ever before supposed possible to make. These statements are made in good faith as an evidence of which planters have the permission of giving the Gins a fair trial before paying for them.

The following are a few of the many testimonials he has received of their worth.

This is to certify that I have used Griswold's Improved Cotton Gin, and find it to perform to my satisfaction, and take pleasure in recommending them to planters in want of a superior article of Cotton Gins:

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W. A. BROADWELL & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Carondelet street, New Orleans, are Agents for the sale of the above Gins in this city.

feb10 6t

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DR. T. MCGOWAN'S ESSENCE OF TAR, which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have supreme control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

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RICHARD ANGELL, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 110 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homeopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homeopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

May 12 1y

CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

Centenary College of Louisiana is located in Jackson, La., 12 miles east of Bayou Sara. Its location is beautiful, retired and healthy. It has commodious buildings, a large library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a well selected mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a full Board of Instruction.

As this section

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 24.
WHOLE NUMBER 233.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 86 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

NO. III.

Prospect—Low Water Boats—Progress and Boat Knowledge—Geology and Scenery—Animated Nature and Alligators—Red River Water Tonic and Temperance—Morals of Boatmen.

In one of the most beautiful of North Louisiana homes, in the midst of groves of oak, and china, and locust, and with the sweet South breathing full upon me, it would be passing pleasant, with Thompson, to sing the glories of the circling year," or with some genial proser to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* which the weather invites. The birds have wet their whistles in the dew, this July morning, the flowers have made their toilets for the day, and birds and blossoms are this minute serenading the world with a concert of odors and melodies. Through the gothic openings and arches of the grove I see the corn-fields waving their tassels, and the vigorous cotton, enameled with blossoms, stretching its expanse of greenness beyond my look.

The three weeks just past have been spent in accomplishing the trip from the mouth of Red River to this delightful retreat, in the vicinity of Shreveport, making an average progress of about fifteen miles a day. Low water navigation affords many topics of discourse; or rather, as a text, it is capable of analysis and fruitful of sub-divisions. In my first epistle something was said of steamboats. Low water boats are *sui generis* that is, they are a distinct species of the steamboat genus. Several specimens have come under my observation, out of which a structure like this may be generalized. Her outside contour is that of an oblong box—a long parallelogram, without sideguards or paddle-boxes. The forecastle and lower front deck is sufficiently spacious to plant a jack-staff and coil a hawser. Abaft of everything else, in relievo, the single wheel which propels the craft is elongated, where it turns the splashes, as if moved by its own impulse, and conscious of a benevolent enterprise. The chimneys are somewhat larger than stove-pipes, say three times the diameter of a large-headed man's hat, and the voice of the pipes reminds one constantly of a low, feminine and consumptive cough. The cabin of the boiler deck is adapted to the range and promenade of pigmies, rather than men, and its temperature would indicate that it was designed for the accommodation and repose of salamanders. Internally, was the berthe narrow and short, instead of staterooms, and at night we are all literally "laid on the shelf," and the cabin presents the aspect of a catacomb of sleepers.

The time mentioned gives an idea of our speed. Fourteen days from Alexandria to Shreveport! This gives us an opportunity to test the fibre of our patience. Our minimum was zero, our maximum thirty-five miles. Two or three days on board suffices to initiate us into the mysteries of this kind of navigation. We soon learn to distinguish the quality of sand bars and logs by the shock which is felt in striking them. The pilot is an extension of our own senses and capabies, and so keenly are we alive to her escapes and mishaps and hazards, that we feel every bump and tremor which battors her hull or vibrates in her timbers. We learn to calculate the amount of damage sustained by each concussion, and the probable detention at each obstacle will occasion. We become profoundly versed in the uses of yawls, hawsers and capstans, and have the nomenclature of fresh-water sailors at our tongue's end. Amidst the continual jingle of bells in the engine room, we distinguish between one single end another jingle. Each bell is identified by its tone, and what had once the confusion of a French *tête-à-tête*, becomes a clear and rapid utterance of words which we discriminate with the intuitive readiness of our own vernacular.

Our observations are shut in from the outer world by banks from fifteen to twenty feet above the skylights. On one side the shore rises perpendicularly, displaying the various deposits which the floods of centuries have borne hither from the roots of the North American Andes. The age of the formation may be *guessed* at almost as accurately by the marks as the longevity of a steer by the circles on his horns, or of a tree by the concentric rings which mark its annual growth. At this stage of water the geology of the valley is laid open to the lovers of natural science, and there are advantages of investigation that no other time affords. Agassiz, Nott and Miller would do well to bring their learning in contact with this marvelous but always opened book of nature. On the opposite, it rises gradually, in beautiful slopes, presenting the same geological characters only in larger print. The scenery, at times, is most beautiful. The abrupt bank is thick with forest trees, which stretch out their broad arms as if praying for "a rise," and fling their shadowe half-way across to the other shore. Richly dressed in their rich foliage, many of them wear bridal veils of moss, lacee of wild ivy and roses, while pendant from their boughs, and reflected in the water beneath, are luxurious tresses of wild grape and muscadine. The slope just across, where it meets the water, is not a point, but a delicately rounded curve—Hogarth's line of beauty. Upon the extreme convex of this line stands a tall white crane, his long neck bending gracefully, his head so turned that one eye looks straight down into the water, and one straight up into the sky; one foot and leg are lifted akimbo, as if to secure the greater silence; the whole, in pantomime, proclaiming him the Isaac Walton of the feathered tribe. We look beyond these immediate surroundings, ahead and up the wild, romantic gorge, through which the emaciated river drags its slow length along; and lo! a Southern sunset completes the picture. The warm and mellow horizon comes down to meet the gilded waters, banks of golden cloud continue the red and emerald walls which shut us in from the lower world, and the illusion steals upon the heart that we are entering the golden gate that opens into the splendors of the fearless land.

Animated nature courts our intimacy in the persons of some of her representatives. The catfish and gar enjoy their sports and gambles about us, and carry on their aquatic theatricals as if conscious of our attention and secure of our admiration. The alligator is in his glory now. He swims near enough to be reached with a pole, then crawls out and displays himself in naked ugliness and ugly boldness upon some sand reef whose continuation, he seems conscious, will give us at least a whole day's toil at the capstan, and evidently exulting over our misfortunes and his superior facilities of locomotion. Every alligator has his day, and he feels that *this* is his. The enmity which high water travelers cherish towards these creatures is much modified by our circumstances. We drink the water they live in; their presence relieves the monotony of our detentions; and although they indulge in a little harmless bravado, we know them to be as errant and clever cowards as ever Jack Falstaff was. Instead of hatred, we wish them well; and if the issue was made, there is little doubt that our passengers would award to them the exclusive right of way in the channel of Red River henceforth and forever; or so soon hence as Dr. Young and others shall complete the Texas and Vicksburg Railroad.

Our cabin folk, as well as the boatmen, drank river water almost exclusively for sixteen days, and nearly half of the time without ice. No case of sickness occurred, and all landed in improved health, after the longest and most wearisome trip on record. I think the palate detects in the water the presence, at least, of salt, magnesia, sulphur and iron. There may be a mistake in regard to some of these, and their relative quantities I have no means of determining. In fairness, another fact must be mentioned, and then you may pass your opinion upon the healthful or beneficial effects of this water. The most took the water mixed with claret, cordials or brandy. Those that did not fared quite as well as the rest, so far as known. The use of liquors made the water more palatable, but we have no reason to conclude that it made it more healthful. During our trip there was no excessive drinking, and all were well. During the previous trip of the same boat there was excessive drinking and dissipation, and fifteen passengers died of cholera. If this does not prove that Red River water is healthful, medicinal and tonic, I submit to your confrere up the street whether it does not establish the presumption that ardent spirits are no corrective of its injurious properties.

My most painful and serious reflections are my last: the moral and religious condition of those who do business in these waters. We do not meet with more generous hearts, more natural goodness, in any class of men than in these boatmen. The worst aspect of their character is usually uppermost. They are, for the most part, incapable of hypocrisy; they have hearts stored with the springs of benevolence; their liberality degenerates into reckless extravagance and wasteful prodigality. They are often models of courage, patience and industry. I have found amongst them less tendency to infidelity and skepticism, and better and truer religious convictions, than amongst others of higher privileges and happier associations. They are often governed in their business transactions by the highest principles of honor and integrity. This is the bright side. On none has vice laid so heavy and so strong a grasp. Gambling is a passion, drinking is an appetite, licentiousness is a habit, profanity is their breath. This is true of most complements of officers. In the dark hands we have a more ignorant but scarcely a deeper degradation. White or black, they are on a footing. Their commands are larded with oaths, and the examples to which they look only impel them downward. Apart from the passengers, a steamboat is a moral hell; its very atmosphere is instinct of death. These men, thus situated, are debarred all religious privileges; they have no Sabbaths, no sanctuaries, no sanctified influences. Will you, my dear Editor, share in the solicitude of this problem: what has the Church done for these boatmen? How shall they be brought within the pale of her influence?

July 5, 1855. WOODSMAN.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

Skill, as well as honesty, is required in dealing with souls. The gospel is infinitely tender. Jesus does not break a bruised reed or quench the smoking flax. His ministers ought to imitate his gentleness. The following "experience" is in illustration.—Ed.

"Whoso shall offend one of these little ones, which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hung about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea."

In the year 18—, there was a great revival among the students of C—— Academy, Pleasant Hill, State of ——, a Presbyterian institution, which also spread throughout the whole vicinity. The altar was nightly crowded with anxious mourners, inquiring what they should do to be saved. I, with several other little girls, was among the number. I was deeply convicted, and humbly implored for mercy to him who said, "Forbid them not." I did not ask in vain, for the Lord spoke peace to my soul, and I was a new creature. I longed to tell the world what the Lord had done for me. I longed to have my name enrolled with the children of God. Sunday came, and those that were desirous of uniting with the Church had first to meet the session and be examined, and those that were deemed worthy were to receive the communion. I, with the rest, repaired to the session room. One of the deacons asked me if I ever disobeyed my parents. I answered that "I had, but"—and here he turned abruptly away before I could finish what I was going to say, which was that I did nor intend to do so any more. They came to the conclusion that I was not worthy to be admitted into their Church; and consequently, when the Lord's body and blood was passed around, (as is their mode,) I was left out. They gave to my companions on either side, but me they passed by. I hurst into tears: my heart was in my throat, I thought that Heaven was wide, but there was no room there for me. I arose and walked out of the church. Years passed on, and I was one of the world's own. I had lost almost every religious feeling, or if I thought of my early impressions, it was only hard thoughts of those deacons.

But the Lord would not let me perish, and the good Spirit was again striving with me. During a revival in the M. E. Church, ——, Miss., I became thoughtful of my sins, and believing that "the prayer of the righteous availeth much," I went up to the altar one night. I was very serious the next day, but having many doubts, did not go again that night. The third night I went again. While there the Rev. Dr. L. came to me and said as near as I can recollect, "You have grieved the Spirit; you came one night, you staid away the next; you have come again; your heart is hardened; and if you do not repent now, your doom may be sealed, and you are inevitably lost."

I tried hard to give myself away, but the tempter whispered the Lord did not want me. For the second time I was almost lost. O! thought I, will no one help me! No one did, then. Again I mingled with the gay and thoughtless world. But the All-seeing Eye was upon me, and the still, small voice bade me implore mercy at the same altar, one year after. Glory to God! 'twas not in vain. While I was fearing, doubting, yet hoping, the Rev. J. B. W. came to me, and bade me look up and believe, and be saved, and said, "O, you are almost blessed!" And from that moment I was blessed, and my soul magnified the Lord. My feet were planted on the Rock that can never be moved. Seven years have passed away, and I am still on the road to Zion. I have never for a moment wished to turn back. I have long ago forgiven those that crushed my wounded spirit. One, I know, did it unintentionally; he was only one of Mary's "scolding preachers." He has long since gone to glory, and there I hope to meet him. But when the spark of life is waning, I will always remember the beloved minister that spoke such soul-inspiring words to me in my most trying hour. May God ever bless him!

SUZETTE.

Though the Godhead were to reward and to exalt without limit and without end, yet the object of His highest favors could never offend the brightness of His eternal majesty by too near an approximation to It; for the difference between the Creator and created must ever be infinite, and the barrier that divides them insurmountable.

If you have cause to suspect the integrity of one with whom you must have dealings, take care that you have no communication with him if he has his friend and you have not; you are playing a dangerous game, in which the odds are two to one against you.

HEAVENLY-MINDEDNESS.

Heavenly-mindedness is an expression that explains itself: it is the minding of Heaven; or the exercise of the thoughts and affections upon those invisible and eternal realities which are declared by the Scriptures to await the Christian beyond the grave.

Alas! how little of this is there to be found even among professing Christians! The description given by the apostle of the predominant taste and pursuits of the men of the world, "They mind earthly things," too well suits a large proportion of those who, in profession, have come out from the world, and are a people separate unto God. How engrossed are they, not only in business but in the cares, the loves, and the enjoyments of earth! Who would imagine, to see their conduct, to hear their conversation, to observe their spirit, so undevout and so worldly, that these were the men who have Heaven in their eye, their heart, their hope? Even to them we should be inclined to think that the Paradise of God is nothing more than a name, a sublime fiction, a sacred vision, which, with all its splendor, has scarcely power enough to engage their thoughts and fix their regards. How little effect has it to elevate them above a predominant worldly-mindedness, to comfort them in trouble, to minister to their happiness or to mortify their corruptions! Can it be that they are seeking for and going to glory, honor and immortality, who think so little about it, and derive so small a portion of their enjoyment from the expectation of it?

What is Heaven? The Bible, and the Bible alone, can answer this question; and even this, though a revelation of God, only partially discloses the infinite and eternal reality. There is enough to excite, sustain and animate hope, but not enough to gratify curiosity. Substantials are revealed, circumstantials are withheld. The description of the celestial world, as we find it in the Word of God, has always appeared to me one of the most striking and convincing of the internal evidences of Christianity. The Elysium of the Greeks and Romans, the Paradise of Mohammed, and the various fantastic ideas of the world beyond the grave entertained by modern pagans, are all of the earth, earthy; nothing more nor better than earthly and sensual gratifications rendered immortal. How different the Heaven of the New Testament; how pure, how spiritual, how unearthly, how divine! How strictly in harmony with the sublime and holy character of God! How befitting a creature intelligent and holy! How completely different from everything which the unholy, sensual and wordly mind of man would ever have devised!

Heaven is usually called eternal life; that is, eternal happy existence; everlasting existence, with all that can render existence a blessing. But what are the elements of its felicity? As regards our own condition, they consist of a soul having perfect knowledge, perfect holiness, perfect liberty, perfect love, united with a body raised from the grave incorruptible, immortal and spiritual. As regards our relations to other beings, heavenly bliss means our dwelling in the immediate presence of Christ; the perfect vision, service, likeness and enjoyment of God; the society and converse of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect. Connected with this is the absence of everything that annoys disturbs or distresses us in this life. Such is the Scripture representation of Heaven.

"My chief conception of Heaven," said Robert Hall to Wilberforce, "is rest." "And mine," replied Wilberforce, "is love—love to God, and love to every bright and holy inhabitant of that glorious place." Hall was an almost constant sufferer from acute bodily pain, Wilberforce enjoyed life, and was all amiability; "so that it is easy to account," says Mr. Gurney, "for their respective conceptions of this subject. What a mercy that both these conceptions are true!" Yes, both are true; and the union of rest and love perhaps conveys the most correct idea of the heavenly state.

Heavenly-mindedness means the spontaneous, frequent, delightful, practical bent of our reflections towards eternal life. A heavenly-minded man is one who, as a convinced, condemned sinner, having obtained a title to eternal life through faith in the blood of Christ, and a meetness for it in the regenerating work of the Holy Spirit, considers himself as a pilgrim and stranger upon earth; regards Heaven as his native country, and as instinctively turns his thoughts to it as he who, in a distant part of the world, feels his mind and heart attracted to his home. Scarcely a day passes during which no thought of his mind, no glance of the eye of faith, turns to the glory to be revealed. In his solitary musings in the house, or by the way, the object is present to his mind, to occupy his thoughts, to refresh and delight his spirit; and when he is with others like-minded with himself, it is his delight to converse upon the country to which they are traveling. Precious to him are those parts of revelation which speak of the life to come, and exhibit to him, amidst the darkness of his way, the distant lights of his Father's house. Sermons that represent the holiness and happiness of Heaven are delightful to his heart; books that describe it are congenial to his taste; and the songs of Zion, which sound like the echo of its divine harmonies, excite all his hallowed sensibilities, and elevate his spirit to catch some of the falling rays of the excellent glory. The beautiful symbols of heavenly bliss, the city too bright with inherent splendor to need the sun; the walls of jasper, the gates of pearl and streets of pure gold, like unto clear glass; the crown of life; the harp of gold; the palm of victory; the white robe; the song of salvation sounding from the countless multitude of the redeemed—all by turns seize and fix his imagination, while his enlightened judgment and his holy heart, letting go these brilliant images, reposes upon the realities they are intended to portray, the presence of God, the vision of the Lamb, the sinless purity of the eternal rest, the communion of the blessed, the fellowship of angels.

HE THAT WILL SAVE HIS LIFE SHALL LOSE IT.

The following fact, in substance, was published in the Christian Mirror some twenty years ago.

A young man, of good abilities and good manners, became, as it was hoped, a disciple of Christ. Such was his course of conduct and so interesting were his religious performances, that high hopes were formed of his future usefulness. Some time after, he formed an acquaintance with a young lady of pleasing manners, both rich and beautiful, yet given to levity and vanity. People wondered at them both. That he, with his present views, should choose such company, or that she, moving in a higher circle, and who was viewed as quite a prize, should, with her different views and feelings, consent to keep his company. After a suitable time he asked her hand. She answered him: "You know my views and feelings. You will, as a matter of course, want to read the Bible and have family prayers, keep the Sabbath and attend public worship; and you cannot expect that I, with my views and feelings, shall be interested." She, after some more conversation, inquired if he was willing to give up his religion for her sake, as that was all that appeared to part them. He left, and soon after went to his class leader, and wished to have his name erased from the class book. His class leader, supposing he was laboring under some temptation, wished to know what it was. He would not give his reason, but plead so earnestly that finally he prevailed. Soon after he waited upon the young lady and pressed his suit. "But," said she, "you know what is in the way." "But," said he, "that is removed." "Removed!" said she, "what do you mean?" He told her what he had done. She fell, almost fainting, into a chair. As soon as she could command words, she exclaimed, "If that is the case, I will never marry you while the world stands. Vain as I am, I was willing to marry you, had I believed you Christian, that you might in future have helped me in that way to Heaven; and all I said and did was to try your sincerity. Had you at first told me decidedly that you would not give up your religion for me, not a word more would have been said. But I have lost all confidence in your piety, and will never marry you, and you need never say another word about it."

Such is the substance of the story. We see from it, whatever the world may say, their judgment and conscience is on the side of religion. And if professed Christians would be respected, and enjoy public confidence, they must carry out the principles of the gospel.

METHODISM IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.—From the London Watchman we learn that the reports of the various circuits and stations were encouraging. There is a net increase in the number of members in the District of 84. The increase last year was 239; total increase during the two years, 323; which is one-third of the total number of members in 1853; the present number being 967. The increase in the society above stated does not include the total number of conversions which have actually taken place during the year, through Methodist instrumentality, in the South. It may not be far wrong, perhaps, to state that not one-fifth, in some cases, of the converts become members of the classes. This is partly owing to the unfriendly practices of some proselyting sects, who endeavor to throw discredit on institutions which they both envy and dislike. Among the subjects being agitated by the French Methodists is the establishment of a theological school, or *maison d'etudes*, on a small scale.

It is easier to pretend to be what you are not, than to hide what you really are. He that can accomplish both has little to learn in hypocrisy.

Further Foreign News.

PARTICULARS PER AMERICA AND HERMANN.

The New York papers of the 16th publish the following full dispatches of the news by the steamship America, from which we omit those items already received here by telegraph:

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 5, 1855.—The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt Lang, from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, and sailed shortly after for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning.

The America reports, June 27: Passed Royal Mail steamship Africa at 8 P. M. in lat. 50 deg. 20 min., lon. 24 deg. 16 min. W.; 28th, passed brig Caroline Sobenck, running East, lat. 51 deg. 03 min. N., lon. 30 deg. 16 min. W.; 30th, passed ship Toronto, standing East, lat. 49 deg. 56 min. N., lon. 42 deg. 27 min.; July 1, passed several icebergs in lat. 48 deg. 35 min. N., lon. 48 deg. W.

The steamer North Star (of the Vanderbilt line) arrived at Havre on the 20th ult.

The steamer Hermann, from Bremen via Southampton, sailed from the latter port on the 20th ult for New York, having on board 250 passengers and some 350 tons of cargo.

Defeat of the Allies.

The Allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevail in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at four thousand men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated.

The following are the only official notifications of the event:

"Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakoff towers, at day-light on the morning of the 18th, without that success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th inst., (June) at the earliest."

The *Moniteur* announces that the Government has received two dispatches from Gen Pelissier—the first dated the 17th, informs of operations concocted between the General and his Allies, and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnoissance toward Altodar, Gen Bosquet occupying the Chernaya. The next day, at day-break, the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower. The second dispatch, dated the 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that, although the troops had shown the greatest ardor, and gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order and without molestation by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard say the loss of British officers, in killed and wounded, amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed and wounded are General Sir C. Campbell, Col. Yea and Col. Shadforth. From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at the Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss, in killed and wounded of the British alone, amounts to very little short of four thousand. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. There is reason to fear that the loss has been very great, but Lord Palmerston said on Friday night no additional information had arrived. The Allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion, they (the Russians) recaptured the Mamelon Tower.

Previous advices were to the 17th, stating that there had been smart firing on both sides, but without any result of importance.

A dispatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms the report that an expedition has been undertaken against Perekop. Pelissier is exceedingly savage against the telegraphic messages Napoleon sends him. He is reported to have recently replied that when anything occurs he will let the Emperor know, but that he has not time to act as a telegraph operator. This, according to rumor, accounts for the recent absence of news in the *Moniteur*.

The Black Sea.

The Russian account of the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the success obtained by the Allies, but says that operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected—that not having means to oppose the hostile fleets, the garrison had orders to blow up the batteries and retire—that the grain stores burned by the Allies were mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supply of the army—inasmuch, anticipating such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land, notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

The correspondence relates horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kertch. A boat expedition is rumored to be preparing to enter the river Don, but the Russians have the entrance defended by twenty-seven gun-boats.

Gen. Adujenow, Vice-lieutenant of the Cossacks of the Don, has issued an address for their general enrollment as militia.

Asia.

The Russian forces have advanced and encamped near Redut Kale. The Turks have evacuated Betoum and Chonrouk Su. Nessif Pasha has advanced with his staff to Kars. A dispatch from Varne, dated June 17, which was referred on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, and it was reported they had retaken Anepe.

Constantine Walshe, son of the reigning Prince, was killed at Jassy in a duel by the Austrian Major, Stalberg. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the Principalities.

The Baltic.

Admiral Baines, with a squadron of 17 steamers, has left Kiel for the Baltic. The rest of the fleet lay off Seeker Island.

The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, under a flag of truce, causes much excitement in England. Evidence rests solely on the authority of a negro, the sole survivor, who asserts he heard the Russian commander say, "I don't care a d—n for a "flag of truce." Unprejudiced supposition is that the Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings, as recently was done at Kertch.

Admiral Dundas has communicated with the Russian authorities and British Government, through the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, and demands redress. The Russian account in the *Invalide Russe* says six were killed and the remainder are prisoners. A dispatch from Dantzic confirms that the officers of the boat, Lieutenant Ganest, Dr. Eastlea, Mr. Sullivan, and all of the crew except six, are prisoners.

Prince Gortschakoff is appointed resident Russian Minister at Vienna, M. Titoff to Wurtemburg, and M. Fonton to Hanover.

Russian influence is very active, even in the smallest German Courts.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussion on Count Walewski's French circular of May 23.

The Journal also semi-officially says that peace is possible, if France and England are willing, inasmuch as the Fourth Point is morally, although not formally settled, and the other points, namely, the navigation of the Danube and the evacuation of the Principalities are also settled, leaving only the Vienna Third Point to be arranged.

All the camps are healthy excepting that at Balaklave, where cholera prevails. The Sardinians are suffering, and Gen. Marmora, the younger, is dead.

Halil Pasha remains in office. A national monument is to be erected to the English dead at Scutaris.

England.

Since the presentation to Parliament of the report of the Roebuck Committee, there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. Roebuck in consequence of his report being overruled by the other members of the committee, they having given notice of a vote of censure on the Government, so worded as to embrace all sections of the opposition—namely, that Parliament, deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army during the winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the report of the Sebastopol Committee that the conduct of the Administration was the chief cause of the calamities, hereby visits with its severest reprehension every member of the Cabinet which led to the cause of such disastrous results.

The debate on Administrative Reform, after repeated adjournments, ended in the unanimous passing of Sir Bulwer Lytton's resolution that the House of Commons recommends to the earliest attention of Ministers the careful revision of the various official establishments with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public business, and instituting judicious tests of merit, as well by removing obstructions to its fair promotion, and by legitimate rewards to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of this country are distinguished.

Sir John Paul, Wm Strachan and Robert M. Baten, partners of the banking house of Strachan, Paul & Co., London, have been arrested on the charge of disposing of the securities entrusted to their charge.

Mr. Buchanan received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law from the University of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice Robinson, of Canada, Sir Charles Lyell, Alfred Tennyson, Sir De Lacy Evans and Moreton Milnes.

The Admiralty have awarded £16,000 to the salvors of the ship James Cheston.

Italy.

The Marquis of Anzeglio has been sent on a special mission from Sardinia to London.

An Austrian dispatch, dated the 12th, proposes to Prussia, that Prussia and Austria should come to an understanding as to a common course of conduct to be adopted by the two powers in their communications in the Diet at Frankfort.

Denmark.

The Danish Diet is dissolved. Duties forbids enlistment for foreign service, under the penalty of eight years' imprisonment.

The News by the Hermann.

The Hermann left Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 20th ult., and brings 250 passengers and a full cargo of French, German and British merchandise.

There was a rumor prevalent in Southampton, that the Emperor of the French was suffering from the effects of an apoplectic fit. It was also rumored that a great battle had been fought, in which the Allies were defeated and a French General killed.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Layard's motion on Administration Reform was resumed on the 18th ult., and was negatived by a majority of 3,9 to 46. The amendment of Sir B. Lytton was then put as an original resolution, and the debate was adjourned till the 21st.

The report of the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee had been presented to the House of Commons, and was ordered to be printed. In presenting the report, which was very lengthy, the Chief Clerk stated that from the frequent inconsistency and contrariety of the evidence, and the impossibility of summoning witnesses who could have given important information, as well as from other unavoidable causes, the committee had been obliged to end an inquiry which they were unable satisfactorily to complete. The report, however, upon the whole, bore out the statements of incompetency on the part of government officials which had so frequently been made by the correspondents of The Times and other English journals.

In a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, received at St. Petersburg, he states that on the 11th and 12th June the fire of the Allies before Sebastopol was weak, and the loss of the Russians very trifling, and that the Allies had reconstructed the Kamtschatka lunette.

The *St. Petersburg Journal*, of the 12th June, after commenting on the recent circular of Count Walewski relative to the Four Points, asserts that the renewal of the negotiations for peace is not only possible, but easy.

Outrage on a Flag of Truce in the Baltic.

In reply to a question from Captain Duncombe, in the British House of Commons on the 18th ult., Sir C. Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty, gives the following official version of this disastrous occurrence:

Sir C. Wood regretted that the report was only too true. He had to-day received dispatches from Admiral Dundas, the substance of which he would state, giving an account of the transaction. Some time before her Majesty's ship Cossack took and destroyed some Russian vessels near Hengo, and some persons were taken prisoners—the captain of one of the vessels, his son and a sailor. Admiral Dundas, anxious not to use any unnecessary severity toward the trade of the country so long as the supplies for the Russian forces were uninterrupted, directed the Cossack to return to Hango in order to put ashore the persons so captured, who had also requested to be put ashore at that place; four other Russians, who had also been taken prisoners, also requested to be landed there. The Cossack thereupon went to Hango, and, anchoring some little distance from the place, sent the ship's cutter with seven Russian prisoners, and the ordinary boat's crew. The boat approached the shore under a flag of truce, which she displayed for half an hour before she reached the jetty. The officers and the prisoners landed with their baggage upon the jetty; with the exception of the officers, every man remained in the boat. A body of Russian soldiers, between three and four hundred, all armed, came down to the jetty. The English officer waved his flag of truce, and explained why the prisoners were put ashore. The Finnish captain then took the flag of truce from the lieutenant, and tried to explain both in Finnish and in English the purport of the visit.

The officer in command of the Russians spoke not only Finnish but English also, and said he did not care for the flag of truce, and that he would show the party how the Russians could fight. Some hundred of the Russian soldiers immediately fired upon the British officers and the Finnish prisoners upon the jetty, and killed every one of them. They then fired into the boat and killed every man but one. They then rushed into the boat, threw some bodies overboard, dragged one wounded man out and killed him, but they left five bodies for dead in the boat. The boat not returning, later in the day the gig was sent out in search, and it was ascertained from a distance that the disaster had occurred. There was left on board the boat a black man, who was wounded with two bullets through the arm and one through his shoulder. He tried to cut the fastenings of the boat and scull the cutter to the ship. Meantime the Cossack was standing in, in order to ascertain what had become of the cutter, and a boat being sent out picked up this man, who was the only survivor. On his evidence, of course, the whole of the story which he had just detailed must rest, as he was the only person left alive after the transaction.

This statement made a profound impression upon the House. Soon afterward—

Mr Headlam asked whether any British officer had availed himself of a flag of truce to take soundings at Kertch or elsewhere.

Sir C. Wood replied that, so far as any reports had been received at the Admiralty, a statement was utterly untrue.

The papers relative to the [illegible] were then laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

Health.—We fear the next weekly report may show an increase in the yellow fever—though the weather is not unwholesome, and we hear of little yellow fever in private practice. Our latest direct information from the Charity Hospitals was on Wednesday morning; in the last twenty-four hours, sixteen deaths of the fever.

Interesting to our Friends and Us.—Those having money in hand for the Advocate will please send it by mail, at our risk—registering.

A subscriber writes, 11th inst.: "I send you $5, to be applied to my account." Very convenient remittance. It paid his dues and put him—where he ought to be—one year in advance.

Others may do likewise. The agents will find the accounts made out thus: Of those in arrears, "owes to —— date," in which the advance payment for the current year is included; of those in advance already, "paid to —— date." Many of these expire before the Conference year, and by paying upon opportunity for the next year, they secure the benefit of the advance price, $2; six months later, 2 50; end of the year, $3.

A New Extinguisher.—A steam fire engine, manufactured in Cincinnati, was received by the city Friday. On Wednesday night it paid for itself ten times over. A fire broke out in the Verandah. This beautiful hotel was consumed, but the valuable surrounding property protected.

The new patern is costly, but does the work of a dozen of the old. What is better, it will ultimately lead to the disbanding of fire companies, a fruitful source of immorality.

Blackwood for June.—The leading article is on Rev. C. Kingsley, and a sterling one it is. Mr. C. is admitted to be a man of genius and a brilliant writer; industrious, withal, having produced twelve volumes in the last six years. But the plan of his works is condemned as violating probability, and their tendency socialistic and sensual. Tregarva, in *Yeast*, the gamekeeper and Wesleyan class leader, is pronounced his most original and best character.

Bible Agency.—Mr. T. R. Markham has been appointed traveling agent for the Southwestern Bible Society, located 197 Camp street, New Orleans. There is still due about $4,000 on the Bible House. We hope Mr Markham will be facilitated in his good work.

New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal for July.—This valuable publication, edited by Dr. Bennet Dowler, has been for several days on our table. It contains thirteen original communications, by Dr. Ashe, of Alabama; Dr. Anderson, of Alexandria; Dr. S. Cotjman; Lyne; Simmons; the late Dr. Hester; Dr. Anderson, of Tennessee; Dr. Smith, of Fannin, Texas; and Drs. M. M. and B. Dowler. There are seventeen articles under the general head of "Progress of Medicine"—besides the usual quantity of reviews of contemporary scientific works.

Even to an unprofessional reader the Journal is interesting; the professional must find it a *vade mecum*.

Mrs. Read's Academy.—The examination of the pupils and other exercises of this excellent female academy, in Baton Rouge, will take place on the 25th and continue to the 28th inst. We have pleasant recollections of an attendance a few years ago, and acknowledge a polite invitation to be present on the coming occasion.

Situation Wanted.—See advertisement for a teacher's place.

Nashville Academy.—Dr. Elliott says: "I may refer your correspondent about dancing. He has done me great injustice before my brethren." "Crotchet" would be the last to do injustice knowingly, and few are more knowing than Crotchet. Apart from this point, which we hope may be cleared up, we take pleasure in commending the institution. A visit to it last spring, and an acquaintance with young ladies and matrons who were there educated, impress us most favorably. The buildings are large, and the domestic and studying appointments admirable. See advertisement for terms.

Rev. R. M. Walker.—We are pained a learning by letter, 10th inst., from "one of his flock," that this brother has failed in health and been compelled to give up his charge. Says our correspondent:

"It is with feelings of the deepest melancholy and regret that we give up our beloved pastor, Brother Walker. He is compelled to flee his labors here, to which he has too intently assiduously devoted himself, in consequence of his feeble health. Long will he live in the hearts of his flock in Shreveport."

The people will be astonished when they come to find the angels laying no more to be made scarecrows.

Holy Ghost Preaching.

DOES THE PULPIT GRIEVE THE SPIRIT?

As generally used, this expression conveys the idea of earnest, evangelical preaching with the accompaniment of power. The subject, rather than manner of preaching, is new meat. It was the remark of a successful minister, who was also a close observer, that he never preached on the Holy Ghost, his offices and relation to the scheme of salvation, but with a gracious movement upon the congregation.

Have not others remarked the same? While the Scriptures were being unfolded on this subject, in the words which the Holy Ghost teaches, the fire burned, dead souls were quickened, and unction descended. The truth spoken was realized, and the witnesses were near.

Robert Hall, who speculated at one time of life very freely, but always honestly, says he was "struck with the fact that whenever in private prayer he was in the most deeply devotional frame, most overwhelmed with the sense that he was nothing and God was all in all, he always felt inclined to adopt a trinitarian doxology." The personality of the Spirit was one of the points about which he "floated in uncertainty" a good while. Although earnestly enforcing the necessity of Divine influence in the transformation of character, yet he spoke of it as the "influence of the Spirit of God," and never in terms of distinct personality. His inquiries and meditations at length issued in a firm persuasion that the Holy Ghost is really God, and not an emanation.

May not this "floating in uncertainty" account for the many side references to Divine influence, without much direct and well defined Holy Ghost preaching?

A revival of Holy Ghost preaching would be a revival in the Church. It is needed. In a sense sufficiently literal to be alarming, does not the pulpit slight and grieve the Holy Ghost?

Here is a fountain of influences, a source of power to which the Church ought not to be uncertainly directed.

Preparation is required for Holy Ghost preaching. Of heart, for the nature of the subject is in such contrast to coldness as to rebuke it; of mind, since unless the light of the holy oracles be clearly reflected, and definitions be accurate, there is certainty of blundering, and blundering here borders on blasphemy.

The XIV of Winans' Discourses is devoted to an edifying and highly instructive treatment of the "Holy Ghost, and His offices affecting the salvation of man." It opens with these reflections, and we commend them to all, especially to Christian teachers:

"We have long entertained the opinion that Christian teachers, both writers and preachers, give, in their teaching, less prominence to the Holy Ghost than the importance of His relation to the cause of human salvation, and the example of the New Testament Scriptures, would seem to render proper and incumbent on them. * * * Are not His offices and the part which He performs in the salvation of man far less frequently brought into view and urged upon the consideration of readers and hearers than are those of the Father and the Son? And why is this the case? Is He of less dignity than the other Divine Persons in the sacred Unity? Are His offices less necessary to the well being of man, or the part He performs less indispensable in the accomplishment of human salvation than theirs? What Trinitarian will affirm that they are so? And if He is equal in dignity with the other Persons in the Godhead, and if His offices and operations are equally important with theirs to the salvation and well being of man, is it not a fault in religious teaching to treat Him and them with comparative neglect?"

Wesleyan hymnology, doctrinal and devotional, is not lacking here; but we regard it as unfortunate that the main Wesleyan contribution, under the department, "Offices of the Holy Ghost," in our present collection of hymns, is in metres impracticable to congregations.

The pulpit, nevertheless, has its duty to do, indoctrinating soul and mind. Nor is it dry doctrine. The revival epoche of Christianity were signalized by its preaching.

Are there not churches where never a soul was born again? Congregations, sitting from year to year under eloquent impotency and in a state of polished hardness and tearless drought? A Paul, inquiring, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost?" might be answered with the touching confession reflecting sadly upon teachers, "We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost."

Our Publishing Interests.

These are progressing. Pity it is that our friends in this section have little more than our word for it—there being no depository or sale agency in the South where our publications may be obtained. This will be remedied—soon we hope. The Book Agents will do the best they can; that may be relied upon.

The Editor, Dr. Summers, feeds the presses well, and though they are not idle, keeps them full. We are in receipt of a fine parcel of tracts—the last installment. Besides several books stereotyped, but not finished, here is the number of pages printed since the commencement of operations, April 3:

Folio	400,000
Quarto	120,000
Octavo	1,579,000
Duodecimo	9,990,000
Eighteenmo	10,223,000
Twenty-fourmo	2,640,000
Thirty-twomo	1,920,000
Covers	155,000
Total	27,037,000

Besides a large quantity of envelopes, circulars, bill-heads, &c.

The Sabbath.—Hem the Sabbath well and it will not ravel out all the week.

A Correction.

It will be recollected that a few months back there was an article in the Louisiana Courier, charging the Mississippi Annual Conference with spending a day or two of its session, in Jackson, La., "initiating circuit riders" into the K. N. order. The professors in Centenary College were also alluded to in a manner doing injustice to them and the institution. That the Courier did not promptly retract its charge and disparaging remarks, upon our prompt correction, we have before complained. Under the head of "A Mistake Corrected," 17th inst., we are pleased to find full, though tardy satisfaction:

"We have discovered, to our infinite satisfaction, that this charge against those gentlemen was entirely unfounded, and we cheerfully take back every word that we uttered to their disparagement. They have no connection, in any shape or form, with that or any other political association. Rev. Mr McTyeire, editor of the Christian Advocate, was in Jackson on the occasion which gave rise to the wrong impressions under which that article was written. We sincerely regret to have given umbrage to so respectable a body of men, whose lives are devoted to science and religion, whose characters are beyond the reach of newspaper attacks, while their feelings are as sensitive to whatever concerns the welfare of their country as the most patriotic amongst us."

Another Division.

Trouble Ahead.—The old pilot, Dr. Bond, gives out these words in the Advocate and Journal, 5th inst. From his lookout, 200 Mulberry street, New York, he sees and bodes evil:

"It is, we suppose, settled that the next General Conference cannot alter the general rule on the subject of slaveholding by members of the M. E. Church, as no proposed amendment of the rule has received the vote of a constitutional majority in the Annual Conferences to authorize action on the part of the General Conference. Yet as the General Conference is competent to pass a simple rule of discipline which will exclude all slaveholders from the Church, 'without respect to character or circumstances,' the next session of that body will be looked to with more or less apprehension that some rule will be enacted which will be utterly impracticable in the Conferences having slaveholding territory within their boundaries; and which, from its very introduction into the discipline, may produce another division of the Church."

As in 1844, Dr. Bond has succeeded in confusing his opponents and staving off the issue, that is all. He makes a good advocate, but a poor judge. He can tangle a witness and hang the jury, but cannot deliver a charge sufficiently broad and clear for bringing in a verdict. His highest achievement is a mistrial.

The position he lays down and holds against all the adversaries raging around, has been so often stated by him, we believe at last we understand it: 'Slavery is a sin, but not always sinful.' The admission keeps his people restless and resolved on doing something; the exception puts them at loggerheads.

Indeed, there is a nice point—that a thing is always substantively what it is not adjectively. Among the curious questions over which the mediæval theologists racked their brains, was this: "How many angels could stand on the point of a needle?" Dr. Bond shows how many subscribers—thirty-two thousand!

So much for being wiser than the Bible, and not leaving the vexed question where it leaves it.

Greensboro' and Auburn.

UNPARALLELED LIBERALITY!

These times are not without good signs. The Church has not exhorted in vain to liberality. Religious education is appreciated. Wealth is not only increased in its measure, but in its consecration. Six months after the motion of the Alabama Conference to establish a college, the Methodists and friends of Methodism in and around the village of Auburn make the munificent offer of $104,000; those of Greensboro', $113,000, for the establishment in those respective localities.

This without any special agency, and in the hardest times!

Dr. Olin, a few years ago, upon an urgent plea for the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, canvassed all Yankeedom, and even brought his powerful eloquence to bear on New York, in a fruitless effort to raise $100,000.

God has given her substance and heart; let Southern Methodism go forward.

Methodist Colleges.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Alabama Conference, which met in our town, a Board of Commissioners was appointed to locate a male college within the bounds of the Conference. We learn from the Hon. J. E. Groce, of our county, a member of the Board of Commissioners appointed by Conference, that the Board met at Summerfield, in Dallas county, on the 4th inst., and after receiving the various propositions laid before them came to the conclusion that it would be altogether to the interest of the Church that the Conference should establish two colleges instead of one; and will report accordingly. Greensboro', through her representatives, laid before the Board a subscription of $113,000, which had been raised to erect the college if Conference should locate it at that place. Auburn came up with a similar subscription of $104,000. There has been, we learn, a considerable spirit of rivalry between these places upon this college subject, but the decision of the Board of Commissioners will probably give entire satisfaction to both parties, as there can be but little doubt that under the circumstances Conference will approve and adopt their report.—*Talladega (Ala.) Rep.*

Our Home Correspondence.

Wetumpka, Ala., July 1, 1855.

We have just closed a meeting of two week's duration, which has resulted in sixteen accessions to the Church and as many conversions.

Interest of no ordinary kind was exhibited by all who attended the preaching of the Word, and we fondly hope that a saving impression has been made upon the entire community.

We were much assisted by the timely and disinterested labors of the Baptist ministry here.

The Methodist Church in Wetumpka is one of the most comfortable houses of worship in the South.

It is constructed of brick, is 80 feet long and 50 in breadth, was erected at a cost of between $8,000 and $9,000, and promises to be an enduring monument to perpetuate the Christian liberality of this community.

J. BANCROFT.

Pattersonville, La., July 5, 1855.

Brother McTyeire—I presume that revival news will not be disagreeable to you, especially such as I have to communicate. The Lord is doing a great work among the Indians in our section of country. Last sugar rolling an Indian applied to me for employment. Seeing he was disposed to labor, I employed him, with three others. While with me they were somewhat impressed with the claims of Christianity, and asked me if I would go and preach to them. I told them that if I could get a congregation, I would certainly do so. They answered there would be a good congregation, and I sent an appointment, and accordingly found quite a number collected. I have been preaching to them since then (it was in February) every four weeks, with good effect. Sixteen have joined society, and five or six have professed a change of heart, and ten or twelve adults and children have been baptized, and quite a good feeling existing. I preached to them last Sabbath, and had about one hundred attentive hearers. We see in this the providence of God manifested, in sending these Indians to me for employment, and disposing me to employ them, and to open the way to a scattered people, living in the swamps and bayous, (as it were, a lost people,) and blessing the word to them. They were once very dissipated, having their sprees and frolics regularly; but since they have been preached to, not one has been seen intoxicated; and instead of their sprees and frolics, they have regular prayer meetings. May God continue to bless the work among them.

JOS. KNIGHT.

Natchitoches, La., July 11, 1853.

It will doubtless be a source of pleasure and gratitude to you and your readers to know that God, in his goodness and mercy, has revived his work of grace in the hearts of his children, convicted sinners, comforted mourners, and built up the Church. Our second quarterly meeting was held at Oakland, the last day of June and the first of July. Our Presiding Elder, Brother Randle, preached with power on Sunday, and we have reason to believe that the Spirit conveyed the discourse to the hearts of the hearers. Notwithstanding Christians didn't shout along while taking the sacrament, yet the marks were visible of heartfelt contrition, gratitude and love. The evening service closed encouragingly, and the meeting was protracted till the next Sunday evening. It appears that the great Head of the Church took the meeting in his own hands, and conducted it to his own glory. God was there, in all his convicting, comforting, enlightening, sanctifying and saving power. Every day was a triumph to the Church. The Church shouted praise to God at seeing the wicked sons and daughters of Adam forsake the works of sin and folly, enlist in the holy war, and take up their march to the celestial city. Parents and children rejoiced together from a feeling of their sins being pardoned, and the love of God shed abroad in their hearts. Brothers and sisters embraced each other, and mingled their tears of joy, grief and gratitude. Our breast swelled with joy and gratitude, when four interesting young men were blessed in a few moments, and we do not doubt that Heaven resounded with hallelujahs at the news of sinners saved. Thirty-five persons joined the Church, sixteen white persons and nineteen colored.

Not unto us, O Lord! not unto us, but unto thy name be all the glory.

Oakland is about fifteen miles west of Natchitoches. The good citizens of that community deserve credit for the good plain food which they furnished for the people to eat.

Brother Hamilton will, we hope, accept our gratitude for his co-labor. Bro. Dockrey, a local preacher of Caddo, labored faithfully with us from the beginning to the end of the meeting. The Church extends him their thanks. He is near our hearts, and we love him and pray for him.

J. LANDRUM.

General Minutes, 1854-'55.—These, at great pains for accuracy, have just been passed through the press—so says the General Editor. Georgia Conference is the largest, having traveling preachers, 166; superannuates, 25; local, 527; white members, 50,320. Alabama Conference has traveling preachers, 158; superannuates, 5; local, 473; white members, 39,273. The total increase last year was: Of traveling preachers, 139; sup., 8; local, 31; white members, 13,214; col'd members, 10,320; Indians, 66. Total of membership in the M. E. Church, South: Whites, 428,511; colored, 104,564; Indians, 3,767.

NOT SO EASY TO PREACH.

Deacon Johnson was very much given to finding fault with his minister. The Deacon said it was a very easy thing to preach a sermon, and he should like very well to show the people how well he could perform that service, though he had no book-learning, and had never preached in his life. One Sunday morning the minister was taken suddenly ill, and sending for Mr. Johnson requested him, as a special favor, to conduct the public exercises of the day. Delighted that the time had at last arrived for him to exercise his gifts, he hastened home to make what little preparation he could for the grand display. He was at the church, and in the desk, when the cold chill came over him; it was too late, however, to retreat. He rose to give out the hymn, and commenced by saying: "Our pastor is detained by sickness, let us sing to his praise the nineteenth psalm." The evident amusement of the people increased his agitation, and he finished reading the psalm, saying, "Please to sieg five verses, omitting the last line of each verse!" At length he came to the sermon; he read it once; he read it again; but the more he sought for something to say the less he could find. He looked down at the people and the people looked up to him. Matters were growing desperate; something must be done. Mortified and humbled by the result of his experiment, he at length cried out, "Brethren, if any of you think it an easy thing to preach, all I have to say is, just come up here and try."

The meeting was soon dismissed, and the minister had no warmer friend or greater admirer after that time than Deacon Johnson.

SAURIN'S DESCRIPTION OF THE DYING INFIDEL.

O! were my tongue dipped in the gall of celestial displeasure, I would describe the state of a man expiring in the cruel agonies and uncertainties of unbelief. Ah, see everything conspires to trouble him now. I am dying; I despair of recovering; physicians have given me over; the sighs and tears of friends are useless; the world cannot cure me. Whither am I going? What will become of my body? My God, what a spectacle! The horrid torches, the dismal shroud, the coffin, the tolling bell, the subterranean abode! What will become of my soul? I am ignorant of its destiny, I am plunging into eternal night. My infidelity tells me my soul is nothing but a portion of subtile matter; another world, a vision; immortality, a fancy; but yet I feel, I know not what, that troubles my infidelity. Annihilation, terrible as it is, would appear tolerable to me, were not the ideas of Heaven and hell to present themselves to me in spite of myself. I see Heaven, that immortal mansion of glory, shut against me. I see it at an immense distance. I see it, but my crimes forbid me to enter. I see hell; hell which I have ridiculed. It opens under my feet. I hear the horrible groans of the damned; the smoke of the bottomless pit chokes my words and wraps my thoughts in suffocating darkness.

A Heap o' Good Readin' in it.—A gentleman stepped into our office, last week, inquiring for tracts and Testaments for gratuitous distribution in a certain part of the State. He was prompted to it by the statement of a fact which shows the necessity of more zeal in the distribution of the Bible. A man and his son came into his store on business. The boy, seeing a book on the counter, took it up, and after reading awhile said to his father, "Daddy, do buy this book, that's a heap o' good readin' in it!" The gentleman who narrated the circumstance told him that the book was the Bible, and asked him if they had none at their house. On being answered in the negative, he gave the boy the book, and resolved, though not a professor of religion himself, he would supply all the heathen in that neighborhood with copies of the Scripture and religious tracts. What a pity that a book so full of good reading, so admirably adapted to the young as well as the old, the poor as well as the rich, so necessary to make one wise unto salvation, should not be possessed by those capable of reading its blessed pages! Preachers, agents, colporteurs, be on the alert, and carry the word of life into every sequestered corner of the land.

A promise should be given with caution and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart and remembered with the head. A promise is the offspring of intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise should be the result of reflection. A promise and its performance should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment.

Gifts.—The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience.

Conference Missionary Treasurers.—The Secretary says:

"We again would respectfully urge upon all these officers the necessity of forwarding forthwith whatever funds there may be in their hands intended for the General Treasury."

All men wish to have truth on their side, but few to be on the side of truth.

TEST OF GOOD PREACHING.

Whoever hides the truth by embellishment of words, by a vain exhibition of wit or fancy, by opaque learning, by the impenetrable thickets of nice distinctions, by stupidity and lifelessness, by insane solemnity and sanctimonious conventionalism, is a desecrator of the pulpit and a violater of the Sabbath day. Stupidity hides the truth just as fatally as levity.

Consecrated dullness is no better than flippant folly. If a window fails to let the light through, it makes little difference whether the obscuration comes from the web of a big lazy spider, or from the nimble weavieg of a hundred pert little spiders.

God's truth, really, earnestly, pungently spoken, for direct and practical purposes, with distinct results, constantly following, that is preaching, no matter what are the particular methods of speech. Doubtless some are better than others. But every sincere and truthful man must use that way by which God has enabled him to achieve success; some by solid statements, some by inexorable reasonings, some by illustration and fancy, some by facts and stories, just as God has given power to each one.

But the test is the same in the highest and the lowest. Fruit must follow. The truth of God must shine through the human instrument and evince its divinity by signs following, the awakening of the conscience, conviction of sin, conversion to God, and a life redeemed from selfishness, and set aglow with Christian goodness and benevolence.

[Independent.

NEW MEXICO.

Rev. Lewis Smith, at the recent meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, gave the following interesting sketch of New Mexico, as reported by the Watchman and Reflector:

Rev. Lewis Smith, returned missionary from New Mexico, gives an interesting sketch of this new territory. It has a population of 61,000, of whom 60,000 are descended from the Spanish conquerors, the others of mixed blood, from the old Toltec and Aztec races. The country is barren, the streams few, and the population widely scattered. Fear of Indians gather them into small towns and villages. The largest, Santa Fe, has a population of 6,000. These towns are separated by vast uninhabited wastes. The gospel must be carried to them, but local missionaries cannot be supplied in adequate number. Colporteurs must do the work. There are, at most, only 1,200 in the territory who can read. The general ignorance is the fruit of Romanism. Their religion is peculiar, and sits easily on them. They pass from the Cathedral to the theatre, from praying at Church to rob the Bishop, and feel quite as safe in one operation as the other. They will listen to the colporteur readily, discuss with earnestness, never ridiculing him—they are too polite for that. Some will take sides with him for the sake of argument.

Converts are made with difficulty in the larger towns, owing to the vigilant supervision of the bishops and priests, but in small towns, where little money was to be had, the priest came seldom, and never staid, and inquirers might easily be guided to the truth if American Christians had the spirit of the conquerors of Chepultepec, this territory might soon be evangelized.

A Parisian Breakfast.—I rang the bell, and Monsieur Charles responded by bowing himself in as graceful as a dancing-master. To this hour I cannot determine whether Charles was the proprietor of Hotel de Tours or its garcon. He was shrewd enough for the one and serviceable for the other. My order was given, he seized a diminutive table, with one hand persuaded it to the middle of our sitting room, threw over it a snow-white table cloth, rushed wildly yet noiselessly out, returned with plates for three, diminutive war-clubs, which we recognised as bread, and in twenty minutes, (American time,) from the giving of my order, breakfast was smoking on the board. I beg pardon for the misnomer; it was only a suggestion of breakfast to a hungry American. The bread appeared as war-clubs, but not of a size to knock down a strong appetite; the butter pats were the most delicate hints at butter ever thrown out; the fowl was but a Nisse chicken of very slender genteel proportions; while the beefsteak could never had been missed by the noble ox, its former proprietor. He might have been at that very moment roaming over pleasant fields, quite unconscious that a homeopathic portion of himself was before three dismayed hungry Americans.

"Monsieur Charles," said D., with eminent solemnity, "if compatible with the order of Hotel de Tours, we would like to have some butter. I don't mean several pounds, such as a western American is accustomed to, but sufficient sufficient, Monsieur Charles; and Monsieur Charles, another fowl—any the twin-sister of this late unfortunate; and, Monsieur Charles, if it would not create a famine in the Empire, cause barricades to rise and a Government to go down, we would like to have a little more bread and another beef-steak."

This, translated into French, brought forth, first, a stare of astonishment, then the viands. The breakfast, with these additions, was excellent. True, we missed the light biscuits, the hot cakes, corn bread and the many substantial articles of an American breakfast. How these French manage to live on the shadowy trifles here called food I cannot make out; it is another mystery of Paris. I am satisfied the want of substance is working a degeneration. The French will never be free or capable of self-government, until they suppress soupe and strengthen themselves on beef, corn-cakes, buckwheats and abundance of the best vegetables.

Loyalty of a Bird.—"Lira," an interesting correspondent of the Edgefield Advertiser, furnishes the following anecdote:

Lord P., an English nobleman, paid his addresses to a lady who was fond of birds. She had seen and heard a fine Canary bird at a coffee-house near Charing Cross, and entreated him to get it for her. The owner of it was a widow, and Lord P. offered to buy it at a great price, which she refused. Finding there was no other means of obtaining the bird, he determined to change it, and getting one of the same color, with nearly the same marks, but which happened to be a hen, he went to the house. The mistress usually sat in a room behind the bar, to which he had easy access. Contriving to send her out of the way, he effected his purpose, changed the birds, and soon after her return, took his leave. He continued, however, to frequent the house to avoid suspicion, but forbore to say anything of the bird until about two years afterwards, when taking occasion to speak of it, he said to the landlady, "I would have bought that bird of you, but you refused my money for it." "I dare say you are by this time sorry for it." "Indeed, sir," said she, "I am not; nor would I now take any sum for it; for, would you believe it? from the time that our good King (James II, who addicated in 1688) was forced to go abroad and leave us, the dear creature has not *sung a note.*"

According to Custom—Custom-Houses.

The following, from the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, appeared in that paper of the 12th instant:

Capt. Bowman, who superintends the building department, has nearly completed an extensive and laborious tour of duty from Texas to Maine, undertaken for the purpose of selecting sites for the numerous minor custom-houses about to be built, and for determining the proper materials to be used. His report will be full of interest.

The immense structure at New Orleans, which though yet unfinished, has cost over three millions of dollars, is gradually sinking into the marsh of the Mississippi, and will probably disappear about the time that railroads shall have transferred to some other point in the South the mercantile supremacy of the Crescent City.

Of course; it would be a miracle if New Orleans should escape a snarling notice whenever an appropriation is made for improvements in the city or its immediate neighborhood. We have become used to such things; so much so, that we were hardly surprised when certain papers in the North appeared to rejoice over the awful ravages of the epidemic of 1853, charging all to the account of slavery, when not one in twenty of the victims ever owned, or ever expected to own, a slave. But it seems to us that these letter writers, in their desire to injure New Orleans, rather overshoot the mark. They put too little of the spice of truth in their enormous dish of falsehood to make it go down with the public. They do not "keep probability in view" sufficiently to enable their calumnies to work the intended mischief. We throw out these observations, in order that they may have a fair opportunity of improving in their labor of slander and villification; not with the remotest hope, however, that the future will be more fraught with justice to us than the past.

The remark of the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer respecting the "sinking" of the new Custom-house "into the marsh of the Mississippi" is as destitute of truth as it well could be. "Marsh of the Mississippi," forsooth! Why, the Artesian well has been bored nearly five hundred feet through that same "marsh," and so far the indications are that its "upcrust" has not yet been entirely perforated.

The building is solid and substantial; and it does not sink until "railroads shall have transferred to some other point in the South the mercantile supremacy of the Crescent City," it will all be content. When the Custom-house disappears beneath the aforesaid "marsh," what an immense hole would be made, almost as big as the falsehoods daily told about New Orleans!—we will be willing to forego and surrender all claims to any description of "supremacy," mercantile or otherwise.

Equally untrue are the estimates of the correspondent regarding the amount of money expended in the erection of the new Custom-house. He says it has already cost "*over* three millions of dollars." A more incorrect statement never appeared in the columns of a public print. We will proceed to show by giving the amounts and dates of appropriations, requesting the reader to bear in mind that there is an unexpended balance on hand:

March 3, 1845. Plan	
March 3, 1847	
August 12, 1848	
March 3, 1849	
May 15, 1850	
September 30, 1850	
March 3, 1851	
August 31, 1852	
March 3, 1853	
May 1, 1854	
Total	

[Daily Crescent.

Jackson and Canton Railroad.

We learn from the Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the Union, that on the 11th inst., the first train of the Jackson and Canton railroad was laid into the Jackson terminus of the road, with all the honors, and that Col. Shackelford, after having made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, struck the first blow in fastening down the last rail laid on this section of the New Orleans and Great Northern railway. There were a great many people present from the regions round about, and the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. It is expected, as "a fact of certainty," that before the first day of November next, Canton will be brought within an hour's travel of the capital, and that all along the route of the road planters will beholding with their heads and filling up their purses.

We are very happy to record this evidence of the interest that is being taken by the community population in one of the great railway enterprises that affects the prosperity of New Orleans; as well as that of every State and section doing business with it. The low waters of the past season, and the great losses consequent thereupon, have been arguments of more force towards the prosecution of the work than all the publications of the directors and all the arguments of the press. Men who formerly considered the scheme useless, unnecessary and impracticable, are coming forward now to help, and render certain an unbroken line of railroad communication from New Orleans to Canton, and tapped every little way by other roads running into the country and bringing out country products in their proper season, whether the levee be open or remain closed—whether the rivers overflow their banks or run lazily around bars and sandbars. Already the Great Northern road is in operation from here to the Mississippi line, and is doing, in a comparatively small region, such an amount of business as should encourage the inhabitants of towns and counties lying beyond to put forth every effort to hasten the completion of the enterprise. The road will be completed from St. Louis to Cairo, is near completion from Jackson to Canton, and is partially graded from Jackson to its present terminus near the State line. A little more interest, a little more zeal, a little more energy, will bring about the entire result that is so anxiously anticipated here, and that will be so full of advantages to all living on or near this line of the road. Even an entire loss of the amount invested in a railway between New Orleans and the Ohio river would be a profitable investment, indirectly, to the stockholders, as it would greatly increase the value of their lands and products to an amount beyond that lost. When the investment holds out such additional probabilities of profit, we are unable to see why our planters do not come forward more cheerfully and readily.

African Repository.—We have received the July number of the "African Repository," a magazine, published in Washington by the American Colonization Society. It contains a large amount of valuable and interesting statistical matter concerning the progress of the Association together with much miscellaneous information. Among other matters it notices a statement that in April last the directory of the association published a circular letter appointing thousand agents to solicit money for the aid of the association, hoping thereby to raise the sum of $10,000 to enable it to carry on its operations in this country and Liberia. In order to show the relative sympathy there is for colored people in the North and South—the free and the slaveholding States—we publish the receipts as they are published in the Repository. It will be seen that the contributions run from $1 in Maine and $15 in Massachusetts to $ 30 in Louisiana and $515 in Arkansas! Our statement is unnecessary:

Maine	
Massachusetts	
Connecticut	
Virginia	
North Carolina	
South Carolina	
Georgia	
Florida	
Alabama	
Mississippi	
Louisiana	
Arkansas	
Tennessee	
Ohio	
Missouri	
Iowa	
Choctaw Nation	

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from July 0 to July 19, 1855, inclusive.

A.		**M.**	
Avery	$4 00	J W McGann	$2 00
		W M Motley	2 00
B.		G H Miller	5 00
J Blocker	2 00	H H Montgomery	5 00
H C Billingsley	2 00	Mrs P Moore	2 50
C.		**N.**	
B Connerly	10 00	A B Nicholson	5 00
J Crymes	6 00	J Nicholson	10 00
B Connerly	8 00	W B Neal	5 00
J Coleman	3 00		
E.		**P.**	
J Everett	2 00	J Paul, Jr	2 00
		F Price	2 00
F.		Mrs H F Petit	2 00
Farr	2 00	L Pecroe	10 00
J Fulton	4 00		
Ford	8 00	**R.**	
		U Riley	2 00
G.		**S.**	
J Gober	7 00	J W Solomon	2 00
		J B Smaw	2 50
K.		Miss F H Smaw	2 50
Knight	5 00	W A Smyth	24 00
L.		**W.**	
Lacey	10 00	Miss H Word	2 00
Laird	2 00	H Williams	2 00
J Lloyd	1 00	A J Wright	0 50
Log	2 00	Mrs F E Williams	2 50
H Linfield	10 00	Mrs J Watts	1 00
		J D Williams	2 00

Special Notices.

TRACT AGENT.

Mr. Editor—Will you please to give the following appointments a few insertions in your paper, viz:

Shaw	Sunday, Aug. 12 — 10 A. M.
Pine Grove	" — 4 P. M.
Clinton	Monday, — 8 P. M.
Greensville	Wednesday — 8 P. M.
Prairie Point	Friday — 11 A. M.
Salem	Sunday
Jonesville	Wednesday, Aug. 22. 8 P. M.
Harpersville	Thursday — 11 A. M.
Lamoot	Friday — 11 A. M.
Livingston	Sunday

If the preachers can make for me any additional appointments along this proposed line of travel, on intermediate days and hours, I will attend with pleasure.

Very respectfully,

Summerfield, July 7, 1855. F. G. FERGUSON.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES FOR MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, ALA. CONF.—Salom, Cusseta, July 21, 22.

Cadevillo, Cadevillo Ct., July 28, 29.

Tuskegee Station, August 4, 5.

Tuskegee Circuit, August 10, 11, 12.

Oak Bowery, Emory Chapel, August 17, 18, 19.

Auburn Camp Meeting, August 24-29.

Montgomery Ct., Trinity, Sept. 1, 2.

Crawford, Sept. 8, 9.

Montgomery Station, Sept. 15, 16.

Montgomery Colored Charge, Sept. 15, 16.

Catoma Colored Mission, Sept. 15, 16.

Tallahassee, Sept. 22, 23.

Lafayette, Sept. 29, 30.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Marriages.

On Sunday morning, July 1, by Rev. S. Armstrong, at the residence of Prof. John Gray, Mr. W. H. C. PAICE, formerly of the Tuscaloosa Gazotto, to Miss JULIA A. DARBY, all of Auburn, Ala.

Deaths.

MARY REBECCA, wife of Felix Grundy Hadley, died in Aberdeen, Miss., May 29, 1855, aged 23 years. She embraced the consolation of our holy Christianity November 1850, under the ministry of Rev. P. P. Sandy, D. D., at which time she joined the Church, in which she lived an exemplary member.

I visited her a few hours before her death. The cloud was dark, the conflict was awful. I raised her in prayer, and then sung some of the songs of Zion; encouraging her to appropriate the precious promises of God to her individual necessities, which the good Lord enabled her to do in a short time. She then joined us in singing, and shouted forth in notes of victory, declaring the cloud had dissolved, and that the happy spirits of departed friends beckoned her to her home in Heaven. Her eyes were turned with rapturous delight to Heaven, and the last feeble whisper I heard came from her lips said, "Glory to God." She then calmly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

J. H. BROOKE.

Greenville, S. C. papers please copy.

Our readers perhaps seldom called on to chronicle a more afflictive death than that which has grieved us of the society of Sister JANNETT HARDY, wife of Wm. Hardy, who died in Aberdeen, June 19.

She was no doubt taught the Scriptures and instructed in their meaning, was habituated to religious ordinances and familiar conversations on the deep things of God.

This ripened in early life into conviction and conversion. In 1831 she joined the Methodist Church, a member of which she was at the time of her death. She did not manifest that unction which characterizes the true, but in her most devoted moments she enjoyed equable purpose and principle.

While relations shall deplore her loss, many more will be the emotions of condolence on the part of itinerants, to whom she, with her excellent husband, showed much of the hospitality; for like Lydia, they were often led to say to the disciples, "If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house and abide there."

Dying suddenly, she had no opportunity to say a word about her prospects. We are therefore left in this, as in almost all other instances, to refer to the life for the death. And in this first is right, the second is necessarily right. May this sudden decease quicken the fears of the unaware by loud alarms of danger and danger.

D. J. HAMILTON.

DIED—Of cholera, on 27th June, in this parish of Natchitoches, LA., REV. T. BROWN, in the 25th year of his age.

Brother Brown was nurtured in the bosom of the Methodist Church, having been brought up by a pious father, who died but a few months before him. He joined the church when but a boy, embraced religion shortly afterwards, and lived a faithful and exemplary member: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

T. D. B.

DIED—June 24, in East Baton Rouge parish, Mrs. MELVINA E. NETTLES, wife of Dr. Joseph A. Nottles, in the 22d year of her age.

Mrs. Nottles was the daughter of S. W. Newport and lady, members of the Baptist Church. She had early impressions of piety, and so far had the spirit and the precepts of the gospel moulded her character as to make her one of the most amiable and lovely of women. Some weeks before her death she attended a two days' meeting in her neighborhood, where she became awakened to the duty of connecting herself with the Church of God, and of making a profession of her faith in Christ, and on her deathbed she regretted that she had not done so earlier in life. She suffered severely of scarlet fever, and died after four days' illness, in hope of a better life.

S. JONES.

HOW TO INCREASE THE SPEED OF STEAM VESSELS.—The improvements of the last few years in steamboat engines have not greatly increased their speed. Probably the swiftest and best steamer now afloat in any part of the world is the Metropolis, on the Sound between New York and Fall river. She is nearly three hundred and fifty feet long, has four boilers, and a cylinder one hundred and five inches in diameter, through which a high topped carriage and pair of horses were driven, and in which twenty-two persons dined at once. With a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, she makes sixteen revolutions a minute, and this will carry her twenty miles an hour. Her paddles, (all made of iron except the floats,) are forty-two feet in diameter. This, it will be seen, allows a loss of less than three miles an hour for the slip of the paddles through the water. She has made the distance from New York to Fall river in nine hours and a half.

The difficulty which any increase in respect to speed has to contend against, is the strain. Every enlargement of the paddle wheels, as every augmentation of the number of rotations, throws a greater strain upon the shaft, the difficulty being to concentrate sufficient strength and power there.

An Austrian steamboat of great length, made by an English naval architect, to ply the upper Danube, has been constructed with two paddle wheels on each side, so as to have engines at both ends of the boat. Apart from other difficulties, however, the double loss from the extra weight which the wheels have to lift on coming out of the water, must occasion a great loss of power, and therefore of speed.

But what is to prevent the paddles being affixed to chain cables passed over two wheels, one at each end of the boat? This would be equal, in fact, for practical purposes, to a paddle wheel of any desired diameter—one to which the motive power might be applied from two or more shafts, accomplishing a greater number of revolutions, and hence increasing the speed to almost any desired extent. [Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MEMOIRS OF SYDNEY SMITH.—The long-looked-for Memoirs of Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, (edited by Mrs. Austin,) have appeared at last, and they are full of good things.

He once wanted to know if a sailor were mast-headed for not doing his duty, why you should not weatherock a parishioner for not paying his tithes? He announced the arrival in London of a New Zealand attorney as a gentleman who had 38 full-tattooed all over his face. Hearing of the difficulty of coughing down a speaker, he recommended a trial of the hooping cough. Of Miss Fox, (niece of the statesman,) he said, at Bowood, the Lansdowne's tent, that she was perfect, as she gave him the idea of an aged angel. Of a dressed Venus which he once saw in a serious family, he said it was the Venus Millinaria. On examining some flowers in a garden, a beautiful girl, who was of the party, exclaimed: "O, Mr. Smith, this pea will never come to perfection!" "Permit me, then," said Sydney, gently taking her hand and walking towards the plant, "to lead perfection to the pea." Of Lady Murray's mother, who had a most benevolent countenance, he said her smile was so radiant that it would force a geoscherry bush into flower. He hated dogs, and on being asked by a lady for a motto for her poodle, he suggested, "Out, damned *Spot!*" but she didn't think it sentimental enough, though thoroughly Shakspearian. Of beres, though he said there were no criminals like them, as they were unpunishable, he was very tolerant, saying he never met with one all the time he lived in the country, but a certain doan, who he declared, "deserved to be preached to death by wild curates." Being asked by a lady if he had been remarkable as a boy, he replied that he was remarkably fat boy, and was intended to have been a Chinese supercargo to Hong-Kong. Complaining of his feebleness as he drew nigh to death, he said he felt so weak that if a knife were put into his hand he should hardly be able to stick it into a Dissenter. He was once dining in company with a French gentleman, who had been before dinner indulging in a variety of free thinking speculatious, and had ended by avowing himself a materialist. "Very good soup this," said Mr. Smith. "*Oui, Monsieur, c'est excellente.*" "Pray, sir, do you believe in a *cook?*"

EDUCATED OFFICIALS.—"Diok Tinto," the foreign correspondent of the New York Times, illustrates qualifications and fitness of a majority of our foreign consuls with the following story:

A gentleman lately returned from his travels witnessed a curious scene at the American Embassy at one of the continental capitals. A native of the country came in and began to talk, of course, in his own language. *None of the officers of the Legation could understand him.* He then tried them in French, but they understood that no better. Seemingly very much astonished, he prepared for an effort and produced the following detached fragments of broken English:

"Me go Morica."

"Me want passport."

"Me, woman (wife) little girl."

This disjointed statement sufficed to convince the American Embassy that as the man was a foreigner, he had no need of a United States passport to enter the country; but how were they to tell him so, and how could they make him comprehend that he only required such passports as were necessary to quit Europe? The Secretary of Legation made a brief declaration to that effect in English, but the applicant was no wiser for it.

"Try him in broken English, then, Sam," suggested the second *attaché*.

"I don't know as I can," replied the Secretary; "however, I'll try."

"Foreigners no wants passport."

"Me no give passport to foreigner."

"America, great, free country; no passport dere."

"You want ds passport for go away Europe; no want de passport for go in America."

This lucid explanation seemed to satisfy the petitioner, for he bowed himself out, saying, "Me glad I come."

It would puzzle me to imagine what means of communication is resorted to at this Embassy, in case the applicants can neither talk nor understand "broken English."

There is an American Consul in France, whose clerk has instructions to "send off" all Frenchmen who can't converse in the Consul's mother tongue.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—"Will you oblige me with a light, sir?" "Certainly; with the greatest pleasure," says stranger, knocking off the ashes with his little finger, and presenting the red end of the cigar with a graceful bow. Smith commences fumbling in his coat pocket, takes out his handkerchief; shakes it; feels in his vest with a desperate energy; looks blank. "Well! I do declare, I have'nt got one, true as the world. Have you another, you could spare?" "Certainly, (says stranger with a smile,) and I beg you will accept it." There is a puff, puffing till the fresh cigar ignites, when they separate with a suave bow and a wave of the hand. Smith chucks his friend, who was near splitting with laughter, under the ribs, with—"There! did'nt I tell you I would get it? That's the way to get along in the world. Nothing like cool, polite impudence!" We thought so too.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Jackson "Flag of the Union" has changed hands and become the property of Col. W. A. Purdom, who will be its future editor and publisher. The Port Gibson Herald has also changed hands and become the property of W. F. Eleely. The Herald of Friday last has the following paragraph:

The tailoring establishment of Mr A. J. Carnahan, in this town, was entered on Sunday night last by some person and robbed of cloth and clothing to the amount of $140. The editorial room of the editor of the Reveille, was also entered the same night, and robbed of a gold watch, money, clothing, and other property, to the value of about $300. No clue has as yet been ascertained that leads to the detection of the thief.

On Sunday night last, the steamer Frank Lyon, on her downward trip, run on the bar just above Vicksburg, where she now lies and where she will remain (unless launched) until the rise in the river next winter. She will have good chance to repair her hull, as a fall in the river of a few feet, which will occur soon, will leave her in "dry dock." The R. W. McRae takes her place in the trade. [Vicksburg Whig.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—*Washington, July 9.*—A Cabinet meeting was held here this afternoon, which lasted over four hours, all the members were present, being engaged, it is understood, in disposing of business that has accumulated during the absence of the President. No definite action was had on the new appointments of Commissioners of the Land and Patent offices.

Secretary Dobbin leaves here to-morrow for the Virginia hot Sulphur Springs. Gen. Cushing is also expected to leave Washington shortly.

Boston, July 9.—Mr. Tuckerman, late treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company, has confessed to an embezzlement of the company's funds to the amount of $207,000. The defalcations have been going on for several years. A committee of investigation was appointed, who reported the road in a favorable condition with the above exception. It is stated that Tuckerman invested largely towards sustaining Dr. Morton's claim to the ether discovery.

Cleveland, July 7.—The propeller J. W. Brooks, hence for Ogdensburg, blew up fifteen miles from Ashtabula, yesterday. Two engineers were badly scalded and will probably die. One fireman and one deckhand jumped overboard and were drowned. There were ten or twelve passengers on board, but none of them were injured.

SINGULAR BALLOON ACCIDENT.—A dispatch of the 5th inst, from Chicago, says:

Mr. S. M. Brooks, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension here yesterday. An immense crowd witnessed the performance. The balloon ascended a considerable distance, and was carried in a south-westerly direction. It finally descended nearly to the earth, and was hurled by the wind against the St. Louis and Rock Island telegraph wires. The force of the collision broke both wires and cut the car from the balloon; the latter rose quickly out of sight. The aeronaut returned to the city with very slight injury.

There is now a continuous line of railway from St. Louis to Baltimore. The whole route through from Baltimore to St. Louis by this route is but 968 miles long, and may be traveled over in some forty-two hours' running time, while the distance to Philadelphia is sixty-three miles greater, and to New York of course is still eighty-seven miles further, while the old route, via Chicago and the lake roads, from St. Louis to New York, imposes one hundred and thirty-one miles more of travel than the new one. This, then, it would appear, is the shortest approach from St. Louis to the Atlantic.

AN INTERESTING PLEA.—The New York Knickerbocker Magazine tells the following: "Speaking of "little folks," we have them at our house, Frank three years old, and Ada, one. They have a very kind and indulgent mother, and persuasions and rewards, in the shape of *bona-bons*, frequently take the place of the more severe discipline that once was considered indispensable. Ada was a "little out of sorts" she day, and crying lustily; her mother, handing her a cake said, "Take this, and stop your crying." Frank, who had been playing merrily—a moment before, suddenly burst into a terrible fit of grief: "Mamma, give me a piece of cake to stop my crying!"

THE DILLON CASE.—We have satisfied ourself that the pother with newspapers over the condition of the questions arising out of the Dillon affair, between our Minister in Paris and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is all gammon. That is, the correspondence between the two Governments on the subject has so far been of the most friendly character, and that there exists no likelihood whatever of the least misunderstanding to grow out of it. All stories or rumors to the contrary, whether emanating from Paris or Washington, are unworthy of credit. This may be relied on, as it embodies the firm belief in the premises of all the representatives of foreign governments here. [Wash. Star.

THE GOLD MINES ON THE UPPER ARKANSAS. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 4th inst., says:

A letter to the Warsaw Democrat, from Richard Jones, at Empire Hill, Ouachita Mountains, the locality of the newly discovered gold mines west of Arkansas, speaks favorably of the quantity of yellow metal there. The gold is said to be confined to the Ouachita Mountains. Richard Jones has averaged from eight to sixteen dollars per day at surface digging, no deep end thorough work having yet been done. The emigration is increasing, and no attack from the Indians has taken place, though constantly apprehended.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—The editor of the Annapolis Republican has had a visit from one of the oldest men, perhaps, in Maryland, Mr. Richard Crandell, who was born in Anne Arundel county on the 16th of July, 1747, and therefore will be 108 years of age the 16th of this month. He has not the appearance of a man of over 80, and even last fall he sowed nearly all the grain on his farm. He is in enjoyment of most excellent health and spirits; and at one hundred, he says, he had not a grey hair in his head. He served as a privateer during the Revolution, and relates many interesting facts connected with the struggle for American independence.

The Clarksvills (Texas) Messenger of a recent date says:

The genial showers of last week has been quite sufficient to insure a plentiful yield of corn, even should there be no more rain during the season. We predict that corn will be sold for twenty-five cents before October. Oats have turned out much better than was expected, though not a full crop. Wheat has yielded an abundant harvest. We hear of one gentleman, Mr Scaff, having made an average of *thirty-two* bushels to the acre. There is still a supply of old corn among our planters, sufficient to last until the new crop is ready for use. The weather is at present excessively warm and dry, though the weather-wise prophesy rain in a few days.

SLAVE BURNING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Washington Era, an Abolition paper, having commented strongly upon a late Lynch law outrage in Alabama, where a negro who had first violated and then tortured to death a little white girl, was seized and then burnt alive by an infuriated mob—an Alabama paper retorts as follows:

"In a recent biography of the late Rev. Dr. Coleman—an eminent clergyman of Boston—printed by Mervine & Whipple, mention is made of one of his ancestors who, a few years previous to the revolution, was 'poisoned by three of his negro slaves; Mark, Phillis and Phœbe.' The biography says:

"The two former were convicted and executed. The place of Mark's execution was on the northerly side of Cambridge road, about a quarter of a mile above the Peninsula, and the gibbet remained until a short time before the revolution. Phillis was burned at the stake, about ten yards from the gallows."

A monument is about to be erected in Monument Square, Savannah, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory. Mr. Launitz, the accomplished artist of the Pulaski monument, will furnish the design.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC'S NEWS.

The principal features of the news by the Pacific have been already received here by telegraph, or anticipated by dispatches of the Arago's account. The following, however, will be found highly interesting:

Journal of the Siege.

PARIS, June 9.—From 1 o'clock until 9 in the evening no shot was fired on either side, while the dark body which crossed the bay between the Mamelon and the Round Tower, or remained in front of the quarries, were removed from the field of slaughter. Both on the French and on the Russian there were large numbers result-ed over the ground of the chief conflict; among the former a large proportion were swarthy indigenes of Arab blood, or, as they are popularly termed by the French soldiers, Turcos and to their contingent of the killed some were added from the very inside of the Malakoff, showing how near the ungrounds attack was delivering the place into our hands. Of the Russians there lay still upon the spot some two hundred corpses, a sufficient testimony to the severity of their losses in the struggle. Among the dead there was observed by one of our Sergeants one partially in English and partially in Russian accouterments. In the language which custom has stereotyped he pointed it to the attention of the Russian burying party to the body, and said, "No English," "Russ," "No Russ," "English." Even the apply-ing further examination of the uniform strengthened the impression that it could be no other than a deserter from the 34th, who went over to the enemy some time back, and a mount that regiment coming by recognized the face and put the matter beyond a doubt. The man had received a less ignoble death than he deserved.

The interval afforded another opportunity, rapidly taken advantage of, of getting another look at Sebastopol and the Mamelon. The rugged, chaneulled and shot bonbed outlines of the fortress grew larger and more real as you wound up to it; but the interior altogether unknown until that moment, excited a more vivid feeling, and alike outside and inside attested the fierceness of the struggle and the pluck of the assailants. The surfaces of the ground within were cut into holes and pits, here like an old stone quarry, there like a bit of Chinese vine-yard; some of these were the effects of bursting shells with well timed fuses, some the cunning apparatus of the hardy and prolonged defense. The corpses which cumbered the earth and were in process of removing gave out faint tokes of coming putrefaction; Russian guns dismounted and dented with shot and splinters, lay tumbled below their embrasures; fifty or so were concealed beneath the *debris*, and some quantity of hidden powder was also rooted out of the subterranean recesses which abounded in the rock. Three were excavated in the inner face of the entrenchments, were left warm by their previous occupants—food and implements of labor were found in them, and among other things a bit of fishing net in course of construction.

The nearer view alone revealed the stupendous character of the earthworks; still, if astonishment were now a stale sentiment the eye-witness would have been simply astonished at the amount of labor lavished on them. The traverses appeared to be two-eighteen feet in height. An English lady—where will they not go? climb do they not go?—was brought by her husband, an officer, to survey the place—perchance herself had derided his coming. On the further side the view into the barrier was straight and short, and from the furthest point to which access was allowed, it seemed as if a bowshot would carry to the ships anchored beneath the hill. The Round Tower looked, even to experienced eyes, less formidable from that proximity than it had been judged from the distant points of view. How, indeed, could it longer con impregnable when the Russians were bringing out of it forty or fifty corpses of French soldiers who had won their way into its heart?

In the early part of the day there had been a popular impulse to believe that an end of the affair would be made to-night by a combined assault on the Malakoff and the Redan.

We had a great number of casualties during the night in our new position on the left, into which the Russians sent flying grapes and roundshot from the batteries which protect the rear of the Redan. They also ejected over and deposited her cargo of about 1000 shells in the water. But for the diving bell on the spot, they would have become a permanent puzzle to the fishes, who would have taken no doubt, quarters in them according to precedence. By the aid of the divers they are coming up again, and having been presented from drowning will end, it is thought, by being shot.

The Fighting of June 18.

[From the London Times, June 20.]

The actual number of our own killed and wounded in the recent attack on the Redan is not that terrible account which was at first supposed. When it was stated that the loss of our noble army was not less than 4 000, that was interpreted to mean the British loss alone; and it was inferred that, if we had lost so many, the loss of the French must have been 10 000, or more. It now appears that the number of killed and wounded in the whole Allied army does not exceed 5 000, of which our portion was just under 1 300. The number of non-commissioned officers and men killed is 144 and wounded 1 056; the total number of officers killed and wounded is 93—making the exact total 1 295. The enemy, it appears, boast that they have taken 600 French prisoners, which, in the present state of our knowledge, we can only suspect to be a Russian exaggeration.

The whole loss numerically is not so great as what we have suffered in the space of a few days, without glory and without any addition to the rolls of honor by cholera or by frost. It is lamentable, not so much for its number, nor yet for such men as Campbell, Yea and Shadforth, who, having done so much, have fallen outside the walls they desired to enter, as because this is a reverse, a check, a delay. It cannot really affect the ultimate fate of Sebastopol, but must prolong a struggle, every day of which is so much is lost to the interests of peace, to the happiness of many nations, and the cause of humanity. So far as regards the more material part of the question, no doubt we are already in a better position than we were on the morning of the 18th. No doubt our batteries are in better order, our guns heavier, our knowledge of the position and of the obstacles before us greatly increased, and the force in the front augmented. To concentrate our army on the siege, we have been obliged to leave the inhabitants of Kertch in the hands of our Allies.

As the siege continues, one consideration after another will be sacrificed to the necessity of our position, and it may even come to pass that we shall be driven to the most cruel and wasteful of all courses—investment and blockade.

It depends on ourselves whether this affair is to operate as a warning, or is to be a sample of all that we do, and are still to do in the course of this siege. Are we always to accept from the enemy the terms of the combat? Are we to confine ourselves to punishing up a hill created by his artillery; standing on our own defence against his advancing columns, carrying the works that he throws up in our way, and attacking, after many days of actual and mutual preparation, the particular points on which he has concentrated all his energy, skill and resources? It is very clear that if we are to let the enemy take the initiative, stake the lists, and impose all the conditions of the conflict, we can hardly expect to escape heavy losses, even if not actually defeated.

For aught we know, that is, for aught that has transpired, the Russians were able not only to devote all their strength for ten days to rendering a comparatively small length of defense utterly impregnable, and full of such cunres as no forethought could provide against, but also to employ their whole garrison in the defense. We have never yet been able to surprise the Russians. They know the time of our intended movements as soon as our own army; and when to this is added a like certainty as to the point and the mode of attack, then the assault is reduced to the lowest conditions of success; then defense is raised to the most favorable, not to say an absolute certainty of success.

As far as the nature of the defences is known in this country, there is no reason why three or four simultaneous assaults should not have been made on various points of the fortifications from the Flagstaff Battery to the Quarantine Bay, why the first should not have taken its chance in the work, and why threatening demonstration should not have been made by the portion of our army on the Tchernaya. When the details arrive, it may turn out that more was there done in this way than has been communicated in the necessarily brief messages of the electric telegraph; but we cannot disguise our fear that from want of some such ordinary and safe precaution there has been a wasteful sacrifice of men.

The siege is latterly assumed the solemn pace of a grand battle war. It would seem as if the auguries had been taken, the decree of Heaven had been read, and that Sebastopol is not to be taken till the third, or possibly the tenth year. Meanwhile, we are to have a succession of engagements, in which the victory is to incline to this or that side, with all the vacillation of the ancient epic.

For inscrutable reasons the allies shrink from following up an advantage at the moment when victory deserves her name; from fear to lose. They have always stopped, like the aged and weary hero of from their day's toil, to recruit their thoughts, as if an army of near two hundred thousand men did not contain the materials of perpetual youth, sleepless activity, and inexhaustible strength. On the 7th the fortifications of both the Redan and Malakoff tower were actually entered by the allies; and, though in few that entered did not return, that is no reason why a reserve of sufficient force, and fresh for the assault, might not have been poured in with the retreating Russians and have made good their ground.

Lord Panmure has received the following list of officers killed or who have died of their wounds, on the 18th of June:

Major General Sir John Campbell;
Colonel Yea, 7th Regiment;
Lieut. Col. Shadforth, 57th Regiment;
Lieutenant Muorant, 15th Regiment;
Lieutenant Bailes, 38th Regiment;
Lieutenant Ashwin, 57th Regiment;
Lieutenant-Below, 34th Regiment;
Captain Sclifner, 34th Regiment;
Captain Robinson, 34th Regiment;
Lieutenant Hurl, 34th Regiment;
Lieutenant Alt, 34th Regiment;
Captain Forman, Rifle Brigade;
Captain Jones, Royal Engineers;
Lieutenant Murray, Royal Engineers;
Lieutenant Graves, Royal Engineers;
Captain Fenwick 44th Regiment;
Captain Hamil. U. Agar, 44th Regiment;
Captain Caulfield, 41th Regiment;
Lieut and Adj. Hodson, 7th Regiment;

During the suspension of arms for the burial of the dead on the 8th of June there was naturally flocking with curiosity to examine the scene of the terrible contest of the previous night, to contemplate the works by which the Russians had contrived to make and hold that strong position and to observe the effect of our fire on those huge entrenchments. It is the first time that our engineers have had the opportunity of examining thoroughly the extraordinary fortifications which have so long and so effectually baffled their efforts. The traverses are described by our correspondent as about 18 feet in height, and the mass of earth which must have been raised to give solidity to such a work can only be compared to the embankment of the railway of the same altitude.

When it is remembered that this enormous extension of the fortifications of Sebastopol was only begun at the close of the winter, and that it has been pushed to its present state of strength by the powerful energy and of the rocky nature of the soil, the result does the highest honor to the skill, daring, and industry of the garrison. It is not too much to say that the occupation of the Mamelon has retarded the fall of the place by a couple of months, and the importance the Russians attached to the defense of it was by no means exaggerated.

But, on the other hand, as this great work now forms part of the French lines, and these enormous embankments have already been turned against the trenches, the attack on this point has acquired a solidity which it never before possessed. It is, moreover, highly satisfactory to learn that, in spite of the magnitude and the perfection to which the Russians had brought these earthworks, they were by no means proof against the fire brought to bear upon them.

The embrasures are described to us by one of our correspondents as knocked into formless mounds, the traverses overthrown, the gun dismounted, and the devastation of the batteries well nigh completed before the attack of the French was made. Whenever the Mamelon is completely armed, and the fire directed against the works it so long served to protect, the same results will be produced on the next line of defense, and the fire of these batteries, as we know, already extends over great part of the harbor. Thus the progress of the siege is perfectly regular, though slow, each concentric line of the works being first reduced by the fire of that which lies beyond it, and then turned against the next portion of the defenses lying within it. The latest accounts inform us that our engineers are now advancing upon the Malakoff Tower by regular approaches, (and, in fact, laying siege to that work which may be considered as the citadel of the eastern side of Sebastopol. To forward an attack on batteries without approaches is always rash, though often successful; but with the usual modes of conducting siege operations the reduction of any given point is a mere question of time.

It is evident, from the last reports we have received, that the bombardment did establish a marked superiority of the fire of the Allies over that of the Russians; for while our correspondents have been enabled to witness and describe the results of the fire on the Russian works, not a gun was dismounted in our trenches, and not a parapet thrown down. Indeed, the enemy appear to have slackened their fire from a conviction that, as long as it was confined to answering the lines of the besiegers, it would do us but little mischief. The heavy losses recently sustained by the enemy are much more attributable to those occasions on which our troops have had to support the fire of the Russian batteries in advanced positions, affording very inadequate shelter, and no means of replying with effect to the enemy's heavy guns.

Considering the magnitude of the enterprise against Sebastopol, and the extraordinary difficulties which have been overcome, it is remarkable that the attack of the 18th is the first abortive attempt which has been made in the whole course of the siege, and that the Generals have usually confined themselves to those objects which their means at the time enabled them with certainty to effect. One of the greatest principles of the art of war is to be daring and to be prudent in season—to carry success to its furthereat point, and so it were to ride the crest of the wave; but at the same time, to be cautious in the commencement of each operation, and to attempt nothing except at the proper time. We express our opinion we may form on these points with diffidence, and with an ample reservation in favor of the more complete knowledge we shall hereafter obtain of the facts; but the principles which govern operations in this nature are so well known and established that a mere observer may sometimes judge of them with more justice than those who are engaged in the heat of action.

[From the London Times, June 29.]

The news of the war is more than usually grave. We have indeed still to learn the particulars of our disasters on the 18th, and are still without tidings of any further attempt; but while we wait time we reserve and nature takes its course. Lord Raglan's iron constitution, though laughing even ways in a cause that has laid many a younger and stronger man low, and his lordship has, we are told, requested to be relieved of his command. In order to return home General Simpson, we believe, will succeed him in the command-in-chief. General Estcourt, Deputy-Adjutant-General has fallen a victim to the cholera, and one of the first duties of the new Commander-in-Chief will be to appoint a successor to his, not capable of its duties. Another, less exciting the deepest regret is Captain Lyons, whose talents and enterprise marked him for the command of the expedition to the Sea of Azoff, in spite of his comparative youth, and who amply justified the wisdom of the choice, has died of his wound. It appears that, in his anxiety to make a thorough reconnaissance of Kaffa, he approached so near to the port that, standing on the paddle-box of his ship, he received a rifle ball in his leg. He did not think much of it at the time, but the extreme heat, the excitement of the occasion, and probably also a degree of vexation of being thus unnecessarily disabled, checked the healing process, and deprived the service of the very promising officer to whom we owe our very first naval success in this war. It is evident that the summer is beginning to tell severely as the winter and that it becomes ordinary prudence to make the best of our strength while we have it. We have to choose between war and disease. Miss Nightingale is about to return home. Miss Stanley has already, we learn, arrived.

No doubt that, as the war changes its character, as the conflict draws nearer and closer, as we fight one part of Sebastopol against the other, the arsenal against the town, and the south side against the north—further, as we advance into the interior, and pursue the foe through defiles, over steppes and across marshes, we shall have many more such budgets as that of this morning. The tardy resolutions of a divided Legislature, and the best intended measures of an honest government, will be anticipated by many a removal and many a promotion by Death's own hand, but is needless to say that we never regarded with favor propositions of a retrospective and even vindictive character. They do not become either the gravity of the subject the dignity of Parliament, and in the most pervasive manner in the world—namely, by putting one hand on the young men's shoulder, and with the other fumbling in his own coat pocket—asked him to step ashore and get married. The young man awoke to a sense of his unjustness; and consented. In half an hour, he was married and happy; the brother-in-law acting as his groomsman, and wishing him joy when the ceremony was over.

Now who is prophetic enough to tell which of the above marriages will and in the greatest happiness?

New Orleans Money Market.

THURSDAY Evening, July 10, 1855.

The destructive fire this morning and the rain during the day caused great interruption to out-door operations, and the day passed without any other change than occasioned by these circumstances.

We observe further arrivals of cotton, which, with the receipts of produce from the West, seem to keep up some action in the levee, when not interrupted by showers of rain, which are becoming too frequent for the comfort of our commercial community.

The telegraphic advices by the Canada, three days later from Europe, had but little effect on the market. All thoughts which are not influenced by events in the Crimea are turned towards the condition of our great staple; as we from day to day receive favorable accounts of its progress. We were informed to-day that a bale of this year's growth of cotton had been actually gathered and was in market; as we here not seen it, we can only conclude the announcement is premature and the report had its origin from interested motives. There was a moderate inquiry for money to-day. The offerings of short paper in bank are falling off, from the circumstance that very moderate sums mature here in September, October and November. Of long paper, all falling due this side of March next has (or a great share has) been safely stowed away in the pocte-feuilles and the boxes of buyers and bears for some time, unless an occasional sale transpires.

There was but moderate enquiry for Exchange to-day. The banks are selling on New York at ¼ per cent., and of time bills we did not hear of a sale. Sterling is dull. First class drawers for direct remittance hold at 10 to 10¼ prem. Bills with shipping documents since negotiated at 9¼, which is the rate of yesterday and the day previous, though some drawers are holding at 9 and a fraction over. In France there is no inquiry at present rates, say 5.12½ to 5.08¾—a decline would in all probability bring out buyers. On Western cities there is only a moderate demand, which is freely supplied by private drawers on change street at par to ¼ discount on Louisville, and ¼ to ½ per cent. premium on St. Louis; ¼ per cent. dis. on Nashville.

The steamship Granada for New York on to-morrow morning, will take $50,000 in silver, chiefly Mexican dollars, with some old coinage of American stamp, shipped by

John S Preston	$5,000
R. B. Marshall & Co	30,000
	$50,000

None of this comes out of the banks.

The only sale of Stock to-day was 22 shares of Union Bank on P. T.

"THE LAST LEAF."

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

I saw him once before,
As he passed by the door,
And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning knife of Time
Cut him down
Not a better man was found,
By the crier on his round
Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks on all he meets
Sad and wan,
And he shakes his feeble head,
That he seems as if he said
They are gone.

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

My grandmamme has said—
Poor lady she is dead
Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin
Like a staff;
And a crook in his back,
And a melancholy crack
In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But his old three-cornered hat,
And his breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
In the spring;
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forsaken bough
Where I cling.

Lamb and Mint Sauce with Green Peas.

Hind-quarter of the type of innocence,
Whether with pea-coat mint I must dispense,
Or go the twain, blaspheming the expense,
And thus enjoy thee in the tullest sense—
That is the question.

Next section of young mutton, tender food,
Just in the dawn of grass-fed juicyhood,
Dainties like thee should not be served up nude,
But graced with all the trimmings understood
To help digestion.

Then tell the peas, the fragrant mint prepare,
Be thou prime joint, nor sirerdone, nor rare;
Concoct the gravy with exceeding care;
When all is ready serve—I shall be there,
I always am.

Incipient sheepmeat, when on thee I dine,
All table pleasures in thy taste combine;
Three cities midway of the leg be mine;
Then put the rest away—for any one
Is cold roast Lamb.

[Buffalo Republic.

Local Items.

MORTUARY.—The following are the interments in the different cemeteries for the week, ending Sunday morning the 15th inst., as furnished by the Board of Health:

	Yellow Fever.	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Tota.
Charity Hospital	20	4	12	36
Cypress Grove, No. 1	1		10	11
" No. 2	2		10	12
Protestant, Girod street	1		10	11
Odd Fellows' Rest			2	2
Cauhote No. 1			7	7
" No. 2		1	16	17
Lafayette	6	2	24	30
St Joseph's Asylum	1		7	8
St. Vincent de Paul		1	21	22
St. Patrick's	4		17	21
Hebrew, Metairie Ridge			2	2
" Fourth District			1	1

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

BIRDS AND INSECTS.—Wilson Flagg, in a late number of Hovey's Magazine, makes five classes of insects, and as many of birds acting as a natural check upon the increase of insects.

The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common Martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is, that the husbandmen should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and out-buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the falling insects that lurk within the buds, foliage and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit; a hint that cherry growers should remember in spring and act upon.

The thrushes, blue birds, jays and crows prey upon butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts and the larger beetles. A single family of jays will consume 200,000 of these in a season of three months.

The woodpeckers are armed with a stout long bill, to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvæ. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

Texas in the Olden Time.

An old inhabitant of Texas relates the following episode in his experience during the early days of that State:

He once had occasion to make a journey of some thirty or forty miles, and his wife having prepared his provisions, (in case he should have to camp out,) among which were some nicely baked cakeramina biscuits—she having by some chance obtained a small supply of flour, and retained sufficient recollection of the luxuries of former days to enable her to "do them up brown"—he started very early, and the way being lonesome, he rode fast for some time, until he emerged into a large prairie, when he observed some person on horseback a mile or two ahead. He spurred up his horse to overtake the traveler, keeping his eye upon him all the time, when he saw him go down into the bottom of a small creek, at the crossing. He rode on very quietly, expecting each moment to see the traveler's head appear above the horizon, until more than sufficient time had elapsed for him to emerge from the bottom, when our friend became alarmed, lest the Indians had shot him with an arrow. So he steered for a crossing a short distance above, nearing his way very cautiously, gun in hand. As he was crossing the creek, he observed the traveler's horse tied to a bush in the bottom, but as he could see nothing of the owner, he concluded to "make tracks" as fast as possible, when, as he rode up the opposite bank, he was hailed with:

"Hello, stranger, hold on a few minutes; I'm going that way myself directly."

Thereupon our friend stopped, and looking carefully in the direction of the voice, discovered its owner laying with his feet up the slope of the bank at an angle of 45 degrees, while his head was immersed in the water; but a small portion of his phiz being perceptible.

"What the thunder are you doing there?" enquired our friend.

"Why, I'm soaking my head to get this infernal raw-hide cap off; the sun has drawn it so tight that it won't come off, and it makes my head ache dreadful."

After the stranger had eased his aching temples by the removal of his raw-hide cap, the two journeyed on for some miles together, when the traveler branched off, and our friend jogged on solitary and alone until he arrived at his destination, a short time before sundown. Being an old acquaintance, every one was glad to see him. The children came in, and after shaking hands with them all, he went to his saddlebags, and taking out some of his biscuits, gave them all one apiece; well knowing that it was seldom they ever saw such luxuries.

After sitting a while in the house, in conversation with the "old folks," he heard the children making considerable noise over something in the yard, and being seated near the door where he could look out and observe them, he turned around to see what they were at. One of the children was between him and the object of their sport; on its moving its position, he saw that they had one of the biscuits on the ground, with a coal of fire on the top crust, one of the boys on his knees before it, and the remainder watching with the most intense interest for some event which he could not divine, until one of the boys exclaimed:

"Blow a little harder, Jim, blast him he'll stick his head out directly!"

Our friend fainted. He was aware that biscuits were an article but seldom seen at that time, but that half-grown children should mistake clean, nice, dome-brown biscuits for highland terrapins, was too great a shock for his nerves to withstand.

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—By the kindness of a gentleman lately arrived from Lafourche, we have learned some particulars of what is transpiring in that section, that have not as yet been made public.

The cholera is prevailing very extensively all along the Bayou Lafourche, and is of an exceedingly malignant type. It broke out suddenly about five days since, and within this short space of time there has been about thirty deaths. The people are panic struck, and escaping in all directions.

Claiborne is also prevailing among the horses, mules and cattle of many plantations, to an extent never before known. Indeed, the disease itself is a new-comer in the region. Some planters have lost from twenty to thirty head of horses and mules, and a great number of cattle.

The cane and corn crops, refreshed by the recent rains, have taken new life, and are now the most promising ever known in that section.

Bayou Lafourche is in good navigable condition for small boats as high up as Lockport—about fifty miles from the mouth.

LOUISIANA.—The editor of the Baton Rouge Comet has had his coat stolen, and proposes to mail a ten dollar note upon the picket, which the thief can have by leaving the coat in its place.

The Franklin Banner, of Thursday last, says:

We have had no rain for several days past in this county. The weather is delightful, with refreshing breezes from the Gulf, and considering the severe ordeal our crops have undergone, they look remarkably fine—far beyond any anticipation. Our planters have indeed reason to be thankful, for at one time their case was hopeless.

Yesterday was warmer than any of the preceding days. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the mercury stood at 91 deg. in the shade, under the Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Plaquemine Sentinel, of Saturday last, says:

We understand that the bodies of a white man and a negro were taken out of the river at this place and buried a day or two since; we did not learn that they had any distinguishable marks upon them. They were, doubtless, the bodies of the unfortunate Magnolia Brasher [illegible] also a quantity of cotton caught in [illegible]

A Visit to the Catacombs of Paris.

BY OCTAVES LACIOX.

We made one of a hundred curious visitors among whom were Mr. Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, the Ottoman Ambassador, an Armenian Bishop and his Vicar, Dr. Paul Gaimard, the accomplished and witty traveler, several professors, literati and artists, besides a goodly company of women of fashion. The gate by which we entered, is situated with an interior court of the Octroi Office, at the barrier D'Enfer. Each one was provided with a lighted torch and a tinder box. We commenced the descent immediately, by a long and very narrow spiral staircase, one on which two children even could not have walked abreast; after descending one hundred and fifty steps, being then more than a hundred feet below the surface of the earth, we took, by direction of the guides attached to the Catacombs, one of the many galleries that opened before us. The road, like the staircase, is of the narrowest kind, but smooth and vaulted with great care, and nearly everywhere of the height of five or six feet. Here and there upon the walls, are inscribed the quarters of Paris, with that of the parish under which you are passing; and along the roof a black line has been drawn to indicate the road. But let no one trust too confidently to its guidance, for the line is frequently broken; and any visitor who should blindly advance twenty or thirty steps into this labyrinth of galleries and corridors unattended, could only by a miracle retrace his way.

From place to place, you find both the floor and roof a little humid, and water trickling down the walls, but not sufficient to prevent your passing farther or continuing your way. Having walked thus along the road of the Catacombs, for thirty or thirty-five minutes—the same is frequently repeated on the walls—you find before you a gateway of cut stone, covered with funeral inscriptions, in French and Latin; so, stop—your feet are on the ashes of the dead: *Hic sunt beatam resurrectionem expectandes, etc., etc.* Directly over the door on the lintel, these two words, *Memoriæ Majorum* are carved in large raised letters. This gate is kept locked; it was opened to us, and then we indeed, penetrated the Catacombs; then we were in the real Necropolis. Here the galleries are broader, and the roof higher; the air within is cooler too, but impregnated with a cadaverous odor that surrounds you instantly, clings in a moment to your face, your hands, and your clothes.

These catacombs are in a special manner the last abode, the eternal domain of the dead. From the different cemeteries of Paris, they have been brought here, heaped up in large wagons or well filled hearses, and these remains as they are more or less unbroken, or black, or brown, or humid, or dry, all are placed in order like the books in a library in their arrangements. The bones are formed into crosses and lozenges, placed one upon the other just as the size permitted, every stage is two or three feet in height, uniformly crowned by a row of skulls, which serve, in their turn, for the foundation of another story. The artist has sometimes varied his models; thus he has amused himself with the construction of a large cross with his pedestal, the latter formed of skulls, chosen from something striking or singular in their aspect. Each cabinet of the dead is, as it were, ticketed, and bears graven upon the separating stone, the name of the cemetery, from which its contents were drawn, and the date of their translation to the catacombs, here and there are cut in convents of monks and nuns. In a separate corner are entered the remains of the prisoners massacred in September, '92. These bones are not yet duly moulded and stripped by corruption, so as to be admitted to their final place in this funeral museum. In the spot exposed upon a table (not far from a thermometer which stands at 10 deg.) are some extraordinary bodies and curious bones, upon which the hand of time, has pressed in a peculiar manner, hardening some, and softening others, or covering them with a yellowish and sterile moss, a species of humid lichen. At other points bones are heaped upon each other, pell-mell, awaiting the ingenious hand of their arranger. There are likewise at regular intervals, wells five or six feet deep; in these, the water shows so clear and fresh, it would almost enkindle thirst, did you not discover at the bottom some wrecks of humanity that have fallen from the surrounding heaps; there they rot, yet neither change, nor cloud, the crystal clearliness of the surface.

Every where along the road, are Greek, Latin, Italian and French inscriptions, drawn, sometimes from Holy Writ, sometimes from profane authors, ancient and modern—Homer and Dante, Solomon and Seneca, Horace and Ezekiel, Maldiatre, Gilbert, the Abbe Delille,—all these have furnished sonorous and ambitious sentences, better fitted to awaken the imagination of the living, than to touch the heart. On, on, stretches this long gallery of bones and skulls; it spreads to the right to the left—it is before—it is behind—onward for several leagues, uninterrupted, uniform, monotonous and terrible. The dead, the dead—and still the dead; there are not less than ten millions of human relics mingled and confounded together here, in this dark, silent, and subterranean city. *Ten millions of men*—think on that, on what an immense crowd, and all these have noisily traversed the earth. They have thought—they have written—they erected cities—they swayed or agitated kingdoms—they knew the paths and plots of ambition—they had their balls and their feasts—their marriages and their masquerades—they laughed, they wept—this one prayed, that one defied God—but—all have alike disappeared.

There they lie; some were beauties in their day, some were plain; there are dandies, and coquettes, and prudes, miracle mongers and unbelievers, who can tell them now? Dead kings and princes, and poor davils too; beggars, vagabonds, the lame, the halt and the leperous, but all are quiet. There they touch, they enfold, they amalgamate together, they bear a horrible resemblance to each other, for all their fleshless heads wear the same grin; not the most skillful could tell a Messalina from a Lucretia, or Francis the First from a Tribonian, Hamlet from Yorick, the Christian from the Jew, the Court of the King of France from that of the miracles, Richelieu from a hackney coachman, or Madame de Pompadour from a fish fag. All are on the same level now.

A species of fear and horror comes over the soul as you traverse the numerous paths and defiles which appear like the streets and squares of some city of our progenitors; you walk slowly, you speak little and in under tones and your face grows bloodless. One of our party was a young girl of twenty-five perhaps, dressed not only with elegance but distinction; besides this, she was handsome, and of a good figure; her eyes were of an intelligent and an expressive blue, her hair chesnut, a small and delicate foot appeared beneath the silken folds of her dress, and in a lilac tinted glove was hidden a lightly moulded patrician hand. This woman (by the way) had immediately attracted every eye, and surely her youth and grace most justly deserved our attention. She brought to every mind, amid the destruction and unwearying havoc of death, the immortality of nature, ever fertile, ever renewing; she was a garland of spring and love, a wanderieg memory of the upper earth and the living, where pairing birds were now shaking in their frolics the flowers of the jessamine, and where other couples were walking with a silent step beneath the groves of mighty trees, forgetting the world in their own sweet promise, like Faust and Marguerite, or seeking each other amidst balls and masques, like Romeo and Juliet.

Still when examined closely, there was upon her face a kind of coldness and hardihood—her lip was wanting in sincerity, and her eye in modesty. I said, as I took my second view of her, this woman could see father, mother, husband and even her son in peril, without much emotion or much regret; she is marble. And my opinion is correct. I was leisurely convinced of it as we traveled the catacombs. Never one serious thought, never one elevated sentiment at any time crossed that beautiful face; it remained impassible, with one unchanged, eternal smile; it was not from distraction, it was not from lightness; it was the cold and calm indifference of a heart which is sealed up and hears nothing. On the way she looked upon the hideous and deaaded skulls; she even touched and lifted them with her fragile and coquettish hand, still smiling, just as she would if glancing at a rose. Our visit to the catacombs lasted more than an hour and a half. Then we returned to the gallery and corridors, to the narrow staircase; finally, in a few minutes, we were once again in a city of the living. But to see us as we moved before each other, still affrighted and colorless, a passer-by would have exclaimed, pointing with his finger, like the old woman of Florence, to the strange and pallid Alighieri, "See they have just returned from Hell."

LOUISIANA.—The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 4th inst., says:

The river continues to fall, and is getting down to low water mark. No change in the rates of freight or passage. Mr. Waldron is building a number of flatboats for the purpose of freighting cotton to the falls. As there is no prospect of the water rising, we advise planters residing on or near the river to build flats and ship their cottoe; if they cannot do that let them haul it to this port where it can be shipped.

The Democrat has the following paragraph:

Col Fuller, with his usual energy, is now engaged in operating in the region of the raft. The object is to get a navigable channel through Dooly's Bayou, and the lakes; and down through twelve mile Bayou into the river below. This important work will be vigorously prosecuted, and now is a good time to do the work, as the waters are low enough to permit operations without the least difficulty.

The people of Vidalia have been annoyed by thieves recently. The Intelligencer, of Friday last, says:

On Tdesday night, while sleeping alone in a room, adjacent to and belonging to the Vidalia House, Capt. I. J. Course, of our parish, was robbed of his clothing, and a pocket book with a small sum in change. Hat, shoes, clothing, all were taken, except his watch, which was under the pillow.

Mrs. Bunting's house was entered on the same night, and robbed of several valuable articles, the rogues having gained access to an unoccupied room:

The Bastrop (Morehouse parish) Times, of the 8th inst, records an affray between two citizens of that town, S. B. Hendrick and Dr. R. A. Phelps, in which the latter received three shots from a revolver, neither of which proved fatal.

The corps of engineers of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad have reached this place. They have permanently located and staked out the road between the Ouachita and Mississippi rivers. As far as we have heerd the survey has given entire satisfaction. This is the result of having men who understand their duty. [Ouachita Register, 5th.

The Harrisonburg (Catahoula Parish) Independent of Wednesday last, has the following paragraphs:

We learn that about the first of this week a young man named Abram Smith wee accidentally shot by a lad named Morris, on Wallace's ridge, in this perish. It seeme that the parties were out hunting, with a shot gun, the hammer of which would not stand when only half-cocked, and that while Morris, either forgetting or being unaware of this fact, was in the act of cocking the gun, it accidentally exploded, and the entire charge entered Smith's side, causing his death in a few hours.

The Democratic Convention convened at Winnsboro, in the parish of Franklin, in accordance with previous notice, on the 9th inst, and proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for this Senatorial District. Upon counting the ballots it was ascertained that the Hon. Francis Oliver, of this parish, was the nominee, he having received the votes of Catahoula and Franklin. Gen. Humble received the votes of the Caldwell delegation.

ECCENTRICITIES OF COSTUME.—There is no part of our costume, either male or female, which has not already passed from one extreme of absurdity to another, and been most admired at its highest point. Coats have been wore with voluminous skirts dangling about the wearer's heels, and with scanty lappels descending six inches below the waist. Coat sleeves at one time fitted skin-tight, and more than once have been so wide as to sweep the ground. Flapped waistcoats, which in the time of George I. reached nearly to the stocking; were soon out so short as to be nearer the arm-pits than the thigh. The close-fitting, tightly-strapped trousers contrasts indiscreetly with the trunkhose of the 16th century, stuffed out with five or six pounds of bran, to such an extent that as a Harleian manuscript tells us, alterations had to be made in the Parliament House so as to afford additional accommodations for the members' seats. It is related that a fast man of the time, on rising to conclude a visit of ceremony, had the misfortune to damage his nether integuments by a protruding nail in his chair—so that by the time he gained the door the escape of bran was so rapid as to cause a collapse. It may have been that similar mishaps caused the substitution of wool or hair for bran, which afterwards became common.

Holmes, in his "Notes of Dress," says: "A law was made against such as did stuffe their shyrtes to make them stand out; whereas, when a certain prisoner (in these tymes) was arounsed for wearing such bryches contrary to law, he began to excuse himself of the offence, and endeavored little and little to discharge himself of that which he did wear within them. He drew out a pair of sheets, two table cloths, ten napkins, four shirts, a brush, a glass, a combe and night cap, and other things of use, saying: 'Your lordship may understand that because I have no safer store-house, these pockets do serve me for a room to lay my goods in; and though it be a strait prison, yet it is a store-house big enough for them—for I have many things more yet of value within them.' And so his discharge was accepted and well laughed at."

NOW AND THEN.—On the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the combined French and English forces assaulted the Redan and Malakoff towers before Sebastopol, and were defeated by the barbarous Russians with great slaughter. Forty years before, on the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen, the English and Bincher gained a great victory at Warterloo over the French and Napoleon the Great. Formerly the English celebrated the anniversary of the great day at Warterloo with great *eclat*; but they have changed all that now, and this year we have witnessed the delightful spectacle of the victors and the vanquished embracing each other, and mutually endeavoring to forget all about Waterloo, Wellington, Binoher, Grouchy, the great Napoleon, and several other matters equally gratifying to the British lion and distressing to the Gallic cock. But affection is, after all, a bore, says Delissier. One must have some exoitement on Waterloo day; and so he assaulted the southeastern defences of Sebastopol, and the Anniversary of Waterloo day was celebrated by the most disastrous and bloody defeat that the Allies have yet sustained. It is a singular and interesting historical coincidence. [N. Y. Herald.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—One of the most painful accidents, in some respects, that ever happened in this part of the country, occurred on the Greenville Railroad Saturday afternoon, about a mile and a half below Greenville. The locomotive of the train bound up, ran over a steer, which threw it off the track. It turned upside down on top of the engineer and fireman. The former was confined by his head and arm. The scalding water from the boiler ran over him, from the waist downward, and stood about him in a puddle. It was so hot that those who first went to his assistance were obliged to leave him and plunge into cold water immediately. All attempts to extricate him by pulling at the arm proving unsuccessful, the miserable man, in his agony, requesting those about him to cut his arm off—any way to get him out. In a few minutes, however, notwithstanding his extreme pain, he recovered his self-control, and, as soon as his head was released, coolly gave directions to those at work in raising the locomotive off his arm. Owing to the soft, swampy character of the ground, it was nearly an hour before he could be relieved. He died at three o'clock Sunday morning. His name was Dufore. The fireman, whose name is Loeg, was very badly bruised, and it is feared cannot recover. [Dayton (Ohio) Gazette.

A RAT WHIPPED BY A SQUIRREL.—One morning last week, a citizen of this village, while digging in his garden, heard a clatter in his barn. On repairing thither he was met by a tremendous large rat, fleeing for dear life, hotly pursued by four hens. As the rat passed he came in collision with the hoe, killing himself. The hens claimed the victory.—[Ogdensburgh Sentinel.

Captain Samuel Brady and Cornplanter.

A LEGEND OF THE ALLEGHANY RIVER.

Many of the wild legends of border strife and Indian barbarity that have been enacted along the shores of the Alleghany and Ohio have never been resoned from the dim and fading remembrances of a past ago. But occasionally a story of thrilling interest is snatched from the lingering records of the red man.

The story I am about to relate I received from an old Indian pilot of the Alleghany. It was many years ago, when that stern old chief, Cornplanter, (whose remains now repose in silence and loneliness on the banks of that beauteous river he loved so well,) was in his glory. His tribe roamed over the dense and unbroken forests along its banks, fearless, unmolested and free.

His people were hostile to the whites, and never lost any opportunity to lie in ambush and seize the lonely voynger as he descended the river, and consign him to the stake and the torture. But the watchful, shrewd, and deadly foe of Cornplanter and the whole "tawny race" was the indomitable and fearless Captain Samuel Brady. This veteran pioneer and Indian hunter was one of those noble specimens of the hardy foresters who plunged fearlessly into the interminable forests that then overspread so large a portion of the Western States.

Like Daniel Boone, Lewis Wetzel, Simon Kenton, and others, who made Indian hunting a pastime, his deadly hate of the Indian, and his burning passion for hunting them down, amounted to a monomania. This hatred was in consequence of the wrongs they had inflicted upon his family—his father, Captain John Brady, and his brother having fallen victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

The scene of the present story is at a place known to boatmen and fishermen as "Brady's Bend," and where now the noise and bustle of a new manufacturing town called the "Great Western" resounds along the shores that then echoed only to the whoop of the savage or the panther's scream.

It is a bend in the river of nine miles in length, and is sometimes called the "Nine Mile Bend," and is scarcely half a mile across the necklers in this bend, Cornplanter, returned from some successful inroads upon the whites, had secured several prisoners, by tying them to as many trees, while his swarthy and hideously-painted followers were busy in making preparations for the laggot and the torturo.

The stake was erected and the faggots prepared with all the coolness and refinement of Indian barbarity. It was a beautiful evening; the sun was just sinking behind the lofty hill upon the opposite shore. Calmness had thrown its oily wand upon the Alleghany's crystal tide, and it slept. The full, round moon, just bursting through the tree-tops behind them seiled calmly through the distant blue, and cast its mellow beams upon the sleeping river, and danced upon its placid bosom.

The melancholy note of the whip-poor-will from the adjoining thicket fell sweetly upon the ear. The victims were unbound and led forth to the place of torture. At this moment a voice, high up among the frowning rocks that loomed out from the thick hemlocks that crowned the hill opposite, hailed Corupianter in the Indian tongue, informing him that "he was an Indian warrior, just returned from the war-path with a goodly number of prisoners."

He desired that the ceremonies of the torture might be suspended until he could ford the river and join them, when they would celebrate the occasion with unusual demonstrations of savage rejoicings. To this Cornplanter consented. The flames that had been kindled were extinguished, and the prisoners again bound to the trees.

In the meantime, Brady, for it was he who had deceived the wild Indian, with a body of men moved silently up the river to a place known as "Truby's Ripple," and there fording the river, drew his men up across the neck of the bend, and moved noiselessly down upon the savages. So cautious was his approach that the Indians were completely cut off from retreat before they became alarmed.

Brady's men hemmed them in from behind, while the Alleghany rolled in front. The first intimation to the savages of his approach was communicated by a deadly discharge from his unerring rifles. The Indians fought with desperation, but were overpowered; all were killed or taken prisoners save the chief, Cornplanter, who, finding himself alone, plunged into the river, and swam for the other shore.

Being a good swimmer, he remained several minutes under water, but as he rose for breath, he was greeted with a shower of bullets. In this way, alternately swimming under water as long as he could hold his breath, and then rising to the surface, he escaped unhurt, and reaching the other shore in safety, secreted himself behind a large standing rock.

The prisoners were of course unbound, and all joined in the jollifications and joy at the timely and unlooked for release. The rock that shielded Cornplanter from Brady's bullets was pointed out to me by the old Indian, in a recent trip down this river. It is known as Cornplanter's Rock." The old Indian gave me the story with a sad and dejected countenance, in broken English.

"Alas! what a change! Where then the sheeny tide of the beauteous Alleghany parted only to the swift skimming birch en canoe and echoed to the wild voices that came out of the dense, dark forest, now is heard the shrill whistle of the steam-pipe and the rushing of the mighty steamer. Where the tawny savage then reclined upon the shady banks from his pursuit of the deer, the panther and the bear, or rested from the war-path, is now the scene of life and activity.

The tall old forest has receded from before the advance of civilization, and given place to farms, beautiful villas and bustling towns. The Indian, too, has passed away; but a few, and they but miserable decaying relics of what they once were, are now occasionally seen, the descendants of the proud race that once could call these hills, and groves, and rivers and all their own. Alas! in the language of the poet:

"Chieftains and their tribes have perished,
Like the thickets where they grew."

[Knickerbooker for July.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.—The New York Evening Advertiser of the 9th, contains more complete news from the Isthmus, received by the Northern Light than has reached this city. We copy the following in regard to the Walker expedition:

There is, and for the next arrival or two no doubt will be, conflicting intelligence of the filibustiering expedition under Col. Walker. According to the statement furnished us by the purser of the Northern Light, Col. Walker, having received some aid from Realijo, landed at Pilo on the 27th of June, about fourteen miles from San Juan del Sud, with 375 men—another account says 275—and took possession of a small village called Rivas, not to be found in any gazetteer. On the following day he entered San Juan del Sud, a small and even more defenceless place than San Juan del Norte, and took what arms and ammunition the place contained, no one opposing.

Next we have a report "from a passenger" to the effect that the marauder landed his whole force, consisting of sixty men, near San Juan, and thence marched on Rivas, which place offered, and probably could offer, no resistance; and that at this place he was joined by Castillon's men, numbering about 200. This would make the combined forces of Walker and Castillon to be under 300, which is no doubt the truth.

Yet another account, dated from Virgin Bay, June 29, is that both Nicaraguans and Americans from this party were coming in small parties of five and ten, and in a pretty conciderable hurry, across the Transit road, and making for Costa Rica, and a postscript mentions positively the defeat of the marauders. We have little doubt that the last report will prove to be the correct one. When Walker left California he had but a small company of men, and his arrangements and equipments were far inferior to those of his disgraceful and disastrous expedition to Sonora. Beside, we have no faith in the success of these illegal, brigandish, piratical expeditions. They have no moral force and command no confidence. Their ultimate failure is certain. Walker will come out of this business with greater dishonor than from his Lower California buccaneering exploits, however he may for a few days succeed in robbing, plundering and destroying helpless villages.

On the night of the 6th inst., a whole block of brick stores was burned down in Norfolk, Va. The loss was estimated at $45,000.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Rev. H. C. Tupwatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando. Miss. Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department; and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	6 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, to initiating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution is a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influences.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the 6rst Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES:

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
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DANIEL CROWN,	ap21—1y

ALAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, a large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Preparatory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Oscar F. Carey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. Hatch, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by Mr. W. F. Burns.

Tuition in College per session.....$25 00.
Preparatory School, from.....$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once).....$5 00.

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Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fa1y

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Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will shall it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

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See advertisement. my4 1m.

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As this section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academies and preparatory schools, there is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, in which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness.

FACULTY:

Rev. John C. Miller, M. A., Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. Wm H Scales, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

A. R. Holcombe, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

H. H. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

Thomas S. Jones, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

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Rev. A. G. Miller, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Edward J. Delony and John S. Young, Tutors.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$30
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
Total College charges	$41
Tuition per session in Preparatory Department	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $6 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month; students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, shall have an academical guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper; in the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and required.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 25.
WHOLE NUMBER 232. 234

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

Messrs Editors—After reading your late extracts from Barrow on the succession of apostolic office, it occurred to me that it might be useful to show that our Church teaches nothing incoesistent with that opinion. We must distinguish between what is technically termed "apostolic succession," and the assertion that bishops are the successors of the apostles. Something that goes by the former name we all recognize, but for the latter statement there is no foundation either in Scripture or in standards. The chief officers of the Church bear the same relation to the apostles that the governors and judges of our States bear to the original framers of the constitution, in one aspect, while in another both may have been administrators of the laws.

In this latter respect all ministers of Christ may be considered successors of the apostles, with this important difference, that the epostles had original and inspired jurisdiction, while that of the subsequent ministry is derived and fallible. Nor does the prayer book teach more than this.

The rubric prefixed to the ordinal is merely declarative of the fact, which no Episcopalian disputes, that the Holy Scriptures and ancient authors (not the Holy Scriptures alone, as J. U. Onderdonk attempted to prove) render it evident that there have been from the apostles' time three orders of the ministry. See the collect in the office of institution: "Most gracious God, who of thy wise providence hast appointed divers orders in thy Church." "They are not appointed by the authority of a divine command, so as to make departure from them for a sufficient cause a positive sin, but by God's wise providence, just as in the government of states the powers that be are ordained of God."

The next collect, I believe, contains the only instance in which the phrase "apostolic succession" occurs in the prayer book, and it is often triumphantly pointed to as closing the question of a succession of the apostolic office to bishops, so far as the Church is concerned. Let us see. It reads, "O, holy Jesus, who has promised to the with ministers of apostolic succession to the end of the world, be graciously pleased to bless the ministry and service of him who is now appointed to offer the sacrifice of prayer and praise to thee in this house," &c.

Now here is no apostolic succession of bishops even alluded to, save in common with other ministers. It is not the bishops of apostolic succession, but "thy ministers (all ministers) of apostolic succession." Nor can there be any doubt of its inclusion of Presbyters and deacons, for it occurs in the Office of Institution, an office for settling Presbyters over churches. The Letter of Institution, provided in the same office, is addressed, "To our well beloved in Christ, A. B. Presbyter, greeting." If any one still holds that bishops are the successors of the apostles more than other ministers, he should acknowledge that it is a mere opinion of his own, not authorized by the Church.

The text referred to in the collect, "Lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," as applied by Bishop Hobart and many others to a succession of the apostolate, is certainly the smallest capital upon which such an investment of opinion was ever made. Its true meaning is contained in the 98th hymn, for the "Ordination and Institution of Ministers," not merely of bishops; and this is precisely accordant with the collect already adduced from the same service.

A SUCCESSOR TO THE APOSTLES.

[The authoritative quarter from which the above epriage enables us to call the attention of our readers to it the more unhesitatingly, as exhibiting the sound views of our standards on this interesting question.—Ed.]

[*Episcopal Recorder.*

Progress of Agriculture.—It was stated in the Scientific American, on excellent authority, that between fifteen and sixteen thousand reaping machines will be sold the present year in this country. The demand is so great that the manufacturers cannot supply it. Estimating the cost of these machines at nearly two millions of dollars, it affords a gratifying evidence of our agricultural prosperity. But it also indicates that our farmers are wide awake to the importance of using machinery wherever it is available. No class of men have been more benefited by modern improvements than farmers, and they show both wisdom and economy in availing themselves of their advantages. It is said that a reaping machine will pay for itself in one season.

No Progress.—The sun shone as bright the first day of the world's existence as now; and so with the Bible and Christianity.

Dancing.—It does sometimes make us more graceful; it much more frequently makes us graceless.

GENERAL MINUTES.

We have scarcely ever performed a more disagreeable work in our life than perusing the General Minutes for the printer and passing them through the press. We have spent many a wearisome hour over these documents, verifying, falsifying, correcting, and arranging their various statistical details, so as to secure at least an approximation to truth and order in this important register. We have spared no pains in this matter, having carefully and repeatedly gone through the computations and used all the means within our reach to secure the correct spelling of proper names in the numerous cases in which they come to us with a varying orthography. We hope no one will be offended if we say that there must be a greater effort to secure correctness in our Church census on the part of bishops and secretaries of conferences, and the preachers in their respective charges. Some do well, but others—we hope they will do better than they have done heretofore; and there is no harm in saying that much. The following is the—

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

CONFERENCES.	Number of Trav'g Preach's	No of superannuated Preach's	Number of Local Preach's	Number of White Members	Number of Color'd Members.	Number of Indian Members	Total Ministers and Members.	Increase.	Decrease
1. Kentucky.....	76	8	224	18,218	6,002	....	24,018	....	180
2. Louisville.....	80	10	203	20,681	4,008	....	24,982	901	
3. Missouri	75	3	103	13,943	1,458	....	15,582	983	
4. St. Louis	82	6	180	15,222	1,200	268	16,958	1419	
5. Tennessee	162	6	366	33,705	7,640	....	41,879	763	
6. Holston	91	11	354	39,565	4,031	200	33,252	1698	
7. Memphis	146	8	385	30,735	7,164	....	38,438	328	
8. Mississippi.....	102	7	170	15,108	10,729	....	26,146	1687	
9. Louisiana	47	4	77	6,398	5,235	....	11,761	1037	
10. Virginia	150	4	195	32,949	6,294	....	39,512	268	
11. West'n Virginia	40	3	51	6,980	232	....	7,315	265	
12. North Carolina.	105	10	184	30,243	12,071	....	42,613	1727	
13. Georgia	166	25	527	50,320	22,552	....	73,590	2408	
14. South Carolina.	130	14	232	34,621	45,261	....	80,258	4397	
15. Alabama.....	158	5	473	29,273	19,775	....	59,684	3433	
16. Florida.....	47	9	73	6,626	4,381	....	11,136	317	
17 Texas	70	3	114	6,406	1,855	....	8,448	355	
18. Eastern Texas..	61	7	153	10,115	1,488	....	11,824	1132	
19. Arkansas	49	4	121	9,143	833	....	10,150	763	
20. Wachita	45	2	126	7,339	1,975	....	9,487		
21. Pacific	32	1	14	839	.....	....	866	111	
22. Indian Missions.	28	..	34	73	310	3289	3,734	....	44
Total in 1854-55.	1942	150	4350	428,511	164,584	3757	603,303	23,992	
" 1853-54.	1803	142	4328	415,297	154,264	3601	579,525	....	
Increase	139	8	31	13,214	10,320	60	23,778	....	

Note.—The Kansas Mission Annual Conference, provided for by the last General Conference, not being yet organized, the Kansas Mission District is embraced in the St. Louis Conference. The transferred preachers are reckoned with those of the Conferences to which they now belong.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BAPTIST CRUSADE AGAINST METHODISM.

Macon, Miss., July 14, 1855.

It is to be regretted that any of the energies of the Christian denominations should be spent in a war upon each other. The struggle for a mere nominal supremacy in numbers and influence, aside from the spiritual advancement of those apparently brought into the Church, is a dangerous error, and threatens much evil. There is work enough to do for all of us. So strangely is the human mind constituted that no one creed or church government can become an Aaron's rod and swallow up the others. Diversity of thought, of sentiment, in all other departments of human investigation, exists, and we may not expect the most sublime system known to man to be free from this peculiarity. Religion unites us all to a common center, the cross, the great atonement; but we may occupy any point in the radii of orthodoxy and be secure. I mean that he who builds his faith upon Jesus Christ, who awards to him the praise of his salvation, who feels that through Jesus Christ and him crucified he has received the pardon of sin, is a Christian—is now by a living faith united to the true vine. I care not what his name may be. At Heaven's door he will not be asked whether he was baptized by sprinkling or immersion, whether he came from a congregational or connectional church organization—whether he has had the hands of an assured successor of the Apostles upon his head or not. The adaptation of the soul to heavenly joys—its fitness for the company of God and and angels—its holy qualifications, bestowed through our Lord Jesus Christ—these and only these will be the test of entrance to the heavenly inheritance. These are truths somewhat hackneyed, believed by all who pretend to Christianity at all, but in many persons it is a dead faith. There are no appropriate results. The Episcopalians are uneasy. The bishop must lay his hands upon the Methodist fold, or else they must receive the denunciations of "The Church." True, it will not do to say that the sin of refusing a man's hands to be placed on their heads is going to send them to perdition. But then the thing must be *believed*, whether said or not.

The Methodists are not baptized! Who says so? The Episcopalians. Why are they not? It was not done by a "successor of the Apostles." Who are "successors of the Apostles?" Bishop Green and *all* Episcopalians. And how much more like the Apostles are Episcopalian ministers than the Methodist ministers! Do they labor more, endure more privation for Christ's sake? Do they preach the gospel to the poor and the destitute, while Methodist ministers flaunt in silk robes in the wealthy cities? Do Episcopalians walk more orderly, do more to advance the cause of Christ, than the Methodists? No; nor a tithe as much. Then let them keep that high-sounding, unmeaning "succession" to themselves. If we are to have lifeless litanies for Methodist camp meetings, a religion of cold and unsatisfactory forms, instead of the warm breathings of spiritual Christianity, we would rather be excused. We would like the "succession," but Episcopalians cannot prove that they have it. If they could, we cannot live on the succession; it is too scanty a diet. Therefore we can't consent to bury Methodism in favor of High Churchism.

But if we prove that we are baptized, after all, for aught that Episcopalians can say, it turns out that we are all ignored at last, by another ambitious sect. Methodists are not baptized. And why? They have not been immersed. Baptism is the door into the Church; immersion only is baptism; therefore Methodists, not being immersed, have not entered in at the door, and consequently must either acknowledge themselves thieves and robbers, who have climbed up some other way, or, as Baptists sornplo. not to say, we are not in the Church at all. To maintain such ground, assumption is piled upon assumption, until one scarcely knows how he can exercise charity for the vain men who stand and swell over their pretended virtues. For half a century we have had sermons, and essays, and books, and lectures, and libraries scattered, to prove what? That men ought to fear God and keep his commandments? No. But to convince men that the quantity of water wherewith they are baptized has an essential connection with their salvation. And yet the world will not believe it. Campbellism took passage on the water craft, and is fast running aground. The fact is, men want something besides assertions, they want proof of these things. But in these latter days we are to have convincing evidence. The Bible must say, "He that believeth and is *immersed*, shall be saved." That sounds well. Now, then, if the Pedobaptists do not surrender, we will hurl our anathemas against the infidels! Who could have the hardihood to disbelieve the Bible? And does not the Bible say "immersed?" Yes; but it is the *Baptist* Bible, not the one given by inspired men of old. We'll put that along with the "succession." We can't think of giving up our soul-refreshing class meetings, our glorious love feasts, and our Bible too, in order to be covered up in the water a moment.

Well, we are not to be won by attacking our doctrines. There must be a weak place in Methodism somewhere, and it must certainly be the government. It is a "great iron wheel," crushing everything over which it passes. But do the Baptists suffer by the Methodist despotism? Yes. The Methodists are growing too fast, outstripping others in numbers and influence, and there must be a stop put to it. Surely there must be some tyranny about it, or else it would not grow so fast; for tyrants are always successful! The warlike editor of the Tennessee Baptist gives the word, publishes a book of slanders, and calls all his brethren to the charge. All over the Union, North and South, there are wars and rumors of wars. Baptist preachers, in the plentitude of their sympathies, are mourning like Rachel for her children. They will not be comforted while there is a formidable body of Methodists extant. Divided among themselves, ready even now to be shattered into a thousand fragments by the Bible Union, with its friends, sympathizers and enemies, it is necessary to engage in a foreign war in order to keep the peace at home. The poor Methodists are so awfully oppressed, and nobody sees it but the Baptists! *They* have liberty. Aye, forsooth—the liberty to quarrel, contend and strive amongst themselves; and ought not this glorious liberty to be sought by all men? Who would be deprived of the right to fight his brethren? Poor Methodists! That awful "iron wheel" turns so regularly, keeps everything in such admirable order, it ought to be crushed at once!

But, alas! it is all the empty vaporings of bigots. They will not stand their ground when pressed to it, but are conveniently sick or marvelously "dignified" about the time for controversy. For several years the Rev. S. S. Lattimore, of this place, has maintained a position not only of defiance toward the world, but but he has been particularly interested in the prosperity of the Methodists. Exceedingly anxious for a controversy with a Methodist minister, he would congratulate himself upon a new arrival. He hoped to find an antagonist for the lilt of arms. But our brethren here exercised patience, and disliking the strife, heart-burnings and other evils of controversy, Mr. Lattimore has not been gratified. But he fondly hoped, at the commencement of this year, that we should meet in amiable discussion; a kind, clever debate was very desirable indeed with a *Methodist preacher*. Williams and Chapman were not enough. A third! a kingdom for a third debator in the Methodist ranks. He was soon told that he could be readily gratified. We have kept the peace long enough. From East to West, from North to South, we hear the thundering of the Baptist crusadors. We must meet them. Patience has ceased to be a virtue. We are recreant to our trusts if we do not meet them—prudently, charitably, kindly and in brotherly love, if they will let us, but boldly, uncompromisingly wielding the sword, if we must. At all events, *we must meet them*. So I think, and so I have acted. Mr. Lattimore no sooner ascertained my determination than he grew wonderfully pacific; rather dreaded the evils of controversy, and wondered why *we* could not live in peace, as he and other Methodist preachers had done! But, if I *sought* a controversy, and would challenge him, *de novo*, perhaps he might make it convenient to discuss. I will not stickle about terms, yet I will not consent to occupy the position of an *aggressor*, in order to *defend* myself. I proposed a debate without a challenge; and all at once Mr. Lattimore publishes a card declaring that all intercourse with me is at an end! And what, reader, do you think is the cause of this extraordinary step? I will tell you. Some years ago Mr. Lattimore publicly declared that there was a spurious edition of Mr. Wesley's Notes in use among the Methodists. He said that this spurious book was gotten up in order to avoid Mr. Wesley's testimony upon the subject of baptism. The note on the 4th verse of the 6th chapter of Romans had two words left out of it, as follows: In the genuine, it reads, "Alluding to the ancient manner of baptizing by immersion;" in the spurious, "Alluding to the ancient manner of baptizing." So there was a forgery. And all done to keep the Methodist people in ignorance of Mr. Wesley's views on the subject of baptism! This whole assertion I denied. Mr. Lattimore responded, and said he saw a copy of the book in the hands of Rev. Reuben Burrow, of Tennessee. My position was this: If there be such a book in existence, the Methodist Church is in no wise responsible for it; yet I never have heard of the book before, and I doubt its existence. In process of time Mr. Burrow is heard from, and he says *he has never seen or heard of the aforesaid book*. I publish his letter, and simply leave Mr. Lattimore to settle the issue with Mr. Burrow. But Mr. Lattimore grows suddenly indignant and retires from the field, declaring that he is to have no farther correspondence or intercourse with me!

These are facts, and they are significant. Our church government is attacked because the presumption is that we will not defend it. Let us deceive them for once. God forbid that we should create strife, but unless we give these Baptist champions a chance to annihilate us we shall never hear the last of it. Mexican anarchy will compete with the United States Government as readily as their system with ours, and they know it. Let us scatter the hooks among the people; let us lecture to our charges upon our government; now, if necessary, let us discuss orally the issues presented. If any Baptist preacher thinks he can prove Methodism to be a second edition of Popery, give him a chance to do it, or he will brag for a hundred miles around you, and claim that you are afraid of him and the truth! Give them light; they want it badly. Many of them know precious little about the Methodist Church government, and they are the men who have most to say against it. Give them a genteel chastisement, and perhaps they will mind their own affairs for the future.

W. P. H.

Alabama Conference.

If is the great duty of Christians to put off anger. It unfits for duty. A little jogging puts a clock out of frame; so a little passion the heart. A man cannot wrestle with God and wrangle with his neighbor at the same time.

Further Foreign News.

BY THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

The principal and most interesting feature of the details of the steamship Arago's news is the account of the conflict of the 18th of June, which resulted so disastrously to the Allied forces:

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst.

The Arago brings intelligence of the death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord Panmure from Gen Simpson on the afternoon of the 30th ult. For some days previously Lord Raglan had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 P. M. on the 28th, his lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants.

Afterward, alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From 5 o'clock P. M. he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank, until 25 minutes before 9 o'clock, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief. It is stated that Maj. Gen. Simpson has succeeded Lord Ragland *pro tem.*

The Times correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that on the 21st ult. the Amphion, 30, screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Sweaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence, grounded.

The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed, one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The Captain of the Amphion, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision, that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioning other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Wystadt.

From Copenhagen, July 4, we learn that the French war steamers Pelican and Fossin had anchored, and the English war steamer Ajax, towing the Jackdaw and Swinger, had passed southward.

The Journal de Constantinople reports that the town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th of June.

A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communications will be established between St. Petersburg and Sebastopol.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d inst on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board H. M. ship Bamoath, from the bursting of an infernal machine, was still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving the sight of his eye.

The detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan towers made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received, and are published in extenso in the London morning journals. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English experienced to the want of proper management and the total absence of that military knowledge and judgment so requisite in such hazardous and difficult undertakings.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes a correspondence respecting the outrage at Hango, which Russia excuses on the ground that the flag of truce was not up. Russia accuses England of making improper use of flags of truce.

Another "demonstration" against Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill, took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 1, and exceeded in numbers and riot the one which took place the week previous. According to the reports of the Morning Herald the scene is beyond description. At the lowest computation upward of 100,000 men, women and children, were present. The proceedings were commenced by a man attempting to address the crowd, which attempt was immediately put down by the police. This gave rise to an extraordinary scene of confusion. The constables hats were knocked off, and the several carriages which were bold enough to venture were hooted, and the horses frightened by the mob. Several of the ringleaders were taken into custody, but not without giving great trouble to the police, who were in many instances compelled to use their staves in a very severe manner.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d July, Lord Robert Grosvenor withdrew his bill against Sunday trading.

In both Houses of Parliament, on the evening of the 3d inst., a royal message, recommending the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Raglan for the services he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars, was brought under consideration, and it was agreed that an annuity of £1,000 a year should be granted to the widow of his late lordship, and £2,000 a year to the present possessor of the title, with remainder to his next heir.

In the House of Lords, while discussing the merits of the late Lord Raglan, the Earl of Galloway blamed the Government for having allowed certain charges adduced against Lord Raglan in Parliament and elsewhere to pass unanswered, and to this neglect he believed the premature death of the late Field Marshal was in a great measure attributable.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News states, that the French Government demands a new loan of seven hundred and fifty million francs. It proposes an impost of one tenth on produce, and on the revenue accruing from the carriage of passengers and goods by railway. 140,000 of the class 1855 were called under arms.

The War—Journal of the Siege.

Correspondence of the London News.

Heights before Sebastopol, June 21.—The original plan of attack contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place would, if taken, have at once rendered the former untenable, and placed the town and harbors at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, which no one can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practical design was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack upon the two great works—the Malakoff being undertaken by the French, and the Redan by ourselves. The first manifest disadvantage of this arrangement was the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent, and enabling the enemy to bring a vast number of guns into play against us, which, in the former case, could not have injured a man. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some four thousand men; while the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty that fell to their share, told of twenty-five thousand.

Of our handful, again, a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regiments selected for the service—regiments which, with one or two exceptions, have borne the whole brunt of our trench fighting, and suffered accordingly. This was done through no want of old soldiers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have furnished an abundance—men who have been kept comparatively idle while their comrades of the Light and Second Divisions have been worked like galley slaves. Sir George Brown, I believe, is to be thanked for this selection; anxious as he was to gain fresh laurels for his own command, though he well knew the *materiel* of which so large a proportion of its strength is composed. I have already mentioned that the 33d regiment had been chosen to lead the attack, and that, through a similar motive of mistaken desire to bring glory to his own favorite corps, General Airey was, at the eleventh hour, permitted to assign this place of honor to the 34th—a regiment which, whether justly or not, enjoys only a moderate reputation among the others now in camp.

Later in the evening preceding the assault, Sir George discovered that the major commanding the 33d was laid up with a wound received in the attack on the Quarries, and that the senior captain—an officer, by the way, of some eighteen years' service—would have charge of the corps during the storming. "Impossible; this will never do," said the friend of apoplectic neck fracture, "another regiment, with a field officer in command, must be substituted."

A message to this effect was telegraphed to head-quarters, but Lord Raglan, with a degree of common sense which was quite unmilitary, overruled his second's objection, and replied that an officer of captain——'s length of service, be his rank what it might, should be quite as fit to lead his regiment into action as any field officer in the service, and, accordingly, that no substitution should be made. I merely mention these trifles to show the state of uncertainty and confusion in which our preparations were still almost within an hour before the assaulting force marched down toward the scene of its struggle and defeat.

Then another deviation from the original plan of the attack was made, also at the eleventh hour, by Gen. Pelissier, to which both military sense and common sense agree in attributing no small share of both the French and our own failure. Though the bombardment had been kept up vigorously the whole of Sunday, night necessarily compelling a slackening of the allied fire, and during this respite there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the injuries done to their batteries during the day. It was therefore arranged that at daybreak on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff, to render as many of their guns as possible incapable of mischief. An hour or so, however, before the combined forces marched from the camp the French commander-in-chief rode over to our own head-quarters and declared that he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in his trenches before the Malakoff that there would be no cover for them; and consequently they (and we) must attack at daybreak, at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favorable condition in which our bombardment and their owner's subsequent idleness might have left them.

Of course Lord Raglan complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subaltern in his camp would have foreseen the consequences to be expected; and accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death so little is even known of the details of French operations here, that I may give you few particulars of the attack on the Malakoff; but their plan of assault appears to have consisted in assaulting the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers—25,000 are said to have been engaged.

In just retribution for the disregard of their General to the good to be expected from a short morning's bombardment, they found the redoubts swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every embrasure. On them, as on our own men, showers of grape and canister were poured out, literally mowing down whole battalions at a time; while from along the whole semicircular line of parapet the crowd of riflemen sent volley after volley into their disordered ranks, that passed through them like a sheet of molten lead. Three times they gave way, and as often rallied; but were finally driven back after a struggle of some three hours and a half, leaving the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff literally covered with the dead and dying.

With our own men, the space to be passed over from our most advanced trenches to the Redan was somewhere about seven hundred yards, and from the first moment of their rushing over the parapet toward the point of attack, they were met by the same awful and annihilating storm of canister and grape. Many fell within the first dozen yards, and theuce on to some broken ground about midway, in which the remainder sought cover, the field was strewed with the slain and wounded. An officer present in the affair, and who was one of the few who escaped uninjured, described the fire to me as being perfectly awful—much more severe, he assured me, than that which greeted our men at Alma, where he also fought, and received a wound. Few of them ever reached the abattis in front of the work—none, I believe, ever even saw the deep ditch which protects its approaches.

I have already mentioned the confusion which characterized the first commencement of our movement; and coupling this with the murderous preparations made by the enemy, you will be at no loss to understand that success was most improbable. I shall presently mention what the Russians thought of our generalship, as repeated by one of them in my own hearing. During the whole affair Lord Raglan and Sir G. Brown were ensconced within our eight gun battery, but though this afforded a good view of the scene of the struggle and the disorder which marked it, for some reasons unknown to uninitiated spectators, they appeared unable to give any efficient directions for the correction of our multiplied blunders. When the sad scene was ended our men straggled back by every safe avenue to the camp in a state of dispirited confusion well in keeping with the mob-like disorder in which they had been throughout the assault.

I know not what may have been the feelings of your home-public on reading the telegraphic news of our defeat—for I presume the scribes at head-quarters made no attempt to conceal the naked fact that our repulse was neither more nor less than a defeat—but here mingled chagrin and indignation were general throughout the camp. Officers and men alike felt that disgrace had been incurred, and that in consequence of the unredeemed mismanagement of their generals. From drummer boys to colonels a sense of humiliation filled every breast, the deeper that every body was sensible that neither men nor regimental officers had shown themselves deficient in what, under proper guidance, would have commanded success.

About midnight on Monday, I was roused up by the sound of a terrific cannonade, and sustained musketry fire, along the whole front from our left to the French right, and on hastening out to the height in advance of the Victoria Redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to believe that a night attack had been made by ourselves and the French to retrieve the fortunes of the day. From the Malakoff to the extreme left of the Redan—a space of about a mile—whole clouds of flame burst along the line from the sustained discharges of some two hundred cannon, while musketry filled up the short intervals from both our own and the enemy's ground. The night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells whistled through the air, nothing could be grander than the fiery parabolas of these terrible messengers, from battery to redoubt and from redoubt back again to battery.

I have neither time nor power to describe the magnificent but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly aimed shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Mamelon, and fell some sixty yards from where I stood; but though this was safe enough I deemed it best to shift my ground, and so retired. A loud "three times three" rose upon the midnight air from the direction of the Redan; and as one can never be mistaken in this peculiar product of British lungs, I jumped to the pleasant conclusion that the day's stain had been wiped away, and that the Redan was our own. I was, however, mistaken; and the explanation of the whole affair was this: During the night, the French, endeavoring to take advantage of the darkness had crept out from the Mamelon to recover a number of scaling ladders which they had been compelled to abandon during the attack. The Russians perceived them, and opened a smart fire of grape from the guns of the Malakoff, which was repeated by a shell from the Mamelon. Almost simultaneously a party of the enemy emerged from the Redan, in expectation of what they deemed a similar attack to that attempted by the French, and being perceived by our men, a volley of musketry was poured into them and chase gave with the bayonet. After a short time the Russians turned and fled, and it was at this juncture that the hurrahs I have mentioned were sent after them. After this the cannonade was kept up for some time from both lines, in the manner I have remarked.

Next morning there was hardly a gun fired on either side; and about 12 o'clock we hoisted a flag to request the necessary truce for the burial of our dead. A delay of some minutes having occurred before an answer was given—but during which messengers were sent hurrying from the redoubt toward where we supposed the General of the Russian trenches to be—the wisdom of an officer in command on our side, a quardsman of more light than apparent intelligence, ordered the flag to be pulled down.

Five minutes after, several Russian officers mounted the parapet and waved their caps, as if inviting us to renew the request; but captain —— refused, alleging that he must "wait for further orders;" and this, though many of our poor wounded fellows were lying within sight, writhing, in pain and thirst under a broiling sun! "Further orders" were waited for, and no truce was again asked till 4 o'clock, when it was at once granted, and when our dead and wounded, the latter in a most painful state, were brought in.

The Russians threw out an advance line of sentries to keep off prying eyes from the Redan, and a similar precaution having been taken on our side the neutral space was thus narrowed greatly. The scenes of battle carnage have been often enough described, so I need only say that this was like the rest—harrowing to look on. Dead and dying lay all over the ground.

During this proceeding a number of Russian officers mingled among our party, and as several of them spoke English fluently, a good deal was said. Their "grumbling" inclination, however, was as marked as in most cases to defeat itself; though one of our officers was guilty of the indiscretion of informing a very suave interrogation that their grape did sad injury to our men in possession of the lately taken quarries—a remark which procured his instant order to the rear by General Airey.

It was by one of these polite feints that the inquiry was made of an Englishman at my side whether "our generals had really been drunk or not during the recent assault." The Russians having helped us to gather in the dead, the whole sad duty was soon performed, and the truce brought to an end. Since then nothing of interest has occurred, and the firing has nearly been suspended altogether.

Sea of Azoff.

Nothing new from the Sea of Azoff. On the 18 h the English steamer Ripon arrived with 253 inhabitants of Kertch, including men, women, and children. This part of the population of Kertch have been quartered at the English Admiralty. Hasis Pasha has offered a khan to lodge them. The expense of their subsistence is provisionally at the charge of the English Government.

WAR SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

A private letter from St Petersburg to one of the editors of this paper, presents a vivid picture of affairs at that capital. We do not sympathize in the strong Russian feelings of the writer, but we give our readers the following extract, as it affords a glimpse from the seat of war. The letter is dated June 5th:

"I have now been here three weeks, and seen many things to interest me. I have been well received wherever I have been; and I assure you that I am quite as much a Russian as I was before I left the United States. As for the war, there appears to be but one feeling here among all, and that is to fight it out. The nation is with the Emperor, and is resolute never to yield to the demands of the Allies. Everything here is military, and in preparation for war. A day or two since I went to the Foundling Hospital, and there found a large number of females making bandages, and others scraping lint, for the soldiers that are wounded. I saw a letter from a surgeon at Sebastopol, saying that the battle of the night before had added sixteen hundred to their wounded. Day before yesterday I went down to Cronstadt on board a steamer that took a large party on a pleasure excursion to see the Allied fleet, which lies about five miles from the forts. We sailed all around the forts and the men of war, which are placed to defend the town. I was told that there were a hundred thousand men on board the ships and in the forts.

The scene was highly exciting. As we swept over the water, the band played stirring national airs, and the multitude on board burst forth in repeated cheers to the forts and ships, which were echoed back in loud harrahs from the sailors on the ships, and the soldiers in the forts, while in the distance we could distinctly see the Allies taking down their spars and topmasts, preparing for battle. As I was gazing at the magnificent array, an old gentleman, standing by me, who could speak English, said, with a good deal of feeling, "What a scene! Here are we on a pleasure party, sailing over the water that must soon be red with so much blood. I cannot enjoy it."

"An attack is now hourly expected. I have made arrangements to go at once to a hill about three miles from the scene of action, where I can see every shot that is fired. I do not want an attack to take place, but if there is to be one I want to see it. I will write you a full account of it as soon as possible. My own opinion is that the Allies will be beaten, but it may be because I want to have them, or because I am not a good judge of the matter. How long I shall be detained here I cannot tell. I may leave for home by the first of July, though I now think of taking a trip to Odessa, Theodosia and Sebastopol, to look at a route for a railroad. This would keep me here until November. At first I found it very difficult to get about without an interpreter. But now I can ask for everything I wish in Russian, and I think, if I should stay here three or four months, I could speak it very well." [New York Evangelist.

A letter from Kertsch, in a French journal, says that an English officer having paid a visit to the cemetery of a Russian church, was greatly surprised to see a great number of newly made graves. As none had been killed, and no epidemic prevailed in the town, he conceived suspicions and the graves were opened. He found in them not fewer than fifty magnificent brass guns, quite new, and a large quantity of projectiles and powder.

The exhausting air pumps used in connection with Mr Richardson's atmospheric telegraph apparatus, are to be twenty feet in length, and of a calibre or area equal to fifty times that of the tube, so that one hundred feet of the tube will be vacuated by each stroke of the pumps—probably about twelve thousand feet per minute, or one hundred and thirty miles per hour. Four times this velocity may be obtained, however, if required. The tube is furnished with an ingenious arrangement of mechanism at each station where it is required to open the package crates.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

Health of the City.

Our latest reports from the Hospital are of Wednesday. On that day there were nineteen deaths in this institution, seventeen of which were of yellow fever; an increase of only one over the report of the same day last week. One of the daily papers has the following paragraph:

"The Weather and the Health.—We do not often indulge in weather and health discussions in these columns, being transformed into a weather and health thermometer. The weather is not to our liking, no matter how much it may suit the taste of some of our contemporaries. But, as we are quarantined below and above; and as it seems likely that eastward will shortly be our only avenue of egress; and as the weather is unfavorable, a considerable amount of sickness prevailing, the worst part of the season before us, these dull, sirocco muddy, old Aquarius continually tippling over his watering pot without regard to rhyme or reason, and mosquitoes worse than the plagues of Egypt, we cannot see that we have anything to lose, and therefore do not care much what we say. So here goes.

"That the weather is unfavorable to health is certain. Altogether too much rain has fallen during the present month. The winds, too, have been mostly from the wrong direction. As a natural consequence, a considerable amount of sickness has followed, although nothing of an extraordinarily alarming character. Notwithstanding the efforts of croakers, we do not anticipate any great epidemic of any kind.

"If our people would be sufficiently prudent in their habits, the chief source of danger would at once be removed. Temperance in eating and drinking, frequent bathing and avoidance of night air, regularity in all things and personal cleanliness, are the best safeguards against yellow fever and all other diseases known to the latitude. The ablest physician in the world cannot give better advice than is embodied in the foregoing suggestions. We would like to see them fully carried out.

Oak Bowery School.—We had the pleasure, a few days since, of attending the closing exercises of the summer session of this prosperous institution. It is under the management of Messrs. Slaton & Kennedy, who impressed us as finely qualified for their position. The intellectual character of the young gentlemen who are students in the institution interested us by the satisfactory proofs which they gave of fresh and vigorous faculties, as well as scholar-like discipline. Our intercourse with some of them was as extended as limited time would allow, and we have rarely been as forcibly struck as we were with their animated conversation on popular topics and their general intelligence.

Bible Destitution in Alabama.—We have been favored with an opportunity of examining the report for June of the labors of Rev. O. H. Shaver, the active and efficient agent of the Alabama Bible Society. The labors of this excellent gentleman have been devoted to Coosa county. In one section of the county he found sixty families without the Bible. About 250 Bibles and Testaments were gratuitously distributed and nearly 100 sold. The number of families visited or their condition ascertained was 255. The report details some touching incidents, showing the anxiety of the people to possess the Word of God. Every citizen, whether he is a practical Christian or not, must rejoice at the operations of this noble institution. It richly deserves the hearty sympathy and cordial support of all patriotic, benevolent people. It is doing a great and good work—a work that will advance the virtue, intelligence and piety of Alabama—a work on which the best blessings of Heaven will certainly abide.

East Alabama Female College.—We are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of the Third Annual Report of the above institution, located in the flourishing town of Tuskegee, Ala., from which we are led to the most gratifying conclusions as to its prosperous condition and flattering prospects. From a summary of the students in attendance during the past year, we perceive that the number in all the various departments amounts to 219. The trustees express their confidence in the entire success of the enterprise. The Board of Examiners, in the conclusion of their interesting report, submit the following resolution as embodying their appreciation of the institution:

"*Resolved*, That the East Alabama Female College, as an institution of learning, is, in our judgment, an ornament to the beautiful town of Tuskegee, a standing monument of the liberality and enlightened patriotism of its founders, and a blessing to the State; and that it deserves and should receive the hearty patronage and encouragement of every female friend of education in the land."

No Cross No Crown.—Coleridge remarked that the temper of the present age inclines it to every aberrating indulgence. Men appear to think the Christian armor an unnecessary incumbrance; they appear to have no desire to engage in any combat, to undergo any trial; if religion is to be cultivated, it must be as one of the fine arts, as an element of belles lettres. They forget or despise the saying of Bishop Patrick, that there is no passage to celestial glory but by some cross; that we must suffer with Christ if we will as coheirs live, if we would be with him in Paradise.

English Methodism and its Branches

The Christian Advocate and Journal makes up a summary of the current history of British Wesleyanism.

The British Wesleyan Conference will meet this year in Leeds, on the last Wednesday in July. The reports from the district meetings indicate a decrease of membership this year of about 3,000; but there are more than 20,000 members on trial, or probationers, as we term them, and these are not counted in the report of the members in society. The principal decrease has been in Cornwall, from which district more than a thousand Methodists emigrated to Australia last year.

The names most prominently mentioned for the presidency this year are Isaac Keeling and Francis A. West.

The British Wesleyans are building a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Beaumont, which promises to be not less beneficial to his family than honorable to themselves. They are raising a fund by voluntary subscription to make some substantial provision for the family. The amount already collected reaches nearly $5,000.

The Annual Conference of the Methodist New Connection (Mr. Kilham's secession) has just been held at Sheffield. A very interesting debate on a motion to permit the preachers to remain in their circuits, when that course was agreeable to both parties, a fourth or fifth year, instead of the limit being three years, as at present. The discussion occupied nearly an entire day. The voting was strongly against the proposed change, though the speaking was mostly in its favor. The objections were, however, of a very practical character, and as they may apply to more than one latitude, we submit them to our readers.

Rev. Mr. Lynn said he was of opinion that it was only a very small proportion of the people that wished for this change, and they were the rich people of the connection, who were moved by feelings of sympathy for the preachers and their families, and wished to promote their comfort by preventing their removal from town to town.

Mr. Robinson was yet more outspoken, observing that the reason why the Independents could not lay hold of the hearts of the mass of the people was their preaching of elaborate intellectual discourses. Again, they were compelled to preach so as to avoid offending the rich of their congregations. In this connection, however, a man could now speak the truth in the pulpit, but if the change were made that was proposed, preachers would be careful to ingratiate themselves with the rich, knowing that their comfort would greatly depend on that course. In conclusion, he warned Conference against breaking down the connectional principle. In the proposition he could see no good, while he could see many evils, and a strong tendency towards congregationalism.

An application for admission into the New Connection was received from two Everettite circuits. The character given these Wesleyan reformers by those who presented their application would seem to justify the body in declining to amalgamate with such turbulent spirits. Though a portion of the disturbing elements that went out from the Wesleyan body a few years since have joined the new connection, yet the great mass of the agitators found a more congenial home among the Warrenites, called the Wesleyan Methodist Association. The fusion of Warrenism and Everettism is nearly complete, and the terms of their union, with the principles on which the new organization is based, have been published. The lay element is incorporated most emphatically in the new body. The Methodist Association, by this compact, surrenders—first, its very name, which is abandoned; secondly, its "foundation deed," which is to be constructed anew; thirdly, all interest in the connectional property; fourthly, all right of appointing preachers to circuits which do not ask for them; and, finally, every vestige of ecclesiastical authority. The Annual Assembly of the new body reserves to itself the right of making yearly collections for home and foreign missions, and that is all. Here is "progress" with a vengeance. One would have supposed that some affection for the itinerancy, a feature common to Wesleyanism, would have survived the rage of these reformers; but not a trace is to be discerned in this new and yet nameless body. It expressly stipulates that no circuit need take a traveling preacher unless it please, and the circuit which refuses is to be exempt from any contribution to the "Preachers' Children Fund." We invite those among us who are laboring to modify our system to watch the progress and mark the inevitable fate of this new body. To this complexion has "No secession, no surrender, no supplies," come at last.

Men miss truth more often from their indifference about it than from intellectual incapacity.

The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him; and He will show them his covenant.

The man who returns good for evil is as a tree which renders its shade and its fruit even to those who cast stones at it.

Deliberate with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness or oppose with firmness

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

Warrington, July 3, 1855.

To day is dark and gloomy; the rains fall in fitful but heavy showers. Did you ever see it fail that the weather was a sure gauge for our feelings? We are all thermometers; our mercury rises or falls with the weather. Here I am, sitting in the preacher's study. To the south, my open door affords a view of the navy yard, the north wall of which is about one hundred yards distant. Beyond the wall, inside, we look upon the row of nice and uniform houses built for the naval officers. Now, Brother Mc., if we were just on the south side of these houses, instead of the north, I would put my arm within yours and go up with you to the gate in front of the Commodore's mansion, and point all its beauties and conveniences; but as we are on the north side, and can only get a back view of all things, we had better defer our front view scenes, hadn't we? Yes, I thought so. Well, since you are so complacent, I will promise you, on some fair day, to take a walk with you through the yard; beginning at the center wharf and strolling right and left, we shall see all that is to be seen.

Now let us look through this window, opening towards the north. Our view ranges over the church yard, and away on to the majestic old woods. But let us observe the things nearest to us. Close by us, just inside the church yard palings, we see a white slab, rising up with commendable simplicity over a little mound of sand. On it we find, "In memory of T*** B***," with his age and the date of his death. At the bottom of this date are the following lines, by his son:

"Rest father, from thy earthly cares,
In the bosom of thy God;
Thy soul rejoiceth, while we weep,
In anguish o'er the sod."

The fame of Mr. B. says he was a good man. May our greatest effort be to leave in the world a memory of our goodness.

Just by the side of this grave, on the side away from us, is a neat enclosure, the palings all painted white except the tops, which are black, and seem to be mourning the loss of one whom earth could ill spare, and one whom Heaven wanted. Around the grave, now green with grass, are seen rose bushes, weeping, in the falling showers, that the hand wont to cultivate them is stilled in death beneath them. Let us talk to these rose vines a moment. "Whence came you, beautiful vines?" "We came from the old home of our mistress, who sleeps beneath us. We were planted by her own hands in the large frame that stands just by the little wicket gate, as you go in at the front. For a long time, through hot summer months, she came night and morning to water us. We always threw up our stems and ruetled our scarlet robes when she came, to welcome her, for she fed us, and we grew strong." "You missed her when she was taken away, did you not?" "Yes—but you see how these tears glitter upon our leaves. Yes, it was in October. She came not one evening, and we were vexed at our mistress, and, naughty things as we were, we got up drowsy and ill in the morning, and thought that now our mistress would come. But she came not for that day; and many long days to us came circling around the columns of eternity, but she came not. But the doctor came to the house, and in hurrying past us knocked off our neglected and faded roses. And he came often and staid long. We could hear our mistress talking in the house; her voice was weak and wasting away, but it spoke firmly of Jesus, and said something about a cross, we didn't hear what, and she spoke about Heaven, and sung—

"Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight."

The servant would come out crying, but mistress hadn't scolded her. Our mistress exhorted all to be good, and told her husband to not grieve so much; and she would take her infant one, and kiss it and pray for it. At last the hearse came slowly up to the door, and four men took out a black looking box and took it into the house; and on the morrow they came again with the same hearse, drawn by two white mules, and then they went in and bore the coffin out again, and they said our mistress was in it. A long train of weeping ones, with slow step and heads bowed, followed, and our mistress was borne away." "What else, roses — what more?" "A few days passed, and our master came. Tears were in his eyes. As he came he was muttering, in sorrowful strain. He said something about his lost one, and spoke of a grave, and said his heart was there. He said our mistress wished to buried in the old church yard, near by the church, for in that church God had made her happy. He took us up and said he would plant us by her grave. He knelt down and prayed, and though tears were in his eyes he looked glad, and in his low heart-breathings we heard these words: 'Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!' He took us from our parent stem, and put us here to keep our silent vigils over the loved lost one."

In the midst of these vines rises a slab, and on it we read, "To the memory of Rachael R. Saffen." Underneath are these words: "And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Here, my brother, would my own heart stay, bound by the ties of own associations. This grave calls up and passes in review before me the fond scenes of my own childhood home. It brings with it, too, the hot, scalding tears that flowed for a dying mother. It goes back to her bedside and is a prophet to repeat again her dying admonition, "My son, meet me in Heaven." I must go and kneel by my mother's grave. No, that grave is in the home of my childhood, and I am in the home of the stranger, to preach Jesus. But I may, and we all may go and kneel at the cross. This blessed cross is our bond of union and promise of a better meeting; for while we, with hearts big with grief and eyes dimmed with tears, are kneeling to pray at the foot of the cross, my mother and all our loved ones are circling around its top, lost in the glories of the world above, and are praising God and the Lamb that was slain.

We have been dwelling, perhaps, too long among the tombs, for I have actually been weeping. God has softened my heart, and it gives him the praise of tears. In the common burial ground that we see to the west, through another open window, stand some venerable old "live oaks," and, if you don't object, we will go and have a talk with them some other day. They have stood in the walls of that yard for many a day, have seen days come and go, and looked upon the burial of many a prouder body than you or I. They may have stormy stories to tell us.

Now let us turn to our north window, and look through the rein at the hills and valleys spread out just beyond us. There they spread themselves away towards the north, covered with the green old trees, and from this distance look like the heaving billows of some green sea. The clouds are thick and black above them, and fall around them as the wing of death.

But the rain falls thick and fast, the wind comes in fitful gusts, and we must close the window and the story of our items. But we'll have another look round at things. So good bye. Yours, truly,

THOS. S. ABERNETHY, JR.

CATHOLICISM AT HOME.

A correspondent of the New York Times gives the following statement of facts in a recent letter from Florence, Italy, illustrating the fruits of the Roman Catholic religion on a government under its influence:

"A man suspected of reading the Protestant Bible, from the fact that he had been singularly lax of late in his attendance at mass, was waited upon by a deputation from the Government and the Church. His house, his books, his papers were examined, and he and his family interrogated. He did not deny nor attempt to deny that he had long entertained doubts, both of the divine mission of the Pope and of the virtues of the priesthood. He asserted that he had determined to investigate the doctrines of the reformed religion, and to learn something of the character and practice of its professors. This he has done, but without seeking to propagate his doubts and hesitations among others, an offence which he knew to be punishable. But he had supposed, he said, that he might be allowed to set his mind at rest upon a subject so important. The committee asked a variety of questions, and succeeded in convincing itself that the man was a confirmed Protestant, and was quite lost to Catholicism in this world and beatitude in the next. "You will hear from us soon, sir," said the committee, in taking leave; "Be careful not to leave the city." Four days after, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, the guilty apostate was summoned to listen to his sentence; hard labor, in irons, in prison for one year; the prison selected being at a distance, and, if I am not mistaken, on some Mediterranean island. The verdict was immediately carried into execution. Such are the winning ways employed by the modern inquisition to preserve souls to God, to discountenance Lutheranism, and to maintain the country in its present state of matchless ignorance, misery and degradation."

ANECDOTE OF MR. WESLEY.

While traveling in Georgia I picked up the following anecdote of John Wesley and Gen. Oglethorpe. It seems that these two gentlemen were fellow-passengers from Europe. In the course of this voyage, Mr. Wesley heard Gen. Oglethorpe making a great noise in the cabin, upon which he stepped in to know the cause. The General immediately addressed him, saying:

"Mr. Wesley, you must excuse me. I have met with a provocation too great for a man to bear. You know the only wine I drink is Cyprus, as it agrees with me best of any; I therefore provided myself with several dozen of it, and this villain (his servant, who was present, almost dead with fear) has drank up the whole of it. But I will be revenged on him. I have ordered him to be tied hand and foot, and to be carried to the man of war which sails with us. The rascal should have taken care how he used me so, for I never forgive."

"Then, sir," said Mr. Wesley, looking calmly at him, "I hope you never sin."

The General, confounded at the reproof, threw his keys to his servant and bade him do better in the future.

What a severe reproof was that. Would it not be well for every one, while refusing to forgive a person who has injured him, to bear in mind that he himself has no promise of being forgiven by his Heavenly Father until he cherishes a forgiving spirit towards everyone! How can an unforgiving man utter this petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us?"

Success.—To attain it, be prudent, be patient, be persevering.

Gaming is the child of avarice, but the parent of prodigality.

Our Home Correspondence.

Trinity, La. July 17, 1855.

Mr. Editor—Our national Birthday was celebrated in this parish in a way that does honor to this section of country, and to those who participated. The different Sabbath schools, viz., Harrisonburg, Trinity, Locust Grove, Harmony and Blackwood, met on the banks of Little River, formed a procession, and with appropriate banners marched to the ground prepared for the occasion. The order of the day being announced, the exercises commenced by singing a national hymn, and prayer by Rev. T. A. Routon. The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. F. Oliver, after which a Sabbath School address was delivered by Rev. Robert Campbell, of Trinity. The address was very appropriate, and was delivered in fine style. The speaker portrayed in glowing terms the blessings attending the Sabbath School cause, and urged with much zeal the necessity of training their children to study the Bible and attend the Sabbath School. After the address the exercises of the schools commenced, under the direction of their superintendents and teachers. These embraced speaking appropriate pieces and singing hymns. The exercises were of a very interesting nature. The scholars acquitted themselves in fine style, and the great concourse of people that listened to them were delighted. Many who had never witnessed the like before came to the conclusion that the cause was a good one, and that it ought to be encouraged.

Dinner being announced, the ladies and children filled the first table, which was well supplied with the good things of this life, while overhead waved the Star Spangled Banner.

After all had partaken at the table, they again met at the stand, and then listened with delight to an oration delivered by Geo. H. Wells, Esq., of Harrisonburg. Mr. Wells dwelled much upon our national blessings, and condemned nullification in strong terms. The oration was a very able one, and was pronounced by many as being among the best that they had ever listened to. This closed the exercises of the day—a day that will long be remembered by the citizens of Catahoula.

Nothing transpired during the day to mar in the least the peace and happiness of those who met on that occasion. No spirituous liquors were allowed on the ground; ice water and lemonade was the drink. All appeared satisfied. May the day always be spent in this sober and orderly manner.

A FRIEND OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Autaugaville, Ala., July, 1855.

The undersigned, as Secretary of the First Sabbath School, at Aeberry Church, would beg leave to report:

That the school still maintains an uninterrupted degree of prosperity. The interest manifested both by the teachers and scholars is of the highest character and all appear to be impressed with the vast importance of the great work to be accomplished by this means of doing good.

The school is now governed by our long tried and faithful Superintendent, Brother Samuel Standemire, and Brother T. J. Motley, Assistant, together with nine male and twelve female teachers; numbering in all, 116 scholars, 47 male and 69 female. The average attendance being 100, and the number of questions recited averaging 1,050. Number of school books, 500 volumes; bound library, 200; small unbound, 300; 30 copies Sunday School Visitor, when published.

The Secretary, in conclusion, would beg leave to refer to the faithful services of Bro. Standemire as Superintendent. For twenty years has he labored in that capacity with a zeal and devotion worthy of the highest commendation and praise. He may well be styled the Father of the Sabbath School at Asberry. From its incipiency to its present eminent and flourishing condition has he maintained and fulfilled the duties of the office which he now holds, with great promptitude, manifesting by his constant presence and attendance the greatest solicitude for its success; thereby not only challenging the admiration and respect of all, but particularly those under his supervision in the various classes of the school.

WM. N. THOMPSON, Secretary.

The heathen world, as Mr. Bickerstaff reasons the matter, had so little notion that perfection was to be expected from men, that among them any one quality or endowment in a heroic degree made a god. Hercules has strength, but it was never objected to him that he wanted wit. Apollo presided over wit, and it was never asked whether he had strength. Those wise heathens were glad to immortalize any one serviceable gift, and to overlook all imperfections in the person who had it. But with us it is far otherwise. We are only too eager to reject any manifest virtues, if we find them accompanied with a single apparent weakness.

Nor does the shrewd Mr. Bickerstaff end the argument here. He discovers in it the secret why principally it is that the worst of mankind, the libellers, receive so much encouragement. "The low race of men take a great pleasure in finding an eminent character levelled to their condition by a report of its defects, and keep themselves in countenance, though they are excelled in a thousand virtues, if they believe they have in common with a great person any one fault.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than your principles.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The last number of DeBow's Review contains an address lately delivered before the South Carolina Institute for the Promotion of Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts and Manufactures, by Hon. James L. Orr, on the subject of the development of Southern Industry. The address is quite lengthy, occupying not less than twenty-two pages of the Review, but its scholarship, truth and suggestiveness entitle it to a general perusal and careful consideration. It touches upon a subject that came prominently before the late Southern Commercial Convention, as well as before other previous Conventions; that has been largely discussed in the newspapers and magazines of the day, and awakened very considerable interest among the reflecting portion of the community in every Southern State.

The dependence of the South upon the North for almost every manufactured article, is altogether disproportioned to the necessity of the case, and ought to be ended. There should be some degree of fair reciprocity in the business of the two extreme portions of the Union. Instead thereof, there is such a disparity as may well attract the attention of all thinking men. We go abroad for nearly every article we eat or use. We import from Massachusetts, Ohio, New York and Connecticut all of our machinery, our domestic utensils, our cloths, our fashions, and a great deal of our provisions. Our steamboats are built at Cincinnati, and our steamships at New York; our mills and machinery come from Boston; our cottons, our linens, our ploughs, our hats, our printing paper, the very pavement on which we ride and walk are brought from the same places. We send to the North for our horses and mules, for our shoes and woollen goods; for our books, for our carriages; indeed for almost every thing we want. They purchase from us the raw material at low prices, and send it back in a manufactured state at most extravagant cost.

This state of affairs cannot continue forever. The *vis inertiae* that has been so long and justly charged against Southern character must give way to a new impulse, and we must manufacture as well as produce. There is no reason why mills should not multiply around as well as in the Northern States; why the fabrics we use should not be made from the material we raise as well at home as abroad, and the charges of transportation and creation be saved to us. The experiments already made in this and other slaveholding States show that success and profit attend every judicious undertaking and encourage us to fresh efforts. Shipbuilding and the building of steamboats might just as well be carried on at Pascagoula, Charleston and Savannah as at Bath, Kittory, Boston or New York. In this city we could find plenty of labor, of capital and of demand to support as extensive machine shops as can be found at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Louisville. We might make our own printing and writing paper, as is done in Georgia and Carolina. We might publish our own books, educate our own children, and in a thousand ways rid ourselves of the painful servitude we are under to Northern merchants and capitalists. The cotton and cane crops are certainties however, so far as immediate sales and ready money are concerned, and being very productive, our planters prefer to invest and re-invest their property in the production of these articles rather than expend the slightest time or make the slightest outlay towards rendering themselves more self-dependent and independent than they now are. The great blinds their eyes to the less, and they work on through their whole lives well contented if such closing year finds them in a better pecuniary position than the new at its commencement. They ignore Dr. Franklin's wise suggestion that "a penny saved is worth two pence earned;" they will not gaze at a horizon which lies beyond that of their fathers, and so continually grow more and more dependent upon others for the common necessaries of life.

It is undoubtedly true that different regions are naturally adapted to different occupations and pursuits; that they are marked out for some special department of industry in which they may excel. New England is fitted for manufacturing; the great West for producing corn and wheat, and the South for the production of corn, cotton, cane and rice. A well regulated system of exchange might make it profitable for each section to turn its best energies to that occupation for which it has the greatest facilities. No system, nor no state of affairs, however, will warrant an entire hoedlessness of everything beyond the particular branch of industry which should be most prominent. The Yankees must do something beyond making cotton cloth and brogans, and the West something besides raising wheat and fat beeves. They do so. The New Englanders are almost entirely self-subsistent, and the Western people could, without great difficulty, be thrown upon their own resources to-morrow. How is it with us? The famine of the past winter is the most suitable reply. We are dependent for almost every article on States lying above us; dependent for our clothing, our tools and our food; dependent for necessaries as well as luxuries; dependent for the bread we eat and the clothes we wear. There is, to be sure, a partial dependence for cotton and sugar upon us, on the part of those we so largely patronize, but our own inertness is not thereby excused. The money we expend to build up cities and villages abroad, had better be expended at home and the profits be retained in our own pockets. Every great manufacture is the nucleus of a village, which may in time grow to be a town or city, giving aid to all business within its reach, increasing the value of land and of produce, and making plenty more plentiful. Our planters should raise their own corn, their own cattle, their own pork, and our citizens should endeavor to create here those manufactures for which they are now compelled to go abroad.

The subject is a very broad one, but it is well worthy of careful examination, and must ultimately come up in a decisive shape. Why not do something at once? [Daily Crescent.

A Fast Horse.—The Delta has a Mississippi correspondent, who, a few days ago, while driving out with a horse and buggy, was chased by a drove of mad bulls. After a pursuit of a few minutes, notwithstanding the Colonel threw out his overcoat and carriage cushions, the bellowing herd overtook him and came near destroying his buggy and making a finish of himself and his fleet steed.

The ship Agues, which arrived at New York on the 13th, sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 2d of June, in company with the ship Barnshee, for Baltimore.

On the evening of the 1st of June the ship Megunticook, from Philadelphia, was on fire in the port of Rio, and had to be scuttled. It was supposed the crew set her on fire, as a number of them had been arrested the previous day for mutiny.

At Toronto, Canada, on the night of the 14th, an attack was made by a mob on a circus company at that place. The wagons and fixtures were smashed and an attempt was made to burn the canvas. Fire arms were used by the rioters and several persons were badly hurt. The police finally quelled the disturbance.

France.—Opening of the Legislative Assembly. Speech of the Emperor.

The French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 21 of July, when the Emperor Louis Napoleon delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes: The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session are already made you forsee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination.

Unhappily the conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country in your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to answer the question before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of Crimea. We had, moreover, to our favor the adhesion of Austria and the moral support of the rest of Europe.

In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna proposed us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our accession to a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it then to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and the sacrifices already made?

Well, France and England did not turn these advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to recilitate peace and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian power which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

Well, all these propositions, which I may say in magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, Prussia, and by Russia herself, have been rejected in the Conferences.

We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

In the interests of the Porte, as well as those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to defend her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could maintain with an aggressive object.

We demanded, in the interests of Austria and of Germany, a better Constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North.

Russia, who had consented in theory to all, has refused every limitation of her naval force, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, the negotiations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a casus belli an increase of the number of Russian forces of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

To accept such a proposition was impossible for it in no manner bound Russia; and on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to preside me with the means to continue the struggle.

The country has already shown what sources it has at its command, and that confidence it places in me.

Some months since it offered me 1,700,000 Of more than I demanded. A portion of this sum will suffice to maintain its military honor and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers. I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitate abroad, which have always remained present and the nature of circumstances demands at home new and important measures. It is therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual recruitment bill; there will be an extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regular administration of a recruitment bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay homage solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets with those whose loss we have to deplore.

So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for as you are aware the nation must either abdicate every part of its character, or if it possesses the instinct and the will to not conformably to its glorious traditions, to its providential missions, it must learn how to support all the trials which alone can re-temper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.

Spain.

Our latest Madrid correspondence bears date the 26th and 27th ult. Under this latter date we learn a telegraphic dispatch was received at the British legation from Lord Howden, stating that Victoria, June 25, 6 P. M., send assurances of his safe arrival at that town, after having left Bilboa six hours in the hands of the Carlists, on the north side of Burgoe.

Mississippi.—On the 10th inst., says the Natchez Courier, a difficulty occurred in that city between two Germans, Jacob Marks, a merchant of that place, and J. W. Winters, a butcher. In the fight Winters was stabbed through the arm near the shoulder with a butcher knife, which divided many of the large blood vessels, not involving, however, the brachial artery. Mortification supervened and the arm was amputated. His recovery is extremely doubtful. The Intelligencer says that the matter is to undergo judicial investigation. It deems it improper to attempt to detail the facts except what all agree in, that Winters commenced the fight. Mr. Marks seems to be deeply distressed, and manifests much concern about the wounded man's recovery, having proferred to pay all necessary expenses for medical aid.

The Coffeeville Herald, of the 14th, says:

We learn that the eastern portion of Tallahatchie county was visited, on the night of the 4th inst., with a most severe and destructive hail storm, destroying, entirely, whole fields of cotton and corn, and so damaging others that half a crop will not be made.

Burning of a Steamer and Loss of Life.—A dispatch of the 17th, from Philadelphia, says:

The splendid steamer John Stevens, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Line, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, while lying at Wilts Hull landing, below Bordentown. The entire woodwork was consumed, but the hull being of iron, it is probable that the machinery, not seriously damaged. The J. S. was the largest and the most expensive boat in the Delaware River. She was built in 1846. The cook and steward are reported missing. The other hands saved themselves by leaping overboard.

The origin of the fire is not known. Six persons were sleeping on the boat. So far as the pilot, one deck hand and the chambermaid are all that are known to be saved. Three firemen, cooks, are missing, who are supposed to have jumped overboard.

The "volosnic repeating pistol" is the name of a newly invented fire-arm in New Haven. It carries a Minie or conical ball, in a rifle barrel, and will put it through, it is said, a three-inch plank at a distance of ninety rods. The revolving tube will hold ten ball cartridges, and can be deposited in two seconds of time. The piece may be discharged thirty times in fifty seconds. It is so contrived that it is not liable to accidental discharge. There is no priming, no flash and no recoil. The powder and ball are inclosed in the same metallic cover.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

TRACT AGENT.

Mr. Editor—Will you please to give the following appointments a few insertions in your paper, viz:

Eutaw	Sunday, Aug. 12	10 A. M.
Pine Grove	"	4 P. M.
Clinton	Monday,	8 P. M.
Fickensville	Wednesday	8 P. M.
Prairie Point	Friday	11 A. M.
Macon	Sunday	
Gainsville	Wednesday, Aug. 22.	8 P. M.
Comptorville	Thursday	11 A. M.
Belmont	Friday	11 A. M.
Livingston	Sunday	

If the preachere can make for me any additional appointments along this proposed line of travel, on intermediate days and places, I will attend with pleasure.

Very respectfully,

Summerfield, July 7, 1855. F. G. FERGUSON.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES FOR MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, ALA. CONF.—Salem, Cuseta, July 21, 22.

Dadeville, Dadeville Ct., July 28, 29.

Tuskegee Station, August 4, 5.

Tuskegee Circuit, August 10, 11, 12.

Oak Bowery, Emory Chapel, August 17, 18, 19.

Auburn Camp Meeting, August 24-29.

Montgomery Ct., Trinity, Sept. 1, 2.

Crawford, Sept. 8, 9.

Montgomery Station, Sept. 15, 16.

Montgomery Colored Charge, Sept. 15, 16.

Catoma Colored Mission, Sept. 15, 16.

Tallahassee, Sept. 22, 23.

Lafayette, Sept. 29, 30.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Marriages.

On the 11th July, at the residence of J. B. Thompson, Caddo parish, La., by Rev. T. J. Lacy, J. C. BIRCH, of said parish, to Miss MARIAH T. MCCLELLEN, of Tennessee.

By Rev. J. T. Heard, in Dallas county, Ala., July 12, Dr. A. A. J. RINNEL to Mrs. FLORIDA A. WEST.

July 17, by Rev Wm. G. Dorris, Mr. ALBERT MENEFEE, of Oak Bowery, Ala., to Miss SALLIE RIVERS, daughter of Rev. R. H. Rivers, of Florence, Ala.

Deaths.

JOHN S. GOODMAN.

The subject of this brief memoir was born in Charleston, S. C., February 20, 1826. He, however, was raised in this city, (Mobile, Ala.,) having been brought here by his parents when only about five years old. In the fourteenth year of his age he made a profession of religion, and was received on trial in the Franklin street Methodist Church, December 16, 1839, and from that time to the day of his death he lived as becometh the gospel of Christ. A more beautiful and striking exemplification of early piety is rarely to be met with. His name has long been a "household word" in the family of Methodism in this city, and will long be remembered as significant of "the highest style of man." He was proverbial for depth of piety, combined with earnest, ardent and holy zeal. He shunned no cross, shrunk from no toil, nor avoided any responsibility where duty or principle was involved; but, with modest demeanor and humble trust in Christ, went forward to every good work to which the Church, under God, appointed him. A few particulars of his short but useful life will not only serve to corroborate this statement, but may be referred to as an outline of character worthy of all imitation.

It pleased God, in the wisdom of His providence, some time in the fall of '41, or winter of '42, to remove from him his father, leaving one young brother, at a very tender and susceptible time of life, without the care and counsel so necessary to the proper guidance of the steps of youth. The same dispensation left him involved in responsibility beyond his years. Being the oldest son, the care of his widowed mother and her orphan children, to some extent, fell upon him; and nobly did he do his part, faithfully did he feel the demands of his delicate and responsible position. To this his weeping mother bore testimony in his dying hour. He called her to his bedside, and with other parting words he asked her, "Mother, have I done my duty towards you—have I been a dutiful son?" To which she replied, "My son, you have nothing to reproach yourself with; you took your father's place, and have done all that a son could do." Indeed, he was all that a mother could wish. He early learned to toil, that he might have something wherewith to assist others in the sad hour of adversity and bereavement; and of all he earned he called nothing his own while his mother, sisters or brother had a real want.

In 1851 he was married to Miss Lavinia Mason, of Sumter county, Ala., and as husband and father he was equal to himself as man. He combined the manly with the gentle, nobility of nature with simplicity of manners, and the soul and center of domestic bliss. He was obeyed because he was beloved, and loved because he was worthy. He was hero, within the family circle, at home, with wife, children and confiding friends, his piety was conspicuous and his religious example shone with peculiar lustre. Let us now glance at his relations to the church.

In 1846 he was appointed by the writer of this article leader of a large and important class, composed mostly of intelligent young men, a class in which he had grown up, and of every member of it he was well and favorably known. The appointment gave universal satisfaction. And while he entered upon the responsible duties of his office with becoming diffidence and self-distrust, he nevertheless failed not to meet all its demands with a degeee of zeal and integrity that soon characterized him as one of the most efficient and profitable leaders in the connection. He continued in this relation until our return to his charge in 1854, when he asked for a change, on the ground that his secular engagements were so numerous and pressing that he could not well spare a night in the week to attend to the class; adding, at the same time, that he believed that a change would be profitable to both parties. How far he was right in this remains to be known. True, he had led the class for nine years, but so far as that is concerned, he might have continued nine years longer with profit to every member. In this, however, he was an exception; for there are few such leaders as was our deceased brother. In compliance with his request a change was made, and he was appointed to one of the Sunday morning classes, which he continued to lead up to the time of his death, with great acceptability and profit. He was a man of faith and full of the Holy Ghost, and his meetings were generally characterized with power. He entered upon the duties of his last appointment with some reluctance, because the class was composed of some of the oldest members of the Church. His reverence for age was such that he doubted for a while the propriety of the appointment. He however yielded his objections, and served them faithfully to the last; and they now mourn his loss as that of a friend and faithful spiritual guide. At the mention of his name they weep as children, and truly their bereavement is great.

In 1847 he was licensed to exhort, and in this capacity he was, if possible, more remarkable than in any other. I have often seen him, during the progress of a meeting, rise from his knees in the congregation, after sermon, and walk deliberately within the chancel without solicitation, and pour forth such a flood of warm, affectionate appeal to the unconverted, that the whole congregation was held spell-bound to the close; and not unfrequently some soul, unmoved before, would rise and come forward for prayer. He was a man of wonderful gifts. All his efforts were impromptu, and worthy of the most talented among the ministry. Ardent and impulsive, yet such was the depth and genuineness of his religious experience that his impulses were always on the right side. He never thought he was called to preach, yet he always thought he was called to work! He recognized other fields of usefulness than the pulpit, and well did he answer his vocation. He was the most efficient and useful layman of his years I ever knew. To this the whole Church bears testimony, and deeply do they deplore his loss. The old Franklin street Station has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and she mourns for him as a mother bereaved of her son. Other religious denominations in the city sympathize with us, and feel that the Church of Christ has lost a "burning and shining light." Even the wicked do homage to his character as a Christian, and accord to his memory the largest measure of reverence and respect. His employers speak of him as an efficient and faithful business man, a valued friend, and a Christian in the highest sense of the term. They lament him, not merely as a loss to their concern, but as a brother beloved indeed.

A few weeks previous to his death he seemed to have a presentiment that his end was near at hand, and spoke of it in his class meeting and elsewhere. On Friday morning, July 6, at 2 o'clock, he was suddenly seized with bilious cholic, and from the very first moment of his illness he said he would never recover. He continued to grow worse every hour and suffered the most excruciating pain, with but slight intervals, to the last. But calm and collected, he said he was ready; arranged his temporal matters as far as possible, and gave the fullest directions about everything pertaining to his family, his business, and even the place of his burial. He called his friends severally to his bedside and gave unto each his dying charge, not forgetting even his servants. Some of these interviews were remarkable and deeply affecting; and we trust will long be remembered and productive of much good. His pastor, with others of the Methodist ministry, was absent from the city during his illness, not having returned from Summerfield, and only arrived a few minutes too late to see him alive. He however, did not forget us. He frequently inquired about our return, and finding he could not last till we arrived he left a message for us, which I must be pardoned for inserting here: "Tell Bro. D. farewell, and to live the life of a Christian; tell Bro. B. to preach Jesus; and tell Bro. N. to be faithful." And after again exhorting all around and about him to meet him in Heaven, he took his final leave of his wife and children, and on Monday, July 9, about 6 A. M., his pure and happy spirit took its flight from "earth-born woe and care" to meet with God in Heaven.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

THOS. W. DORMAN

Southern Christian Advocate will please copy.

DIED—In the town of Bastrop, La., on the 9th July, 1855, MARY EVANS, consort of the Rev. G. W. Evans, of the Louisiana Conference, and daughter of Jonathan and Mahala Clower, in the 17th year of her age. The deceased has left an infant son without a mother's care or a mother's love. But the mother's God will be the infant's guide, for He doeth all things well. The deceased had been married but a little over one short year, when torn by the ruthless hand of death from the embrace of her affectionate husband, kind parents and many friends, who mourn with bleeding hearts and wounded spirits her early demise. But we mourn not as those without hope, for she had been for some years a member of the M. E. Church, and a consistent Christian; and when the grim monster, death, was about to drag her almost angelic spirit away, she said she was going to Heaven. Farewell, loved one! No more shall we hear thy sweet voice until we greet thee on the plains of light.

Hushed be every mirthful sound,
Calmed the turbulence of life,
Spirits holy throng around,
Gazing on the final strife,

Spirit, what is death? O, tell!
In its mistery surprise.
What is life where seraphs dwell?
Hallelujahs endless rise,

Rashly do I ask to know
What the secrets are to thee,
What is duty here below,
Weeping Calvary to me.

Beauteous is the Heaven of light,
Multitudes its radiance share,
Faith's triumphant at the sight,
And happy Mary's there.

DIED—In Galnesville, Miss., July 11th, CHARLES HARVEY CROSBY, son of Rev. G. L. Crosby, aged 11 years. His death was very sudden, he having been apparently in perfect health until within twenty-four hours of his decease. When free from convulsive paroxysms, his mind was clear and self-possessed. When near his end, he commended himself in a tranquil and serene manner to the mercy of God, his Heavenly Father, and then his spirit went to rejoin his beloved mother, whose death was recorded in these columns a few weeks since. The then bereaved husband is now also the bereaved father. Yet still the language of his heart is, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!" C.

DIED—At his residence in Galveston, June 29, JOHN KLEIN, a native of Nova Scotia, and lately a resident of New Orleans, aged 50 years. He was a good husband, an affectionate parent and an honest man.

JOHN KLEIN, JUN.

Zion's Herald and St. Paul, Minn., papers please copy

QUARANTINE AT VICKSBURG.—In reference to this subject the Vicksburg Whig, of the 19th, has the following:

We publish this morning the quarantine ordinance offered at the last meeting of the Board of Mayor and Council, and laid over until Monday evening next, and ordered to be published. We have not read this ordinance, but as it is said to be a copy of the Natchez ordinance, which has stood the test and found to be satisfactory, we presume this will be adjudged sufficient. We will not permit the expression of a doubt as to the passage of an ordinance for the protection of our citizens. We know there are some, a very few, who doubt both the propriety and necessity of a quarantine; and while we can respect their opinion on the subject, we must say that the sentiment of the country and a vast majority of the city has been too well expressed to leave room for a doubt as to the wishes of the people upon the subject. We have only one request to make in the matter, and that is, as public sentiment demands the adoption of quarantine regulations, that our Board of Mayor and Council will act promptly in the matter, so that our citizens may not only be put at rest, but that it may prevent the uprising and circulation of the thousand and one rumors and reports which will so surely tend to the destruction of our summer business and social happiness.

There is little, in fact no doubt, that the ordinance referred to passed the Council last evening. So, we are now effectually shut out from both Natchez and Vicksburg.

MEETING OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—The St. Louis Republican has a letter from its Kansas correspondent under date of the 9th inst., from which we extract the following:

Most of the members were at Pawnee early on the morning of Monday, the 2d inst., the day of their convocation by the Governor's proclamation. They were obliged to encamp in wagons and tents, as no houses were provided for their accommodation. The legislative hall was no even completed. It was a rough barn or warehouse, in which the floor was not yet laid, although the carpenters worked at it through the Sabbath day on the 1st inst.

The members desired to hold a caucus for the purpose of selecting permanent officers for the two houses. There was no house in which they could eit, and they were obliged to resort to a grove about a mile distant and arrange their preliminaries in its shades.

At 12 o'clock, M., the floor of the capitol was so far finished that it could be occupied, and the two Houses convened at that hour.

Of the Council, Thomas Johnson was elected President, R. R. Rees, President pro tem., John A. Halderman, Chief Clerk, Charles H. Grover, Assistant Clerk, Carey B. Whitehead, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Of the House, J. H. Striegfellow was elected Speaker, Joseph Anderson, Speaker pro tem., J. M. Lysle, Chief Clerk, John Martin, Assistant Clerk, T. J. B. Cramer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—Dr. Radcliff, who was fond of the pleasures of the table, was one afternoon comfortably disposing of a bottle of wine, when a countryman entered the room, and begged him to come immediately to his wife who was dying.

"I can't help it my fine fellow, I can't come till I have finished my bottle."

Now it happened that the countryman was a large strong man, and the doctor a very small one, so it occurred to the former that his best plan was to seize the doctor and carry him off on his shoulders. He did so; and while he was henring him alone, the doctor, bursting with rage, exclaimed:

"You villain, *I'll cure your wife.*" And he was as good as his word.

Seven slaves belonging to William McCoy and others, of Pendleton county, Va., eloped a few nights ago, each one taking a horse with him. They are doubtless making their way to Canada. A considerable number have run away from Pendleton and Hardy within a year or two, and some of them who are in Canada are in the habit of corresponding with their friends in their own neighborhood.

The New York Journal of Commerce estimates that 25,000 bushels of potatoes have arrived at that port this season from Bermuda alone, besides large quantities from Charleston and Norfolk. The crop in the Northern States promises to be unprecedented, so that it will be a difficult matter to keep up the prices much longer.

A Paris physician has just published a pamphlet with the title of "The Physical and Moral Degeneration of the Human Race caused by Vaccination." The startling theory that Jenner, who for more than half a century has enjoyed the reputation of one of the greatest benefactors of humanity that ever existed, was in fact the principal author of cholera and a host of modern diseases, has been broached before, but without exciting much attention. Now, however, the Imperial Academy of Medicine has placed the subject on their papers for discussion.

CAT FISH HOTEL CONSUMED.—This well-known place of resort, situated on the Bay Road, about five miles from the city, was burned down on Sunday morning between six and seven o'clock. Mr. Bennett, the proprietor, lost most of the fixtures, etc., of the house. The origin of the fire is not known. Mr. Bennett has removed to the new house about one hundred yards below the site of the old hotel, where he is now ready to receive his friends. He has christened it "Hotel de Cat." [Mobile Tribune.

On the 16th the Manchester (N. H.) Corporation Mill, No. 1, was nearly destroyed by fire, together with the contents. Loss estimated at $250,000. By this accident 500 persons are thrown out of employment. There was insurance to the amount of $100,000.

On the same day another fire broke out destroying twenty-two stores and dwelling houses, including Fatney's block. Loss about $100,000, partially insured.

The Baltimore Sun cautions persons who intend taking service with either the allied forces or the Russians, that they cannot hope to be released until the end of the Crimean campaign, lest they should convey important information to the enemy.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the president—"Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but a habitual thirst."

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A dispatch of the 16th, from Buffalo, says:

James Thompson's house in the village of Brant, C. W., was fired by incendiaries on Saturday night, and Mr. Thompson and three daughters and two grandaughters perished in the flames.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Spanish Insurrection Not Ended.

From the New York papers of the 19th we cut the following telegraphic dispatches of the foreign news received by the steamship Canada:

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 18.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., arrived here at 10:50 this morning.

The Canada reports passing, on the 8th July, the American ship Constitution off Castlet Rock, Ireland.

The Canada left Halifax at 2 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock Thursday evening.

The War.

Lord Raglan was buried on the 3d of July with all the pomp which circumstances permitted.

There are rumors that Pelissier is about to be superseded.

Since the repulse of the 18th June, the Allies have been strengthening their advances against the Malakoff, and Pelissier's latest dispatch, dated July 4, says his works are progressing satisfactorily.

Gen. Simpson telegraphed on the 4th, that there was nothing new since his last accounts.

The main facts have been already stated of the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol on the 18th of June. The papers per the Canada contain further details, including the dispatch of Pelissier.

It is stated that General Margan's French Division, on the way to attack the fort on the extreme right, on the Careenieg Harbor, commenced the attack prematurely, and before the other division had taken their ground. Margan fell mortally wounded, and his division being thrown into disorder, the Russians turned their concentrated fire upon the next division, as it came up under General Brunet, and shattered it badly. Brunet also fell. Orders were then given to withdraw the troops into the trenches, although General Autevaux had meantime reached the Malakoff Tower. The retreat was effected with good order, but with great loss.

When Lord Raglan saw the defeat of the first French Division, he hastily ordered an attack on the Redan, to effect a diversion in favor of the French, although it was previously intended that the British should not attack until the French had captured the Malakoff, inasmuch as the Malakoff's guns quite commanded the Redan. So far as civilians at a distance could judge, Lord Raglan's order to attack was a great error, for the British storming party not being sufficiently strong to carry the works, were repulsed with great slaughter. A curious incident is, that had the assault been general, or systematically planned, the city would have fallen, or at least its first line of defense might have been carried.

French letters of June 25th say that the army was full of confidence. The approaches were pushing forward to the Malakoff Tower, and a French battery of thirty guns was nearly completed in front of the Careenieg Bay, to keep off the Russian ships, their fire having caused much loss on the 18th.

Vienna papers say that Gortschakoff had sent for 24,000 more men, as he had reinforced Liprandi's army with another division.

The Turks and Sardinians under Omer Pasha and Gen. Mormora, have made excursions in the lateral valleys of the Tchernaya, without meeting resistance.

Numerous works of art, captured from the Kertch Museum, and from Gen. Wraegel's private collection, are on the way to Paris.

Mr. Stow, the Commissioner sent by the London Times to the Crimea, to administer the balance of the Hospital Fund, fell sick from overexertion, and "routine" excluded him from the very hospitals he was aiding. He was carried in a coroche in the Church at Balaklava, where he died a victim to official inhumanity.

The Turco-British contingent force, now numbering 6,000 men, is in camp near Demusdere.

Careful estimates show that this war has already cost half a million of lives, and yet no decisive battles have taken place.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated July 4, states that the town of Nystadt, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, has been bombarded and destroyed.

Russian accounts under date of June 19, say, the Allied flotilla of 180 guns fired for eight hours against the batteries at the mouth of the Narva, without effect, and then withdrew to Seskar Island.

June 20—The Allies made a descent on Kotka, Island, destroyed the telegraph and burnt the Government stores.

June 21—Some of the Allied steamers took soundings in Nystadt Roads, while others fired some hours on Port Revel, without doing any material injury.

June 22 and 23—Occasional shots were exchanged between gun-boats employed in shore and the Revel batteries.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* publishes a correspondence respecting the recent affair at Hango, stating that the flag of truce was not visible, and accusing the English of making improper use of flags of truce generally.

July 5—The hulk of the Allied squadron was off Cronstadt.

England.

The business before Parliament was not of an important nature.

Messrs. Roebuck and Duncombe had asked for a Committee of Inquiry into the alleged brutal conduct of the police at the Hyde Park demonstration against the Sunday trading bill, but were refused.

On Friday night Mr. Milner Gibson asked the Government for an explanation as to Lord John Russell's recent conduct at Vienna, in stating, among other things, that Great Britain never contemplated a restoration of Poland and Hungary. Messrs. Cobden, Roebuck and D'Israeli, all attacked Lord John, after which the matter was dropped.

Gen. Peel was to move the previous question against Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure.

Lord Elgin, it is said, will be appointed Postmaster General.

The magnificent iron paddle-wheel steamship Persia, of 3600 tons and 1,000 horse power, was launched in the Clyde on the 3d of July. She will be ready to take her place in the Cunard line in October next.

M. Peterson, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, was recently discovered on board an English steamer, returning from Southampton to Lisbon, he having been on a secret mission in France and England. The American Minister to Portugal, they say, recognized him.

France.

On the 5th of July, the Legislature voted the loan of 750,000,000 francs. In addition to this loan, an increase of taxation is proposed, namely, one-third increase of duty on all spirits, ten per cent on railway passengers and goods, and a new war "decime" of indirect taxation, is expected will produce seventy millions of francs per annum.

The Emperor's speech has been variously commented on, but on the whole is regarded favorably. The hit at Austria is considered as well merited. It is reported that the Austrian Minister has asked for an explanation.

Spain.

A dispatch via Marseilles, dated July 5, states that a rising had taken place in Catalonia. The difficulty is, nominally, respecting the rate of wages. Two manufacturers had been assassinated at Barcelona. The National Guard refused to march, and the Captain-General had shut himself up in the Citadel, with a few faithful troops, whence he sent mediators to the insurgents, who received them with shouts of *Vive Espartero.*

A Madrid telegraph dispatch of the 5th, says that the insurgents still held Barcelona.

Accounts from Perpignan mentioned the defeat of a Carlist leader.

The outbreak at present seems more like a riot than an insurrection.

The correspondent of the London Times says the Spanish Minister at Paris had a long interview with the Emperor on the state of Spain, and Napoleon had expressed a determination to prevent any attempt to unseat Queen Isabella.

The Spanish Government is loud in its praise of Napoleon, and contrasts his exertions in the cause of order with Louis Phillippe's duplicity. Various indications show that Napoleon is manufacturing political capital in Spain.

Italy.

In Sardinia much depression of feeling exists on account of the mortality that has befallen Sardinian troops in the Crimea. Turkey appoints a resident minister to Sardinia.

The Neapolitan Government is reported to have sanctioned the erection of an hospital for convalescents of the allied army at the Baths of Ischia, but this seems questionable.

Prussia.

The King is recovering from his recent indisposition.

Russia.

Some English papers contain statements respecting revolutionary movements in Russia in favor of Constantine as Emperor, but they are manifestly inventions.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Broker's Circular reports a fair amount of business at the close of last week, at full prices, but since the arrival of the Africa with favorable advices of the growing crop, the demand has been on a more limited scale and prices of most qualities of American were an eighth lower than on Friday last.

Other circulars mention that there is no pressure in the market, nor any large quantity offering, and that the above decline of an eighth is somewhat irregular, and mostly in qualities below fair. The week's sales add up 46,400 bales, including 11,780 on speculation, and 2,800 for export.

Friday's sales amounted to 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation, the market closing tamely at the following quotations, as given by Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.: Fair Orleans 7¾d: Middling 6¾d; Fair Mobilee 7d.; Middling 6 5-16d; Fair Uplands 7d.; Middling 6¼d.; Ordinary to good ordinary 5¾d. to 6d.; Inferior 4¾d. to 5¾d. Some firms quote Fair Mobilee and Uplands at 6¾d., and Middling Orleans at 6 7-16d. The stock on hand is 607,000 bales, including 423 000 American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co report the Corn Market quiet, with moderate sales in Wheat and Flour at last week's prices; while Indian Corn has been quite neglected at nominally 1s. 6d. to 2s. decline. White Wheat quoted at 11s 9d. to 12s. 2d.; Red, 10s. to 11s 3d.; Western Canal Flour, 40s. to 40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 40s. and 41s. to 42s.; Ohio, 42s 6d. to 43s.; Canadian, 40s 6d. to 41s.; Sour, 39s. to 40s.; Yellow Corn, 44s 6d. to 45s.; Mixed, 44s 6d.; White, 46s. to 46s 6d.—with no inquiry on Friday. Wheat and Flour were firmer than in the early part of the week. The weather had been favorable, and the crop prospects were good.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beef without demand, but stock much reduced. Nothing doing in Pork. Bacon in active demand at the decline, 49s. being the extreme quotation. Lard had advanced 1s. 6d; the stock on hand was about 2000 tons. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. report Bacon dull, and Lard advanced to 53s. to 54s.

London Money Market.

Money easy, though not perhaps quite so cheap as before the publication of the French loans. Exchange on Paris had fallen, and there had been considerable export of gold. Consols closed at 91¼ to 91⅝. Dollars 4s. 11d. to 4s. 11¼d. Bar silver, 5s. 1½d. Doubloons 74s. 6d. to 74s. 9d. Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—We clip the following items of intelligence from that excellent paper, the Thibodaux Minerva, of Saturday last:

The weather has become very regular in its habits lately. The mornings are hot, sultry and oppressive; about the middle of the day the clouds gather over us and weep as though the flood-gates of heaven were opened to their fullest extent; and in the evening we have a repetition of the roasting and boiling process. Of course mosquitoes flourish most luxuriantly under such a state of affairs, and the specimens now hovering about our head and heels, and ciegieg their notes of derision as we vainly attempt to annihilate some of the boldest, are a caution to gallynippers."

THE SUGAR MARKET.—On next Saturday, the 28th inst., there will be a meeting at the Court House of all those interested in establishing the sugar market at Algiers, instead of over the river as at present. We have heard some pretty strong arguments used on both sides of the question. We sincerely hope something may be done to relieve the planters and shippers living on the line of the Opelousas Railroad from the vexations they have heretofore experienced in regard to this matter.

FIVE FEET DEEP OF EELS.—We find the following fish story in a late number of the Boston Transcript: "At the season of the year, when numerous species of the piscatory tribe resort in indefinite embers to their usual haunts to deposit their spawn, the water at the foot of the large dam at Lawrence, on the Merrimac river, presents a curious and interesting spectacle. Incalculable swarms of lamprey eels, shad and alewives have gathered at this point, for the purpose of repairing to the upper tributaries, but the falls being eighteen feet in height, the force of the miniature cataract is such that their progress is effectually stayed. They attempt all sorts of ways to climb the falling mass of waters, only to be driven back to repeat the vain experiment. When the dam was in progress of construction, the migratory habits of the fish were considered, and a large, substantial fish course, built of heavy timber, was erected at the southerly end, that they might readily follow their instinctive nature; but they were thwarted by the rushing tide, so that not even salmon, that exceedingly nimble fish, is able to stem the current. Millions of fish, chiefly lamprey eels, therefore, accumulate in the tumbling waters, in masses literally four or five feet deep, and fishermen, who have purchased the right, station themselves on the bank with long lances, to spear them. One man recently obtained nine thousand in a single day. A peculiar feature of the organization of the lamprey eel is, that it has no bones, and does not preserve that tenacity of life, even to its immolation in the frying-pan, which is characteristic of our common harbor eels. Its flesh is not admired by our citizens generally, but large quantities are packed in barrels, and sent abroad to tickle less fastidious palates."

A DOG STORY.—A friend in Scottsburg, who signs himself "One who reads and pays for the Herald," (such persons are always entitled to a hearing in these columns,) sends us the following affecting account of the fidelity of a dog to his master:

Mr. O M Hopkins, late of Scottsburg, who died in January last, had a small and sprightly terrier, named "Nig," of which he was very fond. After the death of his master, Nig grew melancholy. Nothing the family could do seemed to amuse him. He could not be enticed from the side of his mistress, but would follow her about everywhere, grave and sedate, as though actually thinking of his dead master. One day a closet containing his master's clothing was opened. No sooner did Nig discover the garments, than he frisked about, almost frantic with delight, evidently expecting his master to appear. When the poor animal discovered his error, he testified his disappointment by piteous and mournful howlings.

In May last, poor Nig grew more melancholy than ever. All attempts to induce him to leave the house were unavailing, until one day his mistress went to visit the grave of her husband. Then he followed, and on arriving at the mound commenced digging and moaning, testifying his grief in the most affecting manner. From that time he could not be enticed to leave the grave, but stayed day and night till he starved to death. He was found there, stretched on the earth, cold and stiff. [Danville Ifer.

To offset the above and show that human beings have some feelings as well as brutes, we give place to the following, which we find in the Pittsburg Dispatch of the 10th:

A German, named George Shank, aged about fifty, for many years hostler for Dr. Dalig, in Waynesboro', committed soloide last Saturday morning, by hanging. The only cause for the act seems to have been distress at the death of a favorite horse belonging to the Doctor. During the sickness of the animal, Shank was heard to say "When Fox di a I want to die," and after its death, when removing from the body the halter, he said, "the halter will do me a service some day."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Destructive Gale on the Coast.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived on Wednesday, bringing files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 18th.

Captain Forbes reports that the American bark Flash, Capt. Wilson, from New York, arrived at Vera Cruz on the evening of the 21st inst.

Capt. Forbes also reports the occurrence of a most destructive gale on the Pacific coast of Mexico, on the 1st ult. The ports of St. Blas and Mazatlan were visited by a heavy gale, in which some six ships were driven ashore and totally lost. Farther down the coast, at Ypalta, the American clipper ship Water Witch, Plummer master, was driven from her anchorage and became a total wreck. Capt. Plummer, of the Water Witch, came passenger on the Orizaba.

Some thirty lives were lost at Mazatlan, and property to the amount of a million and a half of dollars were destroyed.

The papers by this arrival are destitute of news. The fact that they announce no further defeats of the insurgents appears rather significant. The subject of establishing a constitutional and organic system of laws is undergoing discussion in some of the journals in the usual guarded style. The revolutionary storm has no doubt superficed the matter, and it is apparently the prelude to a conciliatory course on the part of His Serene Highness, as the only means of retaining his sway.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced in the city of Mexico, on the 15th.

Copious rains had fallen in many parts of Mexico. At Mextillan fields had been inundated and crops destroyed, and the rise of water at the city of Mexico, on the 11th inst., was almost unprecedented.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of the 16th, as a number of workmen were engaged in erecting a bridge over Ridley's Creek, on the Isles of the West Chester Railroad, Pa., a temporary framing gave way and fell, carrying with it the entire superstructure and five workmen employed on the upper chord. The foreman and two workmen on the lower chord perceiving that something was giving way, sprang to the nearest pier, a distance of fifteen feet, and escaped uninjured. Three of the five who fell with the bridge were killed, and the other two are so much injured that no hope is entertained of their recovery. The names of the killed are Dixon Doley, Jacob Russel and George Stille. George Jeane and Thomas Deason were severely wounded.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Pittsburg Dispatch states, that on the 1st inst., the house of Mr. Leinhart, in Franlin county, Pa., was struck by lightning. The fluid ran down both ends of the house, penetrating it at several places, and shattering to pieces everything in its course. There were nine persons in the house at the time, Mr. Leinhart, his wife and seven sons, all of whom escaped without injury except one of the sons, who happened to be in the loft; he was struck on the head with such force as to break the bridge of his nose and completely sever one of his eyelids. It is thought the sight of the injured eye will be entirely destroyed, but that otherwise he will not be seriously affected.

The Washington Union pronounces the statement that the three American officers, sent to the Crimea by our Government, had been refused by the Czar permission to visit the fortifications of Sebastopol, a "malicious fabrication." Accordingly to a private letter received in Washington, they were entertained in Berlin by the Russian Minister, greeted at Warsaw with great hospitality by Prince Paskiewitch, who got up a grand review of troops for their edification, and afterwards invited them to St. Petersburg. An engineer was provided to accompany them to Sebastopol and show them the fortifications.

On the Boston and Maine Railroad, a few days ago, near Berwick, as the conductor was passing through the cars, taking up tickets, he found a man dead in his seat. The conductor had spoken with him but fifteen minutes before, when he appeared to be in perfect health; and so easy was his transit from this world to the next, that passengers sitting in the next seats did not notice any change.

We learn from the Shreveport Gazette of the 14th that a desperate affray occurred a day or two previous at the stage stand one mile beyond Greenwood, between a railroad contractor by the name of Brooke and a couple of men named McRady—father and son. The fight commenced by young McRady firing at Brooks with a gun, while the old man pursued and cut him with a bowie knife. Brooks turned upon his pursuers and knocked McRady the elder down with a club, and getting possession of the empty gun he felled McRady the younger. The Gazette learns that the old man died from his injuries.

A PETRIFIED INDIAN.—While engaged in excavating recently upon the Milwaukie and La Crosse railroad, near Schlesengerville, Iowa, the workmen came upon the petrified remains of an Indian, and with the remains some singular relics of olden times. The body was perfect, not having suffered by decay. His height, at the present day, would be considered gigantic—measuring seven feet two inches. On his breast was a plate of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, the meaning of which can hardly be imagined. But there they are a record of the past. Could these hieroglyphics be read, they might, perhaps, unveil some of the mystery which hangs like a dark cloud over the history of the red man. An arrow of considerable strength and curious construction was also found with him, and especially invites the attention of antiquarians.

J. J. MCCAUGHAN *vs.* THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE MAIL LINE.—This is a suit for damages brought by the plaintiff, a resident of Mississippi City, against defendants for neglect on the part of the managers or captain of one of the boats of the mail line in not stopping and landing at Pascagoula according to advertisement and stipulation, the plaintiff and others being detained and prevented from reaching New Orleans, as desired. The suit has been pending for some time before the Circuit Court of Harrison county, Miss., and came up for trial last week, and the jury gave a verdict in favor of Mr McCaughan, assessing his damages, loss of time and detention, at two thousand dollars.

ROBBERY AT PASCAGOULA.—From a private note we learn that an extensive robbery was committed at Pascagoula on the morning of the 21st, about 3 o'clock. A house was broken into and about $1000 abstracted. The outrage was supposed to have been committed by two men, who escaped in a sail-boat named the "Gem." Boats were despatched as speedily as practicable to all the islands and settlements on the coast, with the view of overhauling the plunderers. We hope they may be successful.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

New Orleans Money Market.

Wednesday Evening, July 25, 1855.

Another day of showers of rain; fortunately there is but little doing in money, cotton and produce, which is sadly affected by these frequent showers, which somehow or another come up in the forenoon or the day just to season to interrupt what few out-door operations have to be transacted.

The offerings to banks, the day of discount which fell on Wednesday, were large for the season; of course nothing beyond the daily income could be loaned, and that, unfortunately for borrowers, is not large. At this season of the year, and particularly when some anxiety is felt regarding the health of the city it would be an accommodation to the business community if Directors of the Banks could make it convenient to meet every morning for discounting paper and purchasing of Exchange. This system has been adopted by the Southern Bank since its organization, and has proved to work well, and obviates many inconveniences which attend semi-weekly conventions and consultations. Of what advantage to a borrower is it who keeps an account only in one bank to wait intervals of three or four days for loans which they could be granted in fifteen minutes? Of course any innovations on old established rules, or into old fogyism, are looked on with distrust and not consonant with a majority of the habitues of the bank parlor. In most of the banks, at this time, it is impossible to converse more than three to four Directors, about as many belonging to each bank as are in the city; and it is not making too great a demand for them to consider our suggestions.

There is but little paper offering on the streets, though rates of interest are well maintained. Brokers are going to the sea shore suburbs for a few weeks recreation, and he yers think they can do better by holding on; though of the truth is really told, there is but very little money at this time in market for investment in paper. Some second grade paper has been placed at 16 and 18 per ct. for small sums. Fortunately, the general construction of all engagements, commercial and financial, have been so large, that the actual want of money is confined to a narrow circle. Money continues to be freely offered in New York, though in Boston there is more demand, with slightly enhanced rates of interest.

Exchange to-day varied but little from yesterday. Considerable accessions to the stocks of cotton, tobacco and other produce were made by the arrivals of boats from Memphis and St. Louis, which furnish more material for the basis of exchange. Good private drawers have reduced their rates for Sight on New York below the banks. We quote this evening—

Sight drafts on London, clear bills	[illegible]
7 days on London, do	[illegible]
7 days on Paris, do	[illegible]
Sight drafts on New York, first class	[illegible]
Sight drafts on New York, good to fair	[illegible]
7 days on New York, good to fair	[illegible]
Sight Drafts on New York, private drawers	[illegible]
Sight drafts on New York, State notes	[illegible]
Three days Sight, do	[illegible]
Seven days Sight, do	[illegible]
On Nashville and Louisville, selling rate	[illegible]
On St. Louis	[illegible]
On Mobile	[illegible]
On Charleston, S. C. Sight	[illegible]

Our weekly prices of Stocks, which will be found below, approximate to what holders might be induced to accept, though we do not discover much inclination to sell.

Bank of Louisiana	105 paid	no sales since Dec'd
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Bank's Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	no sales since Oct 2
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

WHY DOES LAND PRODUCE WEEDS?—Because there is more wild or fibrous matter in the soil, produced by ages of the growth and decomposition of vegetation, than there is of that properly required for the crops which we wish to raise.

As we have often said, burn a plant, and the ashes will show what the soil is composed of. The ashes are what is drawn from the earth. By the decomposition, what was drawn from the atmosphere is liberated, and escapes in the form of gas. The ashes are mineral, and never exist naturally in the

The ashes of all plants consist of the same [illegible] only in different proportions. Lime-crop, which is grease and alkali, but when properly combined, are neither, but a new compound, as with soils. If the compost is largely wild, or vegetable, it will produce weeds, make an excess of phosphate of lime, and it will as naturally produce wheat; give it an excess of alkali, and it will produce potatoes. A farmer should fit his crop to the soil, or his soil for his crop.

THE SEMINOLE WAR EXPEDITION.—By a late Gazette dispatch from New York, a few days ago, we were informed that late news had been received from the British colony at Sierra Leone. The following particulars will be found of much interest:

Many sanguinary engagements had taken place between the British troops and the barbarous tribes of the frontier. An expedition against a native chief on the Mallagbee river had resulted disastrously to the English, most of the men being either killed or taken prisoners. Some of the prisoners taken by the Africans are said to have been put to death in a most barbarous manner. One man (a Mr. Firth) is said to have been cut up and his flesh distributed through the settlements. The loss of the English in this encounter was reported to be about 50. The natives report their number not to exceed 12 killed and wounded. Among the chiefs on the part of the British was the Assistant Quartermaster (Andrew) of H. M. steamer Teaser.

The New Era loudly condemns the authorities for undertaking the Mallagbee expedition with an inadequate force. Incompetent men, moreover, it is alleged, were in command. The atrocious treatment of the soldiers captured by the Africans, is said to be too horrible to bear description. The name of the chieftain against whom this unfortunate expedition was undertaken is Bamuah Mimah Lahl. Anticipating another visit from the enemy, it seems he was at last dates following the example of the Mussulmans, in obstructing the navigation of the river with stones, so as to prevent any vessel from passing up. The dead bodies of the soldiers were sent to the floating up and down the river, or lying ashore on the shore, with their arms decently tied behind their backs, presenting the appearance of having been tied and afterwards put to death. In many cases the natives ordered the unfortunate fellows to come out of the water and surrender themselves, whereupon they were despatched in detail.

We have accounts also of the seizure of British subjects by the natives on the Rio Nunez. H. M. sloop-of-war Forrest had been dispatched to look after them.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—The yard just now presents a scene of considerable activity. The steamer Niagara is rapidly progressing, under the personal supervision of George Steers, who has the contract for building her. It is likely she will be ready for launching by the beginning of October.

The steam frigate San Jacinto, which arrived on the 12th of June, has just been taken from the dock, and is now being fitted up with as much dispatch as possible. She is destined for the East India squadron, and will be under the command of Commodore Wm. M. Armstrong, who is now in Boston awaiting the fitting up of the vessel previous to his taking command. The San Jacinto was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1850, and mounts six guns. This steamer is to be the flag ship of the East India squadron.

It is reported that the steamer Potomac will arrive here on or about the 25th inst., from Norfolk. She will bring with her J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, who will take the sea voyage for the benefit of his health, which is now quite delicate.

On Monday morning the yard was visited by the Russian Consul-General at this port, Alexis Pestchurieve. He was received with a salute of thirteen guns, and appropriately entertained on board the North Carolina. He was accompanied by two Russian naval officers. Several ladies were on board, among others the wife and daughters of Commodore Boerman, and music, dancing and other festivities were indulged in.

Of late years a manifest improvement has taken place in the internal arrangements of the Navy Yard, much of which is due to the energy, tact and skill of the officer at present in command, Commodore Boerman. His term of office will soon expire, and if he is not re-appointed, it will be difficult to find an officer as competent to fill the post.

During the past month there have been 630 recruits received on board the North Carolina, of which 125 are apprentices. It is noticeable that since the abolition of corporal punishment it is much easier to recruit than formerly. Now the department has their pick of the men, when formerly, they were obliged to take them as they came. A system of rewards and punishments has been adopted, which appears to be effectual in preserving discipline. At the end of a cruise, an honorable discharge entitles the recipient to three months' extra pay, which may amount to as much as $120. In a few years the system will no doubt be much perfected, and as high a state of discipline maintained as was ever exhibited under the old regime of cat o'nine-tails and public whippings. [N. Y. Herald, 18th.

It is said that in consequence of the late massacre, the Allied Governments will issue the following proclamation, if satisfaction is refused by Russia: "Colonel ——, of the Russian army having committed a cold-blooded, cowardly and brutal murder on the persons of three officers and sixteen seamen of her Britannic Majesty's navy, who, under a flag of truce, had, unarmed, entrusted themselves to his honor and that of the noble profession of arms, which he has disgraced by the cowardly act of an assassin and pirate—Colonel —— is hereby placed without the pale of the law of nations, which he has so disgracefully violated, and it is hereby ordered and directed, to all whom it may concern, that upon his capture by any French or British naval or military authority, he, the said Colonel ——, shall, on being identified, be immediately hanged by the neck until he is dead; and there the usual reward for the apprehension of a common murderer (£50) be paid over to his

—Professor Silliman has been experimenting in the substance called petrolium, or rock oil, a product of vegetable decomposition found in great abundance in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. It is, in fact, tar oil, expressed by the slow processes of nature from the primeval forests that compose the coal beds. By distillation, fifty per cent. of this substance is converted into a thin light-colored oil, of a faint, bituminous odor, giving about twice the light of sperm, and as a lubricator having the advantages of remaining fluid at a temperature of several degrees below zero, of being entirely free from any corrosive quality, and of not becoming gummy, or rancid.

BEAR.—During the stay of [illegible] ces in St. Petersburg, Sig [illegible] ing with the bear. [illegible] ities by the [illegible] in determining [illegible] cist.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt Place, arrived on Saturday last, with later dates from Galveston and Interior Texas.

The Galveston News of the 19th states that great numbers of cattle were dying in the counties of Liberty and Jefferson, of the disease called charbone. The News says:

The cattle are first attacked with a swelling in some part of the body, which, if scarified and burnt, generally disappears, but if neglected goes on increasing until the animal chokes and dies. If the place first attacked is on or near the chest death follows sooner than when a less vital part is affected. Some persons suppose the disease is caused by a fly, but the more probable suggestion is that it is the effect of the brackish water the cattle have used during the late drought.

Three prisoners, two of whom were confined for murder, broke jail at Austin on the night of the 29th ult., and escaped. A man named Wright, who was also confined for murder, refused to make use of the opportunity thus afforded him.

The Austin State Times has the following account of a bloody transaction in that city. The victim, Mrs. Malone, was the mother of ten children:

On Sunday morning last a German named Frederick visited the house of a Mr. Malone, living about twenty miles from this city on the Colorado river, and asked for some buttermilk. Mr. Malone, who had not yet risen, got up, and let the man in and then started to the milk house to accommodate his guest. While he was gone, Frederick walked deliberately to the bed where Mrs. Malone was sleeping and sheathed a broad knife in her breast, killing her instantly. It is said that no previous misunderstanding existed between the parties, and that Frederick had frequently been at the house before the day of the murder. On the return of Mr. Malone with the milk, and his discovery of the act, he took down his shot-gun and aimed at the murderer, but the gun unfortunately snapped; the murderer then made a blow with the same knife with which he had killed the wife, at the husband, who clubbed his gun, and knocked the villian down. He arose and renewed the attack on Malone, who gave him a second blow with the gun, breaking his skullbone. He then killed him, and having attended to the burial of his wife, started with the prisoner to this place, but before he reached here the murderer breathed his last.

Under the head of "More Indian Outrages," the San Antonio Texan furnishes the following account of a recent desperate fight with Indians near the frontier:

On Saturday evening, June 30, some fifteen Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Westfall, who is well known to most of our citizens, and who lives on the Leona, some thirty five miles below Fort Inge and in this county. The attack was made upon Mr. Westfall while he was absent from the house, leaving at the time no occupants in it but a Frenchman named Louis, and a large dog. It seems that the Indians had been lying in wait for some time, and took this opportunity to attack him. Mr. Westfall, however, succeeded in getting back to his house, wounded in a dangerous manner,—the ball striking him in the left breast, high up and coming out at his back under the opposite shoulder. He fastened the door, and the Indians then commenced an attack upon the house. Louis and Westfall now exchanged shots with him in rapid succession; but Westfall was fast failing from loss of blood. Louis approached an aperture in the wall in order to make sure aim, and was shot through the heart, fell and expired.

The faithful dog, on seeing Louis fall and the blood streaming from his body, became frantic with rage, and, rushing out at a small aperture, sprang among the Indians, seized one and tore every garment from his body and was on the eve of killing him, when he was shot and overpowered by the demons in human form that surrounded him. Poor dog, he has nobly sacrificed his life in defence of his master. Well may the poet say—

"My dog the truest of his kind,
With gratitude inflames my mind."

Westfall, overpowered by the loss of blood, could only support himself now by holding to the walls of the house; but nothing daunted, he tore a larger aperture in the wall and stuck his gun out in order to keep up appearances. The Indians, no doubt, thinking they would have a long seige, and many of them being severely wounded, left, taking with them all the horses belonging to the ranch.

It was now night, and Westfall remembers of crawling to his bed which was the last consciousness he had until Sunday evening, when he found himself lying on his bed, covered with blood that had come from the wound and from his mouth; but he was not able to come from his bed until Monday, when from the stench of the dead body in the room he found something must be done. With a great effort he succeeded in dragging the body about twenty feet, but could get it an farther. At sunset on Monday evening he started towards Fort Inge for assistance; but succeeded that night in getting only four miles—and on Wednesday evening he arrived at a house in the vicinity of Fort Inge, where he procured assistance and is still alive, and his physician has strong hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Westfall is a man of strong frame and extraordinary constitution, which accounts for his remarkable escape. He is a terror to the Indians, and is known on the frontier by the name of "Leather Stocking." The Indians without doubt were the Lipans, who commit their murders, plundering, etc., and then take shelter in Mexico.

The Texan has also the following paragraphs:

By a private correspondent, we learn that a boy by the name of Elshorn was closely pursued, near Dhanis, in Medina county, a few days since by a party of Indians, but he was so fortunate as to escape from them. A party was soon mustered and sent in pursuit; they took the trail, but the Indians had the start sufficiently to get to the mountains of the Hondo, where they could secure themselves, before they overtook them, and thus they escaped.

We learned a few days since, that a party of men from Medina county, who left in pursuit of the Indians that had lately been stealing horses and committing depredations there, followed them on the trail past the residence of Mr. Westfall, and there discovered the body of the unfortunate Louis some twenty feet from the house, where it had been left; they buried the body and continued the pursuit.

DESCRIPTION OF SIERRA LEONE.—A worthy weather-beaten old sea captain once gave a perfectly definite notion of Sierra Leone, in one little anecdote. "Sierra Leone, sir," he said: "I'll tell you what Sierra Leone is like. A black fellow, sir, goes into the market. It's as hot as, well—anything. He buys a melon for three farthings—and what does he do with it? The black fellow, sir, has 't a rag on. He's as bare as a robin. He buys his melon; cuts it in halves, and scoops out the middle. He sits in one half, covers his head with the other, and eats the middle. That's what he does, sir. I saw Sierra Leone in all its tropical glory, cheapness of produce, darkness of population, gigantic vegetation, and primitive state of manners."

The stone foundations of an ancient church, forty by sixty feet, have been found several feet below the surface of the ground, at Ypsilanti, Mich. The corroded and encrusted remains of a church bell were also found. Centrally situated within the foundation walls, were ashes and unburnt wood, where fires were probably kindled. The remains are regarded as those of an ancient civilization, though they may have been the work of the early French missionaries.

SONG OF THE RAIN.

Lo! the long, slender spears, how they quiver and flash,
Where the clouds send their cavalry down;
Rank and file by the million the rain-lances dash
Over mountain and river and town;
Think the battle-drops fall—but they drip not in blood;
The trophy of war is the green fresh bud;
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

The pastures lie baked, and the furrow is bare,
The wells they yawn empty and dry;
But a rainbow leaps out in the sky;
Hark! the heavy drops pelting the sycamore leaves,
How they wash the wide pavement, and sweep from the eaves;
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

See, the weaver throws wide his one swinging pane,
The kind drops dance in on the floor;
And his wife brings her flower-pots to drink the sweet rain
On the step by her half-open door;
At the inn on the sky light, far over his head,
Smiles their poor crippled lad on his hospital bed.
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And away, far from men, where high mountains tower,
Thin little green mosses rejoice;
And the bud-headed heather nods to the shower,
And the hill-torrents lift up their voices;
And the pools in the hollows mimic the sight
Of the rain, as their thousand points dart up in light.
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And deep in the firwood below, near the plain,
A single thrush pipes full and sweet;
How days of clear shining will come after rain,
Waving meadows and thick-growing wheat!
So the voice of Hope sings at our fears,
Of the harvest that springs from a great nation's tears.
Oh, the rain, the plentiful rain!

SAD OCCURRENCE.—We have already mentioned the circumstance of a woman and child being accidentally shot a few days ago at the camp ground of some New York troops, near Kingston, while a parade was going on. The Herald gives the following particulars:

The cry was raised—"A woman shot!—a woman shot!" whereupon a rush was made to a part of the field where a woman was seen to fall. She raised her self to her feet, when to the horror of all present, a young infant was found in her arms, wounded in the head by a bullet, and its blood and brains scattered over the face and person of the mother—as she afterward proved to be.

The greatest excitement ensued, and the females present manifested the utmost feeling for the unfortunate mother, and were profuse in their offers of assistance, and so affected were many of them that they shed tears. The wounded mother and child were taken to a tent and a doctor sent for. It was found the wound was caused by a bullet, which had first struck the breast of the mother, passing through the mammary glands, and then entering the frontal lobe of the child's head and passing out at the top, and again wounding the mother by breaking the bone of her arm. Nor was the course of the ball here stopped, for it struck a young man, but without injuring him much. The child, which was about ten months old, cannot survive, but the mother is pronounced out of danger.

The wounded woman is the wife of Jeremiah Cassel, a farmer, who lives about ten miles back of Kingston. The ball was found to be flattened, and had a piece of bone attached to it. How it got into one of the muskets is a mystery. It is surmised that it came from the Second company, (Capt. Shafer's,) who were directly opposite Mrs. Cassel when she fell. It further appears that they had been shooting at a target in the morning, and it is surmised that a ball cartridge, by some mistake, was mixed with the blank cartridges, and in the excitement of loading the firearms was not noticed by the person who aped the fatal bullet. The officers state that all the muskets were carefully examined, and they cannot understand how the disaster could have occurred.

The men are loud in their expressions of sympathy for the bereaved and wounded mother, and the affair cast a gloom over the gala day, which was progressing most pleasantly to all concerned.

In order in some way to atone for the mischief, a collection in aid of the woman was taken up, and nearly a thousand dollars collected. The ball, which was to come off in the evening, and for which great preparations had been made, was dispensed with, to the great disappointment of some five hundred ladies, who had come from New York and the surrounding country to participate in the festivity. The grand review was also postponed. Indeed, the unfortunate occurrence put a stop to all the pleasure the Guards anticipated.

STRANGE ACTIVITY OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—There is a woman in Whitney, who for the past ten years has been insane. It is not fully known what the cause was that led to this very peculiar state of her mind. About eighteen years ago she lost her husband, but since that time she has performed the duties of her household with as much care as is common—cooks, washes and does all the household work without assistance or guidance. But unlike most women she spends no useless time in door engaged on the nicer kinds of lace-work, or even at the toilet. She has a work to do, and all her energies are given to it. As soon as the dishes are washed and furniture set in order, she lights her pipe and starts for the field.

About six rods from her house are two small hills, which she is at work in leveling. They are about twelve feet high, and on the top contain nearly a quarter of an acre. During the past ten years all her leisure moments have been thus occupied. Early in the morning, with her hoe and crowbar,—which are the only tools she uses,—she starts for these hill-tops, and there works till night. She carries the small stones to the foot of the hill, rolls the large ones, and hoes the dirt down. In this way she has lowered one hill more than six feet, and the other four and a half.

The work she has performed is said to be more than any one man in this town could have done in the same time with the same tools. The stones alone she has carried to the foot of the hill, would now require the labor of five men and four oxen two months to remove. Notwithstanding this immense and continuous labor, she enjoys at this time the very best of health.

When in the house about her work, she is perfectly rational, never destroys anything, and is guilty of no cunning tricks, such as creazy people generally are. She uses her one's wood to heat up large rocks which she cannot remove without breaking, then pours water upon them, shelling them into small pieces to enable her to carry them into the valley. [Bangor (Me.) Mercury, June 21.

A New Hampshire paper states, that a little girl living near Gilmenton, in that State, has been detected in the practice of going a short distance from her home to play with black snakes. She was found with a large one coiled by her side, and another in her lap. Her fascination is complete that she told her friends if they killed these reptiles she knew of others that she could play with. This looks less incredible than many other absurd stories we have heard of the same nature.

The party of Kansas Indians who went to Washington a few days ago to obtain "a big heap of money," and have one of their number made a great chief, left on their return journey on the 12th, in high dudgeon, because of the failure of their mission. They were provided with clothing, and an employee of the Indian Bureau was detailed to accompany them to St Louis, whence they will be forwarded to Kansas.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday last, Charles, son of Mr. Barthelmi, was drowned in the river, while in swimming we presume, and his body recovered on Thursday. We learned no further particulars. Not a year passes that some one is not drowned in the river or bayou, generally boys. [Plaquemine Sentinel, 21st.

The London Times says: "Whatever delusion Ministers were in as to the duration of the war last year, we now know that it is wise to make up our minds to twenty years at least, and that we are much more likely to shorten the war by an even than an under estimate." Per contra, the Journal of St. Petersburg contains a long article, in a very pacific tone, as a rejoinder to the last circular of Count Walewski.

A CASE OF POISONING.—The Easton (Md.) Star says that Miss Mary Reed and two other members of her family, residing near Greensborough, Caroline county, were poisoned one day last week, by a negro woman employed as a cook in the family, who drugged their coffee with arsenic. Miss Reed has since died, and the others are not expected to live. The negro has been arrested and placed in Denton jail.

JOHN RANDOLPH "HEADED."—Of the many amusing anecdotes of this eccentric man of Roanoke, we do not believe the following was ever in print:

He was traveling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted; meantime he stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine gentleman, and no doubt of one of the first families in the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you traveling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir," said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure, "have I paid my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."

"Well, I'm going just where I please—do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant came to inquire for his master which of the forks of the road to take.

Mr Randolph, not being out of hearing-distance, he spoke at the top of his voice: "Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please."

MARY REDMOND.—Mary Redmond was the daughter of a patriot somewhat distinguished among his neighbors in Philadelphia. Many other relatives were loyalists; and she was pityfully baited among them "the black-eyed rebel." She was accustomed to assist several women whose husbands were in the American army, to procure intelligence. The dispatches were usually sent from their friends by a boy, who carried them stitched in the back of his coat. He came into the city bringing provisions to market. One morning, when there was some reason to fear he was suspected, and his movements watched by the enemy, Mary undertook to get the papers in safety from him. She went, as usual, to the market, and in a pretended game of romps, threw her shawl over the boy's head, and thus secured the prize. She hastened with the papers to her anxious friends, who read them by stealth, after the windows had been carefully closed. When the news came of Burgoyne's surrender, and the Whig women were secretly rejoicing, the sprightly girl, not daring to give vent openly to her exultation, put her head up the chimney and gave a shout for Gates.

The Vinton (Iowa) Eagle furnishes an account of a terrible storm of wind and rain, which passed over the country in the region of Marietta, Marshall county, Iowa. Much damage was done, houses blown down, etc. But the most incredible statement is that a man with a child in his arms was carried more than a mile by the wind, and landed safely, we suppose, as nothing is said of himself or the child receiving any injury.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Mrs. Daniel Warren, of 528 Commercial street, on Tuesday afternoon, missed her little son, eighteen months old, and found him at the eaves of the roof, sitting in the gutter with his feet hanging over the outer edge. The little fellow was screaming with all his might, and without for a moment thinking of the danger to which she was exposed, she slipped down the roof to the eaves, and seizing her darling boy, bore him in safety to the attic, when she instantly fainted, and it was with much difficulty that she was restored to consciousness. [Boston Journal.

FREAK OF A HORSE.—As a splendid team of horses, attached to a barouche, were being driven down Genesee street this morning, a boy unthinkingly fired a pistol near them, when one of the animals fell as if shot by a cannon ball, although the pistol was not pointing toward him when fired. He lay perfectly still—motionless—for a minute or more, then reared violently, till he regained his feet, when the driver used his arts to subdue the horse, and the barouche moved on as if there had been no interruption of its progress. [Utica Observer.

DISBANDING FOREIGN MILITARY COMPANIES. On the 12th, at Cincinnati, Gen. Sargeant made a formal demand on each of the military companies composing the Irish battalion to deliver up forthwith all the army appendages and accoutrements in their possession, which order was obeyed only by one company.

General Sargeant then sued out writs of replevin, and the Sheriff took possession of the entire accoutrements of the other companies. A similar demand is to be made on the German companies. The cause of these demands is alleged insubordination on the Fourth of July.

BEER VS. PORTER.—The New Haven Palladium says:

One of the colored porters that frequent the vicinity of the station-house, was this morning painted in a novel and indicrous manner. As the individual was leaning against the corner of the station-house tower, wrapt in contemplation of his surroundings, a band-truck was being trundled past, when one of the wheels struck the earth, and the hung of a half barrel of beer was started out by the shock. The contents took direct aim at the porter's head. He sprang into the air so as to take a splendid stream in his bosom—then turning directly about, received the remainder of the contents in the back—in the meantime making vain endeavors to lengthen the distance between his person and the turbulent fluid. The widened visages and hearty laughing of the bystanders, attested their appreciation of the labors of a porter with more business on hand than he bargained for.

☞ HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education at the present day devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove the painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no nobler attribute, than being able, on ascertaining the members or diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and manhood. We should gratify to an opposite extreme of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to the one who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion, weak stomach, or diseased liver, they are the antidote. See advertisement. jy1 1md

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony. See advertisement. my4 1m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Tuition, per session of five months	17 50
Board	36 75
Washing	5 00
Fuel	2 00
Contingent charges	1 25
Total	62 50

We invite the special attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education. The location of the college, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a Lithia watha freedom, unsurpassed, from temptation to vice—the full and thorough course of study—the experience and ability of the Faculty—the wholesome discipline—the facilities for lectures afforded by ample apparatus, libraries and cabinets, and, withal, the cheapness of terms and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this college, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information, address
E. E. WILEY, President.
Jy21—8t Emory Post Office, Va.

THE NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next academic year will commence September 8d. This institution has enjoyed thirty-nine years of uninterrupted prosperity.

In regard to health, it is believed to have no equal in the United States. Cholera, chills and fever, typhoid and scarlet fever, and similar fatal diseases, have never occurred here. But three deaths of boarders in thirty-nine years.

In regard to maternal influence, claims equality with the best regulated private families, in all that relates to personal habits, moral and mental culture.

Employs, almost exclusively, Southern teachers. No Southern parent, who gives this institution a personal examination, will we think, find a reason for going further North. jy21—4t O. H. ELLIOTT.

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FACULTY:

Rev. H. C. TUPPATT, D. D., President and Professor, of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for itating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral department of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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Florence, Jan 13, 1855. fe17

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Dr. F. MCGOWAN'S ESSENCE OF TAR, which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have supreme control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician. Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

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Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homeopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homeopathic treatment and prefers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

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Rev. A. G. MILLER, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

EDWARD J. DELONEY and JOHN S. YOUNG, Tutors.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$50
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	1
Total College charges	$61
Tuition per session in Preparatory Department	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month, students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, shall have an academical guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested.

If the above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for injudicious expense.

The regular academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Wednesday in July, which is commencement day.

Jackson, La., May 18, 1855 Jo30—1y

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

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It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "Farmers Banner."

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 26.
WHOLE NUMBER 232. 235

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1855.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

NO. II.

There is room enough and work enough for us all in California

In a former number I urged the claims of California work on the ground that there was a large class of the population in California to whom the great body of the preachers of the Church, North, can have but little access, for reasons there stated. I purpose now to sustain our missions there on the broad ground that the necessities of California require it. These who suppose that the ground is all occupied, even when all the churches have brought their available forces to the field, are very greatly mistaken. The mining towns of California are scattered in all directions over the mining localities; and wherever gold is discovered in any promising quantity, thither the mineral flock from all directions, and a village springs up as if by magic, and as long as the diggings prove good and water can be procured, the town remains, and embraces, perhaps, several hundred inhabitants; and in many instances, when the bed proves a rich one, and promises permanence, the towns assume the air of more neatly established cities, respectable buildings go up, and the inhabitants increase to a few thousands. These little towns are scattered all over the mining districts, and the well being of the country, morally, spiritually and civilly, requires that the gospel be preached regularly, faithfully and perseveringly in all of them. The object cannot be attained by an occasional or casual visit; the Church must be established, and her institutions must have an abiding home amongst the people in their several localities, or but little good can be effected. The house of God must be there before their eyes; its doors must be opened, and the faithful warnings of the man of God heard from its pulpit on every Sabbath day. The minister of God must be among them, that he may visit them at their cabins, preaching Christ to them in private; he must be accessible to them, that they may know where to find him when sickness or death invades their circle, and that he may take advantage of every opening for good.

The mining population of California has been, and still is, to a great extent, peculiarly circumstanced. Many of them are men of early advantages and considerable mental cultivation, and in other days were accustomed to highly cultivated associations; but the prospect of retrieving ruined fortunes, in some instances, or in others of acquiring large wealth in a short time, has called them from all the influences of home association. To this distant land they came, dreaming of the easy acquisition of immense wealth, and have been disappointed. The golden vision which deluded them has vanished, and they have been painfully awakened to the conviction that stern, unfailing and toilsome labor is the price at which even bread was to be obtained. The associations into which they have been thrown are utterly adverse to social refinement or enjoyment; the voice of maternal love, which had so often checked their youthful aberrations, and the sweet influences of sisterly love, were far away; the influences of refined and virtuous female piety were not at hand. Under all these circumstances they too generally yielded to the seductive influences of vicious associations. The drinking saloon and gaming table, with all those accursed influences which invariably cluster about them, have done their work; and oh! what a fearful ruin has resulted! The Sabbath has been desecrated, and there was no house of God and no faithful and loved minister of the gospel to rebuke their wanderings and woo them back to the ways of virtue. For it is to be remembered that for many years, and even up to the present time, there are scores of places where the people have no gospel ministrations among them, except, perhaps, an occasional visit from some preacher whose field of labor is so extensive as to forbid more than a monthly visit, and that perhaps at night, when comparatively few may be expected to attend.

But besides these mining localities, there are scores of neighborhoods in the agricultural portions of the State which are very rarely favored with the visits of the ministers of Christ. This is, in part, attributable to the fact that the settlements are scattered over large tracts of country, separated considerable distances from each other, which demands of the preacher long and fatiguing rides to reach neighborhoods where small congregations greet his arrival. This may discourage him and lead him to abandon these sparsely settled neighborhoods, as scarcely sufficient to compensate him for the toil and sacrifices which they cost him. And yet now is the time to establish churches in these places, which may serve as so many nuclei, around which may cluster the institutions of religion as the population shall increase.

It may be proper to remark that the agricultural population is gradually increasing, and is destined to increase annually in proportion as the security of land titles becomes established. These lovely valleys must, beyond a peradventure, become thickly settled, and that with a population destined to be more permanent than any other in the State; and of this population a very large proportion is from Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee. Among these farmers we must build up churches and form circuits which in a few years shall become respectable and self-supporting. I had several applications at the late Conference for preachers to establish such circuits, but the stock of preachers was exhausted, and these demands were of course not met. We did, indeed, arrange for the formation of several new circuits, and as far as heard from before I left California, the preachers were at their work with encouraging prospects of success.

Very few persons east of the Isthmus have any proper conception of the extent of the State of California. At the last session of the Legislature a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of dividing the State. This committee reported in favor of dividing the State into three States, to be called California, Colorado and Shasta. This division will probably take place, and each of these States will be very respectable for size.

And now let me ask my serious Christian, in his sober senses and the exercise of a godly judgment, whether he deems the sixty traveling preachers of the Northern Church sufficient to cultivate this vast and constantly extending field? If he answer yes, I give him up as an incorrigible sinner, on the principle that none are so blind as those who will not see!

I don't wish to tire your readers, and therefore close for the present, intending to continue the discussion of this subject, if you can afford me space in your paper, till I say all I have to say on the subject.

Yours, truly, JAMES O. ANDREW.

Summerfield, Ala., July 20, 1855.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF CENTENARY COLLEGE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees and Visitors:

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining the students of Centenary College beg leave to report that the students in general here a creditable examination.

The Junior Class, in particular, received, as they deserved to receive, the compliments of the Committee and Faculty for the proficiency which a critical examination showed them to have made during the past year.

A considerable proportion of the Sophomore and Freshmen Classes were also clearly entitled to a like commendation; and it is but simple justice to all the classes to say, that in consequence of protracted illness among the Faculty of the College, the students in several of the branches pursued were not taught and examined by the same professor; for which, it is evident, some allowance should be made.

Your Committee have witnessed no attempt on the part of any member of the Faculty to screen a student from the most searching criticism; and it being the invariable custom for members of the Committee to assign the portion of any given subject upon which the student is to be examined, the possibility of collusion or any special understanding in this matter between the professor and student is completely obviated. Hence your Committee believe the examination just closed to be as thorough a test of real proficiency as could, under the circumstances, be furnished.

We would not be understood to represent your Faculty as being indifferent to what, in common parlance, is denominated the *polish* of an education; but they are evidently among the number of those who would never attempt to polish a vacuum. They believe there must first be something to polish; and hence their exertions in every department of instruction are directed mainly to the growth and development of mind—to the preparation of the student to act well his part in the great drama of human life—to take his position intelligently in the violent struggle which is evidently in progress between the old and the new.

Few will be likely to overrate the importance of a thorough and harmonious development of all the mental faculties as a qualification of honorable and useful citizenship; and your Committee feel no hesitation in saying that such has been the prominent purpose of the instructions which they have been called upon to test.

In conclusion, we congratulate you, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Joint Board, on the auspicious future which is opening up upon Centenary College. Will citizens of the South continue to send their sons from amid facilities like these to distant universities which acknowledge no sympathies with Southern institutions? We do not believe it, but are satisfied, on the contrary that the friends of Southern education and Southern institutions generally need only the assurance that every facility for ripe scholarship and every manly accomplishment is here in their own beautiful "Sunny South," and they are ready to embrace with alacrity the golden opportunity offered them.

WM. H. POTTER, Chair'n,
W. H. MAGRUDER,
J. M. DIRKHAMMER,
D. BARTON ROSS,
FRANCIS A. F. HARPER,
J. T. HEATH,
L. D. BREWER
D. C. JENKINS. } Committ.

A man passes for a sage when he seeks for wisdom; but if he thinks he has found it, he is a fool.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

NO. IV.

THE CONTRAST.

Bro. McTyeire—It seems to have been the custom of the patriarchs and prophets to call to remembrance interesting events and the dealings of God with the people, and especially his chosen people, in times long past, and which the generations following were prone to forget. The year 1800 forms an important era in the history of the Western country, and especially of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The acquisition of what was called the Green River country opened the way for vast emigration and for the formation of numerous and extensive settlements. These settlements, bordering on new settlements in Tennessee, formed a vast field for missionary enterprise. The hardships incident to the formation of new settlements, and the scarcity of provisions, were seriously felt; but a cloud of divine mercy seemed to hover over these people, and the time to favor Zion was at hand. There were two brothers, John and William McGee, the former a Methodist and the latter a Presbyterian preacher, residing in older settlements in Tennessee. Fired with missionary zeal, they attended a sacramental meeting in the new settlements of Kentucky. The Spirit of the Lord was upon them, and a flame of revival influence burst forth which spread far and wide. A general spirit of inquiry was waked up, God wrought with and without apparent means, and large accessions were made to the Churches. This revival progressed and lasted for years, producing fruits that evinced its genuineness. There were then no newspapers to puff its achievements, or to eulogize the eloquence or talents of the instruments. This work of God was deep and thorough—very unlike the straw fires now-a-days, which blaze up for a few days, and leave scarcely a trace of their effect.

The name of John McGee appeared in the Annual Minutes in the year 1788. He traveled extensively for several years, located, and settled in the bounds of How River Circuit, N. C. Here I shared the hospitality of his house and his useful counsel in the years 1796-'97. He removed to Tennessee; and although located and in moderate circumstances, his keen, shrill voice reached the ears of multitudes all around him, and his pathetic exhortations and commanding sermons moved many hearts. His labors were bestowed without fee or reward; but little was said in those days about money; and although he labored in the Lord's vineyard more than some of the drones of this day of depreciated itineracy, he neither sought nor obtained earthly reward.

In the year 1801, John Page was appointed to Cumberland, the name by which the country now called Middle Tennessee was then designated, and the only circuit then west of Cumberland Mountain and south of Green River, in Kentucky. The name of this plain, devoted and useful minister appeared in the Minutes of the Annual Conferences in the year 1792. He had braved the dangers of the wilderness and endured the hardships incident to travel in the Western wilds, the frontier settlements of Kentucky, and the mountain regions of East Tennessee and Western Virginia. He was a Bible student, and, in accordance with the custom of Methodist preachers in those days, carried his small Bible in his pocket. He was a biblical scholar, mighty in the Scriptures. He was reappointed to Cumberland in the year 1802, with the excellent Thomas Wilkerson for his colleague. These two real itinerants labored together like true yoke-fellows, and the revival went on gloriously. Their field of labor was large, and the fields were white unto the harvest, and the laborers were few. Two or three appointments to a circuit, preaching on the Sabbath, and resting or attending to secular affairs all the week, and getting five or seven hundred dollars for the service, (this is no fiction,) was not then in vogue. Page and Wilkerson preached every day, and often at night, and met classes, and it is doubtful whether they received one hundred dollars each. The state of religious excitement, the scarcity of preachers, and the pressing demand for ministerial effort, proved too much for the physical strength of the ardent Wilkerson. His lungs gave way, and he sunk down unable to preach. Brother Page married; a new district was formed, called Cumberland, in October, 1802, and he was appointed Presiding Elder. "Bodily weakness and family concerns," however, prevented his rendering much service in the district. He located in the fall of 1803, but not to be idle or useless. He supported himself and family by manual labor, preached the gospel with power in the region round about, adorned the Christian ministry in a local sphere, and when his health and temporal circumstances seemed to justify it, reentered the itinerant connection, labored usefully for many years, and, as I have seen an account of his demise, probably stands on the superannuated list in the Tennessee Conference. He was succeeded on the Cumberland district by the writer, in the fall of 1803.

A SUPERANNUATE.

Mississippi, July, 1855.

An ass which bears its burden is of more worth than a lion which devours men.

METHODIST MALE COLLEGE.

The Commissioners appointed by the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at its last session, to select a location for a male College within its bounds, met according to appointment at Summerfield, Ala., on the 4th of July, 1855. The following members of the Commission appeared, answered to their names and took their seats:

Thos. W. Dorman, E. Baldwin, George Shaeffer, J. J. Hutchinson, C. C. Calloway, A. H. Mitchell, Charles Strider, Jas. S. Lane, S. F. Tilley, O. R. Blue, E. Hearn, A. S. Dickinson, R. A. Baker, D. W. Goodman; B. N. Glover, H. W. Foote, A. A. Coleman, L. Q. C. DeYampert, Wm. M. Byrd, J. L. McClanahan, J. E. Groce, Wm. Garrett, N. J. Scott, David Clopton, E. R. Flewellen, J. W. Portis, A. C. Ramsey, H. V. Smith.

The meeting was organized by the nomination and election of Hon. R. A. Baker, as Chairman, and Duke W. Goodman, Esq., as Secretary. The Chairman addressed the Board in a few appropriate remarks relative to the object of their meeting, and proposed, in view of our dependence upon the Divine Being, to invoke His blessing and direction. Whereupon, Rev. George Shaeffer was called upon by the Chair to open the deliberations with prayer.

Greensboro' and Auburn being in nomination, some desultory debate ensued as to the manner of procedure, when it was moved and carried that a committee of eight be appointed to take the matter into consideration and to report to the Board.

L. Q. C. DeYampert, C. C. Calloway, H. W. Foote, B. N. Glover, N. J. Scott, O. R. Blue, D. Clopton and J. E. Groce were appointed said committee.

The committee immediately retired, and after consulting the claims and prospects of each location, returned and submitted the following report:

Whereas, Commissions were appointed by the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its late session at Talladega, Ala., to locate a male college within the bounds of said Conference; and whereas Greensboro' and Auburn have made propositions so noble and generous—to wit: Greensboro', a subscription and donation of $113,000, and Auburn a subscription and donation of more than the $100,000 required by the resolutions of said Conference, that the Commissioners cannot find it in their hearts to mortify or disappoint their brethren and friends at either place; but there being some doubt as to the legal authority of said Commissioners to make an absolute location at each place, the Commissioners have determined and agreed to the following resolutions, to wit:

1. That a college be located at Greensboro', Ala., according to the terms of the resolutions of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, adopted at their annual meeting, held in 1854.

2. That a college be located at Auburn, Ala., and that the Alabama Conference is hereby requested to adopt the same on equal terms.

A division of the vote on the two resolutions was called for. The first resolution was then submitted by the Chair and unanimously adopted. The second was then submitted, and adopted with two dissenting votes; after which the preamble and resolutions were adopted as a whole.

Hon. John Erwin, of Greensboro', Ala., was called, who came forward and laid upon the Secretary's table the propositions and subscriptions from that place, accompanied with appropriate and forcible remarks, much to the gratification of all present.

He was followed by Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Montgomery, Ala., approving of the action of the Board and urging the establishment of a similar institution at Auburn, as not conflicting with each other, but binding our eastern and western interests in the common enterprise of education, and without opposition or rivalry, in harmonious emulation, meeting the wants and wishes of each locality.

The speeches of both the gentlemen were in their happiest manner, and received the warmest approbation of all present.

It was then moved and carried that we accept the propositions and subscriptions made by the citizens of Greensboro' and its vicinity, and that a committee be appointed to take charge of and close up the subscription as proposed by the subscribers. The Chair appointed L. Q. C. DeYampert, C. C. Calloway and John Irwin said committee.

A similar motion in reference to the propositions and subscriptions from Auburn was passed. N. J. Scott, Isaac Hill and Samuel Armstrong were appointed said committee.

It was further ordered that the Chairman lay the proceedings of this meeting before the Alabama Conference at its next session, and that they may be published in the Greensboro' Beacon and Auburn Gazette.

On motion, the Board of Commissioners then adjourned.

R. A. BAKER, Chairman.

D. W. GOODMAN, Secretary.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE.

Annual Examination—Commencement—&c., &c.

Dear Advocate—I lately attended the first Examination and Commencement of La Grange College, at Florence; and as education is at present a theme of absorbing interest, especially to our Church in Alabama, I have concluded to write and ask you to print a few facts I became acquainted with at the said Commencement.

The examination was conducted in writing, in a manner very satisfactory to the committee from the conferences and other visitors, and evinced a determination on the part of the Faculty to make education at LaGrange a thorough work.

One of the richest parts of our entertainment was found in attending the examination of the smaller boys, in the Preparatory Department, and in listening to their tiny speeches. There were scores of the bright eyed, beautiful little fellows, and I thought of one like them in South Alabama, and just wished he was there. God bless the little boys! and may all who have them in charge hear continually the voice of Jesus, saying, "suffer little children to come unto me."

The services of the intervening Sabbath lost much of their interest by the necessary absence of Rev. L. D. Huston, of Nashville, who had been chosen to preach the Annual Sermon. The pulpit was occupied in the morning by Rev. J. Barker, of the Alabama Conference. In the evening and at night we listened to excellent sermons—one preached by Rev. Mr. Nixon, of Limestone county, Ala., the other by Rev. A. R. Erwin, of Nashville, Tenn.

The speeches by the members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes, on Monday and Tuesday, were very creditable; and such was the verdict pronounced from the gallery by the ladies, for they rained such a profusion of flowers upon the rostrum, at the conclusion of each speech, that we exhausted our minds for having wandered from this feast of reason to

"The Feast of Roses, in the Vale of Cashmere."

That verdict from the gallery, what Junior or Soph. ever appealed from or despised? Here was explained the cause of some of that good conduct I heard the President praise the boys for—they had respect unto the verdict by flowers. The Good One bless the Ladies! They know how to lead us, don't they, dear Advocate?

The Graduating Class (numbering eight young men) made their exit from college cloisters and their entrance upon the great world gracefully, and with sufficient *eclat*. The college and the class were mutually honored by their thoughtful speeches, admirably spoken. Some of those speeches would stir the blood of thinking men, if read in the retirement of their studies; and I took leave of them on the way to the deep of forgetfulness by sighing out the good old line—

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The unfathomable depths of ocean bear."

The Literary Societies of the college were addressed by Rev. A. R. Erwin, of Nashville, and the Society of the Alumni by Mr. Key, of Montgomery. These addresses I need not criticise or praise. They are to speak for themselves; and my thought is, that they will do it right eloquently. They are to be published, I understand, together with the baccalaureate address of President Rivers; such being the desire of the trustees and students of the college, and of the citizens of Florence. That baccalaureate of Dr. Rivers reminded me of the times when the floods were out, and of—

"The Pontic Sea—
Whose steady current and compulsive force
Never knows retiring ebb, but keeps right onward
To the Propontic and the Hellespont."

We will read that and its fellows when they are printed.

The future of this college is full of promise. The citizens of Florence are building a noble edifice for its use, which will be completed by the close of the next session.

The Trustees have elected a Professor of Modern Languages, and he has accepted the place. They have also determined to establish a law department in the college, and have it open for students by the beginning of the next session.

Before I close this rambling letter, it is proper that I should state that there is one very serious cause of complaint against the Faculty. Four of the five gentlemen who have heretofore composed that fraternity have been living in *single wretchedness*, notwithstanding they have arrived at years of responsibility some while ago; utterly refusing patronage to the firm of Cupid, Hymen & Co., and thereby giving all the influence of their high position against the firm aforesaid. I had only *felt* the above complaint when one of the parties assured me that reformation was in progress that would satisfy any reasonable demand. "Under the rose," Mr. Advocate, before the beginning of the next session of the college, one of the Faculty, *worthy of a better fate*, will be left alone in his glory, with "no one left to advocate the cause of the wicked one."

Among the honors distributed by the college at its late commencement was the degree of LL. D., conferred upon the Hon. John S. Bryant, Esq., of Nashville. Rev. J. B. Walker, of New Orleans, and Rev. T. W. Dorman, of Mobile, received the degree of D. D.

In conclusion, I must have room to say that the princely hospitality extended to visitors was just such as would be expected from the intelligent and refined society of Florence. May the great God abundantly bless the citizens and the college, and grant them the baptism of fire and the Holy Ghost, that piety and learning may be their abundant, best of blessings for all time to come.

July 24, 1855. SUMTER.

Further Foreign News.

From the Paris correspondence of the New York Times we extract the following:

PARIS, Thursday, July 5, 1855.—The dispatch of Gen. Pelissier, giving a detailed account of the assault upon Malakoff and the Redan, was published in the *Moniteur* yesterday. From this, and from reliable private sources, I gather the following points, from which it will be seen that the defence was conducted with immense ability and address, while the attack was both slovenly and confused.

First. The Russians were aware of the precise moment at which the assault was to be made. The nature and the vivacity of the bombardment indicated clearly enough that an assault was to follow, but we are not told how the Russian commanders learned that the hour was three in the morning. This shows conclusively that the Allies will never find the enemy off their guard.

Second. Gen Mayran mistook a fusee discharged from the Mamelon, for Pelissier's signal, to be sent up from the Lancaster battery. His division therefore marched to the attack before the other two, and the Russians consequently had a divided and successive assault to resist, instead of a united and simultaneous onset.

Third. Gen. Brunet was not ready when the genuine signal was given, and was notably twenty-five minutes behind Mayran, who was himself a quarter of an hour in advance.

Fourth—Malakoff and the Redan, the two works especially to be assaulted, had protended the evening before, to be so badly used that they could no longer reply to the enemy's fire. Both Pelissier and Raglan were completely deceived; the former says: "It is possible these works had not really suffered as much as we had the right to suppose they had, from the effects of our artillery." The armament of Malakoff had been changed during the night, and pieces adapted for grape had been substituted for the long range cannons of the day before.

Fifth—During the night the Russians had sunk the ditch lining the exterior of Malakoff a couple of feet, and the French scaling ladders were found at the critical moment, to be considerably too short!

Sixth—The Russian fleet locked up in the harbor, which Pelissier had given us to understand was radically damaged, did the Allies the most serious injury. One letter says that there were spoke in part of Malakoff, which the fleet rendered positively impassible; nine men out of ten were swept away by its plowing fire."

Seventh—There were 20,000 men under arms behind Malakoff alone, with 30 field pieces, besides the armament of the bastion itself.

Eighth—A battery of terrible power was unmasked upon the assaulting columns.

Pelissier recognizes and acknowledges all these errors and misconceptions. He says that "with Spartan coolness and *ensemble* in the attack, the object might have been attained; but an inconceivable fatality defeated our plans." He speaks of the success and the address of the movements of the Russian fleet. Lord Raglan never saw in his life such discharges of grape, and that, too, from works that had been reduced to silence the night before! The Russians, having learned that 23,000 men were to be employed against them, were ready to send 40,000 of their own into action.

Thus, the assault has been made; and at the moment of commencing the attack, not a single individual in the Allied camp doubted for an instant of its success. What are the inferences to be drawn from its failure? In answering this question we must remember that the death of Lord Raglan seems to have been hastened, if not determined, by the defeat, and that Louis Napoleon, having withdrawn to a country seat near Versailles, is living in isolation, and, as may be easily believed, in alternate fits of rage and despondency.

The inferences are, evidently, that the Russians can never be taken unawares; that, as the London Times declares, they have agents in the heart of the Allied camp; that they are more than a match for the French and English in those *fusees de guerre* which neutralize the best advantages of valor, number and position; that their resources are still exhaustless; that their invention is yet lively; that there is neither lack of provisions nor of ammunition; and that the regular fortifications of the city will be defended with ten-fold the vigor which characterized the defence of the exterior works, or of the heights of Alma or the Valley of Inkermann. The Allies have suffered a severe defeat; have undergone a sudden and violent check, and are laboring under a natural disappointment, and under what is much worse—the consciousness that they have overrated themselves and underrated their enemy. Pelissier was never famous for prudence, and he has now lost a portion of his credit for sagacity. Another charm has also been destroyed—the happy influence of famous anniversaries. Louis Napoleon is especially superstitious on this point, as is well known. The 18th of June was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and was chosen, and indeed waited for, in order that a victory gained in common, might obliterate all old grudges, and dissipate, at least for present purposes, any yet active prejudices. The anticipated victory was a disastrous and even disgraceful defeat. A Russian asked an Allie during the truce for the burial of the dead, if the English and French Generals were not drunk during the assault.

It is unlikely that we receive any further tidings of import from the Crimea under three weeks at least. Indeed, it is more than probable that during the entire months of July and August the heat of the season will condemn the invaders to forced inaction. Lord Raglan received this last honors day before yesterday. From the wording of Pelissier's dispatch it is impossible to tell whether he was buried or sent home. There have been no obituaries, no elegies, or even eulogies upon the deceased General in the French press; he was not very highly appreciated and is not very deeply regretted.

The Hango Affair.

The following is a translation from the French in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the letter addressed by Admiral Dundas to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops at Helsingfors:

ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
OFF SVEABG, June 15.

Sir: I take advantage of the first opportunity to communicate with you respecting what I have just learnt from the commander of her Majesty's ship Cossack. His complaint is to me that the officers and crew of one of the Cossack's boats, while landing with a flag of truce with the intention of putting on shore some Russian subjects, whom we did not wish to retain prisoners, having captured them on board some coasting vessels which the cruisers under my orders had taken and destroyed, were easily put to death on the 5th instant, at Hango-Udde by the troops stationed there.

The Cossack arrived there with the said intention on the morning of the 5th, and kept at a distance of from two to three miles from the landing place. The boat was sent from this vessel at that distance, and pulled for the shore with three officers and thirteen other persons, besides the prisoners they wished to liberate. The flag of truce was not hoisted on the prow of the boat until she was within a mile of the coast. From the investigations I have made, I have every reason to believe that care was taken that the flag should be distinctly visible. In such manner the officer in charge of the boat approached the shore. The troops on shore made no signal nor any objection until he neared the landing place. Finding no one there authorized to communicate with him, he thought he might land, never ceasing to display the flag of truce, of which he himself was the bearer. The prisoners, who were to be set at liberty, commenced removing their things on shore; in this they were assisted by some of the sailors, who landed for the purpose, but without arms.

I may add that all the arms of the crew were placed at the bottom of the boat. Thus situated, they were suddenly surprised by a superior armed force, which rushed upon them from the houses in the neighborhood, and attacked them indiscriminately. Our men did what they could to explain the object of their mission, and offered no resistance, for resistance under such circumstances was out of the question. I know myself positively that one of the Russian prisoners understood the English language, and the Russian officer seems to have been able to reply in the same tongue when addressed in the two languages, calling his attention to the flag of truce, which he refused to recognize. A free musketry was opened upon the inoffensive crew of the boat, and upon the prisoners we had come to set at liberty. Wound after wound was inflicted upon them in the most cruel and savage manner. The firing continued, until all were killed, or supposed to be so. One man only, severely wounded, and who was thought dead, succeeded in making his escape on board the boat, when a few hours afterwards he was picked up by the vessel. Four of the crew were found dead in the bottom of the boat.

Their wounds prove that they must have been fired at more than once, which fact is confirmed by the testimony of the survivor.

I have only to add that the entire crew of the boat might have been made prisoners without difficulty, and that the murderous attack of which I complain was in no wise provoked, and not at all necessary.

In calling your attention to these facts I hope I shall not be making a vain appeal to your honor as an officer, to give me such explanations as you may deem entitled under the actual circumstances, and I am happy to take advantage of this circumstance to afford to you the means of defending the character of your flag.

It is to the parents only of the unhappy victims of this affair, that any reparation can now be made, and it would be a certain consolation for them to know with certainty, either that all are dead, or that, if there are survivors, there is hope that they will recover from their wounds.

I send you, therefore, annexed, a list of officers and sailors supposed to have been killed, and I shall feel grateful to you for any information you can give me respecting this unhappy affair.

I have the honor to remain, etc.,

R. DUNDAS.

Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Baltic.

To this letter the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the following reply:

HELSINGFORS, Tuesday, June 5, (17th.)

MONSIEUR L'AMIRAL: Before replying to the letter of your Excellency of the 3d (15th) of June, I must observe with regret that the vessels of the English fleet hoist Russian colors the more easily to capture any Russian vessel they come across. The journals have sufficiently made known how, from the commencement of the war, the flag of truce has been abused in every sea to take soundings and make military observations. The hostility displayed against inoffensive towns and villages, inhabited by peaceful populations, has been but too well proved by all that has taken place in the Baltic.

On the 14th (26th) of May, a cutter, I do not know from which ship, landed with a little white flag near the village of Twerminne. Not finding any troops stationed near the village, the crew of the cutter wantonly set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

On the 20th of May (5th of July) another cutter belonging to the corvette Cossack made for the Hango coast. This boat had the British flag flying. The officer in command of her pretends to have hoisted a little white flag in her prow on a stick. Neither the men on duty at the telegraph on the neighboring heights, nor the military post on the coasts, perceived this pretended white flag. It was, consequently, quite natural that they should attack the cutter and his crew as soon as the latter landed.

Lieut. Louis Genaste pretends that a servant carried by his side a stick with the white flag on it. The soldiers and officers of our advanced posts, questioned as to the existence of the flag, affirm that they never saw it at all.

M. Genaste pretends that he was sent with a flag of truce to give up some of the crew of merchantmen captured during the fortnight. If such had been his intention it would have been a much simpler plan, as the Cossack came from the neighborhood of Cobstrand, to have sent them to Sweaborg, or to have landed them on some island, from which they could easily have reached the coast.

The Captain of the Cossack ought to know that the bearer of a flag of truce cannot and ought not to be received upon the first landing-place, promontory or rock it may suit him to select.

My outposts see, and will continue to see, in such missions, only military reconnoissances, which use similar pretexts to make explorations and secure prey below.

The hostile and by no means truce-like character of this mission is, moreover proved:

1. By the loaded arms seized. Three muskets show by their exploded caps that the crew of the boat made use of them in the struggle.

2. By the care shown in providing the cutter with 300 cartridges, and a chest full of incendiary articles, which is exactly in our possession.

On the following day the Cossack kept up a heavy fire during an hour against the village of Hange and its peaceful inhabitants, and a few days later, the 1st (13th) of June, the attack was repeated, to set fire to the telegraph, and to destroy some houses, instead of going to Sweaborg to demand explanations.

Despite the superiority which steam and screws give to your vessels, they do not cease to hoist the Russian flag to seize our sailing vessels.

In the same manner some yards of white canvas have evidently been turned to account to take soundings and make explorations.

I am willing to believe, M. l'Admiral, that all is done without your knowledge. Allow me to express the hope that you will in future prohibit the missions of such pretended flags of truce. The crew of Lieutenant Genaste's boat were caught in their own trap. Seven men were killed, four wounded, and the remainder made prisoners, as the list I enclose will inform you. The affair only lasted a moment. It was impossible to distinguish the English from the prisoner sailors they brought with them. One of them, Lundstrom, who spoke English, was the first man killed, and two others were wounded.

The responsibility of the whole affair rests with the irregularity with which missions of this sort are made.

It appears to me that it would be more suitable to make communications to Sweaborg, and intrust them to some vessel sent there, in the same manner as you sent your letter of the 3d (15th) of June.

The Cossack should not have deviated from the rule. Vessels wishing to enter into parley should hoist a white flag at large dimensions, and anchor beyond long range, and await a boat to receive their message in writing. We will never receive any other. The Cossack did nothing of the sort. It seems to me that the honor of your flag ought to exact the most strict and scrupulous observance of the rules established on such occasions.

The honor of my flag will never permit me to depart from them.

I can assure you that the wounded are well taken care of and the prisoners well treated.

I have the honor to be, Monsieur l'Admiral,
Your very obedient servant,

DE ROSEN,

Aid-de-camp-General of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia from Boston for Liverpool on the 188 passengers and $

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

TERMS $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

HEALTH.—Our friends in the country had better not visit us, for a while. According to the following rule, yellow fever is now epidemic in the city:

"Mankind at large, as well as the medical faculty, have agreed, by common consent, to denominate as epidemic any disease, the number of deaths from which, in a given time, exceeds all other diseases of disease."

WATERS' WATERMELONS.—Messrs. Waters, 92 Camp street, have given us knowledge of the most satisfactory kind, that on their plantation, near Amite, on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, they can raise a first rate quality and quantity of melon, cabbage and green corn. The orange melon peels off like a genuine yellow rind, is delicious and well named.

AN ALIBI.—In our absence, a paragraph of last week's paper made us speak of Oak Bowery Mills, as of having been there lately. The paragraph was clipped from the Southern Times, and intended to be so credited.

IMPOSTOR.—Assuming, last, the name of Sparks, and passing as a Methodist preacher, in Calcasieu Parish, La. Why will people be imposed on so easily? Demand of these strangers their *credentials*, and take no idle stories about trunks lost, left in coat pockets, &c. Mr. Bilbo, of Lake Charles, thus describes the man:

"Sparks is a man of ordinary stature, built rather on the dandy order, with a clear though somewhat foreign accent, and humbugs the credulous fluently in French, English and Spanish. He has black hair, grey eyes, (one of them cocked or sexed, which gives a singular effect to his preaching,) and he is remarkable for the enormous size of his proboscis. His foot, too, boasts the same unenviable dimensions."

BISHOP ANDREW'S LETTERS.—We hope the Bishop's port folio will favor us with more of its contents. A few hours of his conversation gave us a more graphic picture of California, socially and religiously, than had been received from all other sources before.

DER DEUTSCHE CHRISTICHE APOLOGETE.—The first number, August 4, is on our table; quarto form; $1 subscription. Too cheap; its typographical execution would do credit to the Publishing House.

READING SERMONS.—The antipathy of the Scotch people to read sermons is very well known. At Kirkcudbright, at an "inauguration," an old woman on the pulpit stairs asked one of her companions if the new minister was a reader. "And how can he read, woman?" was the reply; "the man's blin'." To which the first made answer, "I'm glad to hear't—I wish they were a' blin'."

ALABAMA UNIVERSITY.—At the late Commencement the Graduating Class numbered twenty. We are happy to say that it is described, too, as the best prepared. The class is as follows:

W. A. Parker, J. J. Jones, M. H. Yerby, W. G. Gamble, J. W. Monette, O. T. Richardson, C. Manly, W. S. Kennedy, R. Perrin, T. J. Scott, G. Little, J. A. Jones, O. Parker, J. P. Clark, R. H. Cobbs, W. H. Gladney, B. W. Jackson, R. R. Gaines, N. Friend, J. G. Cook, W. Tate, and R. H. Pratt.

The vacancies in the faculty were filled by the election of Prof. Garland to the Presidency, Prof. Tuomey to the chair of Chemistry, George R[illegible] to the chair of Mixed, Rev. J. H. Foster to the chair of Pure Mathematics. President Manly announced his retirement from the post he has filled so well, and was complimented by a set of resolutions couched in grateful language, passed by the Board of Trustees.

CUI BONO?—The Universalist Herald says: "We are rejoiced to learn that the Universalists of Springfield, Sumpter county, Ala., are engaged in erecting a church building." Friend, what is the use of it?

OUR MISSIONARY SECRETARY.—The Lynchburg Virginian of the 18th ult. has the following notice:

Rev. Dr. Soben, Missionary Secretary of the M. E. Church, South, preached on Sunday at both the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this city, and made good collections at each. His sermon at the Third street Church, at night, is spoken of very highly for its eloquence and power."

LITTLE MEN.—Speaking of diminutive men who were among the most eminent in the world, Sydney Smith instanced his friend Jeffrey, and added that there was another (name not given) who had "not body enough to cover his mind decently with; his intellect was improperly exposed."

A TAKE NOTICE.—The Boston Pilot has a funny idea, which is worthy of being written in letters of tin on every priest's back:

"Peter was a married man. So have been many holy bishops and priests of the [illegible] he was separated from his wife [illegible] election to the sublime office now [illegible]."

The Churches.

It is the part of a religious journal, however devoted to the body to which it ministers, not to ignore all other Christian people. A portion of its duty is to give to its readers due information respecting other branches of the family of Christ; and this may be for comfort, for instruction, or for admonition. It may be to increase love, to awaken apprehension, or to call forth our sympathy; for incitement, for caution or for imitation.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The Kansas Legislature met on the 2d ult., and Rev. Thomas Johnson, of the Church, South, was elected President of the Legislative Council of Kansas. Mr. Johnson is Superintendent of the Methodist Mission.

The Minutes of the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, for the year 1854-'55, are out. Price, 10 cents.

The Texas Christian Advocate, 28th ult., says the proof sheet of the German paper was issuing. Further:

"Our German paper has been changed in name, from 'German Reformator' to 'German Christian Apologist.' This has been done for various good and substantial reasons. One is, that Apologete (that is the way it is printed in German) is the German for our English word, Advocate. So that the title of Brother Moelling's paper, anglicised, is 'German Christian Advocate.' And we think all our Methodist papers ought to maintain the family name. Another reason is, that it was found, from various letters from German preachers, that 'Reformator' was not an acceptable title. And as we could not take the simple name 'Christian Apologist,' because Dr. Nast's paper had that name, we added the word 'German' to it.

We understand that some complaint is made in high quarters at the North about this prefix, 'German.' We have simply to say, in reply, that Bro. Moelling had nothing to do with it. He, indeed, determined to change from 'Reformator to 'Apologist,' but he had nothing to do in choosing the prefix. We understand our friends at the North wish it called Southern Christian Apologist. Will they put the prefix, 'Northern,' to theirs?"

The Book Agents have brought out new and handsome editions of Mrs. Cross's "Bible Gleanings," price 25 cents; "Driftwood," price 25 cents; and Mrs. Martin's "Day Spring," price 25 cents. These are beautiful gift books, as well as books for the Sunday School and family libraries. So is "Youthful Christianity," price 25 cents. Of this book the editor says, in the preface, "This volume was written by Rev. Samuel Martin, who knows how to write for young people."

Package No. 4 of "Methodist Pamphlets for the People" is an excellent temperance series; 152 pages, price 25 cents.

M. E. CHURCH, NORTH.

Bishop Baker writes from California that the Conference has taken Honolulu into its regular work, and sent Rev. W. S. Turner to that charge. The Bishop found "a class already formed there, and they were anxiously entreating the conference to supply them with a preacher. They propose to support him. Brother Turner has been there, and is favorably known. I had an interview this morning (May 23) with a member from our Church at Honolulu, a merchant, who is very much pleased that we have sent them a preacher."

A new Methodist college, it is stated, is to be established at Troy, N. Y., for which $100,000 has already been secured.

The Pittsburg Conference, at its late session, approved of a plan to locate a new college at Barnesville Ohio. Its endowment of $100,000 is to be raised by the sale of perpetual scholarships. The Richmond College has also been placed under Methodist patronage and control.

The *going zeal*, as well as the *giving*, has not yet attained perfection. The Mission Com. says:

"This is the third year the General Mission Committee has provided the money for the commencement of a mission in India, and yet the bishops have not been able to obtain a minister of suitable age, health and habits as founder and superintendent of the mission."

METHODISTS IN CANADA.

The Methodists of Canada West, at their late meeting, made two important changes in their Church polity. They have consented to extend the period of a minister's residence on a circuit from two to five years, in any case where a request to that effect emanates from a quarterly meeting of a circuit. They have also consented to admit an equal representation of clerical and lay members at the annual district meeting.

Dr. Ryerson, who, a year ago, withdrew from his connection with the Wesleyan Conference in Canada, has returned to the Conference. His departure originated in some difference respecting discipline. He addressed a letter to the President, in which he stated that his views remained unaltered respecting the points of difference between himself and the Conference, but expressed a desire to resume his ministerial duties in the Church. The communication was accompanied with a verbal assurance that his own peculiar views on the questions at issue would be held in abeyance in deference to the determination of the Conference to maintain inviolate those parts of the Wesleyan discipline to which his communication referred. With this understanding he was readmitted. There is an after-clap, however. He is not disposed to admit the binding obligation of the "verbal assurance," and the aspect of the subject, as presented in the last Guardian, looks to agitation.

BAPTIST.

A Southern Baptist Publication Society has been organized at Nashville, Tenn., and the Christian Index states the following in reference to its origin:

"The great object which we had in view in the formation of the society was the securing for the South a religious literature not tinctured with Northern abolitionism and fanaticism."

The Bienville (La.) Times, 19th ult., says:

"The Louisiana Baptist State Convention has just closed its Seventh Annual Meeting. The delegation was larger than had been expected, and the contributions sent up by the churches perhaps double what was expected, in view of the very unfavorable condition of the finances of the country. We feel, for our own part, rejoiced in believing our work is onward.

The Convention was sumptuously and cordially entertained by the citizens about Mount Zion and Vernon, notwithstanding all the apprehensions about the scarcity of corn and provisions. We saw no scarcity, and supposed no one else did; for the good brethren had been thinking about their Convention, and had provided for five times as many. There is much intelligence, piety and liberality in Jackson parish.

Thirty-three churches and four associations were represented. The business was transacted in harmony and love."

The Baptist Mission in New Mexico is succeeding as well or better than any other. The missionary writes:

"On the 30th December last, there might have been seen in Peralta, New Mexico, a small collection of Christians, comprising all the Missionaries of this territory, numbering four and one colporteur, together with some few recently converted Mexicans. We had assembled to hear the Christian experience of some who had asked for baptism. After a season of prayer and praise we listened with tearful eyes and joyful hearts to their relation of God's dealings with them, and four, three of Peralta and one who had come more than sixty miles to attend the meeting, were received for baptism and church membership. These are among the first gatherings of the New Mexican vintage."

PRESBYTERIAN.

In the New School, it appears, by their statistics, that 10,700 persons were added during the ecclesiastical year ending in April. During the same year the removals by death, certificate and other causes amounted to 9,104. Net increase of the Church, 1,552.

The statistics record an increase of one synod and five ministers, and forty candidates more than were reported a year since. The licentiates are three less, and the churches two less than last year.

The Old School Presbyterians have a missionary at Bogota, New Grenada, and a converted Spaniard is distributing tracts in Venezuela.

Their Board has just sent out four strong men for California.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The Journal of the Seventeenth Convention of the Diocese in Louisiana reports up to May last: Parishes, 23, of which 7 are in New Orleans; missionary stations, 7; baptized during the year, 600 infants, of which 213 were returned by Rev. C. W. Whitall; added to the communicants, 138; died or removed, 71; present number, 1,254; confirmed, 227; S. S. Scholars, 781; contributions for religious purposes, $9,950.

It is proposed to endow the Episcopate with a sum yielding $4,000 annually. This fund has reached $12,000. A church for the free people of color has been organized in this city. The salary of the bishop is made up by assessment on parishes, at the rate of 15 per cent. on pastors' salaries. Nine have been added to the list of clergy, three from New York, two from Pennsylvania, and two from Connecticut, the other two from Kentucky and Mississippi. As Methodists would say, "transfers" are the main dependence. This sugar soil does not raise native preachers. We see and record it with pleasure that this branch of the Church is prospering.

We were present a few hours of the May session, and much interested in a discussion on concurring in the action of the General Convention that communicants only, hereafter, should be eligible to that body. Rev. Mr. McCoy's remarks pleased us. He thought it a movement—timely and necessary—for drawing the lines more plainly between the Church and the world. But the majority of speakers insisted that such a rule would cut off good delegates and withdraw the Church from sympathy and influence upon the world! Mr. Duncan asserted that one-third of the lay delegates to the General Convention were not communicants—i. e., not members of the Church for which they legislated. Action on the concurrence was postponed a year.

New Publications.

THE ESCAPED NUN.—DeWitt & Davenport: New York, 1855; pp. 344.

Here are disclosures of convent life and confessions in the public ear, of a sister of charity. Like all of the sort, it is so out of the way of corroboration as to have an air of weakness. Our opinion of conventual establishments stands expressed. They are a dark and cruel fraud—unauthorized jails. Their toleration, with high walls, iron bars, unexplored cells and exemption from Grand Jury visitations, is an outrage.

We have the book through T. L. White, Canal street.

Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, 1855, have laid on our table the following imprints of the M. E. Church, South:

POWELL ON APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

Contents carefully indexed and edited by Dr. Summers.

BUDS AND BLOSSOMS—2 vols.:

Very readable compasions for the family library. Roses without thorns.

The violet grows low and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the most delicious and fragrant smell. Such is humility.

Editorial Notes.

A crowd at Jackson, La., that caontchouc village. Very literary withal, having three high schools and Centenary. Eager and anticipative visitors on the ground by Saturday, July 21, were entertained by "testimonies" conferred on the young ladies of the Feliciene Female Institute; delightful music, flowers and compositions accompanying. Miss L—— delivered the valedictory. We had notes of this very pleasant affair, taken confusedly—reckon they would be agreeable—but they are lost.

The Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors transacted considerable business on Monday and Tuesday. The Building Committee reported plans and progress of the centre; had contracted for a million and a half of brick, on the site, two-thirds of which are kilned. The plan presents a handsome front elevation, between the ranges of present buildings. It will contain society, library and recitation rooms, and a large chapel.

Hon. E. T. Merrick, among other eminent persons from the adjoining States and Conferences, participated in the deliberations of the Board. His election to the Chief Justiceship of Louisiana is an event of good significance to the ministry of law. He is yet young, a man of spotless integrity, a close student. His features are marked with an expression of legal acumen. The ermine will become him and he it.

On Monday night a capital prelude to graver exercises was put forward by our judicious friend, Rev. A. G. Miller, principal of the Preparatory. He drew out the best talent of his pupils and showed it to advantage.

Tuesday, 24th—The address before the Literary Societies had for weeks been advertised as by Hon. Pierre Soulo, Mr. S. was prevented attendance. As good fortune would have it, there was no disappointment. A correspondent of the Crescent speaks:

JACKSON, LA., July 21, 1855.

Ed. Crescent—Our little town is all agog—this is the *commencement* of Centenary College of Louisiana. Examinations were completed last week. I am told they were thorough and satisfactory. The State has a lively interest in this Institution, and appoints annually four or five members of the Examining Committee. Being under the auspices and control of the Methodist Church, the college at this time is favored with the presence of many of the distinguished clergy of that denomination. Distinguished citizens of the country are also in attendance, and a perfect overflow of the people. I don't know when and where I have seen so many handsome ladies.

The ball was opened, in a religious way, with the annual sermon on last Sunday morning, in the College chapel, by Rev. J. B. Walker, of your city. It was earnestly addressed, mainly to the young men, on—"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The eloquent minister besought those choosing their course of life to consult the highest motives of duty and aims of being. What doth Providence indicate? Where is a strong arm and earnest soul needed? Which grand interest of humanity most requires to be helped? Pregnant questions! If honestly followed, without the prejudices of parental weakness and sectional bubble, overcrowded professions would not receive accessions of needless laborers, while others open to ambition and practical usefulness are passed by. Instead of impatient lawyers and patientless doctors, starving in respectability, we might have clever machinists, engineers, teachers and such like. Sound sentiments, Messrs. Editors, and a man can hardly turn round without seeing their illustrations.

Hon. P. Soulo had engaged to address the literary societies to-day—Tuesday. We were all hoped for his eloquence. But a few days before Commencement, Mr. S. notified them it would not be in his power to me, and the public announcement failed—only in name, however. Rev. G. K. Marshall was on hand; you have heard tell of him. I saw your conferee of the Baton Rouge Advocate—Jenkins—looking sedate. Hope he'll print them. Since Preston is dead, our sister State of Mississippi holds not his Marshall's equal, as a popular orator. He fascinated, electrified, astounded, confounded, enlightened and carried away his audience—a vast one it was too. He questioned with boldness the progress of the age. Progress is rife; but not all in such progress that progresses. True progress tends to elevate the race—ameliorate its condition—refine its sentiment—put it on a path onward and upward. Much of ours was material—much downwards. With action, there was evacuation and reaction. He explored the paths along which young energy might aspire—the paths most inviting, not for indulgence, and achievement—recommended self-respect, self-reliance and self-denial, and with an encouraging peroration set our Southern youth upon the only royal road.

The Juniors represented the talents of their respective societies—six of the Franklin and six of the Union. These societies are no small part of their education. Here the men of the future cross swords and learn to fend and thrust before they get at the business in earnest. Being fresh when these speakers stepped out, we took notes more freely than can be prized. Expecting another pace at them, we let them pass now with the following generalities.

Allusions to Greece and Rome rather plenty; those respectable old dames are cited on all sides of all questions. A heerer hears it well enough for a few speeches, but after awhile is willing to let them off. It was refreshing to hear the orator of "Plato's Dream" introduce so modern an illustration as Sebastopol.

The verdict of the audience and the rostrum covered with flowers, was favorable, and in some instances must have satisfied the largest ambition. The healthy moral tone pervading the speeches was especially gratifying. Solid thought and argument were dealt out over and anon. Patriotic sentiment welled up heartily.

Wednesday, 25th—College band discoursed stirring music. Ladies well nigh filled the large chapel; verandah, aisles and platform giving gentlemen such accommodation as they could find.

1. LATIN SALUTATORY (second honor)—J. S. Young, Arkansas.

This speaker is always sacrificed to the dignity of the occasion. Though not understood, no one gets a closer hearing; attention is fresh, and moreover, no one wishes to give out so publicly that he or she is not learned. Manner was good; pleased to learn that he is retained for Homer College.

2. FAME—*Man's Motive Power*—J. G. Carney.

A better speech than subject.

3. NATIONAL RECOLLECTIONS—A. P. Brown.

Patriotic sentiment; imagery extravagant.

4. THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE—Paul Goarrier.

A subject to be read upon and studied; which done, the speaker had not only to say something, but had something to say. China, its early history, revolution and future was served up as relishably as a birdseed pie. Model speech.

5. EDUCATION WITHOUT MORALITY—M. J. Bowman.

6. DIVINE INSPIRATION TEACHES MAN TO BE FREE (first honor)—C. W. Carter.

Listening to such sentiments, one is impressed with the worth while. The Church, in controlling education, labors not in vain. Moral sentiments, breathed freely and naturally, emanating from students after passing through and about to quit her institutions, are a reward and a comment. Such were these two.

7. TRIUMPHS OF THE SOLDIER AND PHILOSOPHER—C. P. Delcc.

The speaker took one side, and his voice the other. He was for the triumphs of peace, but his *voice* was for war. A specimen of distinct, emphatic, rousing declamation, not equaled by any other.

8. TRIBUTE TO NATHANIEL GREEN—M. A. Dickson.

Brimfull of '76.

9. MAN AND CIRCUMSTANCE—E. J. Delony.

A neat argument, readered in neat style, to prove that great circumstances make great men. Some of our critical neighbors remarked on his voice having that rare element of power, suppressed emotion.

10. SOUTHERN LITERATURE—T. C. W. Ellis

Unanimously carried, its necessity. And on the walls of the chapel, in evergreens, the bold letters, "Southern Education."

11. THE PATHS OF GLORY LEAD BUT TO THE GRAVE—J. T. Davis.

Warmly applauded.

12. ENGLISH POLICY—Ernest Gourrier.

French hatred to England added its piquancy. Like his brother Crébles, of French descent, he gave John Bull blows with a will.

13. THE HERO OF 1803—T. W. Mioure.

Poor Emmet would have died easier had he known that American youth would celebrate him with such eulogies.

14. EUREKA, NEVER ATTAINED—J. Moore.

Working out the poet's thought:

"Man never is, but always to be blessed."

15. POLITICAL CONSERVATISM (first honor)—W. B. Spencer.

Triumphant! Audience longing to hear just such sentiments, some of the orators having squinted at annexing Cube and the rest of mankind, and indulged in a vein of filibusterism—the United States one grand locomotive, able to carry all that could be hitched on to it—Mexicans, Cubans, Spaniards and what not. Spencer claimed bounds for empire, limits to policy, and finiteness for statesmanship. Principles of universal application, as Democracy, cannot be administered under one universal empire. Gravitation is a law, yet there is a point where "gravitation turns the other way." Bold jobbers at pulling down, but not at putting up—the advocates of growing, instead of improving—the spreadouts—the prophets of political millenium close at at hand, got a sound drubbing. With manly vigor and soberly finish it was done. Applauded to the echo.

16. PIL TRY—J. D. Nettles.

17. GOLDEN AGE NEVER PRESENT—W. F. Norsworthy.

18. PROGRESS—G. F. Sanderson.

A trio of creditable performances; the last dashed with poetry and matrimonial allusion that brought down all the bonquets the ladies had.

19. REFLECTION—S. L. Singletary.

20. THE LOST WONDERS OF THE WORLD—W. N. Tigner.

A note taker, in foreign jargon, wrote opposite—*bien, muy bien.*

21. LIFE IN THE FUTURE (first honor)—Wm. W. Wall.

A hopeful, trustful, yet sober estimate of the chances. Thread of discussion well maintained, with classical allusion chaste, original, and pat as ofcons. The literature of his speech purer than any. Delivered with a gentle and genial fire.

22. VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES (first honor)—R. L. Pugh.

This honor appears to have been divided among four; but to Mr. Pugh was assigned the distinction of *primus inter pares.* Two years ago we had occasion to speak in high but deserved praise of his brother, also the valedictorian of his class. Lafourche bears off the honors. His position showed Mr. P.'s scholastic diligence and success—his address physical and emotional fitness for a public speaker. No maudlin brimness overran the vales. All was neatly, tastefully dispatched.

Diplomas given by President Miller. The President, whose indisposition, it was feared, would prevent his performance of this interesting duty, was happily able to be present, and prefaced his act by solid counsel on Decision of Character.

"A noble band of young men!" was oft exclaimed. Less than a Saviour's heart, looking on them, might have loved them, and breathed a prayer for their direction and success in life. May they be polished shafts to do good!

The degree of A. M. was conferred, in course, upon Hon. Mark Boatner, J. J. Lane, A. C. Huff, Charles Spencer, W. E. Montgomery, D. C. Montgomery, W. L. Nugent, and M. T. Carter.

Divinity was, in no instance, thought worthy or needy of medication. So no D. D. nor any other D.s were conferred. A right wholesome abstinence.

L. C. Garland, LL. D.

We do not congralulate him, but the University of Alabama, upon his accession to its Presidency. It is not often that the highest position in the State for developing its mind, secures the fittest man in it.

Dr. Garland is a Virginian by birth, and a graduate of one of her colleges. First and last, he has filled every chair in a liberal college course, with marked ability. The student of chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, languages or English literature would judge from his thorough science of the subject and all germen to it, and also from his easy perspicuity of instruction, that he was out out for whatever chair he happened to be in.

It is a privilege of the highest kind for the youth of the land to have set before them such a model of the Christian gentleman, the modest but profound philosopher, and the patient, thorough student. From building railroads through mountains to brushing an eggshell in an air-pump he is equally at home, exact, successful. We would walk five miles to hear him lecture on constructing catapults or raising gourds—the Greek text of Homer or Paul's Epistles—Horace's Falernian or the differential of *xy*, &c. He fixes zenith and nadir points in the heavens, and the sights on his amateur rifle—calculates the orbit of a planet or a cartwheel—the proper angle for a horse collar to work or the parallax of a star, with equal facility and practicalness.

The *alma mater* of Dr. Garland is old Hemden Sydney; but it matters not where he graduated. Colleges do not produce such men. Graduation is only their starting point. He is not a minister, but a Methodist layman. His occupation has been teaching, and his immediate associates in the noble toil of education such men as Olin, Parks, Hardy, Sims, Duncan, Doggett and Manly.

Few public speakers are more to our mind than Dr. G. Winning and quiet address, convincing speech, eloquent thought; in manner finished, of matter full. He is now in the prime of life.

We had hoped that Dr. Garland would continue diverting himself with projects of N. E. and S. W. Railroads till some of the Methodist colleges in the Alabama Conference got under way; but the State has forestalled the Church.

Protestantism Proscribed in Portugal

A clergyman, named Gomez, who is a Protestant, has for some time past endeavored to instruct the miserable inhabitants of Lisbon in the truths of the gospel. His proceedings at length attracted the attention of the House of Peers, and the Marquis of Vallada, selected for the purpose, called the attention of Government to the advertisement of Gomez, who proposed to preach in his own house.

"It appears to me," said the Marquis, "that the name of the advertiser is Portuguese, although they tell me that the individual is a foreigner; but whether he be or not, that is nothing to the point. The fact is, that an individual here presents himself, publicly offending against the laws of the country, by announcing that he will give lectures in his house on Protestantism; and not in his house with closed doors and very privately, but in public and his door open, inviting all to go and hear him, in order to convince them of the advantage of abandoning our religion and embracing Protestantism."

The laws in force in Portugal are as follow:

ART. 130. He who fails in respect to the religion of the Kingdom, the Romen Catholic Apostolic, shall be condemned to imprisonment from one to three years, and a fine proportioned to his income, in every one of the following cases:

1. Injuring (or insulting) the said religion publicly, in any dogma, act or object of its worship; by deed, or words, or publications in any form.

2. Attempting by the same means to propagate doctrines contrary to the Catholic dogmas defined by the Church.

3. Attempting by any means to make proselytes or conversions to a different sect, condemned by the Church.

4. Celebrating public acts of worship not that of the said Catholic religion.

ART. 135. Every Portugnese who, professing the religion of the King, shall fail in respect to the same religion of the Kingdom, by apostatizing or renouncing it publicly, shall be condemned to the loss of his political rights.

If the guilty person under Art. 135 be a foreigner, the punishment, instead of fine and imprisonment, shall be banishment from the Kingdom.

It is affirmed that these articles were inserted in the penal code in pursuance of a concordat between the Pope and the late Queen of Portugal, in direct breach of a recent treaty between the Queens of England and Portugal, which guarantood to British subjects the liberty of worship. Such is the morality of the Pope, encouraging a direct violation of treaty stipulations, and such the honesty of a Polish sovereign.

LAGRANGE, AT FLORENCE.—Our correspondent, "Sumter," whose interesting report of the late Commencement appears elsewhere, says, in a private note:

"I have not said as much as I could, justly, for the college. It is really doing first rate, and we had a fine time there."

We add an item which does not therein appear, and of which he has not informed us. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. J. Barker, of the Alabama Conference, and right worthily.

The diamond, fallen into a dunghill, is not the less precious; and the dust raised by high winds to heaven is not the less vile.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

AN INCIDENT—RESIGNATION.

A few mourners were assembled around a little new made grave. Jesus had taken another lamb to his bosom, perhaps to call the parents upward. Millard was gone; and we were gazing for the last time upon his sweet face. The mother of little Millard, worn out with midnight watchings with her darling, was not able to attend the funeral. The young father stood there alone, with no kind comforter near. He seemed perfectly heart-broken. He was not religious, but he seemed to feel that the hand of God had chastened him, and with a look of anguish at the little coffin he fell upon his knees, with clasped hands and streaming eyes upturned to Heaven. He prayed with much fervor the prayer our Saviour taught us, and was enabled to say, "Thy will be done!" I knelt by his side and silently implored "Our Father" to give him grace to bear his affliction, blot out his sins and seal him a child of God.

After he had prayed he arose, and a calm smile played upon his countenance. I have seen Christian parents resign their children to God who gave them, without murmuring, and say, "Thy will be done!" but never did I witness such resignation in the ungodly. Never did I witness a more affecting scene than the one I have tried to describe. Oh! may that young father never forget that hour, but "let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."

SUZETTE.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

BOGUE CHITTO COL'D MISS., ALA. CON.:

Dear Brother—At the last session of Conference I was appointed to organize a mission named as above; and as this field has never been occupied before as mission ground, it may not be amiss to give you a detailed account of the country in which the work is embraced and the state and condition of things generally.

This territory, which we desire wholly to occupy as missionary ground, lies on the north side of the Tombigbee River, and embraces the extreme northern portion of Sumter county, the western part of Pickens county, Ala., and the eastern part of Noxubee county, Mississippi. This body of rich prairie, which extends many miles north and west, has induced a great many wealthy and intelligent planters to settle upon it, and hence this has become a wide field for missionary enterprise.

The spiritual wants of the negro population has been supplied so far by our Baptist Protestant Methodist and our own preachers. Our Baptist brethren, however, with their settled pastors, and owing to their peculiar doctrines, with their wealth and influence seem to have been most active, and have succeeded in gathering to their churches and their communion much the largest part of these persons.

But owing to the policy pursued by our Church, in the frequent cutting up and placing together, dividing and subdividing the territory into small, unimportant circuits, and then throwing them all together again and again, besides many other things unnecessary to mention now, has resulted the neglect of our black population to a alarming extent.

With these facts staring me in the face I entered upon my work—immediately on my reception of my appointment—the work of organizing a negro mission among a people many of whom did not understand the term of operation, and fewer still could appreciate it fully to appreciate it.

By the assistance and with the blessing of our Heavenly Father, I take pleasure in stating that we have, in some sort, begun the work. Another mission is now added to the number; and we report the Bogue Chitto Mission in successful operation. It is made up of eight appointments, seven of which are on plantations, one at the church; but we preach to two white congregations, at one of which I fill every four weeks. I have also catechal instruction about 500 adults and children; have taken under my charge members previously reported from the Tuscaw Circuit; joined on probation, 21, many whom have found peace with God; have baptized 25 children. I could say more, a great deal more, but the I have communicated lengthily, this shall suffice for the present.

R. Y. [illegible]

GREENSBORO', ALA. CON.:

Dear Brother—I report from the Big Creek Mission, for the third quarter: I received into full connection, 33 on probation, 60 baptized, and 50 conversions. The Lord is with us, and "doeth great things whereof we are glad."

July 21, 1855. A. R. [illegible]

Revival Intelligence.

BIG SANNY CT., ALA. CON.:
July 24, 185[illegible]

We have just closed a most interesting meeting at Centre Church, which began on Saturday, 21st, holding three days. The season of rejoicing with the people of God has not been witnessed at this church for years, if ever. All professed to have the spiritual strength renewed. The last two services will be remembered long by those who were present, because of the bountiful pouring of the Spirit.

Sixteen souls were converted, and seven persons joined the Church; all from the interesting youth of the land.

Bro. McLeod, of Alabama Conference, Bro. Green, from Columbiana, rendered efficient aid. Honor to the Lord.

W. C. [illegible]

UNION CIRCUIT, ALA. CON.:
July 21, 185[illegible]

God is reviving his work in this part of his vineyard. We have just closed a meeting of seven days continuance at Union Church, which resulted in the accession of thirty probationers and a good number of conversions. The meeting was very interesting. There was a general revival in the Church. Rev. John C. Ardis labored with us very much and faithfully all the time. There is a general [illegible] influence throughout my circuit. The Church is looking forward with great anxiety to the approaching camp meeting near Mount Hilliard, Pike county; a new camp ground embracing the second Sabbath in Sept[illegible].

W. H. [illegible]

WHY CHILDREN DIE.—We have seen persons who gathered from the parterre the choicest flowers, just as they began to open into full bloom and fragrance, but the passer-by should tear them from the stem and destroy them. Does not God sometimes gather into Heaven young and tender children for the same reasons—lest the rude hand may despoil them of their beauty?

The tardy worshiper may not be a few minutes too late, but late enough to lose the devotions of the congregation.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER, 1855—New Orleans Circuit, August 5, at Carrollton, Quarterly Conference, Aug. 9, in Cerondelet street Church.

Baton Rouge, August 18 and 19.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee, August 25 and 26, at Plaquemine.

Moreau street, September 2; quarterly conference and love feast, September 3.

Carondelet street, September 9; love feast, September 10; quarterly conference, 11.

Felicity street, September 16; love feast, 17; quarterly conference, 18.

Donaldsonville and Big Black Ct. and Miss. September 29 and 30, at Brashear City.

Thibodaux and Napoleonville, Sept. 22 and 22, at Thibodaux.

Wesley, Soule and Winans Chapels, Q. C., September 14. J. C. KEENER, P. E.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES FOR MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, ALA. CONF.—Salem, Cusetta, July 21, 22.

Dadeville, Dadeville Ct., July 28, 29.

Tuskegee Station, August 4, 5.

Tuskegee Circuit, August 10, 11, 12.

Oak Bowery, Emory Chapel, August 17, 18, 19.

Auburn Camp Meeting, August 24-29.

Montgomery Ct., Trinity, Sept. 1, 2.

Crawford, Sept. 8, 9.

Montgomery Station, Sept. 15, 16.

Montgomery Colored Charge, Sept. 15, 16.

Catoma Colored Mission, Sept. 15, 16.

Tallahassee, Sept. 22, 23.

Lafayette, Sept. 29, 30.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

WANTED.—A young gentleman, a graduate of LaGrange College, at Florence, desires a station as a teacher in a family or in an academy. I can commend him very highly both as a moral and intellectual man. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at Florence, Ala. R. H. RIVERS.

Marriages.

MARRIED—At the residence of Capt. Farrand, in the Pensacola Navy Yard, on Wednesday morning, the 25th inst., by Rev. J. H. Cottrell, Mr. GORDEN M. NEWTON to Miss EMMA. R. FARRAND, only daughter of Capt. Ferrand, of the U. S. Navy.

Deaths.

DIED—In New Orleans, August 2, Dr. FRANKLIN SHAW, of yoliow fevor.

DIED—June 21, 1855, Rev. ELI HIGGINS, after suffering sixty days with inflammation of the lungs; leaving satisfactory evidence of the power of that religion he had recommended to others.

He was a plain, old fashioned Methodist preacher, of ordinary talent, but a man of faith and of good works; useful in his day, and, so far as the writer knows, had the confidence of all who knew him.

He was a native of South Carolina, born August 27, 1800.. Professed religion in early life and joined the M. E. Church, and some time after was licensed to exhort. Emigrated to Jasper county, Ga, early in the year 1826, and on the 25th of October, in the same year, was married to Miss Julietta Davis. Some eight or nine years afterward they moved to Sumter county, Ala. The next year after coming to Alabama he was licensed to preach this gospel under the ministry of E. Callaway, P. E., which position he retained until death.

While his body sleeps in the bosom of the earth we trust his spirit rests on Mount Zion. His house was always open as a home and resting place of itinerant preachers.

E. M'MEANS.

Mrs. AMELIA GLOVER, daughter of Col. Wm. Walton, and wife of Williamson A. Glover, Esq., was born in South Carolina, December 2, 1803, and died at her home in Greene county, Ala., July 15, 1855. The numerous friends of this lady concur in testifying to her superiority in intelligence, prudence, amiability, usefulness and piety. In her youth she made a profession of religion and became a member of the M. E. Church, and it is believed by those who were well acquainted with her that hor whole life after her conversinn was uniformly productive of holiness. Nature endowed her with a good mind and sound judgmeat; education stored her mind with rich and abundant instructions, and the grace of God sanctified the whole. So that she attained very high rank in the elevated and extended sphere in which she moved, and exerted great influence over her family and friends. This influence was felt daily and acknowledged, and it was always on the sido of truth, purity and heaven. The correctness of her judgment, manifested in her decisions and counsels, the extraordinary modesty and prudence with which those decisions and counsels woro expressed, and the tenderness and love which softened all her reproofs and beautified all her deportment, compelled many persons to regard her with admiration and recoiicot her with veneration. In her conversation she was truthful, chaste, fascinating and instructive. In her manners she was natural and graceful, and uniformly so digalfied as to command the respect of strangers and the commendation of friends. Her charity was seen in her efforts to minister to the happiness of all who were around her, in shielding and oncouraging those whose modesty, gentleness and sensitiveness made them the victims of severe criticism or inoartloss teazing—in carefully seeking evidence before believing evil or pronouncing judgment, and in her sweet persuasive counsels against asperity, revenge and cruelty. She was known extensively and admired greatly as a peacemaker. The beauty which she cultivated was not that which is manufactured by outward ornaments, such as "plaiting the hair and wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel;" but it consisted "in the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." During hor last illness, which continued one week, she was blessed with "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." As death approached, her dread of his presence and power diminished, and she expressed her wonder at the tranquility with which she viewed her proximity to the tomb. She said to her family, "Publish to all my friends at my funeral that I am at peace with God and all mankind." She leaves a husband, nine children and many servants, who grieve much on account of their loss, and who veaernte her as a model in the relations of wife, mother and mistress.

The writor of this notice requests her numerous friends to ponder these two questions: What made Mrs. Glover so superior in loveliness, usefulness and happiness? Could she have been so lovely and useful if she had neglooted experimental religion?

E. WADSWORTH.

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON.

At last some of the Northern people are beginning to understand that the North is not wholly independent of the South, and that the South is altogether too valuable to be trampled on and thrown aside to pioese fools, knaves and fanatics. From these indications of returning common sease we infer that the time is not very far distant which will witness a revivol of national patriotism, and a resurrection of the good, old fraternal feeling that reigned paramount in the bosoms of our honored and noble ancestors.

As proof of this, we will merely state that we frequently come across, in Northern journals, articles advocating and sustniuing grounds respecting Southern industry, resources and prospective grandeur, which we have supported and illustrated for years. This may seem singular, but it is nevertheless true. We can only account for this remarkable change by one process of reasoning. The recent estrangements between the North and the South, the successes which unbridled fanatioism has achieved, and the spirit of disnfiootion, threatening the stahility of the Union, which lins been growing broader and deoper for months, have induced conservative and moderate men who would, otherwise, have taken neither lot nor part in the matter, to investigate the mighty interests involved and to throw their influence on the side of right. Hence, they have gone to work, both with tongue and pen. They have commenced wisely, although the most influential portion of their argument is addressed to the *self-interest* of their readers. Self-interest, it is true, is not a very exalted emotion, but then it rules the world; and when self-interest can be invoked to sustain the cause of patriotism, in the name of all that is holy, let it be brought in roquisition.

These writers are discussing the value of the prodnotion of cotton and the profits which flow from its manufaoture, as well as the vast interests sustained by it, directly and indirectly. They, also, are calculnting the consequences, *to them*, by indirection, which would follow a dissolution of the Union, rather plainly foreshadowing the opulence and power of the South, should the Southern people become the principal manufnoturers, as they are now the main producers, of the raw material which clothes the world.

We have before ne the prodqotion of an able Northern writer who utters his sentiments independently and dispassionately. At all events the article to which we refer appeared in an influential Northern periodical. The writer argues, boldly and truly, that the Southern States ought to manufacture, as well as produce cotton, for the world. Such is our opinion, and we have reiterated it time and again. From the statistics furnished, it would appenr "that the cotton manufacture makes up nearly one-half of the exterual trade of the British Kingdom. The United States furnish four-fifths of the six hundred millions of pounds imported into Great Britain. The writer proves by statistics and figures thet the British manufacturer receives five timcs as much for converting the cotton into cloth, as the farmer for producing the raw material, and both employ the same amount of capital. It seems that the same disproportion exists between the profits of the Southern planter and the Northern manufacturer. The writer then sets forth the greater advantages possessed by the Southern planter for manufacturing, and showe that the more saving in the transportation would go largely to the payment of the manufaoture. He urges that instead of increasing the product, already too great, the true Southern policy is to enter largely into the manufaoture, and thus withdraw a portion of the labor engaged in the production and employ it in the more profitable mode of manufacturea."

True and sound doctrine is the foregoing, and we hope to live to see the day when it will be adopted and carried out in the South, to the fullest possible extent. When that auspicious period arrives, there will be no danger from Northern encroachmeate or Northern aggressions. The North will be entirely occupied in taking care of its own business.

[Daily Crescent.

THE WAR TO BE ENDED.—The Nantnoketern have been favored with a glimpse of a warlike invention in the shape of a cannon, which, according to the sanguine owner, is at once to demolish any thing that faces its terrible power. If the Allies obtain it, down goes Sebastepol. If the Russians, the Allied cake is dongh. The Nantucket laquirer says:

"The oannon has been tried, and will throw a ball ten miles, a fact which insures greater accuracy in aim, and certainly unlimited execution at a distance of three or five miles. It will throw a shell as well as a solid ball; the latter, and probably both, will be of an oval, or pyramidal form. The brolher of the inventor is about to leave New York for Europe, with a model of the gun carrying a ball of six pounds, and fatends disposing of the invention to the Allies or the Russiaes, and he confidently anticipntes that the purchaser will preve victorious. Twenty-five small pieces, constructed on the same principle, have been sold to the Mexicen Government. Of ocurse, tha prinoiple upon which it works was not fully communicated, but our readers may rely on the verncity of the above stetement, as the gentleman is of the highest respectability."

THE "CHARMED" GIRL.—The New Hampshire Statesman intimates that this affair is an imposition, plenned hy the child's father tu make money. A correspondent at Gilmanton writes to it that, instead of there being n spontaneous and friendly feeling betweenthe child and the reptile, there was, he says, the utmost repugnnnce botwesn the two, at the time the father commenced his work. The neighbors of the father, Hill, are so well persuaded that the little girl had been compelled hy him to act the repulsive part assigned her, that they came near interfering, and by force obliging him to abandon his cruel fraud.

A CURIOSITY.—At the corner of Calaboosa alley and Chestnut street, St. Louis, may be seen a solid mass of iron, weighing 1,700 pounds, taken from Pilot-knob mountain, and which was intended to he forwarded to the World's Fair, held in London in 1852. It is of the purest ore, and although it has remained exposed to the elemonls for three years past, there is not a spot of rust upon its surfoce.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

It is loo late in the day now to introduce an argument as to the usefulness and efficacy of railroads. They have been tried in all civilized countries, under all circumstnnces and conditions, and there has been but one verdict as to their use and utility. Our Northern relatives, ever prompt and ready to avail themselves of any invention or instrumentality that will put money in their purses, increase their trade, benefit their commerce and give fresh value to property, early took hold of railroad enterprises, and have so steadily and zealously gone ahead that at present they have in their own hands the trade of all the Northern States east of the Mississippi and much of that of the Middle States. New England and New York are literally braided over with a netting of iron, while in the South comparatively nothing has been done—no general interest awakened—no great exertions put forth in a department where every exertion should be used, and on which not only the equnlity hut the existence of the South depends.

To show the comparative interest taken by Northern and Southern States in those valuable internal improvements oreatod by railroads, let the number of miles built and the amount of money expended in the Free States be compared with that in the States below Mason and Dixon's line up to the beginning of 1855. It sums up as follows: Massachusetts, 1,197 miles of road, constructed at a cost of $53,443,069; not completed lines of railroad, or in process of construction in New England, 438 miles; railroads in operation in the State of New York, 2,224 miles in length, built at a cost of $100,963,663; railroads in process of construction in the same State, at the sume time, 1,204 miles, at a probeble cost of $2,490,000; in New Jersey, 308 miles, costing $12,000,000; in Pennsylvania, 1,393 miles; in Delaware, 22 miles; in Maryland, 514 miles; in Virginia, 935 miles; in North and South Carolina, 927 miles; in Georgia, 1,054 miles; in Alabama, 222 miles; in Florida, 26 miles; in Mississippi, 67 miles; in Louisiana, 231 miles; in Kentucky, 190 miles; in Tennessee, 217 miles; in Ohio, 1,817 miles; in Indiana, 1,027 miles; in Illinois, 740 miles; in Michigan, 593 miles; in Wisconsin, 115 miles.

By this computation, taken from official returns up to the beginning of the present year, the total distance of running railroads in the United States amounts to 17,1461 miles, of which only 4,363 miles, or about one fourth, belonge to slaveholding States! The distances given above will not do for the present time, as many roads have been completed and more started, since those returns were published; but from that which was, our people may learn something as to what is, since it is every way probable that 10 miles of road have been built in the North to one in the South since that time.

Some convictions concerning the necessity of increased exertione in the way of railroad huilding and inter-communication seems to have reached the Southern mind within the last year or two, and influenced the putting forth of efforts hitherto unknown. Georgia has become emulous of New York, and Alabama of Georgia. Even Louisiann has started and brought out magnificent projects—has commenced two grant roads, on one of which about 60 miles has been laid and on the other 88 miles. There are schemes for railroads in Mississippi, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, and in almost every other slaveholding State, which, if carried into execution and made practical, would add so much to the wealth and prosperity of the country and so greatly enhance the incomes of the propertyholders as to astonish every one. Our own State, with its Jackson and Opelousas roads, is doing something towards following the wise example of other States, but Alabama and Mississippi are ahead of us by long lengths. They not only plan, but execute, and are carrying out so well concerted and complete a scheme of railway improvements as should put us to the blush. A late number of the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor contains a report concerning the Northeast and South-west Railroad, running from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Chattnnooga—a distance of 295 miles—and showing conclusively that the road will be built. The inhabitants of Mississippi and Arkansas are stirring. Why should not we, more deeply interested in railways than any others, come forward and work for our own prosperity, if not our own existence?—[Daily Crescent

IMPERIAL TREASURY AT MOSCOW.—We take the following correspondence, giving an interesting description of the Imperial Treasury at Moscow, from the Boston Transcript:

MOSCOW, Russia, June 1855.

In my last letter I promised you an account of the Imperial Treasury at Moscow. It is contained in five ronms, through which we were escorted by no less than twolve servants, in addition to the director and his attendant. I cannot forbear mentioning the attention which we, as Americans, received, not only here, but throughout all Russia, from those in official capacity, and the bare mention of "Americanc," produced an open scsnne everywhere. In the Imperial Treasury are carefully preserved the platters and salt cellers upon and in which bread and salt are given to the Emperer on his arrival at Moscow; also a ginse, blown by Peter himself, with a ducat blown into the bottom of it. In one room are fifteen crowns, including those of the captured countries, Poland, Siberia, Arstrachan, Georgia and the Crimea. Peter the Great and his half brother, the foolish Ivan, who were crowned together, have each a crown of wonderful magnificence. They contain respectively 887 and 841 fine diamonds, besides some of the largest rubies and emeralds known. The Imperial crown contains more than 2500 fine diamonds, and the ruby under the cross, the largest one known in the world, alone cost 120,000 silver roubles. Peter II was the first monarch orowned with this, and Anne added the ruby bought by her ambassador at Pskin. The crown of Poland (so called) is here, but it is merely a crown, made at Warsaw, to be used in the funernl ceremonies at the burial of Alexander, in 1825. The sogptre of Poland is a single piece of aqua marine, two feet long, and by some strange fatality it was broken in the middle. There is also a throne here, which is studded with more than 2000 turquoises, and is covered with pure gold. The double throne of Peter the Great and his brother, Ivan, is of solid silver. A curtain hangs behind it, under the concealment of which their ambitious sister, Sophia, dictated their answers. Here are also two saddles of the Empress Cuthnrine, given her by the Sultan at the peace of 1735 and 1775. The first is all diamonds, the horse shoes silver, and the stirrups gold, (for she sat astride). One topaz, in the martingale, alone cost 10,000 rnhles. The two are a perfect mass of diamends, and altogether my eyes ached with magnificence.

The Shreveport Southwestern of the 18th has the following paragraphs:

Red River continues to decline, and it is now almost too low for steamboat navigation.

We understand that a quantity of cotton is now being hauled from Lake Bisteneau to this port, for the purpose of being shipped down the river.

The long continued dry weather has cut short the corn crop in this and the neighboring parishes. Four weeks ago the young corn appeared to be unusually promising, and it was confidently predicted that the yield would be unprecedented in this section of country; but now there remains no hope for even an ordinary crop. The cotton is also suffering greatly.

Building of flatboats has become quite a business of late at this port. A number, loaded with cotton, will leave during the week for Alexandria.

LOCAL SKETCHES.

GONE SUMMERING.—As we were jogging down Charlroe street in an omnibus the other day, some outsider shouted, "Stop, steamboat!" in response to the shout, the omnibus stopped; the door was pulled open, and there were thrust in upon the sent, first, a handkerchief filled with old hooks; next, a roll of colored prints, portraying Russian military tactics; then, a comical-looking little spaniel, with long moostaches, a sore foot, and a red ribbon round its neck; after that, a hand-haskot containing an infinity of odds and ends, most prominent among which were an anoleat hair-knapsack, a black-handled sabre, the hindo wrapped in a rag, a dull baby in a state of nudity, a bundle of cigars, and sundry memorandum books, with pens, pencils, paper and other trifles too numerous to mention; and finally appeared, the owner of all the forogoing—no less a person than the Chevalier Dieudonne Bohy le Kerlenin—the Polish Count, Hungurian Colonel of Hussars, hero of the Canada Rebellion and the Seminole War—the elegant horseman, expert swordsman, mirnculous smoker, sublime spouter, and king of loafers—laughed at by the mob, pitied by the women, and loved by all the children and dogs in the Second District—the everlasting, always-moving Bohy, or Bo-bee, as he is called—who makes love to all the ladies, spouts Shakspeare and Kossuth in the bar-rooms, with snatches of operatic and histrionic ecstacies, and denounces things in six langnages—who has been the astonishment of strangers and the admiration of the natives for years past, vibrating between St. Louis and St. Philip streets as regular as the old Cathedral pendelum in its tower, or the old Wizard Guardian who haunts its shadows—the better part of whose being has forever fled, leaving behind it the brilliancies of a military education, and the spice of a life of advonture—this renowned Bohy, we say, entered and seated himself amid his baggage. He had on two hats, three coats, several vests, one pair of pants and a pair of slippers, and his bosom was stuffed full of French newspapers, which kept falling out, as often as he would stuff them back. His coat pockets also pouched out as if ready to burst, with mysterious parcels of some kind or other.

"Go ahead, steamboat!" he shented, gathering his plunder up in him on one side, and his dog on the other; at the same time restoring to its concealment beneath his oriental moustache, an uelit cigar-stnmp an inch long.

"Take that dog off that satol" shouted John, looking through the hole, "and pay yer fare now!"

Boby tried to stuff the dog into his besom with his papers, hut couldn't; so, when he handed up his dime, he edded an extra half-dime, saying, "Take that and drink my long life!" The driver then discovered that his passenger was Boby, and with the kindness which the world ever uecords to eccentric characters, objected no more to his dog lying on the seat. Seeing that a lady in the omnibus got as far from him as possible, with an uneasy countenance—for ladies don't generally fall in love with Boby at first sight—he took off his hats, laid his head on the bundle of papers over his heart, rolled up his eyes and begged her pardon, in thet muto and killing manner which has osused so many of the down-town ladies to pity him from their hearts. The lady, we observed, was quite composed during the rest of the trip. Boby informed us that, in pursuance of his annual custom, he was going over to Mandeville for a little summer relaxation, and entertained us with the spice of his eccentricity until we reached Esplanade street. "Stop steamboat!" he sheuted; the boat stopped; and we helped him out with his plnndor. He presented a most ludicrous appearance, as he marched down to the depot with his multiplicity of hats, parcels, and his little dog limping after him. It is to be presnmed that Boby's arrival each year creates a sensation nmong the Mandevillians.

Boby's oddities, and the funny stories that are told of him would fill a book. We will devote just a little space to give some idea of him. Once upon a time he was arrested and taken before the Recorder on a charge of steeling a lady's mantilla. The article was produced in evidnce against him. It was wofully crumpled up; for Boby had been sleeping with it beneath his pillow. When asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, he denied having stolen the mentilla, but admitted that he had taken it from the lady's house.

"What indaced you to take it, Boby?" asked the Recorder.

"Your honor," he replied, crossing his hends on his breast and rolling up his eyes with an enthusiastic smile, "I *love* that lady—I ADORE that lady! I love everything that belongs to that lady! And as I could not get the lady herself, I took her mantilla!" The spectators "went off" incontinently at this, and the lady's looks seemed to indicate that she would have given forty mantilles, more or less, to be away from there.

"Well, Boby," said the Recorder, "the act was still dishonest, and I shall have to send you to prison for twenty-four hours."

Boby responded with redoubled enthusiasm, "Twenty-four hours! Your honor, I will go to prison *forty-eight* hours for that lady!—a *week*—a MONTH for that lady!" As he was led out of court, he smiled and pantomimed the most agonizing love to the almost fainting lady. Whether Boby ever bothered her afterwards we have not learned; but it is quite certain that the lady has not bothered him since.

A week or two since, Boby was imprisoned for twenty-four hours by Recorder Ramos for spouting and ranting in front of his office so loudly as to impede the flow of justice. When Boby got out, *maybe* he didn't talk some! His harangues on American liberty and the freedom of speech resounded through that neighborhood with an intensity compared with which his first offeece was a child's whisper. He exhausted the Polish, German, French and English languages on the subject, and the Recorder concluded to "let him rip." In like manner he denounced the chain which Judge Cotton had stretched across St. Peter street. Sarcasm shines in Boby at times. It is still his delight to style a certain ex-judge of the First District Court, not the Judge of the Criminal Court, but the Criminal Judge of the Court!

Altogether, though Boby is considered a nuisance by some, we consider him a pleasant study for a leisuro hour, and hope he may live long to astonish the strangers and tickle the children down town.

[Daily Crescent.

CROPS IN THE INTERIOR.—We have seen within the last few days, letters from intelligent planters in various portions of Middle and Southern Alabama and the corresponding region of Mississippi, in which it is stated that the late rains have done, and are doing very serious injury to the growing crops of cotton. The cotton plant, is just now in the condition most subject to suffer from the effect of unfavorable weather.—[Mobile Register.

TENACIOUS.—"Does your razor take hold well?" inquired an agonized sufferer of the tonsorial operator. "Yes," was the consoling reply, "it takes hold first rate, but it don't let go worth a cent."

LOCAL SKETCHES.

AN OLD PIONEER.—Israel Donaldson, now 90 years of nge, paid a visit to Hillsboro', Ohio, a few dnys ago, to see some friends. It is stated that he walks about actively, converses with animation, and reads without glasses. He emigrated from New Jersey 67 years ago to Ohio, when it was a wilderness, and was subsequently taken prisoner by the Indians while on a surveying expedition with Gene. Massie and Lytle, the two latter making their escape on foot. The Hillsboro' Citizen says:

Donaldson suffered all the horrors incident to this species of savage life, and finally, one night, whilst lying tied between two Indians, each of whom was up one ont of the rope, he managed to release himself without awaking them, and escaped to a small prairie near by and concealed himself in the grass, as it was just daybreak when he found himself free. The Indians almost immediately discovered their loss, and with loud yells, commenced the pursuit on the back track. Donaldson remained concealed in the grass till they all got out of sight, and then struck in a different direction, towards the Ohio river. He spent several miserable days and nights in the woods, but finally, just as hope had almost abandoned him, he heard the sweet music of a chopping axe, which he soon discovered to be that of a settler at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was carried to the huts and kindly ministered to, until he recovered his wasted strength and found his wounds and bruises healed, when he returned to his former residence, greatly to the surprise and joy of his friends.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON THE RIVER.—The officers and others on the Mouphis packet Tishomingo, on her trip on the Ohio Thursday evening, saw a singular and frightful upheaving of the river or hinok water-spout just ahead of them, near Alton or Wolf Creek. The river, which is very deep at that point, was in great commotion just about the middle of the river, and a dense mass rose from the surface, having the appearance at first of a couple of coal boats suspended in the river and sunk down again. This great black mass, as it appeared to be, rose from ten to twenty feet above the level of the river four or five times, and then sunk down again. In the meantime the boat was approaching near the scene, and the last time, covering a space of, thirty or forty feet, it rose or belched forth a huge volume of black slime and froth, fully fifteen feet high, all of which were seen by the officers of the boat. As soon as it subsided the river was covered with great patches of black looking slime and filth, which spread widely over the surface of the water, in some instances, while other portions sunk immediately. The weather was clear and calm. No emotion, jar or shaking was felt on board the boat, and nothing unusual perceived on the shore. The cause of this black spout or water quake, we leave to philosophers to explain.—[Lou. Courier.

EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—Advices have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Joel Abbot, who commands this squadron, to the 2d of May, when the Macedonian, his flag-ship, was at Shanghai. She left Hong-Kong on the 9th of April, reaching Shanghai in fourteen days, beating the fast-sailing Amerioan clipper-ship "Mandarin," although the latter had three days the start. The United States steam-frigate Powhatan, Captain McCluney, was at Shanghai at the same date; bound in a short time to Hong-Kong, touching at Amoy on her passage thither. The Vandalia, Commander Pope, had been ordered to proceed to Guam, one of the Ladrone islands, to make a rigid investigation into the truth of certain allegations of oppressive treatment by the governor of Guam towards a portion of the passengers and crew belonging to the American bark "Sarah Moore," wrecked on Massa island.

Official information has been received of the death of William Whiting, boatswain of the Powhatan. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of one of the marine guard of the ship, on an expedition to Woosung after some deserters on the morning of the 1st of April. Captain McClunny speaks of Boatswain Whiting's death as a serious loss to his ship and the service, being one of the best officers of his grade in the navy. He was buried at Shanghai with sultable military honors.—[Wash. Union.

DANTE A BUNGLER.—At Mr. Roinilly's there arose a discussion on the *Inferno* of Dante, and the tortures he had invented. "He may be a great poet," said my father, "but as to invention, I consider him a mere bungler—no imagination, no knowledge of the human heart. If I had taken it in hand, I would show you what torture really was, for instnnce (turning merrily, to his old friend, Mrs. Marcet) you should be doomed to listen, for a thousand years, to conversations between Caroline and Emily, where Caroline should always give wrong explanations in chemistry, and Emily, in the end, be unable to distinguish an acid from an alkali: Yon, Macaulay—let me consider—oh, you should be dumb. False dates and facts in the reign of Queen Anne should for ever be shouted in your ears; all honest opinions should be ridiculed in your presence; and you should not be able to say a single word during that period in their defense." "And what would you condemn me to, Mr. Sidney?" said a young mother. "Why, you should for ever see those sweet girls of yours on the point of falling down stairs, and never be able to save them. There, what tortures are there in Dante equal to these?"

EPISCOPAL COMPLAISANCE.—Queen Elizabeth being once tormented with the toothache, and yet afraid of having the tooth drawn, Bishop Aylmer being present, to encourage her Majesty, sat down in a chair and called to the operator, "Come," said he, "though I am an old man, and have but few teeth to spare, draw me this;" which was done, and the queen, seeing him make so light a matter of it sat down and had hers drawn also.

M. BONAPARTE HAS TAKEN KERTCH!—The Paris correspondent of *Le Progres* is epigrammatic on "Monsieur Bonnparte." It says, speaking of the Crimean Vandalism: "Thore were, in the Crimea, two cities, a seat of war and a seat of art, Sobastopol and Kertch. The one terrible and ready for combat, the other charming and open to hospitality. At Sebastopol ten thousand pieces of cannon, a fleet, and a heroic garrison; at Kertch a port crowded with merchantmen, elegant promenades, an old temple of Esculapius—women and children. M. Bonnparte has taken Kertch."

COAL MINES.—We have just been informed, says the El Dorado (Ark.) Union, by a gentleman who attended a fish-fry near Champagnolle on Thursday last, that as a party of ladies and gentlemen were descending the river in a pleasure boat, to attend the fish-fry, they accidentally picked up a piece of coal from the bed of the river, and upon examination it was ascertained that the whole bed of the river was nothing but a solid mass of coal; after the coal had been out of the water sometime, it was placed in the fire, and it burnt equal to any he had ever seen. The gentleman who informed us, thinks there can be no doubt of its being the genuine article, and is inexhanstible as to quantity.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The Niagara Falls Gazette says that one day last week, as the night express train from Rochester arrived at that place, the brakemnn, discovered a child about two years old lying asleep on one of the seats. The child was taken oare of by the conductor, Capt. Bromley, until the father arrived from Suspension Bridge. It appenred that the father of the child, when the train arrived at the bridge, *forgot* his child, and also his hat, so great was his hurry to get off. When he discovered his loss his grief knew no bounds; but whether his grief was for the loss of his hat or his child is not related.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS!—Judging from the bustle and preparation which characterized our streets on yesterday, one would suppose that the gold fever was raging to some extent in this community. A party of gentlemen, including some of our oldest and best citizens, have formed a company and are about to proceed to the head waters of the Arkansas, to seach for gold.—Vicksburg Sentinel 20th.

Local Items.

MORTUARY.—Returns of the city cemeteries for the week ending at 6 o'clock, Sunday morning, July 29th:

	Yellow Fever.	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Total
Charity Hospital	90	1	12	103
Cypress Grove, No 1	5		5	10
" No 2	4		11	15
Protestant	3	1	2	6
Catholic No 1	2		2	4
" No 2	1		12	13
Lafayette	7	1	14	22
St Joseph's Asylum	4		7	11
St. Vincent de Paul	10		15	25
St. Patrick's	21	5	7	33
Hebrew Fourth District	1		1	2
" Mel Ridge	1			1
Greenwood	2		1	3
Total	173	8	94	275

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—We never saw building operations progressing more energetically in New Orleans than at present. Though the levee is nearly deserted, the commercial resorts dull and sleepy, and our entire floating population dispersed throughout the country—creating the feeling with many that the city is in a state of general stagnation—the mason's trowel rings a merry tune, with a saw and jack-plane chorus, to every quarter of the city. In our daily rambles we encounter many beautiful structures, public and private, in different stages of creation; a complete catalogue of which it would be out of our power to give.

Already the Verandah ruins begin to look mathematical; though it is said to think that the famous old hotel will never be rebuilt. Six sumptuous stores—five on St. Charles and one on Common street—are arising upstead. When they are complete and in operation, however, we suppose the stately Verandah will soon be forgotten. We hope, in view of the increased patronage, which must in reason flow to the St. Charles in the absence of its rival, that it will put on the cupola which gave its predecessor such a fashionable air, and, at least if the street must be hopelessly changed, restore to the city its ancient appearance at a distance.

Splendid stores are rising on the two corners of St. Charles and Hragler streets which were destroyed by fire a few months since. We notice a very beautiful building just completed on State-house square, at the corner of Dryades and Canal streets, and the foundation of another is being laid on the opposite corner.

A handsome block of stores, rapidly nearing completion, occupies the site of the old synagogue, on Canal street. That will be a great square for the ladies when those stores are complete and thrown open to the public.

That one of the Medical College buildings, on State-house square, next to Baronne street, has put on a clean shirt of white sance, and exhibits the neighborhood considerably. If the Mechanics' Institute—still in ruins on the Dryades street side of the square—could be rebuilt, that square would be the grandest in the city. We could, if we had the time, enumerate many beautiful stores and private residences that are rising in the different quarters of the city.

The church of the Christian Brothers on Barcons street—which promises to make a great show when complete—is being thickened at slowly. It seems to be running a slow race with the Custom-house.

The ruins of Dr. Scott's church and of the old American Theater still glower at each other across Lafayette Square as they did in life. We know not what is contemplated in respect to them.

A great many people are always croaking that New Orleans is "going down," but in the very season which might be supposed most appropriate for that "going down," the city goes up more and more every year.

THE SMELSER MURDER.—We were mistaken in stating that the Coroner took no notes of the testimony in the investigation of the death of Mr. Lori Smelser. He did take notes, and from them we compile the following elucidation of the poisoning mystery:

Mr. Smelser married, about three years since, the woman who had been housekeeper under his first wife. He provided for her liberally, and the only cause of unhappiness known to have existed between them, was his contributing to the support of his two sisters in Pennsylvania, against which she continually remonstrated, by this leading to occasional quarrels.

About nine months ago, Smelser took into his employ Adam Scott, a young man of about twenty-two, whom he had long known and esteemed, and who was at that time a clerk in the dry-goods store of Huntsbuyen & Co., on Magazine street. At his own request, Scott was taken as an apprentice to learn Smelser's business, of tin and copper smithing. He was a superb accountant, and in a short time became entrusted with nearly all the clerical business of the concern. At the same time, he boarded with Smelser at his residence on Josephine street; where he had not been long before an unholy flame sprang up between Mrs. Smelser and himself. Their amours soon became apparent to the neighbors, and to other persons in Smelser's employ; amours of such a nature as to leave no doubt of Mr. Smelser's complete dishonor.

At last, as is inferred, Smelser became aware of his dishonor; for he removed Scott from his situation as cash deutbl clerk, and sent him out, under Mr. Haller, one of his workmen, to assist in roofing the Medical lodings, with instructions to Haller to keep him busily at work. Scott smarting under what he considered a disgrace, said to Haller—"I will not quit, but I will have satisfaction. I know how I stand. Mrs Smelser would rather part with her husband than me"—or words to that effect. Haller also boarded with his employer; and one day overheard Scott say to Mrs S.: "The only way to get rid of him is to give a dose of arsenic." Mrs S replied, "I will have nothing to do with it; you may do as you please about it." To which Scott rejoined, "I will give him a dose." On another occasion Scott told Haller that he had torn up a certain paper which would have left Mrs Smelser penniless; he having broken into a chest for the purpose. This paper was Mr. Smelser's will disinheriting his wife and dictated by him after the discovery of his dishonor.

Some time previous to Mr. Smelser's death, Scott went to the drug stores of Messrs. G. N. Morrison & Co., on Magazine street, and purchased a quarter of a pound of arsenic, representing that he wanted it to use in preserving the skins of some fowls. Mr. Reeves, the principal clerk judged from his appearance, that he might belong to the museum, and so ordered Mr. Lagrange, another clerk, to let him have it. The paper of arsenic given up by the slave woman Kitty, to Mr. Morehouse, was identified by Mr. L. as the one put up by him, and about an ounce of it had been used or taken away.

On the evening of Sunday, the 27th of May, Dr. Batchelor, the family physician, was sent for. He found Smelser vomiting violently, and supposed it was in consequence of eating some nuts. He had previously been troubled in his bowels with something like the painter's colic, which was attributed to the use of water from a cistern lined with lead. He prescribed for the vomiting, and solicited his patient to send for him should his bowels become worse, and left—Scott took the prescription to Mr. Hastings, the druggist, on Magazine street, got the medicine and left.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock that night, Scott went to Dr. Hasting's store and purchased six ounces of chloroform, which he directed to be charged to Smelser, as it was intended for him. A short time afterward, Scott called on Dr. Batchelor, and told him that Smelser was very ill and about to die. He left hurriedly; and before the Doctor had got left his house, he returned and told him that he need not mind coming, as Smelser was dead.—The Doctor went around anyhow—being much astonished at the news. He found his patient dead, with a sheet over his face; asked Mrs. Smelser, who was lying quietly on a sofa, how her husband had died, whether he suffered much pain; to which she replied, that he had not suffered much; that he had merely remarked he was going to die, and after two or three spasms, expired. The Doctor, in his astonishment, thought of opening the body, not, however, from any suspicion of foul play—but was deterred from it out of respect to the widow's feelings. He was much surprised upon discovering that Scott had purchased chloroform; as he had never prescribed any such thing. He left a certificate that Smelser died of convulsions; the body was buried; and Scott continued to reside with the widow, and undertook, or was about to undertake, the settlement of the estate. Charles White, another workman in Smelser's establishment, testified that Scott told him that if Smelser's body were opened, arsenic would be found; but that he had taken it himself; he having purchased it at his request, in a store on Canal street; also that if Smelser was poisoned, his wife was poisoned too.

A month and a half after Mr. Smelser's death, his slave woman Kitty astonished Mr. Morehouse, in the Fourth District, coming to his house and telling him that her master had been poisoned, and that she had just escaped from a several days' captivity, she having been kept in the house hand-cuffed. In the fear that she would go abroad and make mischief. She handed him a paper containing the residue of the arsenic, and gave a circumstantial narration of the poisoning and death of the late master; stated that Scott had bribed her to secrecy in relarance to his amours with Mrs Smelser; that Scott and Mrs Smelser both promised that if she would be silent about her master's death, they would set her free; they could not smuggle her here, they said, but they would get her a pass to Kentucky, whence she might escape to a free State. Such a pass was procured of Mr. Graham, the notary public. Kitty however, had reason to suspect that she was being deceived; that her mistress had made out a bill of sale transferring her to Scott, and that he was making preparations to ship her off to Texas for sale; one indication of which was, his putting her in irons. Such a bill of sale was made out by Mr. Marshall, of the Fourth District. A great part of Kitty's story was corroborated by legitimate witnesses and circumstantial evidence. Her account of the poisoning, of which there is no legal confirmation, exculpates her mistress; it was, that Scott put some of the arsenic into a pitcher of water, and told her to take it up stairs; that she was prevented doing so by her master coming down and taking the pitcher up himself; that he drank a glass of the water and gave his wife a glass, after which they were both seized with a violent sickness and vomiting; that Scott gave Mrs. S. some antidote, and went for Dr Batchelor; and that when he brought the pills which the Doctor had prescribed, he threw them away, and gave Mr. Smelser instead some pills which he himself made out of a white powdery substance, that he af

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

...OF THE SQUASHES.—The NewOrleans ... tells the following:

"Through the attention of our member of ... Col. T. G. Hunt, we received from ... Patent office at Washington, last spring, ... of seed, which we distributed ... friends. One of these friends ... word yesterday that he wished us to ... call at his counting room and witness the ... of one of these seeds. Our read... may imagine our astonishment when we ... the plant measuring five feet eight inches in circumference, and weighing one hundred and eight pounds. There is not a spot of ... for delay about it, but is as sound as a ... pippin, and as exc... vegetable for ... table. As seeing is b... the doubting may ... for themselves. It is at the ... counting room of McDowell, Mills & Co., ... street."

(From the Dublin Telegraph.

"Will be all the Same in a Hundred Years."

Will be all the same in a hundred years!
What a spell-word to conjure up smiles and tears!
O, how oft do I muse, 'mid the thoughtless and gay,
On the marvelous truth that these words convey!
Must it be so? Must the valiant and free,
Have their measure of life on this frail decree?
And the temples they've reared and the glories they've wrought,
Only emblems of frail work, confronting the sun,
And must all that is joyous and brilliant to view
Be a midsummer dream, to be perishing too?
Then have pity, ye proud ones—be gentle, ye great,
O remember how many beneath your feet
Are the victims of time-month the sword of the brave
Is eating the chain of the enslaved slave,
And the conqueror's frowns and his victim's sighs
Will be all the same in a hundred years!

Will be all the same in a hundred years!
O most mystical fountain of smiles and tears!
To think that our hopes, like the flowers of June,
Which are here so much, should be lost so soon!
That what wakeneth the sense after phantom joys?
Or to feed, like all human hearts, to toys?
Or the ... of ... ?
Or the closing of ends that we never can open?
Or the deadly aversion of man for man?
What availeth it all? O, ye sages say—
Or the miser's joy in his brilliant clay?
Or the lover's zeal for his matchless prize—
The love-meeting mouth with the starry eyes?
Or the feverish conflict of hopes and fears,
If 'tis all the same in a hundred years!

Ah! 'tis not the same in a hundred years,
Nor clear heaven the cares oppress;
For know ye not that beyond the grave,
Where the wicked cease from wrong and crave
On the Syrian mountains, or where the stars
Come glittering forth in their golden cars,
Where blossoms a land of perennial bliss,
Where ere smile to think of the tears in this?
And the pilgrim reaching that radiant shore,
Has the thought of death in his heart no more,
Or hopeth his step and mien to adorn,
For the victim's pallor, and the mourner's scorn.
And the mother meets, in that tranquil sphere,
The delightful child she has wept for here;
And the warrior's sword that protects the right
Is bejewelled with stars of undying light;
And we quaff of the same immortal cup,
While the orphan smiles, and the slave looks up
To be free, my brother, and forget the years
For 'tis not the same in a hundred years!

Later from ...

By the arrival, Saturday morning, of the steamship Nautilus, Capt. Lawless, we have dates from Galveston to the 26th, and files of papers from interior Texas.

Heavy rains have fallen recently about Galveston, and the News expresses the fear that they have extended into the interior and damaged the crops.

The Columbia Democrat says:

During the past week we have had more rain than during the previous weeks. Some apprehensions are felt lest the rains may be injurious to the cotton crop. If, however, they should be less abundant from this out, but little apprehension need be felt. Many of our planters are beginning to pick out, and others will so in next week.

From nearly all sections of the State we have advices of good crops. Considering the backwardness of the Spring and little rain that has fallen, there probably never was a better year for farmers. In our own county, the yield is, as we have before remarked, larger than it ever has been. The corn on the flat side of the river looks remarkably well, the rains which fell some two or three weeks ago having proved very serviceable, whilst that on the west side is not so good, but a fair yield will be made. [Dallas Herald.

The prospects continue to improve, and planters inform us that although the picking season in several weeks later than usual, the prospect was never better for a full crop. In a great many fields from five to twelve bolls have opened on a stalk throughout the field. [Houston Telegraph.

We are informed, by a gentleman, who has just returned from a visit to the upper Trinity country, that the corn crops on the west side of the river are rather inferior, but on the east side they are very good. The wheat crop is a fair one, and is now being rapidly ground into flour, which is selling at the mill for six dollars per hundred pounds.—[Brenham Inquirer.

The Palestine Advocate says a difficulty occurred on the 7th inst. on Hall's Bluff, on the Trinity river, between a ... named John Knorp and E. B. Wallace—both living at or near the Bluff. The difficulty originated about some pigs belonging to Knorp getting into the field of Wallace. They met at the Bluff, and after a few words being exchanged between them, they walked off together out of sight of any one, and after search was made for them, the body of Knorp was found, with the skull and breast bone broken in, as if with a large bludgeon. Wallace could nowhere be found. Knorp was somewhat intoxicated at the time of the fatal occurrence.

The Austin State Times gives a long account of the Indian depredations on the frontier. It says Maj. Neighbors entertains the opinion that the Indians on the Reservation could be made available in detecting and capturing the marauding bands which attack the frontier settlers. There are now 249 Comanches on the Reservation. They are never left without men to look after them, and they are under regulations which allow them little opportunity to steal. The Times says:

Maj. Neighbors will offer every facility to aid in punishing a party of Indians who have made forays upon the settlements. He will furnish guides and information. It is shrewdly suspected there are others besides Indians engaged in the late murders and thefts.

There are a number of German traders among the Comanches, from whom stolen horses have been taken. They supply the Indians with powder and lead, and cause a great deal of trouble.

...what is called the Lower Reservation there four hundred Indians. They have near the prospect scenes of corn in cultivation, and With these peopleing their own bread is fair. well. "feeding policy" works

The Indian Agents, says the ... late order directing the mounted ... regret the leave the Texas frontier. It is equ... troops to stripping the border settlements of any ... tion whatever. The infantry cannot operate against Texas Indians. Their ability to keep possession of the posts would even be tested.

The mounted force on the frontier has always been too small. The paper army of Texas has been formidable. When active operations have ... ed, the companies on duty have ... down to insignificance upon inspection. ... for, instead of companies, squads ... ght into the field. From 750 to ... protect the whole line, from Red ... the Rio Grande.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CRESCENT CITY

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, J. McGowan commander, left New York July 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.; arrived at Havana, July 23d, at 6:35 P. M., and sailed for New Orleans July 24th, at 9½ A. M. Left at Havana American sloops-of-war Cyane and Falmouth, and English men-of-war Enrydice and Arab. The clipper ship Sky Lark arrived with 650 Coolies. July 25th, at 2 P. M., lat. 26:18, lon 85:26, passed bark Fernandina beating to the S. E. July 26th, at 5 A. M., passed ship Oliver Putnam, from Boston for New Orleans; also, steamer Black Warrior hence for New York; arrived at the bar at 8:45 P. M. A list of her passengers and consignees will be found in their proper place.

We have received by this arrival files of Havana papers to Tuesday last, but they contain no news.

We have also received files of the Panama Star and Herald to the 14th, but they say nothing of the defeat of the Walker expedition; the news probably not having reached that point.

The dates from San Francisco by this arrival, are to the 1st inst.

The Democratic State Convention was in session at Sacramento when the steamer sailed. Bigler had received the nomination for Governor, and 22 delegates had withdrawn from the Convention in consequence. Mr. Chas. Bryan, of Yuba, had received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court for the short term, and Mr. Myron Norton, of Los Angeles, for the long term.

The U. S. District Court in San Francisco, has declared the decision in the Tremont case applicable to all grants made under the colonization laws. A motion by the U. S. District Attorney to modify the decree, so as to locate the claim upon vacant lands, and in no body, was denied.

Suit had been brought against A. A. Ooben, Receiver of the firm of Adams & Co., on a charge of incorrectness in his accounts, and frauds to the amount of $126,000.

A ship load of railroad cars, locomotives, etc., arrived at Francisco on the 20th ult. June, for the Sacramento Valley Railroad.

The reported massacre by the Indians on the Klamath river is contradicted.

A tax collector in Mariposa county recently shot three Chinamen who resisted him in the discharge of his duty.

Large quantities of gold have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Sacramento city.

Yankee Sullivan had a difficulty in San Francisco with a fellow named Mulligan. They adjourned to a room for the purpose of fighting it out, when soma one knocked Sullivan down with a weapon and Mulligan fell upon him, beating, kicking and biting him in a shocking manner. Sullivan was confined to his bed by his injuries.

The Herald informs us that a detachment of U. S. troops numbering 183 privates and officers had sailed from that city for Puget's Sound on the way to Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

A bold murder was committed recently in El Dorado county, three miles from Georgetown. Five men, while sleeping in a ... cabin, were fired upon just before daylight, and one of the number, Wm. Coppers, was instantly killed. Two others were wounded. The perpetrators of this deed were supposed to be Indians.

The Humboldt Times, of the 23d ult., has the following:

The Indians in this vicinity report that four white men were killed at or near the upper crossing of Mad River, on the trail from Bucksport to Weaverville, and that their cattle (eight head) are ...nuning loose in that vicinity. Several squaws of different tribes tell the same story, and a partial credence is given to it, from the fact that Mr. Hull and three other men, with that number of cattle, left Eureka some four weeks ago, and have not since been heard from. The soldiers at the barracks instead of being sent out to hunt up Indians, if for nothing else than to preserve them, are kept at the barracks doing nothing, unless it be to cater to the appetites. For any benefit they are to the people, in protecting their lives and property, they might as well be in Kamschatka.

It will be remembered, simultaneously with the receipt of news of an Indian outbreak on the Klamath river, we had accounts of Indian disturbances in Illinois Valley, just on the borders of Oregon. In reference to these the Crescent City Herald says:

Up to the time of our last date, the Indian difficulties in that section had progressed in an alarming extent. Volunteer companies were in search of the Indians, who had left the Reservation on Rogue river. Judge Peters, Mr. Roseborough, and others on their way to this city, were indeed to secure a ... ville. Mr. T. A. Jackson came through accompanied by a guard a short distance of the route, and two days after his arrival a letter was received, written by Mr. Shondy, and dated Applegate, June 10th, from which, by permission, we make the following extract:

"Yesterday Mr. Jackson and Mr. J. Dyer and Mr. D. Mellnes to guard him to ... Mooney's Ranch. On returning home they were ... by the Indians and both killed, one having received seven balls and the other ten through the body in various places. Some soldiers who passed along this morning found the bodies and buried them. This of course causes considerable excitement, and families are obliged to move to places of safety. Travel has for the moment almost ceased, and there is but little doing in the diggings here at Jacksonville. It has rained all this afternoon, and two or three trains have just come through without experiencing any trouble."

These statements are fully corroborated by Mr. Cornwall, the Ethiopenician, who came in a few days after.

MASSACRE OF THE DIEGAN.—Lewis J. F. Jaeger, Esq., furnishes the San Diego Herald with the following particulars of a cold-blooded murder committed on the Desert, some twenty miles westward of Jaeger's ferry, during the night of the 1st of June. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, a party of three Americans and two half breed Cherokees awoke Mr. J., and demanded to be ferried across the river in a hurry, the which he declined doing, and they passed on. About two hours afterwards, a Mexican by the name of Tunigo galloped up to Jaeger's, and informed him that while he and his brother were journeying from Los Angeles, of which place they had been residents, they were overtaken at Vallecitos by the five men alluded to; and that they traveled in company together till that night at 10 o'clock, when one of the Americans, without provocation or previous intimation, deliberately drew his pistol and shot the brother in the back, from the effects of which he expired in fifteen minutes. The three Americans were severally named "Bill," "Pete" and "John." It seems that upon being refused ferriage, they proceeded upthe river bottom and concealed themselves for five days, when they swam the river and went over into Sonora. From the person of the murdered man the murderers took some five hundred dollars in Mexican silver, which leaves no doubt that cupidity was the incentive to the foul deed.

MORE GOLD EXCITEMENT.—Mr. Francis Debar, says the San Diego Herald, who has just arrived from San Bernardino, says that quite an excitement has been prevailing among the Mormon brethren, from discoveries lately made of gold deposits in the San Bernardino mountains. Several parties of the fullest were out prospecting, so we may hear more of the bubble in a few days.

WHALING ALONG SHORE.—A crew of Portuguese whalers, says the Monterey Sentinel, captured on the 16th inst., a calf whale. In fighting with ... the same day, one of the men had a leg broken and one of the boats was stove in. We always maintained the opinion, that Monterey is one of the best points in the Pacific for establishing a whaling depot, and for the manufacture of the oil and the various products of the animal. Shore bay is open, safe and deep; well protected from storm, and easy of entrance with all winds. Supplies and provisions can now be laid in at very moderate rates—water and wood are both to be had at reasonable charges. Besides the whale of different species found in the vicinity of our coast, the sea Hog, elephant, seal, fur otter and several other valuable animals of marine hunting, are common. What it now wants with us capitalists and men used to the business, who are only to be had in New Bedford and Nantucket.

From Oregon.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES—*Burning of a Steamer.*—Files of papers have been received at San Francisco from Portland to June 23, and from Crescent City to June 27.

The Standard in its issue of June 21st, announced that there were rumors to the effect that gold in considerable quantities had been found up the Columbia river in the region of Fort Colville, situated in latitude 48° 16 north and longitude 118° west, about two hundred miles in a direct line from the Dalles of the Columbia.

The Standard has the following paragraphs:

Mining operations in southern Oregon are almost entirely suspended for the want of sufficient water. It is said there has been less rain during the last winter and spring than ever before.

We hear good reports of the crops throughout the Territory. The late warm and fine weather has added much to their appearance. Grass this year never more luxuriant, and the wheat and oat crop will be abundant.

RATTLESNAKES.—These venomous reptiles are found in great numbers in southern Oregon. We were told that three men recently went to the mountains where dens of these snakes were known to exist in large numbers, and killed seven hundred. In our recent tour through the southern portion of the Territory, we killed five, which we found in the road while riding along. We saw several others which had been killed by persons who had preceded us.

The steamship America left San Francisco on the 21st of June for Puget's Sound, and on the afternoon of the 24th came to anchor at Crescent City. Shortly afterwards smoke was seen issuing from her hold, and in a few hours, despite the exertions of her crew and the citizens of the town, she was entirely destroyed by fire. Much of her cargo was saved by means of lighters, and no lives were lost.

FROM BRAZIL.—Dates have been received from Brazil to the 5th of June. They bring the important intelligence that the imperial government has refused to ratify the terms of the convention recently entered into between their chief ... squadron, Oliviera, and the Paraguayan ... Oliviera is superseded in command, and ... is summoned to court to render an account of his stewardship. The probabilities, therefore, are ... the hostile demonstrations of the Brazilian fleet will be renewed on the Paraguayan territory. The policy of Brazil tends to the acquisition of territory, and it is not unlikely that the renewal of hostilities will end in the absorption of Paraguay.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

SHIPWRECK OF THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

GRAND TURK, TURK'S ISLAND, W. I., June 27, 1855.—It was three weeks ago yesterday evening, when Col. Kinney, with eighteen other passengers, set sail in the Emma, a fast sailing schooner of about one hundred and thirty tons, under command of Captain B. L. Norris, from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, and for San Juan de Nicaragua.

Our companions on the voyage were mostly young, unmarried men, mechanics and merchants, with a sprinkling of western frontiersmen, who had been more inured than the rest to the hardships of out-of-door life. Altogether they were a very fair collection of emigrants, and not at all likely to bring discredit upon the Colonel's enterprise. I presume, however, that you will be more anxious to know the events of our voyage and causes of our being brought to the harbor of Grand Turk, than to have a description of our passengers, and therefore postpone it to another time.

We left New York with a south-east wind, which continued, with rather rough weather, till the 14th inst., when we were off Bermuda. The wind then hauled to E. S. E., being the winds of the "Horse Latitudes," (so called from the necessity, to which sailors of the islands thereabouts are frequently exposed, of throwing their cargoes of horses overboard,) blowing in that direction till the 19th, when at two o'clock P. M., we saw land ahead, bearing south-westerly, which proved to be the north part of the Cayoos Islands, a group of three, forming the east side of Turk's Island Passage.

Through this passage, which is considered by navigators a very safe one, the captain should have run his vessel, but in consequence of losing his reckoning, he took another direction, steering westerly before the wind down the island towards the Cayoos Passage, which is...lized for forty or fifty miles with dangerous reefs, extending a long distance from shore. At 4 o'clock, P. M. we were startled by a shout of "breakers ahead!" and sure enough, on looking over the bows, we found ourselves within a half cable's length of the breakers of St. Philip's Reef, and sailing at the rate of six knots an hour directly upon it. The captain was in the cabin writing down the observations which the mate was taking with his quadrant, and the breakers which we were, with the green shallow waters revealing the coral rocks beneath and the breakers whitening and roaring almost under our bows. But a short distance ahead lay an anchor, probably left by some wrecked vessel, protruding from the foaming waves upon the reef. Fortunately, however, by the exertions of the passengers under command of Capt. Swift, we were saved from running aground, but the vessel made a most narrow escape.

Heartily thankful for the rescue, we once more steered off down the coast, the sky being clear, the weather fine and the blue hills of Cayoos in full sight. There was, nevertheless, a general feeling of uneasiness among the passengers until about a quarter before eleven o'clock, when we were roused from our berths by a tremendous jolting and cranching against the keel that told the whole story. It was a moment of intense excitement.

We had struck the same reef on which the vessel had run in the afternoon, some forty miles to the westward, and with sails all spread, were going right ahead on the crest of the reefs. In vain the captain shouted "hard up the wheel," and gave orders to haul in the main tack. It was too late. The crew and passengers tugged and pushed off the main boom with the energy of desperation, but the schooner still went on jumping and thumping over the hard reef in a manner that left no other resource than to haul down the sails, which was done almost instantly.

Amidst all, the Colonel preserved his self-composure; and proceeded at once to secure a supply of provisions for the boat. Some came to him with proposals, to sail in search of land, and to return with a report of their success. "No," said the Colonel, "There is not the least danger of the ship's going to pieces before morning; the tide is ebbing and the land is not far off. The first man who attempts to escape by the boats shall be shot." This explicit declaration put a stop to any further agitation of the project, though there were quite a number who still thought that there time for this world was up. In truth, there seemed some reason to fear, as every lurch of the vessel grated along the keel, and shook her timbers from stem to stern. The hold also began to hilge, and as the schooner careened, her mainmast strained as if it would go over.

About four o'clock a faint light illuminated the horizon, and all hands gathered upon the windward side to watch the signs of land. The ugly grating and thumping still continued among the coral reaks, which were plainly visible at a depth of three or four feet under the bows. The vessel now lay upon her side, and it was clear that nothing could get her off the reef until her cargo should be carried ashore. The life-boat was accordingly lowered with a view of ascertaining the nearest place of landing, and the mate and three sailors who were in it tugged at the oars, using their best efforts to row her over the breakers into the smooth water which lay a few rods beyond, and at last pronounced the attempt out of the question.

The Colonel then stepped in and declared they must try again; and again they were baffled. But he was not to be put off in this manner. Standing at the bows, towering a head above us all, and with the energy of an old Roman written on his weather beaten visage, he threw off his coat, and letting himself down by a rope into the dashing waves, which nearly reached his breast, he waded out to the boat, and fairly pushed it over the breakers into a safe harbor, whence it carried a store of provisions to the shore about three miles off. The Colonel then ordered timbers to be thrown overboard, and with the aid of Captain Swift and others of the passengers who followed, among whom Mr. West, of Washington, and Mr. Westbrook, were distinguished, proceeded to form a raft and take on board the ship stores, of which a large supply was on board.

By nightfall almost everything had been taken off either by our men or by the wreckers, three of whom boarded us almost at the same time, and commenced stripping the rigging and sales in good earnest, and by a sort of divine right. They were all from Turk's Island whither they proposed to take their plunder, a little more unceremoniously than the captain, Col. Kinney were disposed to allow.

About six o'clock in the afternoon the last boat load of passengers, among whom was the Colonel, left the schooner, and it was with no little pain that we viewed the beautiful craft lying on her side among the rocks, the helpless victim of the winds and waves, or our more merciless assailants, the wreckers. To the Colonel especially, who had struggled against every embarrassment, and had expended over fifty thousand dollars in hard money to promote his darling undertaking, the wreck was distressing indeed.

We have been very kindly treated by the American Consul, Mr. Nelson, in whose building most of our men have found comfortable lodgings, and by Mr. B. Everett Smith, his predecessor, now a merchant on the Island. We are also under particular obligations to his Honor, Mr. James Misick, the Vice President of the colony of Turk's Island and the Cayoos, as well as to other members of the Government, whose courteous attention to Col. Kinney were doubly welcome in consideration of the circumstances under which he arrived.

We leave to-morrow, by a British vessel for our port of destination in Central America.

W. S. T.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.—Simon Pierson, an early settler in Genessee county, N. Y., in his "Reminiscences," tells some amusing anecdotes. Here is one: "About four miles west of the river we came to a log tavern, kept by Major Smith. Says Major Smith to the small man, "Is that your wife?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. Says the major: "How did you get across the river? I should suppose that wife would have sunk the old canoe." "Oh," said the little man, "I went twice for her."

Greenwich Hospital has just received the relics lately brought to England of Sir John Franklin and his companions. They are placed next to the coat in which Lord Nelson received his death wound at Trafalgar.

Michael W. Closkey, of Washington, has been appointed Secretary of Legation of the Hawaiian Mission to this Government by the Minister from that Kingdom.

Later from the Rio Grande.

By the steamship Nautilus we have received a file of the Brownsville Flag up to the 25th. The paper, under date of the 17th, says of the revolution:

No action has as yet taken place between the contending forces on the opposite bank of the river, though at last accounts they were manouvering quite near each other. Letters were received here last evening from the camp of the insurgents, stating that the commander, Vidarui, hearing of the approach of a reinforcement of government troops, had countermarched with a portion of his command to Monterty to meet this new enemy, while Gen. and Governor de la Garza, remains at the head of the insurgents on the river to watch the operations of Gen. Woll, who is also in the field with all his available force. The letters state there is no fear of the ultimate success of the insurgents, as the people from all quarters are flocking to their standard, en masse, filled with the greatest enthusiasm. Their numbers are said to have already swelled to three thousand of the best men of the frontier. Many of the most wealthy and influential men of Northern Mexico, inspired by that love of Liberty which actuated our fathers of '76, are said to have abandoned their homes, contributed their means and joined the ranks as private soldiers.

* * * * *

But will the change now about taking place establish a permanent Government, or better the condition of the people. We fear it will not. Already have the germs of discord discovered themselves in the insurgent camp, and is like to lead to conflict between the States, after their sovereignty has been restored, and if so, then will come chaos and another if not a final dissolution.

In our last number we stated that Caryajal was second in command. This has turned out to be incorrect. This gentleman has withdrawn himself from the movement, and is now on this bank of the river. He took offence at what he conceived to be the assumption by Vidnuri of what he construed to be the rights of the people of Tamaulipas, and hence his withdrawal. Jose de la Garza now fills his place as second in command of the insurgents. Caryajal is having published the correspondence which led to this result, and which he thinks will justify him in the eyes of his friends.

It is rumored that fifteen or twenty of our soldiers, from one of the artillery companies at Ringgold Barracks, had deserted and joined the insurgents, taking with them their side arms and accoutrements.

The following is seven days later:

The revolution still gains strength on our frontier. Gen. Woll has fallen back from Reynoso upon Matamoros, and a considerable number of the rebels are now, at the time of our going to press, close upon his heels. We have it from good authority that three several parties are encamped near Matamoros, one at Guadalupe, about three leagues distant, one at the rancho of Agapito Longoria, about eight leagues off, and the third party at some other point close by. These parties are, we learn, commanded by Capistran, Tijerina and Sayas. They do not contemplate an attack upon the city, as yet, we believe.

A rumor, said to be well authenticated, says that Gen. Vidauri, having regulated matters at Monterey, was again marching on Matamoros with a force of twenty-eight hundred men. It is also said that the forces now around the doomed city have orders not to engage the enemy until the arrival of Vidauri's reinforcements. In the meantime Gen. Woll, and those subaltern to him, have grown worthy to desperation. During the absence of General Woll, the command of the city is said to have devolved upon the famous Donna Lucinda, his reputed wife, and her first use of authority was to command the inhuman treatment of one of her own sex, which not even the tears of the ladies of Matamoros could prevent. The disgraceful proceeding is fully described in Spanish in another place.

It is impossible to say when Matamoros will fall, but its fate is inevitable, and then terrible will be the reckoning. We have much to say on this subject, but our limited space will not permit.

The lady alluded to above as having been inhumanly treated was named Hernandez. She had crossed the river to Matamoros, and had been persuaded by her brother to deliver a letter to an official of that city, named Barbarina, asking an interview. This, and the fact that she had not a proper passport, caused her to be arrested and thrown into prison. On the following day she was taken into the public square, and her hair was cut off, look after look, by the hands of different malefactors of the prison. Her family witnessed this shameful punishment in the deepest distress, while she implored the authorities to put her to death rather than anhmit her to such disgrace. She was afterwards sent to Vera Cruz.

TERRIFIC PLUNGE.—A large mastiff dog was carried over the Genesee Falls, at Rochester, on Friday. He emerged in safety, and was very soon seen wagging his tail on the flats in exhilaration. The height is 92 feet.

HEAL THE SICK.—Men of liberal education as the present day devote all their talents to discover the means whereby they may remove those painful maladies which assail the human frame. There is no better antidote of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him to drag out a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut them off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully seize upon every means of counteracting their dreadful effects, or causing a removal of those clogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion, we say they are the antidote. See advertisement. jy7 1md

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

See advertisement. my4 1m

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

The next session of this institution will open on the second Wednesday in September.

FACULTY.

REV. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
C. F. CASEY, A. M., Professor Ancient Languages.
S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor Pure Mathematics.
REV. B. B. ROSS, A. M., Professor Mixed Mathematics.
REV. THOS. P. HUBBARD, A. M., Professor Natural Science.
M. ETIENNE LAMBERT, Professor Modern Languages.

Connected with the College is a preparatory school, under the immediate supervision of Professor Rice, assisted by MRS. N. F. BRIGGS.

RATES OF TUITION.

In College, per term of five months	$25
Incidental fee	1
Chemical fee, paid once	5
In Preparatory School	8 a 20

Board per month, including all expenses except lights ... 12

jy28—4t OSCAR F. CASEY, Sec. of Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE—WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Tuition, per session of five months	17 50
Board	36 75
Washing	5 00
Fuel	2 00
Contingent charges	1 25
Total	62 50

We invite the special attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education. The location of the college, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town—the freedom, consequently, from temptation to vice—the full and thorough course of study—the experience and ability of the faculty—the wholesome discipline—the facilities for lectures afforded by ample apparatus, libraries and cabinets, and withal, the cheapness of terms and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this college, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory, Post Office, Va.

jy21—8t

THE NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

The next academic year will commence September 3d. This institution has enjoyed thirty-nine years of uninterrupted prosperity of position, cannot fail to secure In regard to health, it is believed to have no equal in the United States. Cholera, chills and fever, typhoid and scarlet fever, and similar fatal diseases, have never ocanred here. But three deaths of boarders in thirty-nine years.

In regard to maternal influence, claims equality with the best regulated private families, in all that relates to personal habits, moral and mental culture.

Employs, almost exclusively, Southern teachers. No Southern parent, who gives this institution a personal examination, will, we think, find a reason for going further North. [jy21—4t] C. D. ELLIOTT.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. TWITTY, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLA V. MCCOSMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the ...rious stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the schools is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view, will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARRUTH,
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J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	

ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion, and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
OSCAR F. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. THOS. P. HUBBARD, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.
M. ETIENNE LAMBERT, Professor of Modern Languages.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School, under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by MR. N. F. BRIGGS.

Tuition in College per session	$25 00.
Preparatory School from	$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once)	$5 00.

S. O. POSEY, Chairman,
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J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
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T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD,
Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fe17

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS, and DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

DR. T. MCGOWAN'S ESSENCE OF TAR, which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have supreme control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, might be given, shewing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

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Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. jel8 1y

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ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

CIRCUIT:

Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette and Sumpter, Alabama; Lowndes and Noxubee, Mississippi. mlc 1y

RICHARD ANGELL, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 118 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.

Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homœopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homœopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.

Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

May 12 1y

H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. apr—1y

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TARSPRING LINIMENT.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Palns, Sora Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 27.
WHOLE NUMBER 239.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 30 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

Poets' Corner.

WOULD YOU BE YOUNG AGAIN?

Would you be young again?
So would not I;
One tear to memory given,
Onward I hie.
Life's dark flood forded o'er,
All but at rest on shore,
Say, would you plunge once more,
With home so nigh?

If you might, would you now
Retrace your way—
Wander through stormy wilds,
Faint and astray?
Night's gloomy watches fled,
Morning all beaming red,
Hope's smiles around us shed,
Heavenward—away!

Where are those loved ones,
Our joy and delight,
Dear, and more dear, though now
Ittidden from sight?
Where they rejoice to be,
There is the land for me,
Fly, time, flyspeedily—
Come, light and life!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

NO. V.

THE CONTRAST.

Bro. McTyeire—"'Tie greatly wise to talk with our past hours." We are often reminded that "this is the age of progress." Well, who doubts it? But the remark of an aged and wise man is significant. It was, in substance: "The people's heads go so fast, there is danger of leaving their bodies behind." One who has been observant of passing events for sixty years, especially in the Mississippi Valley, the progress in civil and ecclesiastical affairs is matter of wonder and congratulation. The sober, reflecting mind inquires, what was "the Great West," politically, sixty years ago, when Kentucky was a frontier State and harrassed by savage warfare? And what was the Methodist Church, in said valley, when the minutes of conferences issued, in 1794—when the traveling preachers numbered 21, and the membership 1,629? The progress has been vast in point of numerical strength, popularity and influence; but whether *vital* religion and ardent piety has kept pace with this progress, is a grave inquiry. Aged men perceive the contrast, and deplore what they cannot remedy. He who looks scrutinizingly into the volume of Minutes of the Annual Conferences can form some idea of what Wesleyan itinerancy was in its early stages on this continent; only a vestige of which remains at present. Change and interchange was the order of the day. To keep up a lively interest in public ministrations and to promote the cause of ardent piety, a frequent change of preachers was deemed indispensable. Mr. Wesley somewhere remarks, in substance, that if I were to preach to the same congregation a whole year, I should preach both myself and them to sleep." And yet few men enjoyed a greater variety of useful knowledge. The practical operations of itinerant Methodism on this continent, in its early stages, cannot be sponded with these views; and hence we see in the Minutes that preachers were often changed every three and six months. Not were these interchanges confined to small circles. They were from State to State, from North to South, from East to West, and from one extreme of the field of labor to another. It was a leveling plan; for though there was a diversity of talent, there was no exemption from hard labor and laborious stations. The quarterage or annual allowance was the same to a graduate or preacher on trial as to a presiding elder or bishop; and if deficient at the end of a year, there was no redress. The writer was favored with practical experience in the operation of this plan of interchange and sacrifice: admitted on trial in Kentucky, April, 1794; appointed to Green Circuit, East Tennessee—a savage wilderness of some two hundred miles to pass through; after six months, sent to Holstein Circuit, in Western Virginia; next to Clinch Circuit, in a mountainous region, exposed to savage warfare; after six months, called to go to the Virginia Conference; thence to Orange Circuit, near the Blue Ridge; thence to Haw River Circuit, North Carolina; thence to Cotentney, in the swamp regions of the same; then to Portsmouth, Va.; then to Gloucester Va.; then to Greenville Circuit, Va.; then to Lexington Circuit, Ky.; then to Danville Circuit, Ky.; then to Cumberland District. The scenes through which he passed were indeed variegated. Sometimes in dread of tommahawk and scalping knife, then among the peaceful societies of Old Virginia; sometimes in the hovels of the poor, and occasionally in the mansions of the rich. The pleasure of doing good and the gratification of seeing good done, was the principal and often the only solace.

There is a striking contrast between such changes and interchanges as were practiced in days gone by and the local, circumscribed and partial itinerancy now in vogue. The same man (not overstocked, perhaps, with variety or holy unction) preaches to the same people for twenty or thirty years; his sermons become stale, and spiritual langor, religious decline and dull formality is the result. The work of awakenings, conversions and growth in grace is at a stand still, revival influence is seldom felt, except at a protracted meeting, and then it is often evanescent. The time was when there were revivals all around the circuit—revivals or displays of saving grace every day in the week, in class meetings and prayer meetings. The preachers were "wholly devoted to God and his work," and they carried the flame of living religion into the class room, into families and social circles, when, instead of levity, frivolous chit-chat and fashionable etiquette, the songs of Zion, religious conversation and devotional exercises enlivened the hour.

We hear complaints of "scarcity of preachers," and we see the sentence, "to be supplied," often repeated in the "stations of the preachers." Moreover, the people are urged to "pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers." "Is there not a cause?" Suppose a husbandman has large possessions, lays off his grounds, computes the amount of labor to be done and the number of laborers necessary to its performance, provided all the laborers are "wholly devoted to the work;" but the laborers consult their own ease, convenience or interest, subdivide the fields of labor, contract the sphere of action; some labor one-fourth, some one-sixth or one-seventh part of the usual or stipulated time, while others, who promised to be wholly devoted to the work, seek other employment. No marvel if the crop is a failure, if some fields suffer or remain "to be supplied," and the cry is raised, "More laborers!" The reader may make the application.

When the itinerant plan was in its pristine purity and its practical efficiency, one laborer preached on a four weeks' circuit to twenty-five or more congregations, in as many different neighborhoods, in a month. The change, the contraction, the delinquency, is too visible to need comment. Much labor and little pay, as formerly, and little labor and much pay, forms the contrast.

My plain articles may not suit the taste of the fastidious, or the friends of dereliction in duty, or the advocates of progress. I may, however, be allowed to say, "For the hurt of the daughter of my people am I hurt." I dread the consequences of innovation and deterioration—always insidious, often ruinous.

A SUPERANNUATE.

Mississippi, July, 1855.

WHY SHLD I GIVE?—Where God is forgotten, it is pitiful to see how riches harden the heart of him who gains them. Sometimes, the man who was liberal while he was poor becomes niggardly as he becomes rich. The tendency of gain is to nourish selfishness, if the hand that bestows it is overlooked, and the thirst of selfishness can never be slaked. The reservoir of the covetous never overflows. Recognizing no obligation, he yields to no claim. A man of this sort once said, "Others never give to me, why should I give to others?" Infatuated man! is there none that ever gives to thee? What hast thou that thou hast not received? Has God given thee nothing? Who gave thee reason, life, success? Who prospered thy plans? Who gave thee power to get wealth? Who has kept thy dwelling safe? Who has warded off from thee a thousand calamities which have overtaken thy fellows? And art thou, then, indebted to none—has none a right to thy bounty? Wilt thou rob God? Shall he have no share of what is his own?

EARTH'S GLORY.—How glorious a spot is earth! Over it are spread the shadows of the cross and crown of Jesus. The sun and stars shine to let us see where Christ lay. This nook of the mighty universe is covered with a kingly lustre, but kingly eyes alone can see it: The image and the superscription of Christ are traceable on all beauty and preciousness below. It is the glory of the earth that he found a cradle and a grave in it; it is the safety of earth that he reigns and rules over it. How blessed will be that promised restoration of all things, for which humanity groans, when the reclaimed earth shall emerge from the smoke of the last fire, fresh and fair as when the morning stars sang together; when the usurper shall be cast out and all rebel elements calmed and subdued, and sin shall be expunged, and death dead, and life alive forever, and the wilderness be made glad, and the desert blossom as the rose?—*Plumer.*

PAY YOUR DEBTS PROMPTLY.—A gentleman who owed a neighbor $50 noticed that he appeared very thankful at the payment of the bill, and was informed by him that he was also in debt to another person who needed the money. Seeing at the outset that $100 had been paid with $50, he followed up the payment of debts by this one note of $50 until he traced it to the amount of $3,750.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, May 1, 1855.

Bro. McTyeire—Months have elapsed since my last communication. The house in which I was then stopping is now in ashes. When I penned those few hurried lines, the house trembled to its foundation on account of heavy discharges from the city and returns from imperial batteries. Many changes have taken place since then. The Imperialists, with the assistance of the French men-of-war in port, have succeeded in expelling the rebels. Many were captured, and heads severed from their bodies to the amount of seven or eight hundred. Their heads were suspended from the city wall on bamboo poles, to be observed by every passer-by. They remained suspended for more than a week. Their bodies were horribly mutilated and beets taken out. I am told that this was done by people from the country and elsewhere, for the purpose of making medicine.

I was in the city the second day after it was taken, which was Monday, February 19, third day of the Chinese new year. The bodies of dead rebels were seen about the streets in almost every direction. Some who were confined in their houses from sickness and wounds were taken out and horribly cut to pieces. Coffins were torn open, bodies taken out and heads severed after they had been dead months. This I saw myself, with others. In this way the bodies were left. But the Imperial soldiers continued their search in every coffin, in every nook and corner of the city, for these poor fellows, upon whom they had no mercy. I saw several bodies half consumed by fire, and some partly burned and then cut to pieces by the broadswords of the Imperial soldiers.

Half the city was consumed by fire on the night of the 17th February, but not a church in the city was touched. I witnessed this fire from 12 till 3 of the same night. It was a grand sight, but carrying with it destruction. There was a continual firing kept up all night, at the same time savage yells, while the rebels were escaping in every direction.

But now peace reigns and harmony prevails in Shanghai. Still we hear of war and bloodshed in the south, interior and north. The end is not yet. May God interpose, put an end to all this strife, and establish His kingdom in those ends of the earth.

Will our brethren pray for us who have been called, as we trust, by the grace of God to preach to this people, that we may have access to them, and that the Word of God may not return unto Him void.

I send an approximate scale of the probable arrivals and departures of mails, for the information of friends and others.

Quitting Southampton the 4th of each month, it arrives at Gibraltar on the 9th:

Arrives at Malta	14th of each month.
Leaves	Alexandria..18th "
Leaves.... Suez	20th or 21st "
Arrives at Adee	25th or 26th "
Leaves.... "	26th or 27th "
Arrives at Bombay	1st or 2d following month.
Leaves.... "	same day "
Arrives at Galle	6th or 7th "
Leaves.... "	7th or 8th "
Arrives at Tewang	12th or 13th "
" Singapore	15th or 16th "
" Hong Kong	22d or 23d "

Leaves Hong Kong April 29 and May 27; same in June, July and August; September 26 for Shanghai.

At Malta the Marseilles Branch with overland letters joins, having left Marseilles on the 11th, with letters from England to the 9th of each month.

Supposed arrivals at Hong Kong per mail 4th and 9th of each month:

March..	H. Kong,	April 23..	Shang.,	May 3
April...	"	May 23..	"	May 31
May....	"	June 23..	"	July 1
June....	"	July 13..	"	July 31
July....	"	Aug. 23..	"	Aug. 31
August..	"	Sept. 22..	"	Sept. 30
Sept....	"	Oct. 23..	"	Oct. 31
October..	"	Nov. 28..	"	Dec. 6
Nov....	"	Dec. 28..	"	Feb. 5

If letters were despatched to New York by the 20th of every month, they would arrive in good season at this place.

WILLIAM LAMBUTH.

NO VENTURE.—The late Rev. Dr. Simeon, who for many years was tutor in Huxton College, after many years spent in the service of Christ, as he drew near to death, spoke with great disapprobation of the phrase used by good people, "venturing on Christ." "When," said he, "I consider the dignity and all-sufficiency of Christ, I am ashamed to talk of venturing on him. O that I had ten thousand souls, I would at this moment cast them all into his hands with the utmost confidence."

Instances are cited of earnestness in preaching and of persistent labors in the gospel that appear, at the present day, astonishing and almost incredible. Hooper, bishop of two dioceses, preached daily. Tobias Matthews, Bishop of Durham, eighty years old, preached daily. John Wesley is said to have preached forty thousand times in fifty years.

PORT GIBSON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy deem it due to the public, as well as to the President of the college, to state that the examination of the different classes on the late Commencement occasion, has given the amplest satisfaction to those who attended, and secures for the institution a high position of rank among the best female colleges of the South.

Dr. Capers and his excellent lady took charge of the Collegiate Academy at a time when its most sanguine supporters and friends had ceased to hope for its success. From its then prostrated condition it has been elevated to a position of unrivalled popularity, and we feel no hesitation in saying that in our judgment it is one of the best, if not the first female college in this or any of the adjoining States. In the ability manifested at the recent examination of the pupils, and the energy and zeal displayed by the President and his assistants, we see a guarantee of success not hitherto anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the institution.

Dr. Capers is most eminently qualified for the station he fills, both as an instructor of the youth of our country and as a disciplinarian. In the internal regulations of his school we observe great evidences of tact and skill in all that pertains to good government, in a rigid adherence to the rules and regulations so essential to success in an enterprise of the kind; and whilst these rules are rigidly enforced there is exhibited that parental regard for the welfare of the students that at once enlists their affections for the entire faculty, and excites a spirit of emulation to learn which we have rarely seen equaled. We feel authorized to say that no exertions will be spared to place the Collegiate Academy in a position of permanency, and to secure for it so high a rank among the institutions of learning in our Southern country as will gratify all the friends of education and free our people from the enormous burthen of taxation and privation attendant upon having to send our children beyond the reach of our Southern climate and Southern influences to secure an education. We rejoice over the fact we have established, that the time has come when we feel relieved of this feature of our dependence upon the North, and freed from the baneful influences of schools, which we have hitherto been compelled to support, so uncongenial to our Southern feelings and principles.

Whilst we have no prejudices to gratify, we have great principles to maintain, and our happiness and safety as a people depend, in a great degree, on the gradual growth and eventual success of every Southern enterprise having a tendency to free us from moral, political and commercial vassallage to those whom every day demonstrates to be our enemies. We feel it to be due to our political institutions, now assailed with unusual virulence, to place ourselves in a position of independence, and to this end we hope to secure the co-operation of the friends of education, in building up Southern schools and patronizing Southern teachers. The education of our children at home is the only true safeguard to the protection of our rights; and in thus guarding the threshold we preserve the citadel.

The success that has crowned the efforts of Dr. Capers and his lady, and the able corps of teachers, in their labors for the past year, places the college under their control beyond the contingencies of an experiment, and gives us reason to believe that we have at last secured what we have so long striven to obtain—a female college at home equal in all respects to the wants of the country, and so perfect in all its arrangements as to satisfy the wishes of the most fastidious. The Trustees intended making a full report of the examination of the different classes, witnessed during the commencement exercises, but in this we have been so fully anticipated by the Board of Visitors, that we take pleasure in laying their able and comprehensive report before the public, and we add with confidence that, while it may seem too flattering, it conveys only the truth as to the success attendant upon the unremitting exertions of the President and his assistants.

The next session will begin on the third Monday in September. Ample arrangements are in progress for the accommodation of one hundred boarders, and the Board of Trustees sincerely hope to receive the aid and co-operation of the friends of Southern schools in their efforts to place this institution on solid ground.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

D. C. HUMPHREYS, President.
J. S. MASON, Secretary.

The Visiting Committee invited to attend and witness the examination of the classes in the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy, have individually and collectively endeavored to discharge the duty assigned them, and feel highly gratified with the result of their observations and labors. The occasion, the momentuous character of the interest involved, the posture of public affairs, the admonitions of the past and the future of the young around us, unite to urge upon our attention many considerations which we must well weigh and properly appreciate.

A sound and thorough system of female education has long been felt to be one of the chief necessities of the age. The conservative power, which, stronger than constitutions and more effective than senates, found in the educated mind and cultivated heart of woman, is the only great reliance for our national safety, and the development and maintenance of our domestic, civil and Christian economies. Experience and philosophy have proven to us that no nation or people can rise to true or lasting eminence unless woman is elevated, refined and honored with an enlightened companionship with man. Providence has been pleased to honor woman with such extraordinary gifts and capabilities, that when she is in the ascendant man goes up to meet and join her; and when degraded below his level, he goes downward to adapt himself to her condition. Such is man, whether savage or semi-civilized. True civilization finds woman on the summit of refinement, equality and usefulness. In a less perfect civilization woman is neglected—an offence of such magnitude that nature and Providence never fail to visit it with a terrible avengement. Consequently, too high an estimate cannot be placed upon the obligations we owe to those whom God and nature so truly honor; nor can man bestow too much care, labor and solicitude upon their claims to culture and development. These fundamental principles of sociology are taking a wide range, and will soon become the fixed and universal convictions of all enlightened minds.

As an evidence of the rapid diffusion and force of these truths, we observe everywhere a course of studies prescribed for females of a higher and more varied classification than was formerly assigned to the young men of our colleges. Female seminaries, female colleges, institutes, high schools and academies, of the highest grade, are springing up all over the land, inaugurating a new age, which will outstrip all other accomplishments heretofore attained in the highest walks of literature and science.

The Southern States have been slow to enter upon this noble enterprise. Content, hitherto, to send their daughters to cold and inhospitable climes, where hundreds have been hurried to early graves, and satisfied with the childish notion that schools far away were better than home schools, they have allowed their own institutions to languish—often to perish. For years together they have lavished their wealth by unknown thousands upon those who esteem it a condescension to teach Southern pupils, and spurn their parents and guardians as graceless barbarians. But the South at last recognized the delicate hint, and set herself to improve and educate her own sons and daughters. And now the time has come when a Southern youth, educated in an abolition atmosphere and trained by the traducers of our homes, our parents and our rights, will pass through life trammelled and burdened with social and political embarrassments too great to resist or overcome. Southern youth must be educated at home. Self-respect, parental love, economy, health, the claims of posterity and the claims of home demand it. We can and we must have our own institutions. We can and must have our own native teachers. We can and we must have our own text-books, the fruit of native scholarship. We can and we must print, publish and teach our own books. We must not permit our foes to frame our songs, only reserving to ourselves the feebler power of framing husky statutes. Education for the South, in the South, by the South, is the Archimidian lever of our elevation, the bulwark of our defence, and the indissoluble bond of our equal and honored Union with the sisterhood of sovereign States. These are our necessities. They must be realized.

The almost unexampled success of this Collegiate Academy, the brilliant display of maturing mind, the wonderful perfection attained by every class, and in every branch of their studies, the triumph of native teachers, the exquisite taste and eloquence of the compositions, the lady-like manners of the pupils, the love and affection exhibited between teachers and pupils, as well as their quiet submission to rigid discipline, have all combined, to an extent heretofore unknown amongst us, to convince the Visiting Committee, and, we believe, all impartial witnesses, that this school deserves to rank among the foremost seats of learning in our State.

It is a school evidently so conducted as not only to do the simplest justice to the pupils, but also to meet the expectations of many who cherish unreasonable notions of the capabilities of such means of youthful improvement. A school so governed and taught, so thorough in its course of studies, so satisfactory to patrons and parents, must concentrate a large and growing patronage and meet the cordial support of this entire community. And surely the citizens of this loveliest of all the towns our State can boast, in the unselfish magnanimity of their zeal for the cause of true learning and sound morals, will not prove so recreant to their own interests and responsibilities as not to God-speed the efforts of its Trustees and Faculty and lend a helping hand to give it all the ability it demands, and make it as useful as it is worthy. It is a distinction of which many cities might well be ambitious, to wear such a gem upon its brow. And while it is the chief monument of prosperity and beefulness, linked with the town of Port Gibson, it now bids fair to impart a brighter lustre to that name than it has previously enjoyed.

While such success attends upon the efforts of home teachers to expand and improve the native mind, this academy will prove a monumental refutation of the monstrous untruth that the genial clime of the olive, the fig, the vine and the magnolia is unfavorable to the improvement of the mind of the pupil or the abilities of Southern faculty. It will do its part in the sisterhood of Southern schools to show that long, dreary winters—snowful, hailful, ice engirdled winters—are not more essential to the growth of mind and the highest achievement of intellect now, than in the days of Homer, Isaiah and Pericles. But while we indulge in these remarks, we do it not so much from sectional feelings, as from the intense desire we cherish to arouse our own people to the importance of providing for themselves all those means of social independence and usefulness which never fail to command respect, and ensure a just regard for the public and private rights of all parties concerned.

In conclusion, we rejoice that we are able to say that the course pursued by Dr. Capers, the distinguished President of the institution, together with the Faculty, their system of teaching and the almost unexampled diligence displayed in their respective departments, meet with our entire and hearty approval and commendation. Moreover, we feel assured that the public will concur with us when we say that a more satisfactory examination could not have been given. Nor do we ever expect to witness anything superior to it. The uniform excellence attained by every class and in all the scholastic departments, renders it impossible to make distinctions; consequently we can only speak of the recitals and evidences of improvement of the school in general terms.

We have been gratified to witness the evidences of the most perfect health prevailing amongst the young ladies. Nor can we forbear the expression of our hearty approval of the entire absence of all sectarianism, leaving the most unscrupulous of their religious tenets entirely unmolested in the enjoyment of their creeds.

It is too commonly the case that the manners and habits of the young ladies are neglected while they are being taught the principles of science and literature. But this important branch of female culture could not be neglected or imperfectly attended to where the accomplished wife of Rev. Dr. Capers devotes herself as she has done to the refinement and gracefulness of the young ladies under her charge. Her attention, her kindness, her gentle and loving care, have emblazoned her name and memory in the hearts of all the pupils of the institution and awakened a grateful and generous regard for her in the bosoms of their parents, which of itself is a large and lasting reward.

With such a Faculty, and the blessing of a benignant Providence, the future of the Port Gibson Collegiate Academy is destined to accomplish a great work in the cause of education, and we heartily commend it to the notice and regards of all the friends of home education in the South.

J. B. COLEMAN, C. K. MARSHALL,
S. CHAMBLISS, ROBERT STRONG,
PHILIP MYERS, H. G. J. POWERS.
F. C. SMITH, GREEN MILLSAPS.

Port Gibson, July 17, 1855. 14

The Atlantic's Mails.

DETAILS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening last, 25th ult. She sailed from Liverpool on the 14th instant. Her political news is interesting but not important. The market for cotton and breadstuffs show no marked change from previous quotations.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

Lord John Russell figures this week as the principal feature of the news. The circumstances which lent him this pre-eminence were the disclosures he made in his speech of Friday, the 6th, respecting the want of unanimity between himself and his colleague on the subject of the war; in other words, that he, Lord John Russell, as British plenipotentiary, expressed himself at Vienna in favor of the peace proposals mooted by Count Buol and approved of by M. Drouyn de L'Huys, but that on returning to England, he either did not communicate those sentiments to his colleagues in the Government, or swallowed his peace opinions, and retained office in a ministry pledged to war; while M. Drouyn de L'Huys, with a finer sense of honor, resigned. The case against Lord Russell is forcibly put by Mr. D'Israeli, thus:

"I do not see that the explanations since made by the noble lord at all change his situation with regard to the House, and as regards the narrative he made on Friday night. What did startle the House and greatly disquieted the public mind was that it came out, not by hazard, but from notice formally given, and evidently in a manner well matured on the part of Lord John Russell, that he had returned to England with a project of pacification which he approved, but which the great majority of the House and of the country, neither at that time nor at this moment would sanction; that he had recommended this project to his colleagues; that, in consequence of their refusal to adopt it, he had felt he was bound to consider whether it was not his duty to retire from the Government; and, though influenced by other considerations, he remained a member of the Administration, and shortly afterwards came down to the House and made a speech which conveyed to the country the impression that he was an uncompromising advocate of the war, and conveying also to the House the idea that he was convinced, from his experiences in the conferences at Vienna, that any attempt at negotiation with any reasonable hopes of success was impossible—thereby conveying to Parliament and the country an impression utterly inconsistent with the facts of the case."

The feeling of this matter had grown so high that the existence of the Palmerston Ministry was put to the vote by Sir E Bulwer Lytton moving "that the conduct of the Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible advisor of the Crown, have shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the administration of public affairs is intrusted." Nor is this the only attack to which the Ministry is exposed—Mr. Roebuck having moved for a call of the House, July 17, on which occasion the whole force of all sections of the Opposition will be brought to bear.

Contradictory rumors were afloat as to the course Lord Palmerston will pursue in this dilemma. Some surmise that he will try to weather the storm by throwing overboard Lord John Russell, whose resignation he is said to have had in his hands for some days.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—The expected debate on Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's motion did not come off last night. It is now set down for Monday.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.—A telegraphic despatch from London, received just before the departure of the Atlantic, announces that Lord John Russell has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

France.

On the evening of the 6th the members of the legislative corps, headed by their President, presented to the Emperor the votes for the new loan of $750,000,000 francs, and for the enrollment of 140,000 men. The Emperor replied to the address:

"I thank the Legislature for the readiness with which they have voted these two bills. I know how burdensome are the charges and taxes imposed by war, but I hope they will be only temporary, and I am confident that the spirit and patriotism of the country will enable us to surmount every difficulty, and to obtain an honorable peace."

Paris correspondence continues to adduce proof that the Spanish insurrection is fostered by Russian influence. Much anxiety is manifested in the German courts to ascertain the progress of the revolt.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is now fixed for August 17.

Spain.

Madrid letters of the 11th, mention that the Cortes had adopted the bill authorizing the loan of 230,000,000 reals, and that, should the loan not be voluntary subscribed, it was at the end of each month to become compulsory.

A telegraphic dispatch from Barcelonu, dated 11th, to the French Government, announces that "order reigns" in that city, and some of the manufactories have resumed work. Nothing is said respecting the other disturbed districts, excepting in vague assurance that the movement is suppressed.

M. Turgot, the French Minister, wounded by Mr. Soulé, has been recalled from Madrid.

Austria.

The Austrian official journals strive to allay the anxiety caused by the Emperor Napoleon's recent speech, and to explain that there is no likelihood of an open rupture between Austria and the Western Powers. A new Austrian circular is spoken of, intended as Buol's reply to Napoleon's innendoes. In this circular Austria maintains that she has kept all her promises to the Western Powers; that she has performed all she undertook to do; that her sympathies are still with France and England, but that she remains the sole judge as to the suitable moment to take part in the conditions of the ultimatum—the absolute rejection of which would, however, force her to extremities.

The Baltic.

The Allied fleets continue to send cruisers to destroy property left exposed on the coast. A dispatch from St. Petersburg of the 6th, states that British ships bombarded Krasnala Gorka for five hours on the 3d, and destroyed the telegraph stations and barracks. A French flotilla of eight mortar-vessels and gun-boats left Kiel on the 11th for the Baltic. The London Official Gazette publishes dispatches from Admiral R. S. Dundas, giving an account of the bombardment of the small fort at Rotsinsholm and destruction of the Russian barracks at Kotka.

Prince Gortschakoff's Address.

The following is Prince Gortschakoff's address to the garrison of Schastopol the day after the affair of the 18th:

"HEROES OF INKERMAN, June 19.—Comrades! the bloody combat of yesterday, and the defeat of our enemy has again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you her thanks and will not refuse them. Many of our companions-in-arms have sealed with their blood the oath which they took, and so have kept sacred the promise which I gave to the Emperor, our father. Comrades, I thank you for it.

My brothers! Large reinforcements are marching from all parts of our sacred Russia. They will soon be with us. Oppose, as you have hitherto done, your manly breast to the fire of our impious enemies, and vie as your comrades have died, with arms in your hands in an honorable contest—man to man, breast to breast—rather than violate the oath which you have sworn to your country, to preserve our Sebastopol!

Soldiers! the enemy is beaten—driven back with enormous losses. Your commander again thanks you in the name of the Emperor and of holy Russia. The time is near at hand when the pride of the enemy shall be overthrown—when his army shall be swept from the territory like straw before the wind. Until then have faith in God, and fight for your Emperor and country.

GORTSCHAKOFF."

The Late Lord Raglan.

Lord Raglan was several days laboring under a disease which nearly resembled cholera, without having all the symptoms of it, but the physicians on the very morning of his death had given it as their opinion that he was better, and that his state no longer caused uneasiness. His voice had regained its strength; he had been able to eat, and during the day hopes were entertained that his indisposition would soon disappear. Lord Raglan himself said he felt nearly well; but about six in the evening he was seized with a sudden faintness, and without suffering the slightest pain, gradually sank, and in two hours expired, calmly and tranquilly.

Various Items.

An Imperial ukase orders the Governments of South Russia to reinforce, as much as possible the army of the Cossacks of the Don, admitting volunteers of all classes.

Lord Raglan's last dispatch was announcing the death of Gen Estcourt. A postscript by General Simpson announced Lord Raglan's own decease.

A difficulty had occurred on board the American ship Arlington at Balaklava, in which one of the seamen was shot by the mate.

The Turkish contingent is daily increasing, and at present numbers 8,000 men, who are encamped at Rasapden, an elevated position between Bayukdere and the Black Sea.

The Paris *Moniteur* states that the total number of deaths from battle and disease in the French army since it left France, thirteen months ago, are 14,200 up to June 1, and the number of killed since then at not more then 2,300; figures manifestly much under the mark.

English papers state that a mutiny of a dangerous character had broken out in the (Russian) Siberian regiments. The assertion is founded on a sentence of court-martial published in the St. Petersburg Journal degrading four officers to the ranks for "insubordination."

A St. Petersburg letter of the 25th of June mentions that the Czar intended to visit the South, but his precise destination was not known. Prince Michael, they say, is to assume the government of Poland, and the Duke Nicholas is to join the army in the Crimea. Prince Paskiewitch is said to have declined the active command of the army on the plea of age. Prince Gortschakoff is spoken of as likely to be appointed Minister of War; Prince Dalgorouki, Police, and Count Orloff, President of the Council. A treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia is openly spoken of, but this is not in accordance with Baron Manteuffel's note of the 6th, in which he speaks of Prussia's relation toward the point of guarantee.

It is positively stated in the English papers that the Emperor Alexander is in a bad state of health. Consumption is his reputed malady. The same paper used to report that the Emperor Nicholas was insane. Private letters from Russian sources in Belgium deny Alexander's ailment.

Progress of the War.

The position of affairs remains as before the repulse of June 18. No permanent check has been sustained by the besiegers. Several regiments, which suffered badly on the recent occasion, have been re-organized, and the troops of the four nations continue healthy and hopeful. Immense works are being raised against the Malakoff and Redan, and also to command the shipping. Thirty thousand men are said to be employed on these works of attack. Another and general assault is not far off. Nor have the Russians been idle, as new works are thrown up behind the Malakoff and Redan, (a formidable star fort behind the latter.)

JULY 10—Gen. Pelissier telegraphs: "I have nothing new to announce to-day. The firing has been very brisk since morning between the English and the Redan. This evening the Redan is quite silent; consequently the English will be able to advance their works."

JULY 11—Evening.—Gen Simpson telegraphs: "Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan. Cholera is decreasing, and the health of the army is satisfactory. Prince Gortschakoff proposes that prisoners should be exchanged at Odessa."

On the night of the 7th of July, the Russians made a sortie against the works and positions in front of the Mamelon. They did not, however, offer battle, but, having put the besiegers on the alert and exchanged a few shots, withdrew.

Omar Pasha, his Turks and the Sardinians, have returned, as reported by telegraph, from their reconnoissance toward Mackenzie's farm. They found the enemy strongly entrenched, and his position defended on all sides by powerful batteries. Omar continues in his camp at Baldar.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, there are indications of forthcoming operations on the Danube. M. Lalande, a French engineer, has been sent to inspect the roads in Eastern Moldavia, and make a new one from Galatz to Jassay. Orders have been forwarded to the local authorities to place the roads in their respective districts in the best possible condition, and French agents are making great purchases along the Danube for the supply of an army. The departure of 16,000 Turks from Silistria for Matchin and Tultcha, is also mentioned as connected with the projected operations.

Turkish advices from Kars, of June 6th, state that the Russian demonstrations against that place had been repulsed, and the assailants had retired to Adja-Kaleh.

Other accounts state, on the contrary, that the Russians, under Gen. Menravieff, had taken the field; also that the Turks have evacuated Kars and fallen back on Erzeroum, which is better fortified. We have once more the report, so often repeated, of the death of Shamyl, the Circassian chief.

Black Sea and Azof.

At Kertch, affairs remain as last reported. A regiment of French marines had garrisoned St. Paul and Ak-Bourmou, which command the Straits of Kertch. The Russian manifest no intention of an attack. The Allies continue to fortify Yenikale.

Immense Reinforcements from France.

We read in the Courier de Marseille of the 10th instant:

If we are to judge from the preparations making at Marseilles and Toulon, there is little doubt that our army in the East will be soon considerably augmented. We are not going to send thither fresh reinforcements, to fill up the void occasioned by the war, by disease and furlough. An entire army is to be embarked, the effective force of which will amount to at least 50,000 men. We had been told that the divisions of Generals Renault and Courtigis were to be detached from the camp of Boulogne, and [illegible] to the Crimea. This may be the case, but nothing official on the subject has yet transpired. We have, however, been credibly informed that 20,000 men of the army of Lyons are to form part of the new expeditionary corps. A portion of those troops have even already commenced their movement. The brigade of General Bel, consisting of the 30th and 35th regiments of the line, have ere now left Lyons for Marseilles, where they are expected about the 10th or 15th for immediate embarkation. The military authorities and the intendants are actively engaged in procuring means of conveyance for other regiments which are to arrive in succession, and to encamp in the neighborhood until the day of their embarkation. The instructions forwarded to Toulon are not less pressing. The Maritime Prefect has been ordered to prepare before the end of the month a sufficient number of [illegible] to transport 16,000 men and [illegible] to the seat of war.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

HEALTH.—Fever rather on the increase. Deaths this week will reach 300.

OBIT.—We have to record the demise of the Catholic Standard. Obituary next week.

To the Agents.

Our good brethren will please make every practicable effort to collect all the dues of the Advocate on their respective charges ere we meet them at their Conferences; not only all the arrears, but also all the advance subscriptions for the forthcoming volume. It is very desirable to reduce the business of the Advocate as much as possible to the advance cash system; therefore get all to pay in advance you can. We earnestly hope this will not be overlooked, and all the agents come up to Conference with a "clear sheet" from their respective circuits and stations. Several have recently informed us this would be the case with them and their work. We hope it may be the case with all.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The United States courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving seasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

The preachers are respectfully requested to be very careful in reporting the statistics of their respective circuits, stations and missions at the next sessions of the Annual Conference; distinguishing, in all cases, between members and probationers, according to the provisions of the last General Conference. The bishops will be furnished with blank forms of the minutes, so as to secure, if possible, correctness, completeness and uniformity in our statistical returns.

ONE DOLLAR A MEMBER.—At this rate of contribution Alabama Conference would send up to the Missionary Society, this year, $39,000; Mississippi, $16,000; Louisiana and Florida, each $5,000; East Texas, $10,000; Conchitas, $7,000. This from *white* members only. While the rich give more, let the poor not fall below this figure; and thus the abstract, neglectful and neglected and churlish, will be made up for and the average attained.

D. D.—At the commencement at Emory and Henry College the degree of Doctor of [illegible] was conferred on Rev. D. R. McAnally, of the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

[illegible] AND ROMANISM.—"When thieves [illegible] honest folks get their rights," is an [illegible] likely to be realized.

[illegible] influence that the rupture [illegible] is now consummated. The Papal Charge d'affaires [illegible] his passports.

[illegible] of Spain sanctioned the law by [illegible] confirming the property of the [illegible] Queen replied as long as she [illegible] wanted until she was told, "If [illegible] refuse, the republic will be declared in [illegible] to-morrow;" and then, with her eyes [illegible] she signed the bill. The value [illegible] property restored from mortmain by [illegible] measure is estimated at from $300,000,000 to [illegible] statistics are as yet prepared. [illegible] treasury of Spain may not [illegible] an actual benefit of more than from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000.

MENEELY'S BELL FOUNDRY, WEST TROY, Albany County, New York.—We notice that the Messrs. Meneely have their furnace in full blast again, and we are pleased to know that they are daily receiving orders for their celebrated bells from different parts of the Union.

A [illegible] has ordered within a week is one [illegible] 2000 pounds for New Bedford, Mass., another of the same weight for Guildhall, Vermont, one of 2,400 for Concord, N. H., 3,000 for the city of Mobile, Ala., one [illegible] for Beloit, Wis., one of 1,200 for [illegible] Iowa, &c. They are also [illegible] for the Government, to be [illegible] light ships in foggy weather, [illegible] not to approach too near [illegible] Christian Advocate.

[illegible] & Stouffer, of this city, have [illegible] for sale.

[illegible] of professed Christianity [illegible] the gospel to the whole world.

Religion and Politics.

There are two ways in which these two may be lawfully joined together:

1. Religion should enter into politics to the extent of a quick and controlling conscience of duty. Voting is an important act, not dispensed from that obligation resting on every Christian, that whatever he does, he should do all to the glory of God. Think how much travail and agony of thought, discussion, progress and revolution has been undergone, how much blood shed, that you, a simple freeman, might exercise that right! Value it highly, use it discreetly. The ballot you cast may be the decisive one in the contest of great principles.

2. Politics should enter into religion so far as the Saviour rebuked his followers for the want of policy. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. If the zeal, boldness, self-sacrifice and unstinted outlay that characterize a canvass could be brought to bear upon religious propagandism, great would be the success. "Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible."

Either by pilotage or providential drifting we have fallen, like St. Paul on his voyage to Rome, "into the place where two seas met." Or, slightly changing the figure, the ship of State and the ship of Church have got so close that sand bags and fenders must be thrown out to prevent collision; and it is an unsettled question which has lost its channel.

As for ourselves, we claim that we are on the same tack upon which we have been sailing all the time.

The semi-religious character of politics is variously embarrassing to our cotemporaries of the religious press. How to do their duty, and yet escape the imputation of meddling with politics, that is the difficulty. If they are silent, they are recreant to their post! If they say the same things they have heretofore said, without let or hindrance, they are partisans! Instance:

The Nashville Christian Advocate has ever stoutly maintained temperance, drawing from the Bible and Discipline, and other sources for argument. All well enough. But lately the prohibition question has got into Tennessee politics. In an editorial of 19th ult., headed "Preachers and Politics," we see how the matter now stands:

"We have never allowed our sheet to become the organ of a party. The Christian religion, and that form of godliness called Methodism, which one says is 'Christianity in earnest,' are the things we advocate and defend. We defy any one to point to a single instance in which we have departed from these principles. All moral questions founded on the teachings of the Bible we advocate with a hearty good will. And yet we have recently subjected ourselves to the censure of some of our brethren, because we advocate the great cause of temperance. They say we have run into politics, and have thereby become partisan."

By parity of reasoning, if the Perseverance of Saints, or that lately inaugurated dogma, the Immaculate Conception, were to fall at issue between political parties, the religious press must surrender all further expression of opinion on those themes. Our Nashville cotemporary well remarks, in vindication of himself:

"We beg pardon, gentlemen—we are not to be driven from our purpose by new born politico-religionists, who think the Bible, the pulpit, the religious press, ministers of the gospel and the institutions of Christianity must all stand aside because they have appeared on the stage."

By the way, the editor of the Charleston Advocate must take care how he feeds his temperance column, in which so many good things are wont to appear; since, in Georgia, where its circulation and influence are quite large, the gubernatorial lasso touches thereon.

Fully aware of the recent delicate involvements of the Catholic question, we penned an article on the 30th June, in the fear of God, under a sense of duty, and with a jealous concern for the peace and prosperity of the Church. Therein was laid down for the Church, as far as we represented it, what we conceived to be the true ground for the present crisis. We were principled that way; and thought it, moreover, the best policy for Protestantism—and Methodism, its greatest exponent in this country—to show that they could be trusted in power, by extending the largest toleration to the weak and the unworthy. A party attack, we feared, would beget a party defence of Roman Catholicism. And though the party might be defeated, the Catholics would not be, but find themselves in a larger minority, with more sympathy and strength than ever they had or hoped for. Our editorial has been quoted with approbation by some leading American organs—but more largely by the Democratic. Some of our American friends have been made sore by the use of it.

On the other hand, we intend to go on in our old way waging war on Romanism, as an organization inimical to the best interests of humanity and religion. We so regard it, have so represented it, warned against it, watched it and fought it. In this some of our democratic friends may think they see a leaning to their opponents' interest. We beg them both to believe we *are* where we *were* before the present party issues arose, and where we *shall be* when they close. In the end, (opposition to Romanism,) we agree; about the means, differ. Which is right, time will show. And time will show them we are no partisan, and the New Orleans Christian Advocate the organ of no political party.

As an instance gratifying and honorable to American tolerance of opinion, we state that though many of our subscribers differ with us as to the grounds taken in the editorial of 30th June, and much ink has been commented upon and sometimes garbled, only two have stopped who assign that as the reason. We, as one of them charges, have not gone into politics, but sought to rescue a question out of that sphere, to be more successfully treated in another.

What! a man honestly opposed to the Roman Catholic Church, and yet refusing to support the Christian Advocate, located in its stronghold, and, according to the verdict of others, doing better service against it than any other single instrument, influence or press in the South! Can't understand that logic. Our two friends, on sober second thought, may reconsider their act.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NOTES BY THE WAY-SIDE.

Of the glory and sublimity of our sunset sky to-night I would gladly give you some idea, but no pen—not even that of Irving, and surely not mine—can bring to your mind even a faint conception of its strange, fantastic lights and shades.

We were all around the tea-table, when an exclamation from one of us called us out upon an upper piazza, commanding a wide view. Surely such a scene man never saw before! In the west, spreading far up into the sky, was a golden haze, brighter on some of the hills, and darker just where the sun itself showed a disc "all shorn and sad;" but inexpressibly beautiful in all its shades. Above, and forming a fringe to it, were masses of thick, heavy, rushing clouds, tinged with faintest rose color, and all the rest of the sky was soft, clear and bright. As we watched it, the golden cloud came on, and on, till half the heavens were covered by its strange light, and then we could see the rain falling in heavy streams upon the distant hills, and coming toward our valley. The wind came next; and to its music "solemn and slow" the dense clouds still moved on, till only a little strip of the sky was left to us as a token that "the end was not yet;" and, indeed, some of our little ones were trembling, and even some of the elder ones saw more horror than beauty in this glorious scene. With the large drops of rain the strange light faded out and gave place to a greyish tint, and we thought the whole was gone; but soon the clouds were swept away from the west, and lay piled up in masses on our eastern mountain tops, and as peaceful a sky shone out upon us as if there had been no such novel working of nature. It was clear and bright, with light rose colored and purple cloudlets lying in it as in a sea of peace.

Now, at twilight, all is as usual, and this magnificent scene has melted away "like the baseless fabric of a dream," and nothing is left to us of what should have been the glory of painters to copy and poets to dream of. Oh, if you could have been here, some of your glowing sermons' words might in future years have brought to mind what now is left only to this unpractised pen.

I looked, while the tints were brightest, at the face of one of the gazers, and a light was shining upon and glorifying each feature such as we may imagine to have rested on the face of the martyr Stephen when he saw the heavens opened and Jesus standing on the right hand of God; and the thought came to me that to a loving, reverent eye this was also a glimpse of the majesty and glory that surrounds the throne above, before which the angels veil their faces; and let us, like them, bow down and cry "Holy! holy! holy Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come!" "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created!"

We had in our midst lately a venerable man of God, who will, too, soon form one of the company on high were now nearly all his contemporaries are gone, leaving us to tread with feeble and uncertain footsteps in the path which was to them so joyful a one. I allude to Dr. Nathan Bangs, now in his 77th year, with his head whitened "by the snows of many winters," and his heart already fixed upon his everlasting rest. It seems sad to see these venerated "Fathers in Israel," who have so long stood as faithful watchmen on the walls of Zion, now sinking to their rest. To some of us they have long been as landmarks in our loved Methodism, and to others the mention of their names brings up the fading remembrances of early childhood. But they have filled well their part in life, and leave behind them as our legacy a glorious memory.

But this dear old friend cannot yet rest from his labors, and yet tells, on nearly every Sabbath, this "wondrous tale" of redeeming love. The seed he now sows with trembling hand but most steadfast faith will spring up in many a rich harvest in coming years, and will add fresh jewels to the crown even now waiting to encircle his silvered locks.

Hudson River, N. Y., July 13, 1855. M.

MANUFACTURING MISSIONARIES.—Fifty-five young Abyssinians and negroes, selected by Austrian priests, have left Egypt for Italy, where they are to be educated as Roman Catholic priests.

RECANTATION.—At the late Roman Catholic Council in Baltimore there was a requiem mass for the repose of the soule of Bishops Barron and Gartland, who died of yellow fever in Savannah, last fall, on which occasion Dr. McCaffrey was the preacher. In his sermon he said, as the Sun reports him, that their bishops and priests remained at their posts, nobly doing their duty, "while a host of other ministers cowardly ran away from the scenes of danger." The Savannah papers indignantly denied this imputation, and gave abundant proof that it was altogether groundless. Whereupon Dr. McCaffrey writes a letter to the Sun, alleging that he "never said what was imputed to him, or anything equivalent to it."

Book Editor's Department.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF REV. ROBERT NEWTON, D. D. By Thomas Jackson—12mo., pp. 408; price $1. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen.

We have rarely enjoyed so much pleasure in passing a work through the press as in the case of this volume. It is a most interesting and edifying biography. As soon as the work was published in London, it was severely criticised by certain editors, and we were almost led to fear that Dr. Jackson had failed in his undertaking. But on perusing the volume we found that the attacks on it were illiberal, not to say malicious. That there are defects in the work, we admit; but we are mistaken if it does not rank with the most popular biographies. We have introduced it to the American reader with the following preface:

"The subject of this biography was one whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the churches. Operating as a Methodist minister with almost unprecedented activity, popularity and usefulness for half a century, his life can scarcely fail to be of surpassing interest, especially to the Methodist reader. His official visit to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church made him personally known to thousands in our own country; and it was impossible to know him without admiring and loving him. When, therefore, it was announced that his intimate friend, Rev. Dr. Jackson, was writing his life, a great desire was expressed for its speedy publication and its prompt reissue from our press. Accordingly, the author executed his task with as much despatch as the nature of the case would allow, and we have lost no time in the republication of his interesting biography. This edition is an exact reprint of the London book, with the exception of a few *errata* in the names of persons and places this side the water, which we have of course corrected, and the addition of a few notes, which were deemed expedient for reasons which will be obvious to the judicious reader."

LIFE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT—18mo., pp. 177; price, 30 cents. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen.

This volume was written by one who understood the subject on which he wrote. He has compressed a vast amount of useful knowledge in a small compass; the style of the work is good, and the moral tone excellent. It can scarcely fail to interest and profit the young, while it contains nothing unworthy the perusal of their seniors. It is, in short, one of that class of books desiderated by Dr. Arnold: "I never wanted articles on religious subjects half so much as articles on common subjects, written with a decidedly religious tone." It will be found a valuable addition to a Sunday school or family library, with special reference to which it has been carefully revised by the editor.

OUR HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

MANSFIELD, LA., July 28, 1855.

According to the appointment of the Conference, we attended the annual examination of the Mansfield Female College. Brother Walker's health, as you are aware, has totally failed, and he has returned to Kentucky. Brother Wright is absent also. Thus this task devolves on me alone. I give you, for the present, a fact or two only.

The exercises included from 26d to 27th of July, on the first of which the corner stone of the proposed new college was laid, and in which great interest was evinced—such as speaks the determination of the friends of the project. The three next succeeding days were employed in the examination of the classes in the various branches, and the last in commencement exercises.

A subscription with which to secure an apparatus, amounted to $1600, and a tea party or barbecue in the evening. Altogether, it was the most interesting time we have witnessed for many a day. It gives a new phase to our prospects in this section. The young ladies acquitted themselves with great credit.

The audience was larger than we have been accustomed to see on any occasion, from the first to the last. That we shall have a college building of a fine order very soon, is fixed. There were creditable addresses, suited to the several interests. A general expression of pleasure prevailed.

The next session will open first week in October. The same teachers continued in the several departments. I have not time to say more now, but purpose doing so soon. Success to Manasfield Female College.

R. RANDLE.

OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA CONFERENCE, August 1, 1855.

Since my last we have had some interesting meetings on a portion of my circuit, and the prospect is brightening. In no portion of the Conference is there greater need of revival influences. We have to labor under many disadvantages; have but one local preacher on the circuit, Brother Frezee, and he employed on the St. Landry Colored Mission, where he is doing a good work. The circuit is too large and unwieldy. I have to ride upwards of three hundred miles in the course of four weeks, which gives no opportunity for pastoral visiting. I think it very unwise policy to take in more territory than we are able to cultivate. We have work for three preachers, and if we had the men, they would be sustained by the people. The health of the country is generally good; indeed much better than it has been for years at this season; the crops look fine, and will yield an abundant harvest if no casualty shall occur. REYNOLDS TRIPPETT.

AN EXCHANGE.—In return for the tiara sent by the Queen of Spain to the Pope, and which was valued at 2,000,000 reals, the Pope has sent her Majesty the body of Saint Felix, the martyr. We think the Pope has the best of the bargain.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

NASHVILLE, July 31, 1855.

Mr. Editor—If any excuse for writing letters, when news items are as scarce as green leaves in the desert, could be valid, it would be in a wish to chat with a good natured editor like yourself.

Nashville is just now taking her summer nap. Many of our citizens have left in search of cool weather and rural pleasures, while we who are compelled, for various reasons, to remain in its heated atmosphere, have nothing to do but wish the absentees a pleasant time and seek to be contented at home. Not that there is anything to complain of, for the summer has been delightful until within a few days past, and, better still, the mosquitos have very considerately delayed their annual visit.

I said that Nashville is asleep. In some sense, this is true, but she is having a most excited dream. Political excitement, all but a dream at best, is at mania heat. Know Nothingism and anti-Know Nothingism, temperance and anti-temperance, are the topics of conversation in all circles. The merits and demerits of the opposing Gubernatorial candidates, Gentry and Johnson, are upon every tongue, and if there is any truth in the old saying about burning ears, these gentlemen must suffer great inconvenience at times. Vast amounts of money are said to be staked upon the election which comes off to-morrow. A stormy time is anticipated; and I have a notion not to go to the polls, as there is no insurance on my head.

Drs. McFerrin and Greene and Rev. A. R. Irwin have been away recently attending various college commencements, making addresses, &c., and have all returned in good health and spirits. Rev. Mr. Huston was not so fortunate, I understand, for having been taken sick on the way to LaGrange College, he returned home without having seen the new seat of learning.

The other gentlemen bring us wondrous accounts of the temerity shown by these institutions in conferring degrees. One good brother was made a D.D. who has been noted, it is said, for only two things, viz, an utter want of all the qualifications requisite for the legitimate possession of such an honor, and an anxious desire to possess it. There would perhaps have been no harm in gratifying his desire, had not the doing so involved the literary and theological reputation of the Church to which he belongs.

Speaking of the desire to possess this too often empty title, reminds me of an instance which is too good to be kept. There is a certain D. D., not a thousand miles from Tennessee, who actually wrote to the President of a venerable institution, shortly before one of the commencements, begging to have the degree conferred upon——himself! His request was properly spurned; but some time afterwards, a very small institution, elsewhere, bestowed the coveted honor, and I am told that this gentleman never fails to place the magic capitals after his own signature!

Dr. Sehon preached here on last Sabbath morning, and having attended a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, has left us again on his way to Western Virginia, Louisville and the Kentucky Conference.

Dr. Stevenson's health is much improved by his four or five weeks' rest, and he is at his post again. We had a capital sermon from him last Sunday night; one of the old sort that used to gladden the hearts of our fathers. As we know him better we love him more.

There are some admirable books now in press at the Publishing House, through the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Summers, one of the most patiently industrious men in the service of the Church.

We are all glad to learn that Rev. Robert A. Young, now of St. Louis, will be transferred to our Conference this fall.

There have been a few deaths from cholera in our city, but no threatening, as yet, of an epidemic. Rain is very abundant, and the market overflowing with fruits and vegetables. As is the case everywhere in our happy country, the crops in this State are unprecedentedly fine.

Our friend, C. D. Elliot, thinks I have done him injustice before his brethren. If he will say, in so many words, that dancing is not taught in his school, then I hold myself in readiness to make all the acknowledgments that one gentlemen can ask of another.

Very truly yours, CROTCHET.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Byron complained of our scant knowledge of Assyrian life. His gorgeous drama of "Sardanapalus"—the conception of the hero, and the moral setting of the play—rose out of the poet's mind rather than from known materials. The scene was a creation. Thirty-five years have passed and, thanks to Rawlinson and Layerd, the English Court is with that of Egypt. Our knowledge, too, is daily deepening. Among the many curious illustrations of Assyrian life brought home by Col. Rawlinson from the East, and now on view at the British Museum—where they have been visited during the week by the Majesty of England—are, an alabaster vase, containing some remains of sweetmeats, various objects in gold and ivory, part of the throne of Sardanapalus, many inscriptions relating to the deeds of men celebrated in secular and sacred history—such as Nebuchadnezzar, Sardanapalus and Tiglath-Pileser—gems and other personal ornaments; together with a series of drawings, made by artists on the spot, from slabs impossible to bring away from their ancient resting places, representing the more heroic forms of antique relaxation—lion hunts, banquets, and the like. How strange to think of these spoils of the proud dynasty of Semiramis, after three thousand years, being visited in a London Museum by a lady who reigns in all feminine gentleness over a mightier empire than obeyed the "ancient beldame"—who from the ends of the earth stretched a benignant sceptre over that very India from which the successor of Ninus returned baffled and discomfitted.

[London Athenæum.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

EAST FELICIANA COL'N MISSION, July 28, 1855.

The Lord is carrying on his work on this mission. Last Sunday was a very interesting time. My meeting at Old Union, in the morning, was a very good one. When I entered the church the scene was awful, on account of the presence of God's Spirit. I first catechized the congregation, (men, women and children,) then gave a short discourse. On account of the feeling manifested I called up mourners. Some thirty came forward. From their sighs and pleadings for mercy I saw their convictions were pungent. Soon one confessed Christ, then another, and another. I opened the doors of the church; five joined; melting feeling through the congregation; some able exhortations from those who were blessed. Closed the meeting; hastened to Rev. J. B. Smith's, (Baptist clergyman;) organized a society; found eight persons who had been members; children all well catechized by a member of the family; had a very interesting meeting; some twelve or fourteen mourners.

The whole number joined since my last report is 108, some of whom are backsliders reclaimed. Our good old brother, J. Higginbothem, is to go round with me in September to administer the ordinance of baptism and the sacrament of the Lord's supper. I anticipate a happy time. May the Lord be with us and convert sinners!

WM. S. TOWNSEND.

CHUNNENUGGEE COLORED MISSION, Alabama Conference.

I send you a report of the Third Quarterly Conference for the above mission, which was held on Saturday, June 8, at Chunnenuggee. There have been 2 added to the church by letter the last quarter, and 16 on probation; 1 expelled, 1 died, and 6 children have been baptized. One new appointment has been added. About 90 children have received catechetical instruction. The most of the appointments are well attended, and good attention is generally given. I think the mission is generally prosperous. We often have refreshing times. A. TATOM.

Revival Intelligence.

SHARON DISTRICT, MISS. CONF., July 30, 1855.

I should have informed the friends of Zion, through your paper, long since, of a gracious revival of religion at Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia Circuit, Miss. Conf.

With the assistance of some other brethren we held a meeting at the above named place, embracing the fourth Sabbath in June and the first Sabbath in this month, which resulted in the conversion of about 40 souls and an accession of 53, I believe, to the Methodist, and some 9 or 10 were divided between the Old School, Cumberland Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. There were many interesting circumstances attending upon this truly encouraging meeting. First, the work of Divine Grace was deep, thorough and more general than I have ever seen, taking the community altogether. Every business house and workshop, and even to the drinking shops, were more promptly closed at the sound of the church bell for fifteen days together, and there was not half a dozen men in the place who did not give some token of deep interest on the subject of religion. Several leading men of the place, who had had misunderstandings, were all happily reconciled in the presence of the whole congregation.

During the meeting we had the aid of Bro. Sibley, the pastor in charge, Bro. Seals, a most efficient local preacher, Bro. Thomas, O. S. P., and Bros. Fincher and Ross, C. P. I never saw brethren of the same branch of the Church more united than the Methodist and Presbyterian brethren on this occasion. We communed in spirit together and around the sacramental board. Altogether it was one of the happiest seasons I have ever enjoyed.

The prospect for good, in some parts of my District, is flattering. But I am pained to confess that, for the most part, there is barrenness of spirit in the Church, and too great indifference among the unconverted. The preachers are all faithful men, and trying to do their duty. We pray and hope for better times. Pray for us. H. J. HARRIS, P. E.

SHARON CIRCUIT, MISS. CONF., July 24, 1855.

A protracted meeting of ten days at Soulo Chepol was closed yesterday. The results were 41 conversions and 13 accessions among the white, and 27 among the colored people, the healing of backsliders and revival of the true disciples of Christ. We were truly glad to see members of other denominations taking so much interest in the meeting and enjoying it so much.

The local brethren of the circuit and Bro. J. W. Adams, of Vernon Mission, did good and valuable service during the meeting.

There have been 109 accessions to the Church on the circuit during the present conference year. I have baptized 110 in all. May this precious work spread and roll on over the whole country. Amen.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—Since writing the above the examination of the students of Sheron Female College has come off. They acquitted themselves well, giving general satisfaction. On the last day, Thursday, 26th, the Trustees resolved to shoulder the old debt of over $[illegible]. An appeal was made to the congregation for an additional subscription.

PREACHING TO THE CONSCIENCE.

Years have passed away since a young man, who had enjoyed the advantages of religious education, said to a minister, after a very plain and pointed sermon which had made several persons very uneasy, "Proceed, sir, in your usual style of preaching. You may imagine, from the air of difference which we assume in public, that your sermons produce no effect. It is a mistake, sir. They make us wretched. To bring before our imaginations all the scenes of home, when our parents taught us to revere the name of Jesus; they drive us to our wit's end; they make us dread futurity, and sometimes compel us to pray. You have our consciences on your side; and though we laugh when we ought to weep, yet we feel and must ultimately yield either to grace or to [illegible]."

This is no picture of fancy, but a reality. Yes, and such facts constantly occur under the preaching of every faithful advocate of Christ. The Word of God will wound the conscience, and though the preacher may be persecuted, the truth will triumph sooner or later be confessed. Not very long since a pastor in New England preached a sermon against dancing. As several of his hearers loved the amusement, no small degree of indignation was raised against him. But one of his hearers said to another, "After all, we know, and you know, that what he said is true." Let such a seed be admitted, and sooner or later good will be done; and, where there is even of more importance, the Great Master will be pleased with his servants.

[*Watchman and Reflector.*

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

It is by these very Scriptures that we first and chiefly taught how to know God and how to accept of him. Then let us read his blessed revelation into our hands, and the image may be admitted, let us feel, as he who is blind feels, the person and face, until by little and little the counterfeit grows into his soul that the lineaments lovely, and then that they are found and at last that they are most precious. Thus if we begin, even in our blindness, to handle the word of life, it will grow upon us with a gentle and mighty power, until our very weakness is made strength, and our darkness is made light. Let us sit down at the feet of Jesus and learn of him. Though his words be strange to us at first, they grow more and more find a lodgment and a response within us. They alone, but fully, can divide between the joints and the marrow, the soul and spirit of man. The lone wayfaring man may appear to us rough and uncomeliness, and his solemn and tender words may sound strange to us at the din of life. Nevertheless, let us arise and follow him. As we walk by his side we shall feel those words which once we could not stood not burn within us, as though celestial fire had fallen upon our souls; his favor becomes life to us; his loving kindness better than life! O taste and see that the Lord is good!—*R. J. Breckenridge, D. D.*

PREACHING THE GOSPEL.—There are two methods of presenting the gospel: the one to unfold it as a principle of doctrine, the other as a provision for souls. In the former case every part is made to fit into some theological schema, and in the other every truth is made to suit the nature and meet the wants of mind. The former method has been in use for ages, and the world is tired of it; the importance of the latter is beginning to be felt more deeply than ever, and the most thinking teachers of every church are employing it with energy and success. This was the method that Jesus adopted. He spoke not to systems, but to souls. His words were spirit and life. This seems to be the only method of preaching the gospel so as to realize the grand design..... The preaching of [illegible] ministers should, like that of Christ to the multitude, be so far practical as to have the evident tendency to convert men from their present practice; or if they have, in the main, been already thus converted, to make them still go on examining and improving their practice in a thousand particulars. The ear to hear the minister should be a [illegible] quence of having a desire of this practical amendment in the heart.—*Thornton.*

PRAY ALWAYS.—"How often have you prayed?" said a mother to her son. "Once." "Only once! and when was that?" "I began about two years ago, and have continued to pray ever since." This son became a distinguished minister.

Ten poor men can sleep tranquily upon a mat, but two kings are not able to live in peace in a quarter of the world.

Patience is a tree whose roots are bitter, but the fruit is very sweet.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Truth is an inexhaustible fountain, of which nobody knows how much he draws

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from July 20 to Aug. 2, 1855, inclusive.

A.
P Alexander $4 25
W Abritton 2 00

B.
J Bancroft 2 00

C.
W H Crawford 2 00
J J Covert 2 00
D D Connerly 5 00
T P Clymus 3 00
J J Cocke 2 00

D.
T W Dorman 23 00
W W Dawson 2 00
D Bucoen 2 00

E.
D Edmondson 2 00

F.
Mrs J C Flynn 2 50

G.
J Y Griffog 5 00
J H M Gardner 4 00

H.
G J Hallberg 5 00
H Heard 2 00
R N Hammon 5 00
Mrs A Harper 2 00
W W Harper 3 50
D C Herdee 5 00
W G Heard 4 00
J W Holstein 2 00

J.
B T Jones 10 00

L.
J B Lambuth 10 00
Mrs H C Lewis 3 00

M.
Mrs Myers 00
W C Moreland 10 00
G D Mitchell 1 50
D McKinzie 2 00
Judge Motthes 10 00

N.
J Nicholson 7 00

P.
J Pipes 15 00
J M Patton 10 00
T Price 2 00
J Parker 3 50
V W Parker 2 50

R.
Mrs Redwood 2 50
D V Rew 0 00
T Y Ramsey 20 00

S.
L J Schooler 10 00
J Sutton 2 50
J A Swift 2 50
Mrs S Sale 5 00
Mrs Shelmyer 2 00
R M Saunders 25 00
W Shapard 7 00
F M Stovall 5 00
A M Sanford 4 00

T.
B Tarrent 4 00

V.
G T Vickers 5 00

W.
G Walker 2 00
A R Winfield 3 00

Special Notices.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—THIRD QUARTER, 1855—New Orleans Circuit, August 5, at Carrollton. Quarterly Conference, Aug. 9, in Carondelet street Church.

German Missions, 1, 2, 3, 4, August 12, at Degades street; Q. C., August 10.

Baton Rouge, August 18 and 19.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee, August 25 and 26, at Plaquomine.

Morgan street, September 2; quarterly conference and love feast, September 3.

Carondelet street, September 9; love feast, September 10; quarterly conference, 11.

Felicity street, September 16; love feast, 17; quarterly conference, 18.

Donaldsonville and Big Black Ct. and Miss. September 29 and 30, at Brashear City.

Thibodaux and Napoleonville, Sept. 22 and 22, at Thibodaux.

Wesley, Soule and Winans Chapels, Q. C., September 14. J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Deaths.

—, daughter of Col. S. H. and Mrs. S. M. Taylor, of Ponteted county, Miss., departed this life on Sunday, July 15, 1855. She was ill only a few days, but her suffering was intense. This sudden and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence is felt keenly by the bereaved parents. But they "sorrow not as those who have no hope;" for while they know that she will not return to them, they feel assured that, through Christ, they can go to her. R. ADAMS.

The Marion, of Alabama, will please copy.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Gentleman to take charge of the BOSSIER ACADEMY. None need apply but such as can produce testimony of the first character as a teacher. Address, OR. T. H. SNIDER, augll—3t Fillmore, Bossier parish, La.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fifth Annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 20th of October next, and continue till the 1st of the ensuing March.

Paul F Eve, M.D., principles and practice of surgery.
John M Watson, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
W K Bowling, M.D., theory and practice of medicine.
A H Buchanan, M.D., surgical and pathological anatomy.
R Winston, M.D., materia medica and medical jurisprudence.
Robert M Porter, M D, general and special anatomy.
J B Lindsley, M D, chemistry and pharmacy.
Thos R Jennings, M.D, institutes of medicine and clinical medicine.
Wm T Briggs, M D, demonstrator of anotomy.

The anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full preliminary course of lectures, free to all students will be given by the professors, commencing also on the last Monday in October.

A clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.

Amount of fees for lectures in the University, $105; matriculation fee, (paid once only,) $5; practical anatomy, $10; graduation fee, $25.

Good boarding can be procured at about $3 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
Chancellor of the University.

augll—4t

TALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Female Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October, 1855, under the control of the following Faculty:

Rev B B ROSS, A.M., President.
Mrs Margaret A. McDowell, M.A., Instructress in the Collegiate Department.
Miss Octavia Willis, M.A., Assistant Collegiate Department.
Miss Anna Cronghie, M.A., Instructress in Music.
Mrs. Orivia M. Ready, Principal Instructress in the Primary Department.

Rates of tuition per session of twenty-one weeks:
Primary Department, 1st division $10 00
" " 2d division 12 00
" " 3d division 15 00
Collegiate Department 20 00
Ancient and Modern Languages (each extra) 5 00
Languages studied exclusively 21 00
Music on Piano 20 00
Use of Piano 5 00
Incidental fee 1 00

Board can be had at private houses, or at the boarding-house in the Institute, at $10 per month.

For further information, address Major JAMES G. L. HEAD, Talladega, Ala.

aug 11—4t JOHN T. MORGAN, Secretary.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Eighteenth Annual Session will begin on MONDAY the first day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:

Rev. O. L. Smith, A.M., President and Professor of Moral Science and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. C. W. Smith, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. G. A. Hancock, M.A., Professor of English and Latin Literature.
Marcellus Stanley, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.
Miss A Reinhart, Professor of Modern Languages and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
W. P. C. Gueluenburger, Professor of Music.
Miss Francesca Guelenbergar, Assistant in Music.
Miss Susan S Hancock, Assistant in Music.
Madame Reinhart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Miss M. Augusta Walker, Assistant in Literary Department.
Mr. Robert B Clayton and Lady, Steward's Department.

Two hundred dollars will about meet the expenses of a pupil boarding in the Institution, who pursues only the regular collegiate course. Latin, French and Vocal Music are taught without any extra charges.

Students are not allowed to open store accounts, or to contract any debts.

For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty. [aug11—4t] C. W. SMITH, Secretary

WAR DEPARTMENT.—*Indian Hostilities—A new policy adopted.*—From a letter recently received from the frontier of Texas, we make the following extract:

"The policy of pushing our military posts higher up into the mountains is a good one. We must reach the hostile Indians there in their villages, and if they are to be punished at all, these are the places to make the punishment exemplary. Their squaws, their children, their horses and mules are here, and when a village is destroyed, the fortress of the indian is an irreparable ruin, and fighting must cease. In these villages they prepare for war. Here the squaws make the quiver and fill it with arrows. Here the lance and the shield are made and tried, and here the hordes are trained and prepared for battle, and here the boys are taught the art of Indian war. These villages, therefore, are their material strength. They are at once the Indian armory, arsenal and military school. It is a small matter with them that we occasionally cut of their small parties on the plains while their mountain strength is unimpaired."

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, August 1.—The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived here at half-past two o'clock this morning.

The Asia left here at four o'clock this morning, and will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday. The Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on the 18th of July, with 210 passengers. The Cunard steamship Arabia was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

The War.

The general prospects of the war, at home and abroad, were not very encouraging. Partial successes before Sebastopol have, however, revived the drooping spirits of the army, although the small reported losses of the Allies show that the successes were not of importance.

Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French works, now close advanced towards the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A dispatch from Gen. Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan for England. Pelissier placed a garland of *immortelles* on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men six miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The following are the latest dispatches: Under date of July 16th, 11 P. M., Gen. Pelissier telegraphs—"The enemy, who had for some days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouting, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 17th—General Simpson telegraphs: "Nothing of importance has occurred. The army is in good health." July 18th he telegraphs: "A sortie, made on the left attack, was repulsed, with only three casualities on the British side."

The Paris *Patrie*, of July 10th, says: "According to the news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night about ten o'clock, against the batteries of Careaing Bay, and were vigorously repulsed. Letters say that the Russian ships begin to suffer from the French mortar battery, on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say that the rations of the shipping are reduced one-half.

The French have cleared Kamiesch of all suspicious persons and have established a municipality.

The British General Eyre has had a leg amputated. General Sir John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and under a flag of truce his sword was returned.

The Army in the Field.

The Sardinian and Turkish forces have again withdrawn from the valley of Baldar to Balaklava. This may indicate either another modification in the plan of campaign, or that field operations against the Russians have been abandoned. The report is confirmed that the Russians have received reinforcements. Gortschakoff has written to St. Petersburgh acknowledging their arrival.

The Black Sea.

Another sea expedition is fitting out, but the destination is unknown. It is supposed to be either against Odessa, or to relieve the Turks hard pressed in Anatolia, and perhaps it may be for operations on the Danube. Four thousand Turks are in the Dobrutscha, where reinforcements of French and English are expected.

Asia.

Reliable accounts to June 23d state that the Russian army, under Gen. Murevieff, had invested Kars, while a small *corps d'armee* had advanced upon Kutal, and was pressing the Turkish garrison of Batoum. The Russians number 30,000, and the Turks 15,000, under Vasseff Pasha and Gen. Williams. The Russians are bringing siege guns from Gumri, and the situation of the Turks is critical unless they render Kars a second Silistria. The Russians hold the roads to Erzeroum.

The Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionably reduced, and the men conveyed home to Hungary, come to Vienna.

The Baltic.

Nine British ships were reconnoitering approaches to Abo.

The Russian official journal of Helsingfors, complains that on July 3d, six English boats came into the small harbor of Kimma, district of Abo, under the false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping, until fired on by a detachment of Chasseurs.

No intelligence concerning the movements of the main body of the allied forces had been received.

Germanic Relations.

The London Morning Chronicle publishes the text of an Austrian circular, dated June 28th, to the Germanic Diet. The document speaks strongly for peace, and also says that Austria will continue to hold the Principalities till peace be restored. Austria further asks the Germanic Confederation to maintain its present attitude. A telegraphic dispatch says the Diet has replied that present circumstances do not call for fresh measures, and the Diet does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

It is stated in Vienna, that a better understanding exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor—scarcely creditable, however—that the Allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria and Lombardy to Sardinia. England and France to have contingent advantages.

Great Britain.

Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 107; the numbers being—for the motion 182, against it 289. The debate occupied twenty-six columns of the London Times. The Palmerston Ministry has thus a new lease of life.

It is stated that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary, and that Sir Benjamin Hall will be Commissioner of Works, without a Cabinet seat, and Sir John Shelly, President of the Board of Health.

Parliamentary business, other than the above has been unimportant.

A committee has been investigating into the police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations. Anthony Gibbe & Sons, of London, are appointed financial agents of Peru.

Dr. Arnoud, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor, is dead.

France.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree modifying the import duties on several articles.

The sum set apart for the expense of the Fete Napoleon, on the 18th of August, is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war. Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18th.

Spain.

Don Escalante is appointed Minister to Washington in room of M. Cueto.

A telegraphic message from Madrid says the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Chargo having demanded his passport on the 16th, on account of the passage of the Church Property Bill.

The Black Warrior dispute with the United States is definitely settled by the indemnity of a million reals.

The French mail had been again stopped by the insurgents near Burgos. Ten Carlists were shot on the 10th at Gironne. Some skirmishes occurred at Burgos, in which the loss on either side was trifling. Among the killed, however, was General Arnace, brother-in-law of Cabrecras. Barcelona had become quiet once more. The treaty with the Dominican Republic is authorised by the Cortes.

Italy.

France, England and Sardinia, are said to have expressed their formal disapproval of the purposed league of the Italian States. The Turin papers speak of an attempted insurrection in the Duchy of Modena, and arrests had been made at Spezzia, Carrara, Massi, Leviei, and elsewhere.

Owing to the troubled state of Italy, the French garrison at Rome has been reinforced by a thousand more men.

Mazzini publishes a letter in the Genoa papers warning Italians against Bonapartist intrigues.

Germany.

Most of the small German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian Cabinet is hourly expected, and it is said Count Platen will be the new Premier.

Capt. Merryman, of the American bark Undine, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian State dues. He refused to show his papers, yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

Denmark.

The Danish Government is understood to have replied to the United States in a long document, regretting that the Cabinet at Washington had not given longer notice of its intention respecting the non-payment of Sound dues, especially in the present crisis, when Denmark's neighbors are endeavoring to draw her into a war; and further, that the abolition of Sound dues would be a loss of many thousands of dollars to Denmark, and a saving of not more than $200 annually to the shipping of the United States.

Denmark, therefore, considers it impossible on the short notice to comply, and believes that other nations will regard America's demand unfavorably.

Russia.

A Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette* reports that marked differences have arisen between the Czar and his Brother Constantine, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg is for the purpose of acting as mediator.

Commercial Intelligence.

In the Liverpool Cotton market there had been rather more activity than during the week preceding, the sales reaching 40,000 bales, of which but a small proportion was on speculation.

The advices from the United States had exercised a rather depressing effect during the early part of the week, but the market subsequently rallied, and closed at about previous rates.

Provisions generally are dull, but quotations, except for lard, which was slightly lower, had not been reduced.

Breadstuffs—Wheat and Flour were steady at former quotations, but in Indian Corn a further decline of 3s per quarter had taken place. The weather had been moderately favorable for agricultural purposes.

The London Money Market was easier.

Consols closed at the same figure as on the previous Friday—namely, 91.

THE STORM.—Since Saturday morning, to the time of penning this article, rain has fallen with scarcely a cessation, and at times in perfect torrents, impelled with violence by a high wind, which has prevailed from southerly points of the compass. It was feared that we should experience a second edition of the storm of August, 1852, and, indeed, there was great reason to dread a repetition of that disastrous visitation of wind and water, for the lower streets were flooded. The water rose so that boats were plying on Water street, north of St. Louis; Commerce street, of course, being overflowed the greater part of its extent. Having reached this height, the waters receded, having done but little damage, the rise being so gradual that three was permitted to remove merchandise and property which would have been injured. The steamer Junior and Southern Star were unable to run as usual, there, however, on account of the difficulty of landing passengers than for fear of the small gale which prevailed in the bay. Awnings and trees suffered considerably, but the damage in the city is light in the aggregate, and still lighter individually.

The railroad track suffered not a little by washing, etc., and we are informed that a day or two will elapse before the regular trains are resumed. On the whole, we should be extremely thankful that we have been let off so easily, for if the rise had been a few inches higher, there would have been cause, indeed, for lamentation. The weather is not yet (Monday evening) entirely settled, nor will it be until the wind chops round to a more favorable quarter. [Mobile Advertiser, 7th.

BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS.—An abstract of the business of the Pension Bureau for the month of July:

Bounty-land applications received under act 3d of March, 1855	15,500
" " enveloped, briefed, and numbered	32,704
" " acknowledged	40,017
" " registered in two-letter index	18,371
" " examined or re-examined	11,474
" " allowed	6,93
warrants issued	7,620
" " registered	7,400
Number of letters (exclusive of bounty-land claims) received, briefed and registered	4,787
" " franked mail sent from the office	28,726
Total number of applications received	198,000
" " enveloped, briefed, etc	150,000
" " acknowledged	139,017
(Acknowledgements to May 24)	
" " registered in two-letter index	58,332
" " examined, or re-examined	33,274
" " allowed	17,677
warrants or certificates issued	16,101
" " warrants or certificates registered	11,462

Two hundred and forty-six of the above applications have been allowed to the soldiers of the revolution, or the widows of revolutionary men; thirty-three to the former and two hundred and seven to the latter.

THE NEW DOME ON THE CAPITOL.—About twenty men are now employed in preparing the timbers; the work of building the scaffolding will be commenced in the rotunda this first week in August, and a month at least will be occupied in putting it up.

The old dome is to be taken down entirely to the roof of the Capitol, and a base constructed of 25 feet in height and 132 feet in diameter, somewhat of an octagonal plain. On this stands a noble colonnade of 128 feet in diameter, consisting of 36 columns, with appropriate intablatures, balustrades, etc., etc., etc., from which rises an encircled attic of 38 feet in height by 107 feet in diameter. This attic forms the base of the cupola, the diameter of which is 88 feet, and the height 56 feet. The whole is crowned by a gracefully proportional lantern, supporting a colossal statue of the goddess of liberty.

The entire elevation from the ground on the eastern front of the building is 300 feet.

The interior is exceedingly rich, and the ornaments are of a bold and striking character. The present rotunda is preserved as high as the top of the cornice; above this will be a gallery, over which a belt of sculpture nine feet high, and nearly 300 feet long, extends round the entire dome. Above this there is a succession of galleries, colonnades, intablatures, attics, and balustrades, surrounded by a hemispherical ceiling, crowned with a lantern at the height of 218 feet from the floor.

The highest point of look-out is 275 feet above the ground on the eastern front, and the highest point from which the interior may be seen is 218 feet above the floor.

The whole work is to be of iron, from bottom to top, inside and outside. It will be the first structure of the kind ever built entirely of this material. The design, as well as the working drawings, is by Mr. Walker, the architect of the Capitol extension. [Washington Union.

LAGER BIER—HOW IT IS MADE.—An interesting lager bier trial came off in Petersburg, Va., on Saturday, in which interesting lager bier statistics were brought out on oath, and may, therefore be believed. Mr. Soloman Keyser was the defendant, and was charged with keeping a disorderly bier saloon. A very respectable German witness in the case defined what lager bier was. He said it was manufactured of malt and hops, and to make it bitter an extra amount of the latter was thrown in—that was bier. This compound was placed in a barrel lined with a casing of rosin, and was laid in a cellar, from which laylag in store was derived the name lager. This was lager bier, or "stock ale." The witness thought it might hurst a man, but would not make him drunk. He had known German ladies in New York and Philadelphia to put 17 to 20 glasses (pints) under their wastebands in one day and never feel the effects.

KIT-CAT BANKS.—The Baltimore Sun says the public, especially the western public, will have to look out for a flood of Georgia and Tennessee kink kit-cat issues. New banks are in course of organization there, the issues of whose notes are to be made at Chicago and at other western points. Chicago firms are interested in them. The last one we have heard of is the Agricultural Bank of Brownsville, Tennessee, the stock of which is owned at Chicago. Parties should be aware of such issues purporting to be made from distant parts. The western farmer had better insist on gold, or the notes of banks near home and of ready redemption.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

GREAT RIOT IN LOUISVILLE.

Later from California.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The steamship Northern Light has arrived from San Juan, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th ult., and near one million in gold.

Judge Chambers, late of the firm of Page, Bacon & Co., had charged frauds to the amount of $400,000 against J. C. Woods, member of the late firm of Adams & Co., which firm it is said has been engaged for years in palming off inferior dust on Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co.

From Nicaragua we learn that Col. Walker and his expedition were at Realeja. Kinney and twenty-four followers arrived at San Juan on the 16th ult. His party was engaged in erecting a building. There was said to be much dissatisfaction among them.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Judge Moore, of Alabama, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, vice Rush Elmore removed on the same grounds as Governor Reeder.

Mr. Harris, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Japan, under the Perry treaty.

Tennessee Election.

Returns from East Tennessee show immense gains for Gentry, the American candidate, who is undoubtedly elected Governor.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Our Cotton market is firm. The sales of the last three days have been 7500 bales. Breadstuffs are easier but not lower.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Our Cotton market is still firm at 11¼ cents per pound for Middling Orleans. Flour is a trifle higher. Corn is unchanged, with a moderate demand. Pork is easier, but not quotably lower.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Cotton is firm. Flour unchanged, with a moderate demand. Corn is a trifle higher.

Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 7.—In the Know-Nothing State Convention, which was in session here to-day, resolutions were reported declaring that slavery is sectional and liberty national. They also favor the allowing of naturalized Protestants to join the order.

The Yellow Fever at Portsmouth.

NORFOLK, Va., August 7.—The yellow fever is increasing at Portsmouth. Half the population have left the place in consequence.

Kentucky Election—Terrible Riot in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—The returns to hand indicate the election of the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor in this State.

A terrible riot occurred in this city to-night. Several persons were killed and wounded. A mob is marching up to the Courier office with cannon in their possession.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—Twenty persons were killed and twelve houses burned during the riot in this city last night.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, August 6.—This county gives over six hundred majority for the American ticket. Shorthridge, the American candidate for Governor, leads his ticket.

This district will give Walker, the American candidate for Congress, over six hundred majority over Stallworth, the Anti-American candidate.

Baldwin county is reported to have given a majority of 75 for Walker. Clarke county is reported to have given a majority for Stallworth of 165.

In Marengo county, as far as heard from, Walker is ahead.

Returns to hand from twenty-two counties in Southern and Eastern Alabama give Shortridge, the American candidate for Governor, more than 1500 majority over Winston, Democrat.

North Carolina Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6.—The returns to hand from North Carolina indicate that Messrs. Paine, Puryear and Reade, Know-Nothings, and Messrs. Winslow, Branch, Ruffit and Craig, Democrats, are elected to Congress. From Clingman's district we have no returns.

Later.—The counties in Clingman's district which have been heard from have gone against him, and it is believed he is defeated.

MORMON CONFERENCE AT HOLY ISLAND—*Effigies of Men Hung on a Gallows.*—A party of some fifty odd persons left Beaver Island on the 13th July to attend the conference on Holy Island, and made the passage across Lake Michigan in fish boats, camping on shore at night. The next day the settlers were gathered together, and brought in in boats. Congratulations were exchanged, and then the ensign was run up on a staff, fastened in the top of a tall maple, and the service commenced They consisted of a relation of the persecutions suffered by the Mormons, and especially the efforts to dispossess them of that country, and a solemn thanksgiving and praise of God for their happy deliverance from civil war and from threatened persecution. After the administrations of sacraments, etc., the conference closed, and the camp broke up. The day after conference the men and women went together to the mouth of Pine river and erected n gallows, and hung in effigy the men who made the murderous attack on two leads of unarmed Mormons there two years since. Had the men been in hand instead of the effigies they would have doubtless shared the same fate. The following day all hands went to work and put up the body of a synagogue, for a future place of worship. It is a blockhouse of excellent workmanship. On the sixth day all returned, happy with their excursion. [Buffalo Democracy, July 27.

ON THE OCEAN TWELVE DAYS IN A SMALL BOAT.—By the arrival of the ship Louis Napoleon, on Saturday, we have the following miraculous escape of two men, who had been drifting about on the ocean *twelve days* in a small boat. Three men started from a schooner to go fishing, and owing to the dense fog on the Banks was lost sight of:

July 10, latitude 47 deg 38 min., longitude 45 deg. 57 min., fell in with a sail picked up a small boat from the Portuguese fishing schooner Azorio, from Lisbon, fishing on the Banks. The boat contained two men; the mate, who had been with them, died two days previously. They report, 28th June, in lat. 45 deg., longitude 50 deg., seven boats left the schooner for the purpose of fishing when a thick fog came on and they lost sight of the schooner, and had been drifting about twelve days when picked up by the Louis Napoleon. They had plenty of provisions in the boat, but had no water for three days. Their names are Jose de Silina, Antonio Mondez. The mate who died was named A. Manuel. They were brought to this port. N. Y. Times, 30th ult.

ROT IN THE COTTON.—A friend, yesterday, left at our office a part of a cotton stalk, upon which were two open bolls of cotton, one sound boll and nineteen bolls affected by the rot—and most of them entirely rotten.

We learn further that this is not by any means an unusual specimen—the rot having appeared in many places to a great extent.

The planter, in whose field the specimen in question grew, informs us that it will not surprise him if he only makes 25 or 30 bales, instead of 150, as he expected ten days ago. The disease is not confined to his plantation; it has appeared on all the surrounding plantations. The worst feature about the present rot is its early appearance. Last year it began in September, and cut the crop off a great deal. Beginning now in July, if not arrested, it will do much greater injury. [Natchez Courier, 3d inst.

Sir James Graham accused of Treason.

The subjoined correspondence was read at a meeting of the Sheffield committee for investigating foreign affairs, held at the Council Hall of the town. The occasion was a motion requesting Mr. Roebuck, the member for Sheffield, to move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Baltic expedition of last year. Mr. Ironside, the originator of the motion, stated that, in consequence of hearing that the whole of the correspondence between Sir Charles Napier and Sir James Graham was in the hands of Mr. Grant, of the London Morning Advertiser, he wrote to that gentleman, and received the following reply:

LONDON, June 11th, 1855.

Dear Sir—I had in my possession for six weeks the whole correspondence—the originals which passed between Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Napier, from the clearing of the Baltic expedition last year to its return; but I returned it to Sir Charles Napier a month ago. I got the documents, which I need not say are of infinite importance, on the understanding that I should not give them out of my hands, and no prohibition as to showing them to friends, and had you chanced to call on me me while they were in my possession, I should have had much pleasure in showing them to you. I have no hesitation in saying that if I have any idea of what evidence is, these letters would suffice, with other facts of undoubted accuracy, to convict Sir James Graham of treason.

Yours, JAMES GRANT."

On receipt of this, Mr. Ironside wrote to Sir Charles Napier, asking permission to see the letters. He received the subjoined answer:

"Morchiston Hornlean, June 17, 1855.—Sir: Mr. Grant has told you the truth. I did not give those letters to him to publish, because I might have been accused of giving my plans of attack to the enemy; but when it is decided not to attack the ports I pointed out, and when there is no danger of publication, I shall go to Lord Palmerston and ask him if he will give the papers to the House; and if he refuses, I shall publish them—whatever is the consequence to myself."

"I have no hesitation in saying, had I done what Sir James Graham wished me to do, plainly expressed in letters both public and private, I should have lost her Majesty's fleet; and I think Sir James Graham deserves impeachment for goading me to do in the winter what he was advising me not to do in the summer. Roebuck was so successful with his Sebastopol committee that he ought to take up the Baltic. Sir James Graham has been publicly accused by me of perverting my (query, his?) letters, and of endangering the Queen's fleet, and that accusation ought not to lie dormant. Were I in Parliament, it should not sleep for twenty-four hours. I do not think it right to send you the papers, but would be glad to show them to you had I an opportunity. I remain, yours very truly. CHARLES NAPIER.

Mr. Ironside's motion was carried by the town meeting; but we have seen no notice in the English parliamentary reports of Mr. Roebuck having yet acted upon it. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

A Beautiful Sentiment.

"The moon looks calmly down, when man is dying,
The earth still holds her way;
Flowers breathe their perfume, and the winds keep sighing;
Naught seems to pause or stay."

Clasp thy hands meekly over the still breast—they've no more work to do; close the weary eyes—they've no more tears to shed; part the damp locks—there's no more pain to bear. Closed is the ear alike to love's kind voice, and calumny's stinging whispers.

O, if in that stilled heart you have ruthlessly planted a thorn; if from that pleading eye you have carelessly turned away; if your loving glance, and kindly word, and clasping hand, have come—*all too late*—than God forgive you! No frown gathers on the marble brow as you gaze—no scorn curls the chiseled lip—no flush of wounded feeling mounts to the blue-veined temple.

God forgive you! for *your* feet, too, must shrink appalled from death's cold river—your faltering tongue asks: "can this be death?" Your fading eye lingers lovingly on the sunny earth; your clammy hands yields its last feeble flutter.

O, rapacious grave! yet another victim for thy voiceless keeping! What! no words of greeting from the household sleepers? No warm welcome from a sister's loving lips? No throb of pleasure from the dear maternal bosom? *Silent all!*

If, if these broken limbs were never gathered up! If beyond death's swelling flood there were no eternal shore! If for the struggling bark there were no port of peace! If athwart that lowering cloud sprang no bright bow of promise!

Alas for love if this be all,
And naught beyond—no earth.

CONCORDIA.—We clip the following items from the Concordia Intelligencer, of Friday last:

The body of an unknown person was found floating in the river, on Sunday evening, the 22d inst., by George W. Green, Esq., about 15 miles below this place. His head had been severed from his body, leaving the scalp of the back portion only. He appeared to have been a man of medium size and middle age. His feet were small, hands delicate, finger nails trimmed with great care, and did not indicate laboring man. His clothing consisted of a woolen net undershirt, cotton shirt, and small plaid nottonado pants. When discovered he did not have the appearance of having been dead many days. A coroner's inquest was held on the body.

THE ROT IN COTTON.—We are concerned to hear that a destructive rot, caused by the frequent and heavy rains, has invaded many of the extensive plantations on both sides of the Mississippi. Hot and sotried weather may arrest or remedy the now threatening evil.

We learn from a reliable Natchez gentleman, who came from Bayan Sara on the steamer Primess, Wednesday evening, that quite a number of yellow fever cases had been imported into Bayou Sara by the packets plying between New Orleans and that place. On Monday, the present week, two had died who were landed from packets, and the others remained sick. Two were told that the cases were of a very virulent character.

Rapid imitations of Noah's deluge took place in the parish of Pointe Coupee last week on Thursday and Friday evenings. In all the previous showers of the present year the earth had drank in and absorbed the full of rain; but on Friday last the vast ditches which drain the immense alluvions of Polate Coupee plantations, run like mill-races, filled to the brim, but soon subsiding after the tremendous outpouring of the weeping heavens.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.—I learned grammar when I was a private soldier, on the pay of sixpence a day. The edge of my berth, or that of my guard-bed, was my seat to study in; my knapsack my book-case, and a bit of board lying on my lap was my writing-table. I had no money to purchase a candle or oil; in winter; it was rarely that I could get any light but that of the fire, and only my turn even of that. To buy a pen or piece of paper, I was compelled to forego some portion of my food, though in a state of half starvation. I had not a moment of time that I could call my own; and I had to read and write amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least half a score of the most thoughtless men—and that, too, in their hours of freedom from all control. And I say, if I, under these circumstances, could encounter and overcome the task—is there, can there be, in the whole world, a youth who can find an excuse for the non-performance! [Cobbett.

PROOF OF MONSTER GUNS.—Mr. Nasmyth, of Patricroft, who is making the monster guns for the Horatio, has nearly finished the first gun, which, we believe, will be ready for trial in a few days. It was arranged that this gun should be tested on the North Shore, at Liverpool, and this we hope and believe will be done, as originally intended. Military and scientific men from all parts of the country will be present on the occasion. These guns, with their carriages, will weigh fifty tons each, and will carry a shot half a ton weight a distance of four miles. It will take two and a quarter barrels of powder, or 225 pounds for a charge. Guns like these must add a new feature to the destructive engines of modern warfare, particularly against such stone walls as those of Constradt and Sebastopol.] Liverpool Times.

A SONG OF LABOR.

BY MARY ANN WHITAKER.

Thank God for those true earnest men,
Ordained by Him to bless
The busy world with honest toil,
And southern happiness.
John Bull and Brat to welcome them,
The great ocean of the earth,
Who obtained the foulowest rights heartwood
On all of noble birth;
For spirits of such lofty mould!
Are noble, though shrouded
By paupers, bodily wrongs clippers
Of worldly rank and pride.

Like pillars round some grand old pile,
They stand in concious power;
To give support and beauty
High domes of thought, which tower
Above the trembling prison-walls
Of vanity and sin,
Reared by self-loving Pharisees
To hide the wrong within;
Yea the strong arm of manliness
Alone is firm and sure;
To bear the social rights
And make its fame endure.

May Heaven its choicest blessings give,
To dwell within the heart
Of every faithful son of toil
Who bravely does his part;
And every voice owe their worth,
And willing hands extend
To grasp the rough but honest palm,
And hail the laborer—Friend!
Ye week of faith, throw off the chains,
Which custom binds around
Your souls, and fetters brothers live
On God's own holy ground.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

We cannot bid our sky-birds remain,
Our chords continue round;
We cannot say to an egad-back,
Stoop not towards the ground.

We cannot bid our dim eyes see
Things as bright as ever,
Nor tell our friends, though friends from youth,
That they'll forsake us never.

But we can say, I never will—
False world, be false for them;
And oh, Sound Truth and Old Regard,
Nothing shall part us from.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

The Thibodaux Minerva, of the 4th, concludes an excellent notice of a jollification had over the completion of the bridge across Bayou La Fourche, in the annexed encouraging language. The bridge is a most elegant and substantial one, and was planned and executed under the superintendence of Mr. G. W. R. Bayley, Chief Engineer of the company:

It may not be improper or out of place to state that the work on the road west of the Lafourche to Berwick's Bay is progressing with the greatest rapidity. The rails are now down from the bridge in within less than a mile of the Terrebonne at Mrs Tauner's, where a depot for Thibodaux and the upper portion of Terrebonne will soon be built. This section of the road (between the Lafourche and Terrebonne) will be entirely completed and the cars running upon it by the 10th inst. Upwards of two miles of the track from Tigerville towards the Terrebonne have already been laid; and it is confidently expected that the entire section, twelve miles, will be completed and in running order by the first of October next—one month sooner than was at first anticipated. This will secure to the road the coming season at least 50,000 hogsheads of sugar and from 75 to 100,000 barrels of molasses, besides other freights; together with all the travel between the Attakapas and Opelousas countries and New Orleans. We also learn with pleasure that the company is now in negotiation with the Post Office Department at Washington for carrying the mail, which will afford an additional revenue to the company. In our opinion the prospects of the road—the most important of any now being built in the South—are the most flattering; and all should consider it a special duty to help the road upon most in their wishes. As Mr. Wilcox's entire will be about $1,500, he will make a handsome speculation, should the river not rise pretty soon and enable the steamboats to anticipate him. If now has the offer of more freight than he wants to take up with him, at his own price. He expects to leave in a few days, and that his craft will breast the "muddy Mississippi" at the rate of about five miles an hour. He will himself be captain, clerk and engineer, and will have a crew of six subordinates to assist him. The Champagnola through a most droll-looking craft excites as much admiration as amusement with those who see her, and she will certainly create a sensation up Ouachita. We commend the enterprise of Mr. Wilcox, and hope that he will meet with the success he merits.

BAD LOT.—The case of Mrs. Graham, a poor seamstress, residing at No. 13 Philippe, or rather Dryades street, is a peculiarly sad and unfortunate one. She is cursed with a husband addicted to intemperance and its kindred evils, and she (her bad him arrested, time and time again for beating and otherwise maltreating her, and preventing her from earning a subsistence for herself and children. A few weeks since she had him arrested for violently beating her; and, not being able to furnish bail, he was sent to the parish prison. Since then, Mrs. Graham has received information of the death of a distant daughter—a sad thing to her in her trobious times, but not as sad as what was still in store for her. About a month since her son Joseph, a lad

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

HOEING IN DRY WEATHER.—Experience has fully established the fact that corn and other crops are essentially benefitted by hoeing in dry weather; but the reason why or the manner how it is done is not so generally understood. That moisture is formed by stirring the dry particles of earth and changing their relative position, is generally admitted.

Water is composed of oxygen and nitrogen. These substances are also contained in different particles of earth, which act upon each other when brought into contact, as above by hoeing. Water acts as a solvent on other substances, and holds them in solution so that they can be taken up by the roots and made to nourish the growing plants. This is the reason why it is best to sow or plant our seeds as soon as possible after the ground has been ploughed or harrowed. The different particles coming together form new relations and chemical action, during which heat is evolved and oxygen and hydrogen are generated and caused to unite, forming water, which with the other substances act upon the seed and produce germination, and give to new born plants a vigorous start into existence.

After the soil has remained quiet for some time, these substances having exhausted their energy, by neutralising the powers of each, the plant having absorbed all the elements of nutrition within reach of its roots, its growth becomes retarded, and can only be restored by renewing the chemical action. This can be done by applying some compost manure or by hoeing or stirring the earth so as to bring the particles in contact with each other, and forming new combinations, and consequently thus producing a further supply of nutrition. Corn that is hoed every two or three weeks will come to maturity sooner, produce more and be better filled on the cob than it will when treated in the usual way. We would recommend to our farmers to select two or three rows in the field and hoe them regularly once in two weeks, and in the fall inform us of the results of their experiment.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

The following extract from the *Zoist* contains a very interesting narrative by Lord Ducie:

"In the highest departments of phenomena of mesmerism, he for a long time was a disbeliever, and could not bring himself to believe in the power of reading with the eyes bandaged, or of mental traveling; at length, however, he was convinced of the truth of these powers, and that, too, in so curious and unexpected a way, that there could have been no possibility of deception. It happened that he had to call upon a surgeon on business, and when he was there the surgeon said to him, 'You have never seen my little clairvoyante.' He replied that he never had, and should like to see her very much. He was invited to call the next day, and upon his replying that he should be obliged to leave town that evening, he said, 'Well, you can come in at once. I am obliged to go out, but I will ring the bell for her, and put her to sleep, and you can ask her any questions you please.' He (Lord Ducie) accordingly went in. He had never been in the house in his life before, and the girl could have known nothing of him. The bell was rung; the clairvoyante appeared; the surgeon, without a word passing, put her to sleep, and then he put on his hat and left the room.

"He (Lord Ducie) had before seen something of mesmerism, and he sat by her, took her hand, and asked her if she felt able to travel. She replied, 'Yes;' and he asked her if she had ever been in Gloucestershire, to which she answered that she had not, but should very much like to go there, as she had not been in the country for six years; she was a girl of about seventeen years old. He told her that she should go with him, for he wanted her to see his farm. They traveled (mentally) by the railroad very comfortably together, and then (in his imagination) got into a fly and proceeded to his house. He asked her what she saw, and she replied, 'I see an iron gate and a curious old house.' He asked her, 'How do you get to it?' she replied, 'By this gravel-walk;' which was quite correct. He asked her how they went next into it; and she replied, 'I see a porch—a curious old porch.' It was probably known to many that his house, which was a curious old Elizabethan building, was entered by a porch, as she had described. He asked her what she saw at the porch, and she replied, truly, that it was covered with flowers. He then said, 'Now, my dear, turn to your right hand; what do you see?' She answered with great promptness, 'I see a book case, and a picture on the wall of a ship at sea.' He told her to turn her back to the book case, and say what she saw on the other side of the room, when she said, 'I see something else, like that which soldiers wear.'

"He described some old muskets and warlike weapons which were hanging in the hall; and asked her how they were fastened (supposing her, by what means they were secured) to the wall. She did not answer the question, but replied, 'The muskets are tied up in threes,' which was the fact. He asked her the names of what substance the handles were made of, and she said, 'Of black and white bands,' which was correct. He then asked her what was the color of the ceiling, and she very promptly replied that it was as being by candlelight. He (Lord Ducie) told her to enter the room, and say what she saw there; and she replied, 'I see a picture on each side of the room.' Upon being asked if she saw any thing particular in the fire-place, she replied, 'Yes; I see a curious old Elizabethan grate.' He asked her if it was a curious old Elizabethan grate. There was at Totworth Court a curious old grate; and he told her to describe it. She then went to a favorite tree, and described it accurately. He then told her to go to his farm, and desired her to see his farm, and desired her to go into a field which he had purchased, and tell him what she saw growing. She replied that the field was all over green, and that it was potatoes, adding that she did not know much about the country. It was not turnips. He then said, 'Now look over the gate to the right, and tell me what is growing there.' She at once replied, 'There it is, growing there; it is a field of wheat, but not quite ripe, and carried.' This was correct; but he asked her, as it was a part of the field, grain of a different period, he asked her if she could see the end of the field. She replied that she could not see the end of the whole of it had been carried, as the land rose in the middle, so that it did. He then said to her, 'Can you see on the brow, can you tell me if it is all carried?' She answered, 'No, it is still growing there.' He then said to her, 'Now let us come to the end of the field, and say where it leads to.' She replied, 'Into a lane.' She then went on and described everything on his farm with the same accuracy, and upon his subsequently asking her if she was only in error in one instance, for which error any one who knew the locality (mentally) with a clairvoyant could easily account, without conceiving the truth."

A Thrilling Picture.

[FROM "ST. PETERSBURG; ITS PEOPLE," ETC.]

He who has never wandered on a summer night, through the streets and squares of St. Petersburg: who has never contemplated that magnificent panorama in the gentle moonlight, when the nocturnal stillness is broken only by the murmurs of the soft flowing Neva: he to whom the colossal statues, upon their immense pedestals, have never appeared, through the twilight of a northern night, like gigantic phantoms just risen from their graves—let him not say that he has seen St. Petersburg.

Select such a night, and go forth to gaze upon the monuments of by gone greatness. Spectre-like they pass before you, their steadfast eyes fixed upon the book of genuine and impartial history, to whose pages, impressed with adamantine and blood-red types, they point with iron fingers—alike to the inscription of undying fame, and to the record of infamy and crime!

It was on such a night that I returned alone from the country, and paused upon the half of the Troitzky Bridge. The center portion of the bridge had been removed to let vessels pass through. This is always done at night in order not to impede by day the traffic over the bridge. I got out of the carriage, had myself ferried across, and continued my way on foot towards the interior of the city. Passing along the quay, and by the Winter Palace, I rambled slowly to the Summer Garden, and soon stood on the further side of the canal, in front of that reimarkable building, whose gratings, ditches, bridges, and palisades, betray the former fortress-like habitation of the Emperor Paul.

The palace is now occupied by the school of engineers. Opposite the facade, in the outer court, stands the equestrian statue of Peter the Great. It is of bronze; the attitude of the figure is quiet and easy, the horse is in an advancing attitude. The pedestal is of marble, adorned with very handsome bas-reliefs, and bears the simple inscription: "To the Grandsire, the Grandson." Paul I. had it erected in the year 1800.

In Northern Russia the summer nights, from the middle of May until the end of July, are almost as light as day. The quality of this nocturnal light is particularly favorable to the aspect of buildings and statues, whose beauty it seems to heighten by a sort of enchanted radiance. I sat down upon a bench whence I had a front view of the statue. Glancing to the left, my attention was attracted by the walled-up window of the Emperor Paul's sleeping room, into which apartment, since his death, no human foot has entered nor ray of light penetrated. Often, when passing by, had I looked up at that window, but never with such absorbing interest as that moment; I sat gazing alternately at the "grandsire's" statue, and at the place of the "grandson's" death, until at last my thoughts grew confused, shadows hovered about me, and I fell asleep. I had not slumbered long, when I was roused by a noise, as of footsteps and hollow murmurs. I opened my eyes, but could see nothing, for all was shrouded in profound darkness. Suddenly the pale moon emerged from behind the clouds, and I distinguished in my immediate vicinity a group of five men, in old-fashioned uniforms, who, with pale countenances, and uncertain gestures, whispered secretly together. Almost as soon as I discern them one of them perceived me, and silently taking my arm, he led me away with him.

We walked softly across the court to the great staircase. It was lighted up. To our right hand, at the entrance of the first corridor, stood a grenadier on sentry. He presented arms, and let us pass.—Now we turned into a side passage, at the extremity of which we found ourselves in a great hall. At its inner door stood a Cossack on guard. Before he could call out, one of my companions sprang upon him and drove a dagger into his left breast. Without a sound he sank upon the floor. The others strode across his body to the door; it was fastened, but a violent kick burst it open, and we entered a lighted chamber, where was a man who, as it seemed, had just awakened from a deep sleep, and who was stretching forth his hand to the bell-rope that hung beside his bed. One of my companions, who was attired in a rich uniform, sprang forward, and with his bloody dagger cut the rope above the outstretched hand.

A momentary pause ensued, then one of the intruders approached the man in the bed and held out to him, after a low and respectful obeisance, with the one hand an open document; with the other, a pen wherewith to sign it. Thereupon the man sprang from his bed, attired only in his shirt, and with a single bound was in the middle of the room, when he assumed so lofty an attitude, whilst his countenance and bearing were so imposing and dignified, that the others for a moment timidly gave back. Now commenced a vehement discussion, of which I, ignorant of the Russian language, unfortunately understood nothing. I comprehended, however, that some hard condition was sought to be extorted from the person we had found in bed, for his countenance grew purple with fury, and when the murderer of the Cossack again approached him with paper and pen, he dealt him a blow in the face, which made him stagger three paces backwards.

At the same moment that this happened, I heard a tumult of an unmistakable character in the guard-room below. A mute spectator of this singular affair, I had retired into the embrasure of a window, whence I now looked out upon the court-yard. There I saw the officer of the guard (who I at once recognized as him who had admitted the others avor the draw-bridge into the court-yard and had conducted me to the foot of the palace stairs) hurry to the sentry and give him some order. "Guard, turn out!" immediately exclaimed the man. The officer drew his sword, drew up the guard under arms, and from that moment the man stood as if rooted to the ground, without moving a muscle, or uttering a murmer. Such is the character of the Russian soldier under arms.

Meanwhile the scene in the room above took another turn. Recovering from his momentary stupefaction, the officer who had been struck rushed upon his antagonist, and—returned the blow! Scarcely had his hand fallen upon the face of the half-naked man, when a panic fear seized all present; timidly dispersing, they hurried wildly towards the door. But he who had struck the daring blow was before-hand with them; erect, and with outstretched sword, he stood at the threshold, and warned them off with terrible words. Perhaps it was the excitement of the moment which led him involuntary to use his native tongue, for what he said fell upon my ear in plain German, with, if I mistake not, a Hanovarian accent, "Back!" he cried; "upon this threshold stands death, I have laid hands upon him; we are ull lost—HE DOES NOT DIE."

Thrilled with horror, for a moment all stood like statues—then all trembled like an aspaleaf. My teeth chattered when I saw my countryman sheath his sword, unwind the sash from around his loins, and advance towards the nearly naked man. From that moment, the latter's mood seemed completely changed. His dignity had given way to fear, his bold defiance to abject terror: in lieu of his commands he now poured forth prayers: his words and tones were no longer threatening, but supplicatory. A shudder came over me when I saw him clutch the paper and pen, and then, when these were snatched from him, sink upon his knees before his murderer. The majestic, powerful man, who, a few moments before, seemed ready to defy the world, now crouched upon his knees, and sued, in piteous tone, for mercy and for life. It was too late.

The man with the sash went up to him, and threw it in a noose around his neck. The others seized the two ends, and tugged hard at them; but in his deadly agony the naked man got his left hand through the noose, and drew it over his chin, so that it seemed impossible to strangle him. At the same time, with his right hand, and with the energy of despair, he defended himself against his adversaries, and struck one of them to the ground. Being a strong man, his stout resistance made it yet uncertain how the unequal contest should end, when suddenly his first assailant seized the heavy marble slab from off a dressing-table, and brought it down with such violence upon the head of the victim that he fell senseless to the ground, and stretched out his limbs upon the carpet—a dying man.

Hastily did the assassins now untwist the scarf from the neck of the corpse, which they then laid upon the bed, and rushed, as if hunted by furies, out of the apartments, down the stairs, across the court. The guard still stood under arms, motionless as a wall. Flying rather than running, they reached the drawbridge, and, at the very moment that I was about to step upon it, the terrible "*Man of the Marble Slab*" approached me, and with his sword gave me so severe a cut across the forehead that I was instantly deluged with blood.

I awoke. I was still seated upon the bench upon which I had fallen asleep, in front of me was Peter's statue; more to the left the sleeping room of Paul. The sun's first beams were revivifying nature, and their warmth fell pleasantly upon my limbs, which were chilled and stiffened by the night dew. I had had a dream, but a terrible dream. That horrible scene, as it occurred in all its fearful reality, not as it has been misrepresented in Russian books of history, had been repeated, as I slept, before my affrighted eyes.

Exection of Andre.

The following account of Andre's execution is one of the most minute and interesting that we have ever read. It was furnished to Mr. William G. Hassolbarth of Rockland county, the history of which he is engaged in writing. It was taken down from the lips of a soldier in Colonel Jedathan Baldwin's regiment, which was stationed a short distance from where poor Andre suffered:

"One of our men, whose name was Amrstrong, being one of the oldest and best workmen at his trade in the regiment, was selected to make his coffin, which he did, and painted it black as was the custom at that period.

At this time Andre was confined in what was called the Old Dutch Church—a small stone building with only one door, and closely guarded by six sentinels.

When the hour appointed for his execution arrived, which was at two o'clock in the afternoon, a guard of three hundred men were paraded at the place of his confinement. A kind of procession was formed by placing the guard in single file on each side of the road. In front were a number of American officers of high rank on horseback. These were followed by the wagon containing Andre's coffin, then a large number of officers on foot, with Andre in their midst.

The procession wound slowly up a moderately rising ground about a quarter of a mile to the west. On the top was a field without any enclosure; and on this was a very high gallows, made by setting up two poles or crotchets, and laying a pole on the top.

The wagon that contained the coffin was drawn directly under the gallows. In a short time Andre stepped into the hind end of the wagon, then on his coffin, took off his hat and laid it down; then placed his hands upon his hips and walked very uprightly back and forth as far as the length of the wagon would permit, at the same time casting his eyes up to the pole over his head and the whole scenery by which he was surrounded.

He was dressed in a complete British uniform. His coat was of the brightest scarlet, faced and trimmed with the most beautiful green. His underclothes, vest, and breeches were bright buff; he had a long and beautiful head of hair, which, agreeably to the fashion, was wound with a black ribbon and hung down his back.

Not many minutes after he took his stand upon the coffin, the executioner stepped into the wagon with a halter in his hand, on one end of which was what the soldiers in those days called a "hangman's knot," which he attempted to put over the head and around the neck of Andre; but by a sudden movement of his hand, this was prevented.

Andre now took off the handkerchief from his neck, unpinned his shirt collar, and deliberately took the cord of the halter, put it over his head, and placed the knot directly under his right ear, and drew it very snugly to his nook. He then took from his coat pocket a handkerchief, and tied it before his eyes. This done, the officer who commanded spoke in rather a loud voice, and said, "*His arms must be tied.*"

Andre at once pulled down the handkerchief which he had just tied over his eyes, and drew from his pocket a second one, which he gave to the executioner, and then replaced his handkerchief. His arms at this time were tied just above the elbow, and behind the back.

The rope was then made fast to the pole overhead. The wagon was very suddenly drawn from under the gallows, which, together with the length of rope, gave him a most tremendous swing back and forth; but in a few moments he hung entirely still.

During the whole transaction, he seemed as little daunted as John Rogers when he was about to be burnt at the stake, although his countenance was rather pale.

He remained hanging from twenty to thirty minutes, and during that time the chambers of death were never stiller than the multitude by whom he was surrounded. Orders were given to cut the rope and take him down without letting him fall. This was done, and his body carefully laid on the ground.

Shortly after, the guard was withdrawn, and the spectators were permitted to come forward to view the corpse; but the crowd was so great that it was some time before I could get an opportunity. When I was able to do this, his coat, vest, and breeches had been taken off, and his body laid in the coffin, covered by some under-clothes. The top of the coffin was not put on.

I viewed the corpse more carefully then I had ever done that of any human being before. His head was very much on one side, in consequence of the manner in which the halter had drawn upon his neck. His face appeared to be greatly swollen and very black, resembling a high degree of mortification. It was indeed a most shocking sight to behold.

There were at this time, standing at the foot of the coffin, two young men of uncommon short stature. They were not more than four feet high. Their dress was extremely gaudy. One of them had the clothes just taken from Andre hanging on his arm. I took particular pains to learn who they were, and was informed that they were his servants, sent up from New York to take care of his clothes—but what other business I did not learn.

I now turned to take a view of the executioner, who was still standing by one of the posts of the gallows. I walked near enough to him to have laid my hand upon his shoulder, and looked him directly in the face. He appeared to be about twenty-five years of age; his beard of some two weeks growth, and his whole face covered with what appeared to me to have been taken from the outside of a greasy pot. A more frightful looking creature I never beheld. His whole countenance bespoke him to be a fit instrument for the business he had been doing.

I remained upon the spot until scarcely twenty persons were left, but the coffin was still beside the grave which had previously been dug.

I returned to my tent with my mind deeply imbued with the shocking scene which I had been called to witness."

TAKING THE FIELD IN THE CRIMEA.—The Times' correspondent writes: "To understand the difficulties in the way of what is called at home 'taking the field,' one must come out and stay out here. It would be much easier to take Schastopol than to take the field. There are only three accessible passes, up the precipitous wall of rock which rises on the north side of the Tchernaya, to the plateau on which the Russians are encamped, and the precipice runs round to the Belbek. These passes are so steep that an army would have some difficulty in ascending them at its leisure, without resistance from an enemy. But they are occupied wherever engineering eyes detect the smallest weakness; they are commanded by batteries, intersected by positions threatened by overhanging cliffs all ready for the lever. March round and turn them!' Where and how? We have no transports even if we could march, and we cannot march, because Napoleon himself would never lead an army into such defiles as guard the Russian position. Whether we are not strong enough to detach a great corps of 40,000 or 50,000 men to operate against the Russians north of Sebastopol is not for me to say; but it is certain that the base of operation for any such corps must be the sea, till ample transport is provided. The Crimea is to all intents and purposes a desert, a Sahara, waterless, and foodless before an invading army."

A RELIC OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—English accounts have reached us of the death of Mr. John M'Cluntook, of Drumcar, in the county of Louth, Ireland, formerly Serjeant-at-Arms in the Irish House of Commons, for the loss of which office he has been in receipt of a pension of £2,000 a year for upwards of half a century. The deceased had obtained the patriarchal age of 85.

Kansas Territory.

The following is the bill passed by the Legislature at Shawnee Mission, extending the laws of Missouri over the Territory!

An act to establish the Statutes of the Territory of Kansas "Passed the House of Representatives, July 5, 1855.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That in the absence of law enacted by the present Assembly, that the statutes of the State of Missouri, which were enacted at the General Assembly of that State, held between the years 1844 and 1845, which are of a general nature, not local to the State, and which are not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, nor to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled an act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraske, approved May 30, A. D. 1854, shall have full force and effect in, and extend over, the said Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to conflict with or make void any subsequent act of this Legislative Assembly.

The expelled free State members have held a meeting and called a mass convention of all who are in favor of making Kansas a free State, to be held in Lawrence on the second Tuesday of August, to take into consideration the situation of the Territory in reference to its government.

KANSAS, July 23—5 P. M.—Governor Reeder has taken upon himself the responsibility of vetoing all the bills that have yet been presented to him. He states in his message that there is nothing objectionable in the bills themselves, but that he does not and will not consider the Legislature as being in legal session. He bases this opinion upon the fact that the Legislature has removed from Pawnee without authority, and in against the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Furthermore, he informs the Assembly, in a very peremptory tone, that if it persists in its removal the Executive and the Legislature must act independently of each other. The Legislature took the vetoed bills under consideration and passed them over again, through both branches, by immense majorities. Great excitement prevails in consequence of this act of the Governor—the Legislature is determined to insist upon its course and the Governor is equally stubborn in his refusal to recognize the laws they may pass. What the result will be is at present beyond conjecture.

DEFEAT OF COL. WALKER.—We find the following interesting intelligence in the Central American correspondence of the New York Times of the 28th. Our whilom fellow citizen and editorial confrere seems to meet with wretched luck in his revolutionary endeavors. But if he keeps on trying, and don't get killed, may hap he will eventually succeed. Perseverance usually triumphs in the long run:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Thursday, July 12, 1855

Since my last there has been quite an excitement here. Colonel Walker and his little party have arrived at Realejo, and he was commissioned by Castilion to come with his little party of 64 men, in company with a native command of 130 recruits from Chinandega, and take the Department of Rivas; but as these people can make no movement secretly, the news of their coming was received in Grenada before they had fairly sailed from Realejo, and a reinforcement was dispatched forthwith to oppose their landing. Col. Walker and his party landed about 25 miles up the coast from San Juan, and about the same distance from Rivas, on the 28th June, late in the day, and passed the night about 10 miles from the latter place.

Meantime the people at Rivas received the news of their coming, and sent a courier to San Juan with it, and this being passenger day, there were plenty of animals to accommodate 200 Grenadians, who set out at daylight, and arrived at Rivas just in time to take Walker in flank at the first firing of the Chinandega recruits broke and fled, leaving Walker and his little party to consider the fight as best they could, which lasted from 1 o'clock P. M. until dark, when, in the night, the little party made a detour and marched to San Juan del Sor—leaving 12 Americans dead, and carrying away three wounded with them. The natives lost 63 killed and 27 wounded, some of whom have since died.

Six of the Americans were killed in a house that they had loopholed, and the other five were killed outside; but the following day the house was fired, and the bodies of those killed outside thrown on top of these that were killed inside, and all burned together.

Walker and the remainder of his men embarked in their vessels, that were waiting for them at San Juan, and returned to Realejo quite unmolested, but rather the worse for war.

THE SNAKE HUMBUG—*The Unnatural Father held for Trial.*—Lyford C. Hill was brought before Judge Cushing, in the Police Court, yesterday, for assault, etc., upon his daughter, in compelling her to handle a black snake against her will, by which her person and life were exposed to peril. The court-room was crowded, and much interest was manifested in the case.

The complainant, Dr. I. W. Ayer, testified in relation to the atrocious circumstances which took place at Cochituate Hall on Monday and Wednesday afternoons; that at the exhibition the little girl appeared reluctant to take the snake, when her father commanded her to do so. After repeated commands the girl, exhibiting much fear, took the snake, when it bit her thumb, causing her to shriek out, and to cry out bitterly, and also causing the blood to flow freely. The Doctor then called the child to him and wiped the blood off, and saw the incision made in the flesh by the teeth of the serpent. When the child shrieked the father came forward and took the snake off and put it in its box. It held on until the father took it off. The snake was about five feet long and an inch in diameter.

Watson Goward, Dr. Snow, and Wm. A. Graves corroborated the testimony of Doctor Ayer.

Judge Cushing briefly reviewed the testimony, and ordered Hill to recognize in $500 for trial at the August term of the Municipal Court. P. S. Tronor appeared for the Government, and J. A. Bradley for the defense.

Mr. Bradley proposed to call witnesses to give the whole history of the connection between the girl and the snake, and to show that the girl acted merely by the father's *request*, not compulsion. Judge Cushing, however, decided that the case was of that gross inhuman nature that he could not take jurisdiction of it.

In the kingdom of Sardinia religious affairs have long been in a most confused state. The Government has forbidden the Papal "monitorio," (official exposition of the struggle between Sardinia and Romo,) to be read or made public in any way in the Sardinian States. The bill abolishing convents passed the Chamber of Deputies by an immense majority. In the course of the debate, Minister Ratazzi declared that he was possessed of many letters of monks who rejoiced in the hope to be enabled to return to the world. The bill was, however, defeated in the Senate, and the prospects for religious liberty are at this moment less encouraging than ever, since the Revolution of 1848.

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its ever attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine *sui generis*—alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the constitutional of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the *materies morbi*, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, with dissolves the food, while its cordial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 120 Arch street. See advertisement. 4yd 1sjd&W

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

The next session of this institution will open on the second Wednesday in September.

FACULTY.

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres,
O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor Ancient Languages,
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor Pure Mathematics,
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor Mixed Mathematics,
Rev. Thos. P. Clatch, A. M., Professor Natural Science,
M. Etienne Lumbert, Professor Modern Languages.

Connected with the College is a preparatory school, under the immediate supervision of Professor Rice, assisted by Mrs. N. F. Briggs.

RATES OF TUITION.

In College, per term of five months	$25
Incidental fee	1
Chemical fee, paid once	5
In Preparatory School	8 a 20
Board per month, including all expenses except lights	12

jy28—4t OSCAR F. CASEY, Sec. of Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE—WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Tuition, per session of five months	17 50
Board	36 75
Washing	5 00
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Contingent charges	1 25
Total	62 50

We invite the special attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men destitute of a finished collegiate or business education. The location of the college, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town—the freedom, consequently, from temptation to vice—the full and thorough course of study—the experience and ability of the Faculty—the wholesome discipline—the facilities for lectures afforded by ample apparatus, libraries and cabinets, and, withal, the cheapness of terms and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this college, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Jy21—3t. Emory Post Office, Va.

THE NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

The next academic year will commence September 3d. This institution has enjoyed thirty-nine years of uninterrupted prosperity.

In regard to health, it is believed to have no equal in the United States. Cholera, chill and fever, typhoid and scarlet fever, and similar fatal diseases, have never occurred here. But three deaths of boarders in thirty-nine years.

In regard to maternal influence, claims equality with the best regulated private families, in all that relates to personal habits, moral and mental culture.

Employes, almost exclusively, Southern teachers. No Southern parent, who gives this institution a personal examination, will, we think, find a reason for going further North.

[Jy21—4t] C. D. ELLIOTT.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY.

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Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
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second class	20 00
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Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of affectionate though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The Institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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WM. CROSBY, R. T. JOHNSTON, W. W. BELL, G. R. DRAUGHON, H. SLONE, S. H. RIVES, JOHN BURRUS, J. D. WILDER, A. M. CAMPBELL, H. PHILLIPS, JOHN JORDAN, J. M. WILLIAMS, DANIEL BROWN, HENRY MOSS, R. H. CARRUTH, J. D. WEEPLE, W. E. DOTY, L. PHILLIPS, JONES PERSONS, W. H. TERRIL, G. C. BURNS, JOSEPH HARPER, R. T. GIBBS, B. W. PERSONS, J. H. MUMFORD,

ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed the Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.

We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.

The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.

By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.

We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:

Rev. R. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
OSCAR F. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
R. H. BAYLIS, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by Mr. N. F. BRIGGS.

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Chemical Fee, (paid once,) ..... $5 00.

S. C. POSEY, Chairman.
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W. B. WOOD, Commissioners.

Florence, Jan. 13, 1855. fe17

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Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

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H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Franklin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. ap7—1y

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TARSPRING LINIMENT.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And no certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

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A Young Lady, qualified to teach all the branches of a thorough English Education, together with French, Latin and German, and who has had a successful experience in teaching, also awaits an engagement as Preceptress.

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The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 28,
WHOLE NUMBER 234

236

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PROGRESSION.

NO. II.

SHADY HILL, Aug. 2, 1855.

Mr. Editor—As I anticipated, a number of the old fashioned, antiquated Methodists found fault with my former article. And though you declined publishing all they wrote in opposition, yet you let us see enough to show how they received the views of Philomonos. I promised you, as occasion offered, to continue to develope the resources for improvement in our Methodist usages; and in compliance, am about to hazard another article. I shall not be surprised if I meet a similar reception to the first, and should fall again into the hands of that digestor of vinagre memory, and receive another instalment of his crab apple similes. *Sour Verrons.*"

Many of our brethren of the "old fogy" school of discipline seem not to understand the times, and the imperative necessity there exists for improvement in our manners, to keep up with the march of progression. They are continually referring to the days of Wesley and primitive Methodism, or, more old fashioned still, to the days of Paul and the Apostles. Now Paul and other New Testament worthies, it must be admitted, were good men and true, and taught practical religion suited to that day and generation; but they were behind the times, and old Philomonos must, in the words of a good old Baptist preacher, beg leave to differ with the great Apostle in several particulars.

It was not so important in apostolic times for Christian people's children to learn to dance. The fashionables of that early day were in the habit of having their dancing performed by slaves and servants, and enjoyed such exercises, much as we of the present day do our praying and singing, to the pieces selected for the purpose. The necessity for this accomplishment did not then exist as it does now. There were no female colleges in those days where things could be properly taught, and even Paul himself was not a Doctor of Divinity, although he was considered a pretty good Greek and Hebrew scholar. But "we live to learn" and improve, and the old croakers who object to dancing as an accomplishment of the day, when it is still taught in colleges presided over by Methodist preachers, must be hard to please indeed. Now I contend if graceful movements, easy manners and polite refinement can only be acquired in the artistic figures and convolutions of the dance, then let us have our children well taught, religiously and methodically, by our own preachers, presidents and doctors of divinity.

Parents, then, who may send their daughters to a distance, and cannot superintend their education in person, will feel assured that the accomplishment of "treading on the light fantastic toe" will be religiously attended to. A matter so important as the poetry and "poetry of motion" should no longer be entrusted to the oversight of Parisian barbers and Italian fiddlers. Let Christian ministers, not foreign paupers, realize the handsome profits accruing from this branch of polite education. A handsome entrance can always be pocketed between the price of tuition and the actual hire of "Johnny Crapeau's" heels and catgut. The correspondent of your paper, who called public attention to this new feature in the Female College at Nashville has set me to thinking on this subject, and I have concluded that of all places for Methodist people's children to learn to dance, Nashville was the best. It is the headquarters of all the great operations of our Church, South, the selected depot of our Book Concern. Here many of our ablest preachers will be necessarily located, and all our learned and pious divines occasionally congregated in the discharge of their important duties. What an opportunity will be thus afforded of superintending in person the proficiency of our daughters in the polite accomplishment? And what delight it will afford their pious hearts to be able to report from time to time to anxious parents abroad the expertness of the pupils in the varied beauties and graces of the cotillion, polka, waltz and hornpipe! The jig and pigeon wing having, I presume, become obsolete, or abandoned to the vulgar.

And why not, too, I would ask, in the name of improvement and progress, introduce this new feature of classic education and elegance into our male colleges? The want of such a professorship has been sadly felt at some of them already. Several of these institutions have closed up the commencement exercises with a ball and a dance. And our sons, who had not been scientifically taught, must have appeared awkward and vulgar on such occasions. Indeed, such has been the present want of such an accession to the other branches, that I am credibly informed the faculty have permitted the students to attend and take lessons in this indispensable accomplishment outside the college walls and under a "*professeur*" not connected with the institution. How much better now to have this under their own direction and at the profits, which are always large, go to the benefit of the institution, which generally has hard work "to make both ends meet."

Another argument, it seems to me, in favor of establishing such a chair(?) in our male colleges, is this: Here our young men are prepared and qualified for divines and preachers. In time, these will take charge themselves of our educational institutions, and it will be a great desideratum if these can either teach the graceful art themselves or be able to supervise the instruction with a practical knowledge of all its fascinating details of attitude and motion. Holding all, too, as they no doubt will, subordinate to religion and Methodism, they will more carefully discriminate between the genteel and the immodest circumvolutions of this inspiring and soul elevating exercise. Thus the dance, pruned and depurated, might be presented in a religious and Methodist shape. Why, Mr. Editor, there is no calculating our means of improvement. We are truly a great people, and may, by taking control in the fashions and refinements of the day, as easily take the lead in them as our fathers did in spreading the gospel through these lands.

You shall hear from me again.

PHILOSKOMMONOS.

RICHARD WATSON'S LOVE OF CLASS.

Mr. Watson not only considered class meetings necessary to our system, but beneficial to his own growth in grace. Thomas Jackson, in his life of Watson, gives us the following information:

"When he was no longer pastor, meeting the classes, as well as attending to other duties of his office, and was appointed missionary secretary, he was afraid he might suffer spiritual loss, for he knew by experience that one principal means of preserving his affections in a state of growing piety and vigor was the 'communion of saints,' maintained by united prayer and by spiritual conversation, according to the apostolic admonition, 'Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is, but exhorting one another daily, and so much the more as ye see the day approaching.'

As an itinerant preacher, Mr. Watson had enjoyed the advantage of Christian fellowship in the quarterly visitation of the classes, and other meetings of a similar kind; but in his present connection he was cut off from his former intimate connection with the societies, and his 'pure mind' was no longer 'stirred up by way of remembrance' as it had formerly been, by regularly listening to the recital of religious experience. To meet this deficiency, and with reference to his own spiritual improvement, he entered his name as a private member of a class, under the care of Mr. Wright Turnell, which held its meetings at a house in Myddleton street, Spafields.

Mr. Turnell was an aged Methodist, whose religious character had been tried by great vicissitudes of life, and he had invariably maintained his integrity. He could tell many a tale of early Methodism, and describe the preaching of the Wesleys, Mr. Fletcher, Walter Sellon and their cotemporaries; but that which recommended him to Mr. Watson was his deep and simple piety. The class consisted mostly of poor people, accustomed to daily labor; but they were spiritual worshippers of the most high God; their hearts and treasure were in heaven; and they used to meet together weekly to declare the goodness of the Lord, and to be helpers of each other's joy. With these simple hearted people Mr. Watson was wont to associate once a week, in the evening, when his health would permit; and their meetings, unobserved by the world, were often seasons of great spiritual refreshment and education. On his appearance in the room among his humble friends, he was generally requested to act the part of a class leader, and it was observed the advice he gave to each, after inquiring into his state, was almost always in the language of Scripture, in the application of which he possessed a remarkable facility.

Mr. Turnell has long since been gathered to his fathers, but some members of the class survive; and they often refer with considerable emotion to the time when Mr. Watson belonged to the fraternity, took his seat among them as a brother, and appeared

"An easy, free, but more knowing friend."

We commend the example of Mr. Watson to the preachers and people who undervalue class meetings as a means of grace. We would commend it to those who would abolish class meetings, as no longer necessary to the Methodist system.

We commend his example to missionary secretaries, book agents and editors, presidents and professors in colleges, and principals and teachers in our seminaries, who are no longer in the regular work of the ministry, that their hearts may be kept warm and their souls be kept alive while their heads and hands are busily employed.

We commend his example to those who do not go to class because "they cannot learn anything. The common people only attend, and they are not edified by the relation of their experience." Mr. Watson's intellect was almost equal to theirs; his education, too, and so was his standing. And yet he found much to instruct and profit him in the class room. Mr. Watson met in the "class in reference to his own spiritual improvement." "The class did not consist of the nobility, of the wise, of the learned, or the wealthy, but consisted mostly of poor people, accustomed to daily labor." "With these simple hearted people he associated once a week, and their meetings, unobserved by the world, were often seasons of spiritual refreshment and edification."

RULES FOR MINISTERS.—Improve attendance on Sabbath service, encourage prayer meetings, improve the singing, notice times and seasons, commence village preaching, look after the Sabbath schools, preach to the young, be attentive to the sick, encourage reading societies, be always gentle, visit much—*Bene orasse, bene studuisse.*

Love what God loves and you will enjoy what God enjoys. Something of his felicity will be yours. You will be permitted to sip at the fountain.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHARON FENALE COLLEGE.

The undersigned majority of the Visiting Committee appointed by the last Mississippi Conference to visit the above named institution, take this method of informing the Conference, the Church and the public generally, that they have attended the late annual examination of the pupils, which included the 24th, 25th and 26th of July.

The examination was satisfactory to us in every department, especially in view of the fact that since the resignation of President Eckles the college has been in rather a disorganized state, and that President Shelton has only had charge about five months. When he entered upon his duties as President there were only about thirty pupils. These had been kept together by the energies of the Board of Trustees and the care of Miss Ann Shrock; the accomplished lady who had the charge *ad interim*.

There was a steady increase almost to the close of the session, until there were sixty-six matriculations. In view of this fact it was difficult to preserve system in the exercises of the college, or to effect a permanent classification. The examination, notwithstanding, was creditable, and, as far as we have heard any expression, gave entire satisfaction. The last day was especially interesting, and will be regarded as an era in the history of the college; for on that day, be it remembered, the chief difficulty was removed—an old debt was settled. A few men, some of whom had already contributed largely, and others, traveling Methodist preachers, resolved to discharge the debt. And then, in the course of an hour, the sum of $700 was contributed for the purpose of erecting a new college building.

The Mississippi Conference should foster this institution, for the natural and moral advantages of this position render it one of the most eligible in our Conference.

Like most of the members of Conference, until recently we had but limited knowledge of the circumstances which conspire to render this institution so worthy of our patronage. But on intimate acquaintance with the location and the excellent people about Sharon, we are persuaded there is every guaranty that Sharon Female College would be a safe and happy retreat for the young ladies and little girls of the surrounding country. We earnestly recommend the friends and members of our Church to encourage it. There is here the presence of every literary and religious privilege that can be enjoyed at any point in the State; and the people seem to have appreciated them. There is here the most strictly moral and religious community that can be found in the State; while here are none of the ordinary temptations to vice or even vain amusements. By an act of the Legislature, chartering the town of Sharon, are these excluded.

This college stands a monument to the liberality of a few noble spirited men and women, who have stood by it in every time of trial, and now rejoice to see a brighter day dawning. The Trustees have at their command about $1600 towards the erection of the new building, and we feel confident an appeal to our people will not be in vain in behalf of so noble a cause. Brethren, for God's sake and the sake of the Church you love, lend your aid and help the Conference to build up a college here that shall be an ornament to the State and an honor to the whole Church. You have only to will and it is done. The neighboring conferences are far outstripping us in educational enterprise. We are not meeting the demand upon us. But now Mississippi Conference has the opportunity to do much; and surely, with the help of our brethren throughout the Conference, we can secure for Sharon Female College a splendid endowment.

The present Faculty consists of: Rev. J. A. Shelton, A. M., President; Mrs. M. A. Shelton, Vice Principal: Miss M. A. Boyd, Assistant Teacher; C. J. Mers, Professor of Music, French, and teacher of other modern languages.

It is designed to increase the Faculty for the next session; and we are happy to learn that the prospect of increased patronage is such as to justify the President in making more extensive arrangements.

President Shelton is a gentleman, a scholar and a pious Methodist preacher. He has showed himself worthy and well qualified for his position. His estimable lady is an ornament to any circle, and is an efficient instructress. Miss Boyd seems to be eminently qualified both in mind and spirit for the work she is engaged in. Prof. Mers is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, polished manner, of unexceptionable morality, and considered by all those who profess to be judges an able professor in his department. With such a Faculty, to be increased as circumstances may demand, and the support which is due from the Church, Sharon Female College is destined to prosper.

Respectfully,

H. J. HARRIS,
J. A. LIGHT.

P. S.—Bro. Light did not attend the concert on the last night of the examination, nor hear the compositions of the young ladies. I am sure I speak the common sentiment when I say the large audience was pleased and entertained on that occasion. We will make no distinctions. H. J. HARRIS.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

LITTLE CHIPS.—A plain and unschooled man, who had received his education principally beneath the open sky, in the field and the forest, and who had wielded the axe more than the pen, while speaking of children, remarked, with true and beautiful simplicity, "The little chips are nearest the heart!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE MISSIONARY.

What and How He is Doing Among Southern Slaves.

An intelligent cotton planter, in that fertile region of Alabama called the "Canebrake," gives this voluntary testimony. He is not a member of the M. E. Church.—ED.

MARENGO COUNTY, July, 1855.

On the first Sunday of the present month it was my good fortune to be present at the religious services of Rev. Alex. McBryde, who is doing so much good as a missionary among the slaves in the Canebrake. It was on the plantation of Col. Isaac Croom, on Cottonwood Creek. The place, the assembly and the services all gave peculiar interest to the occasion.

The meeting was held in a forest of large oaks, whose wide spreading tops furnished a grateful shelter from the sun, while within sight and near at hand was a copious jetcom of pure and sparkling water from an artesian well.

The congregation was made up of the slaves of the Colonel's two adjoining plantations, including some thirty children and forty or fifty adults from neighboring plantations, who were permitted to attend. The last day was especially interesting, and will be regarded as an era in the history of the college; for on that day, be it remembered, the chief difficulty was removed—an old debt was settled. A few men, some of whom had already contributed largely, and others, traveling Methodist preachers, resolved to discharge the debt. And then, in the course of an hour, the sum of $700 was contributed for the purpose of erecting a new college building.

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In conclusion, let me say that the exertions of Christian ministers have done and are doing more to Christianize the African race in our Southern States than the united exertions of all other missionary societies in the world have effected towards Christianizing and civilizing the Heathen and Pagan.

Is not this a significant truth, and should it not make the fanatic pause, if he really values the welfare of the slave, or believes in the supervision and control of an overruling Providence?

A SPECTATOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE TRACT SOCIETY.

REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE MISS. CON. TRACT SOCIETY.

The officers and managers of the Mississippi Conference Tract Society met, pursuant to adjournment, at Sharon, Miss., on Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

A quorum being present, the meeting was opened with prayer by the President.

Rev. R. Abbey, Agent of the Society, made a statement of his operations, the substance of which is appended to this report.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board, viz:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Presiding Elders of the Conference to form Quarterly Conference Tract Societies through out their respective districts, and obtain complete statistical reports from each society, and present them to the Conference Tract Society at our approaching session.

Resolved, That we request each traveling preacher to use his best endeavors to obtain the most liberal contribution possible from each adult member of the Church in aid of the Society, and that we recommend that said contributions be raised with a view to establishing a Tract Depot at Vicksburg.

Resolved, That the Agent be, and he is hereby, requested to establish such a depot so soon as a sufficient amount can be obtained for that purpose.

Resolved, That we recommend for general distribution a tract lately published by our Book Agents, entitled, "The Creed of all Men."

Resolved, That our Book Agents be requested to publish in tract form a series of numbers lately published in the Nashville Christian Advocate, entitled, "The Divine Assessment for the Support of the Ministry;" and that we earnestly recommend to all our preachers that, when so published, they should use their endeavors to give it a general circulation.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to publish a synopsis of the proceedings of this Board in the Nashville and New Orleans Christian Advocates, and that he and the Agent be requested to address a circular to the members of the Conference, setting forth the importance of the enterprise, and urging the preachers and people generally to immediate action in behalf of the cause.

J. A. LIGHT, Secretary.

AGENT'S REPORT.

The Agent of the Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference is able to present to the Board of Managers, at this time, but a partial report.

He is unable to exhibit the precise condition of the agency, for the reason that very much of the business under his charge is in an unfinished condition. This is owing, in part, to the fact that he has but recently entered upon the duties of his office, and that the business is necessarily spread over a large space of country, and much of it has not been in the immediate hands of the Agent.

The following outline will, however, give a pretty fair idea of the business, from which you can perhaps make such conclusions as may be practically useful.

I have received in money, over and above expenses, about $230. Other sums, however, are known to be collected by societies which have not yet come into the hands of the Agent.

Quarterly Conference Tract Societies are known to be formed in the circuits and stations generally throughout the Yazoo and Sharon Districts, as also in some of the charges of other districts. Many other societies are no doubt formed, of which the Agent has not been specifically informed.

There have been received from the Publishing House, at Nashville, between four and five hundred dollars worth of tracts and books, all of which are either sold or engaged, except a box sent to Natchez, to await my visit to that place, and also excepting a few books on hand at Vicksburg.

The Agent has the satisfaction, further, to state to the Board that the tract cause is well received by our people generally. It is believed that very much good can be done in this way in establishing religion, morals and the doctrine and usages of our Church.

R. ABBEY, Agent.

Yazoo City, August 7, 1855.

CIRCULAR.

The Board of Managers of the Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference have directed the Secretary and Agent to address a circular to the preachers and friends of the cause.

In doing so, we find little that is necessary to say beyond what has already been said in a circular issued some time since, and which has been sent to most of the preachers of the Conference, and also to many other persons. Surely not much need be said to the friends of Methodism to enlist their hearty co-operation in this great enterprise; one so well calculated to advance Methodism, morality and religion generally, far beyond what most persons anticipate.

It is sincerely hoped that no time will be lost in forming Quarterly Conference Tract Societies in all the circuits and stations, and that each will be reported to the Agent with out delay.

The contemplated establishment of a tract depot at Vicksburg, to be under the care of an efficient clerk and colporteur, is greatly desirable, and calls for additional liberality.

The preachers and all will please to note particularly that the present plan of operation proposes to return to the circuits, respectively, one-half the amount raised, in tract and books for the local use of such circuits.

Will the preachers be so good as to inform the Agent of their camp meetings coming on this fall, as he desires to attend as many of them as practicable.

We wish to call the special attention of the preachers and others in the Eastern part of our Conference, and to request them to inform the Agent with regard to the practicability, propriety and usefulness of distributing in that region of country a pretty large number of tracts gratuitously. Give him, as early as convenient, such practical information on this point as you can.

Please, brethren, to bring this matter before the congregation at every one of your preaching places.

J. A. LIGHT, Secretary.
R. ABBEY, Agent.

Yazoo City, August 7, 1855.

LATER FROM HAVANA AND CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship Granada, Captain Griffin, arrived Saturday morning from New York via Havana, bringing from the latter place the California United States mails and passengers via the Panama route.

The United States mail steamship Empire City, Captain Windle, from Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 6th inst., and left the California mails and passengers, and proceeded to New York.

Our dates by the Granada are to the 16th ult., and the news is not of a very interesting character.

The John L. Stephens arrived at San Francisco on the 13th ult. Passengers in good health. The Sierra Nevada arrived from San Juan on the 14th, with cholera on board. She lost forty-five passengers, among whom were Rev. C. B. West, Joshua Lord, Miss Rose (a Hibernian, T. H. Brown, wife and child; H. Arnew, Charles Birg, Thomas Morrison, James Rogers, G. Behnken, John Collins, infant of Mrs. Riley, Wm. Slatterly, Charles Dale, Wm. Scottey, S. Campos, P. Council, J. H. Pope, Jesse Barstow, Hugh Mealy, James Fox, Auguste Mayer, Ralph Seymour, James Gallagher, J. Madden, John Perry, Sarah Mullon, Ann Allen and James Buckley. Two died after reaching port. The health of San Francisco was good, as also that of the interior towns.

The friends of Gov. Henry S. Foote will be pained to hear of the death of his wife, which took place in Alameda, on the 10th ult. Her remains are to be taken to the Atlantic States for interment.

From the mines all accounts agree in pronouncing the present one of the most successful years since the discovery of the gold. The number of workmen is steadily increasing, and the yield will probably exceed that of any other twelve months in the history of California. The State is generally healthy.

Elworth, the pedestrian, has completed his great feat, at Sacramento, of walking 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours. He was able to walk another day when the task was done.

One of the most foul outrages ever perpetrated in California, was committed in the village of San Antonio, Alameda county, on Sunday night, July 1. A party of regulators from the Redwoods, without form or ceremony, dragged a man named John Fanning from his bed and hung him to a neighboring tree. The man resembled another suspected of horse stealing, and the resemblance cost him his life.

A desperate fight occurred on the 9th ult. at Cave City, and another at Calaveritas, in the interior, in which three men were killed. The wounding of Justice Reems, in Cave City, by Cherokee Brown, is also noticed.

Capt Doran, of the British ship Nazarine, was arrested on the 9th ult. for shooting three men (boarding-house runners) who attempted to board his vessel to entice the crew to leave while entering the harbor. The men were badly wounded. The Captain was held in the sum of $6000 to appear at the Court of Sessions.

The community has been relieved of its suspense for the past three months, by a decision rendered in the Supreme Court of the State, setting aside the assignment in the case of Adams & Co., and declaring that bankers in this State cannot take the benefit of the insolvent act. This decision affects Page, Bacon & Co.'s affairs and others.

Independence day, as usual, was the cause of many accidents. At Mormon Island a man named John Barricklo, was badly injured about his arms, head, shoulders, etc., by the premature discharge of a cannon. J. F. Clark was injured at the same time, but less severely. In San Francisco Bay, during a boat-race, two of the yachts upset and one man named Jas. K. Perkins, was drowned. Captain Johns, of the California Guards, was thrown from his horse and horribly bruised. A man named Brady had his arm and hand mangled in a shocking manner by the explosion of a small pistol in this place. A boy named Wm Wilkes was drowned in the Sacramento river on the 6th instant. A young man named Walter Danvers, alias Little Joe, was drowned recently on the South Fork of the Feather river. Charles Wilcox was mortally wounded by the bursting of a cannon at Yankee Jim's on the Fourth. Richard W. Heath, Esq., accidentally shot himself at San Mateo on the 8th inst., while practicing at a target. A young man named Kenisberg, was drowned in the Yuba, opposite Marysville.

Two companies of Col. Steptoe's command, under charge of Major Reynolds, had arrived at Benecia, from Salt Lake, after a march of one hundred days. Dates from Salt Lake were to the 30th of May. Some trouble had sprung up among the Saints and Gentiles about the freedom of bridges. The grasshoppers were very destructive in the Valley.

On the 27th April, Lieuts Mowry and Chandler left Salt Lake City with a detachment of dragoon recruits, wagons, horses, etc., by the Southern route for the Tejon Pass. This division arrived some time since, as we have learned through advices from San Diego. About the same time the remainder of the force, the entire of which number some five hundred men in the valley, left the city, part for California, and a part for Oregon. These were under command of the following officers: Col. Steptoe, Capt Ingalls, Quartermaster, Major John F. Reynolds, Lieut. L. L. Livingston, R. O. Tyler and Alston.

On the 18th June, the troops arrived at Lawson's Meadows, at which point the Quartermaster, Captain Ingalls, and Lieutenant Alston together with some sixty dragoon recruits, two hundred horses, wagons, etc., left the main force, diverged from the main road, and took the route to Fort Lane, Oregon Territory. The remainder of the troops came directly on to Carson's Valley, which they reached on the 26th June.

Many Indians were seen, who trembled a number of cattle trains in the rear of the command but assistance was promptly rendered by the latter, and their depredations speedily checked.

The troops were favored with an excellent guide, and found grass and water abundant beyond Carson Valley.

The San Francisco papers contain some accounts of the defeat of Walker and his party in Nicaragua. The Herald says:

There is a letter in town, written in pencil by Walker himself, just on the eve of his departure from San Juan. He gives the particulars of his fight with Bosko, and says: "The boys behaved as well as could be expected." He was hopeful, and considered his apparent defeat equivalent to a victory, considering the very large odds arrayed against him.

Capt Blethen, of the steamer Sierra Nevada, informs the editors of the Placer Times that he spoke two full rigged ships at anchor close to shore, with all their canvass spread and colors flying, about six miles to the northward of Cape Mendocino. Darkness prevented him from making them out. They were evidently in want of assistance.

Capt. James R. Perkins, of New York, was drowned at San Francisco on the 4th ult., by upsetting of his yacht in a race. John P. Hill, late of Hill & Broadhead, Boston, was killed on the 2d ult., by falling on an anchor of clipper Northern Empire.

A. A. Cohen, late receiver, and I. C. Wood, late partner of the house of Adams & Co., have been held to bail in the sum of $450,000, in answer to the charge of adulterating and selling a Page & Bacon gold dust on which their loss was alleged to be $200,000. The charge was made by David Chamber, late of Page & Bacon, and was generally believed to be unfounded.

The complaint charges fraud of the worst character, and may be summed up as follows: The defendants are charged with so altering the color and appearance of gold dust of inferior value, by chemicals, acids and mechanical means, as to make it resemble what is known as "gold dust," and selling the same to plaintiffs, through miners, and persons disguised as miners, in the employ of Woods & Cohen. These transactions extend back to December, 1850. The defendants, in a card, ask a suspension of public opinion until the matter is investigated, and pronounce the charges false. The warrant of arrest is made returnable on the 20th instant. The complainant brings as witnesses H. A. Whiting, Esq., and James King, of William, a leading banker of San Francisco.

A destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the morning of the 4th. Thirty houses were burnt.

The clipper arrivals had been Castillion, Northern Empire, Arabia, Atlanta, Paragon, Witchcraft, John Milton, Sporting Star and Eagle—all from New York.

Mr. Charles Bryan, of Yuba, has received the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court for the short term. Mr. Myron Norton, of Los Angeles, has received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court for the long term.

It seems that the visitation of the plague of grasshoppers, says the Marysville Herald, has been general all over California. In the counties of Shasta and Siskiyou, many fine wheat fields have been utterly ruined.

Judge Creaner has passed sentence of death upon Escobar and Sebada, two Mexicans convicted of the murder of John Sheldon, in the streets of Sonora.

During the present year there has been a very considerable falling off in the immigration to California. The statistics published at the close of the first half of the year, exhibit the fact that the excess of arrivals by sea, over the departures, was only four thousand eight hundred and twenty three, showing a falling off when compared with the corresponding half of the preceding year, of no less than twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-one.

In Oregon the gold excitement continues. On the Pend Oreille river the diggings are said to be very rich indeed. Men with pans make from $20 to $30 per day. Wells, Fargo & Co. have sent an express to Fort Colville to ascertain the truth or falsity of these statements. The Oregon Times speaks very doubtfully about them. There has been a Fremont convention at Albany, Oregon. A large body of troops under the the command of Capt. Hailer, have started out to hunt the Indians who committed the ward murder in August last. They will be joined by dragoons from California. The question of a State Government has been decided. There is a majority of 416 against it.

Exciting news has been received from Lower California, announcing the arrest of Melendres and his Secretary, Jose Nicholeas, by a party of government troops. The cause has not yet been made public. Both were placed in irons and conveyed away.

In Washington Territory, the people had declared against a State organization.

The election was over, and as far as heard from the Democratic ticket was ahead.

Our advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 16th of June. The Polynesian is in mourning for the death of the Hon. A. Paki, the last of the family of the old High Chiefs.

FROM SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

Letters received in Aspinwall and published in the Courier of the 21st ult., announce that Colonel Kinney arrived at Greytown, on the 18th, with thirty-five men in the barque Honduras, which sailed from Philadelphia. The Transit Company refused to give him any kind of encouragement or permission to travel on their steamers. He was, however, received by the inhabitants of Greytown, with great enthusiasm. Col. Kinney asserts in the most positive manner that he has no filibustering designs, and that his object is only to take possession of the land to which he holds a claim. Many of the expedition preceded him, and others are daily expected.

The last steamer from New York to San Juan brought out a number of French, Germans and Irishmen, said to be soldiers, who are in charge of the United States officers, and intended for the service of the Nicaraguan Government. They were immediately sent up to Virgin Bay.

From the South Pacific.

CHILI.—Our dates from Valparaiso are to the 30th of June.

Congress was engaged in preparing and discussing important bills, having for their object to facilitate the industrial activity of the nation, and to fill certain wants in the legislation of the country.

BOLIVIA.—Belzu has concentrated the army at Chuquisaca, without leaving a soldier in any other part of the Republic. It is thought that he seeks to make Gen Cordova (his son in-law) President by force; but Sr. Linares is the popular candidate, and it is probable that the nation will sustain him.

PERU.—There is no news of importance, and this unfortunate Republic appears to be but little improved by her change of rulers.

We hear of more gold mining expeditions. One party started on the 11th, and the American company was to leave in about a month. The Government had issued the orders to supply them with fire-arms, including two pieces of cannon, ammunition, provisions, mules, etc.

SHIPWRECKS IN THE BAHAMAS.—Capt. Canes, of schooner Azorian, from the Bahamas, arrived in Saturday; Reports the Danish brig Jenette to have put into Acklins (Bahamas) on the 14th of July; all her crew dead; all her sails loose. Supposed the crew had been murdered the day before, as a brig was seen with a schooner alongside on that day, and it is supposed that the Jenette was the brig.

A French bark from St. Domingo, for France, was cast away at the same time on Atwood's Key. The captain and crew were saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

An Eastern bark, loaded with lumber, with all her spars gone, was abandoned and drifted into Acklins about the same time.

There were two other vessels cast away near the same place; names unknown. [New York Express, 6th inst.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The United States courts have also repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving seasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

Bascom's Lectures.

By mail, the first volume of Bishop B.'s posthumous books has reached us, edited by Rev. T. N. Ralston, A. M. The editor thinks the material on hand will make three volumes of the size of the "Sermons." The lined and interlined, abridged and corrected state of the MSS. makes it necessary for the whole to be copied. This volume embraces Lectures on Infidelity, Centenary Address, Colonization Address, Madison College Inaugural, and a few other pieces. Printed by Stevenson & Owen, for Mrs. Bascom.

MONEY WANTED.—Will our friends believe us when we say that their remittances are anxiously expected by every mail? These dull summer months receipts have fallen behind expenses! Will not this announcement stir up every true friend of the Advocate and every delinquent subscriber?—Our brethren, the agents, let us hear from you. Subscribers who cannot see the agent may remit by mail, registering, and their receipts will be acknowledged. Business is dull, our expenses are heavy and our wants are pressing. Is not this enough?

AGENTS who have not received accounts for collection, in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Ouachitta Conferences, will do us a favor by letting us know their post offices.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—The present number of this monthly does not contain an article which is not of the liveliest interest.

DEATHS.—On Saturday died one of our most eminent and useful citizens, Samuel J. Peters. A few days before, of Apoplexy, L. C. Duncan. The death of such men is a public loss and a great one.

AN ITINERANT EMBLEM.—The Mexican saddle presented to Bishop Early by the Texas Conference passed through our office a few days ago, by express, on its way to Lynchburg, Va. We hope it reached the good Bishop by the 15th inst. on which day he was to "commence holding a six days' camp meeting," and then leave for the Western Virginia, Missouri, St. Louis and Kansas Conferences.

EMORY COLLEGE, GA.—Dr. Means having resigned the Presidency, Hon. H. W. Hilliard was elected. It is rumored that Mr. H. will not accept. At the late commencement the degree of D. D. was conferred on our worthy friend, L. D. Huston, editor of the Home Circle.

LIBERIA.—Under date of May 22, ex-President Roberts writes that good health prevailed and steady progress was being made in agriculture, trade and mechanic arts.

Accounts confirm the election to the Presidency of Liberia, at the biennial election 1st May, Stephen A. Benson, of Bassa county. Benson emigrated with his parents to Liberia from Maryland when a mere child. For a series of years he has been a successful merchant at the old Pennsylvania settlement of Bento Cove, has filled the office of judge of one of the highest courts in the country, and at the time of his promotion was Vice President of the Republic, to which he was advanced two years ago. He is an ordained Methodist preacher, and is well spoken of in every respect. Roberts' removal is an experiment.

BRIDLING THE TONGUE.—Resolved, by the grace of God, never to speak much, lest I often speak too much; and not to speak at all, rather than to no purpose; always to make my tongue and heart go together, so as never to speak with the one what I do not think in the other; always to speak of other men's sins only before their faces, and of their virtues only behind their backs.

[*Baxwridge.*

Southern (Catholic) Standard.

As promised last week, we now do the last sad honors for our late cotemporary. Is this the third or fourth of that faith for whom we have officiated? We are losing the count. In this case, we are free to say, a better fate was deserved—if typographical neatness, editorial ability, Catholic devotion, religious apathy and American antipathy were merits. But all availed not.

To the "Catholics of the South," who have patronised but not paid, the Standard says:

"They will favor us so far as to send us during the coming week, the sum of one dollar each, as the price of subscription for our paper for the quarter ending August 12.

With the money which we expect to realize in this way, we hope to be enabled to accomplish two things: 1st, to finish out the present quarter; 2d, to return to each of our subscribers who have paid the subscription in advance the sum of $2 25, being the balance which will be due to them as overdraws from the end of the present quarter, when we intend to suspend the publication of our paper. We will also be enabled to return to each of five gentlemen the sum of $25, which they kindly lent us to enable us to pay in part for the material necessary to the publication of the Southern Standard.

Then, if a sufficient number of the readers of the Standard can be induced to prepay the subscription for another quarter, we shall continue to publish it for that term, and so on. It is scarcely necessary to state that hereafter we do not wish to receive subscriptions by the year, preferring not to commit ourselves by receiving money which we may be compelled to return."

Somehow it is that the Pope and Dr. Faust cannot get on together. The Standard did not lack endorsements. "Anthony," Archbishop of New Orleans; "Michael," Bishop of Mobile; "Aug. Martin," of Natchitoches, endorsed it. But all availed not.

Romanism has been such an enemy to printing, that instrument of knowledge and influence now refuses to work for it. Just retribution!

Many of their people cannot read; and among those that can, there is too much servility of judgment and intolerance of opinion for the newspaper to flourish. They are not trained—the best of them—for the support of an independent press. Priests distrust it; people neglect it. This is the fruit of their baneful tree.

Moreover, while Protestantism is regarded and punished as a crime wherever Romanists have ascendency, it goes with an ill grace for them to write about religious freedom and liberty of conscience; asking what they do not give. Their swelling effusions and patriotic editorials have, in this light, an inconsistent, self-condemned, haggard look.

The genius of their system, frequent experiment here and elsewhere, and mocking inconsistency when touching upon any of the leading subjects of discussion, rule Romanism out of the lines of journalism. They had as well quit trying; and, casting themselves on the forbearance of the press, leave their poor cause in its hands, with the standing request of intercession—*Ora pro nobis.*

Hymns on the Holy Ghost.

Dr. Summers, all ending in the Christian Advocate to our regret that most of the Wesleyan hymns on the "Offices of the Holy Ghost," in the present collection, were in metres impracticable to congregations, says:

"This is a sad reflection on our Church. We deeply deplore the neglect of psalmody among us."

So it is—so do we. Perhaps one cause of the falling off in congregational singing is that singing is not practiced at home, and too seldom has a place in family prayers. Organs (an innovation) are excused by some on the score of necessity.

A minister, not easily put out, has told us of a certain Sabbath, in a large city congregation, when he gave out four L. M. hymns, and every one was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred." They were short of long metres. Now even choir singing is better than such congregational failures.

Dr. S. has conferred a benefit on the whole subject by the following competent remarks. We advise worshippers to cut this extract out and paste it in the hymn book, and it may promote the use and appreciation of this rich but neglected portion of it:

"It is a pity that our congregations cannot sing any tune to the measure of the 'Rock of Ages,' suited to Hymn 202; or so plain and old fashioned a tune as Amsterdam, suited to Hymn 203; or any tune like 'Wrestling Jacob,' suited to Hymns 211, 215, 219; or 'Martin's Lane,' or any other like 'I'll praise my Maker while I've breath,' suited to Hymn 216; or 'Missionary Hymn,' suited to Hymn 218; or any like 'How tedious and tasteless the hours,' suited to Hymn 223. There are several long, common and short metre hymns written by the Wesleys, and two altered by them from old Henry More, in this department; and many others in those sections of the book where the distinctive operations of the Spirit are treated of in awakening, witnessing, sanctifying, &c. Indeed, we explored nearly the whole realm of Wesleyan psalmody in quest of hymns in easy metres, omitting many fine ones in peculiar metres, to correct this department of the Hymn Book. The best in Watts, Doddridge, Beddome, Cowper and Montgomery were introduced because of their easy metres. We could have omitted all of the Wesleyan peculiar metres, and supplied their places with common metres from other sources; we would, however, rather have the Methodist people read the former than sing the latter. But why does not every Methodist preacher 'give out' peculiar metres, and encourage the people to learn tunes for every one of them? We can conceive of scarcely anything that would more enlarge the experience and improve the worship of the Church. We once repeated Hymn 440 in a sermon at a camp meeting in Virginia, recommended it to be sung in a tune like 'Come on, my partners in distress,' and the grove was afterwards vocal with the celestial strains. The hymn was written by C. Wesley to assist his mother when seeking for the witnessing Spirit; and it is adapted to help others as well as her into the experience of the glorious liberty of the children of God. Let such glorious hymns be sung."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

NO. III.

Some Objections to the California Work Noticed.

I am not unapprised that many of our good brethren are opposed to the California work, and shall now proceed to notice some of the objections which I have heard alleged against the propriety of the Southern Church prosecuting her work in that country.

One argument mainly urged has been, that California being a free State, the Southern Church ought not to attempt to establish herself there. I have in a former number made some suggestions on this subject, but perhaps it deserves a more extended notice.

If it is the doctrine of the M. E. Church, South, that her ministers are only fit to preach the gospel in slaveholding communities, and that her mission as a Church is entirely to them, then I have only to say that I have wholly misunderstood the matter, and am wholly mistaken in my church relations; and, if I am not wholly mistaken in my views, this opinion, if made the basis of our Church action, will exclude us from almost the whole missionary field now open to us.

What business have we in China? That is not slave territory; and besides our Northern brethren and our Wesleyan brethren are there, and it is certainly among the possibilities that we may come in contact with them some time or other, and thus Methodist altar may be raised against Methodist altar, which seems to be the thing so greatly dreaded by some good souls among us. Where, then, shall we look? Our Missionary Board, at its last meeting, recommended the attempt to establish missions in Central and South America; but these are all free from slavery—at least, such I believe is the fact. The Board are wrong altogether in their recommendation; it is useless to take any steps in that direction; all this territory is tabooed, so far as the Church, South, is concerned.

It seems we are shut up, on this principle, to the slave-holding States of this Republic. We have not even the consolation of hoping for an outlet in any of the new territory which may hereafter be connected with this great Republic; for I believe it is generally understood that there is very little prospect of extending the area of slavery in that direction.

I know that the South looks to Kansas with some confidence, but all must admit that the fate of Kansas is yet very uncertain. If, then, we intend to establish the doctrine that our branch of the Church has nothing to do on *free soil*, our foreign work is swept away at a stroke, and to a large extent our domestic missions must soon share the same fate.

"But," says some good brother, "not quite so fast. We are only opposed to operating on free soil over which the American flag waves. Our consciences give us no trouble in sending missionaries to free soil over which waves a foreign flag." It seems to me that this is rather a singular position for conscience to take. A foreign flag interposes no difficulty at all in our way, although all the institutions of the country are avowedly hostile to slavery, and although our brethren from the free States are there. What's the difference? We don't send missionaries there to war with the civil institutions of the country, but to preach to the people the gospel of the grace of God. Sail a few leagues away, to some land over which the glorious stars and stripes are waving, and straightway our missionaries must pause, and although the people need the gospel, and implore them to preach it to them, the answer must be, "No, we cannot establish churches among you; slavery does not exist here; and besides, our beloved brethren of the Meth. Epis. Church have churches in some parts of the country, and if we establish ourselves here we shall very likely at some time come in contact with them, and that would be very bad. To be sure, we have missions and are doing all we can to establish ourselves at A, B and C, but then, remember that yonder glorious eagle and that brilliant field of stars and stripes waves not over those lands; if they did, our lips would be sealed; for *free soil* over which waves our nation's ensign is interdicted to us."

Are we prepared, as a Church, to take this position? I hope not. It seems to me that if we adopt the principle noticed above we shall go very far to establish the doctrine which some of our opponents have urged, that the great object of the leaders of the Southern movement was to conform our ecclesiastical legislation and Church operations to the civil and political movements of the slave States; or that our prime object in the separation was to extend the area of slavery and promote its establishment. Now, if I understand the reasons of the Southern organization, and the basis on which it rests, they were and are simply these: We believe that the Church, in her associate capacity, has no right to meddle with the relations of master and slave, except to instruct each class in the duties appropriate to each, and to use every appliance within our control to make all better by leading them to fear God and keep his commandments; and that consequently, when the Church, in her chief councils, undertook to declare any member or minister worthy of censure or punishment of any sort for the reason first—he was the owner of slaves, she took a position and pursued a course of action violative of her constitution, unauthorized by the word of God, and destructive of the peace of society.

Such were the views and feelings which influenced my course in the memorable struggle of 1844; and I believe that similar convictions operated in producing the course adopted by the Southern portion of the Methodist Church in that painful conflict. My views on this subject have undergone no change. I regard the Church and her ministers as distinctly committed to the spiritual evangelization of the world; and that the ministers of Christ should confine themselves to their proper spiritual functions, without turning aside to take part in the political and party strifes that are constantly arising to tempt them from their avowed path. To me, as a minister of Jesus Christ, it is of no consequence whether I preach to slaveholders or free sollers. I leave them to regulate these relations according to their own individual convictions of right and propriety. I come to them, in whatever relation they may sustain, with an authoritative message from God, distinctly announcing to each his duty to his Maker and his fellows.

Such is, I believe, our course in California. The preachers whom we have sent there have been instructed to keep themselves aloof from political and partizan strifes, and confine themselves to their proper ministerial work, according to the example of Christ and his apostles. They are not sent there to promote slavery or anti-slavery; they are not sent to the people of California because they are pro-slavery or anti-slavery, but because they are sinners, and must be converted or damned!

And permit me to say, just here, that if there is any place on earth where the gospel is needed, in all its strength and spirituality, divested of all foreign elements, that place is California.

There are some other points on which we design to touch hereafter. We have perhaps said enough for the present.

JAMES O. ANDREW.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CONCERT OF PRAYER.

Mr. Editor—Several of our Annual Conferences, at their last sessions, adopted resolutions recommending the holding of prayer meetings throughout their bounds on the first Monday night in each month, for the special purpose of invoking the Divine blessing upon the missionary cause. But it was not a general movement with all the Conferences.

Having been apprised for many years that several of the religious denominations of this country have their monthly concerts of prayer for this purpose, I have often been surprised that our Church has never adopted a similar movement. And is it not a subject worthy of the consideration of our entire connection, and should not all the Conferences heartily recommend it to their people?

Now I suggest that each Conference, at its next session, set apart the first Sunday night in each month for that special purpose. I propose Sunday night instead of Monday night, because it seems difficult to secure the hearty co-operation of the Church in every place on any other night of the week, on account of various conflicting appointments of other societies and associations. And besides it is the night that has been thus appropriated by the other denominations alluded to.

Who, sir, is prepared to estimate the great amount of good that would result from such a movement? It will give a new impulse to the missionary cause at home and abroad. Let the people assemble themselves together, and accompany their contributions with their fervent prayers, and the blessing of Heaven will follow.

On such occasions, let the minister, or whoever conducts the exercises, in addition to the usual routine of services, be furnished with such documents to read to the people as will impart instruction upon this great subject, such as extracts from reports, journals, and the correspondence of our various missionaries from their respective fields.

There is no doubt that such a movement would not only greatly increase our missionary collections, but would exert a powerful reflex influence at home. Revivals deep and thorough would pervade the land, and it would result in a large accession to our missionary force in foreign lands; and other fields would be occupied as they are thrown open.

And besides, it would be a great encouragement to those noble men who are engaged in this work to know that at one and the same time there are thousands of their brethren praying for God's special blessing upon their labors.

Dr. Taylor remarked, at the last session of the Alabama Conference, that often amid the great discouragements he met with in his labors among the Chinese, his heart had been cheered up by the thought that at least some one in his own native land was praying for him. With telegraphic despatch the petition is sent to Heaven, and from thence is transported heavenly consolation to the hearts of those self-sacrificing men, by which they are reminded of that precious promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Much more might be said upon this subject were it necessary. Let it be presented to all the Conferences at their approaching sessions, and let one grand concert of action be had by the entire Church; and, under the direction of the great Head of the Church, we shall soon see "nations born in a day," "and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

Marion, Ala. Y.

REMARKS.—The matter certainly deserves the consideration invoked for it by our correspondent, and is well put by him. The Monday night appointment, doubtless for the causes assigned, is, in our experience, a failure. It is attended by few, inasmuch as if it be only a Monday night meeting, it recurs too seldom to get up a church going habit. If it be not sustained by special information get up for the occasion and suitably dispensed, even on Sunday night, the special interest will fail. For this end the Missionary Advocate is a desideratum.

The people know what to pray for when the concrete case is before them. The prayer meeting at "the house of Mary, the mother of John, whose surname was Mark," had no uncertain aim, when, by the power of God, it effected the jail delivery of Peter. The souls gathered there knew where and why he was kept in prison.

Such a monthly concert would have great power of Christian development. Missionary collections would accumulate, and an enlightened missionary spirit be fostered—ED.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

MANSFIELD, LA., July 25, 1855.

I have not at any time before ventured to correspond with you, and doubt now my ability to give you a letter which will interest you and your readers. Yet, having been thrown into this interesting region of country, and witnessed on yesterday the closing exercises of the first session of Mansfield Female College, I cannot forego the pleasure of making known, through the medium of your paper, to the friends of education, not only in this State but throughout the South, the highly satisfactory manner in which both teachers and scholars acquitted themselves in the examination. It was indeed worthy of any institution in any State or community, and has fully established the reputation of the highly intelligent, high-toned and refined President, Dr. Thweatt, to ability of the highest order as an instructor of youth and manager of a female college. The Doctor, indeed, is one of nature's noblemen, and has won for himself the friendship and admiration of this entire community, which, in point of liberality, hospitality, intelligence and morality is not excelled or surpassed by any community or village in the South.

The success of the first session of the college is a sure guarantee that its progress is upward and onward, and that it will soon reach a position of such prominence that it will reflect credit upon the State and the Church which endorses its claims and takes its interest under its fostering care.

The very handsome manner in which the young ladies of the school acquitted themselves in their readings, recitations, declamations and performance upon the piano, won the admiration and applause of a large and intelligent assemblage, many of whom, ladies and gentlemen, were from neighboring parishes. Indeed, Commencement day was a great day for all interested in the school, and particularly for the citizens of Mansfield and DeSoto parish.

When the scholastic exercises were ended, Hinton Smith, Esq., in behalf of the young ladies of the college, delivered the regular address, which was done in good style and touched in handsome language. His allusions to the importance of educating our daughters at home, sustaining Southern institutions of learning, and of inculcating a purely Southern sentiment of mind and heart, which cannot be done when they come in contact with the corrupting moral, political and religious atmosphere of the North, were very forcible, and told successfully upon the minds of the audience.

Mr. Smith through, Mr. D. Creswell took the stand, in advocacy of a subscription to furnish the institution with philosophical, chemical and other necessary and useful apparatus, which movement and measure was seconded by Gen. Phillips with such success that the handsome sum of sixteen hundred dollars was raised in not many more minutes, telling volumes in favor of the liberality, independence and appreciation of this people, who are determined to leave nothing undone to make the institution one of the first in the South. It is therefore to be hoped that the friends of education throughout the State, and particularly the friends of the Methodist Church, will rally to the support of Mansfield College.

Mansfield is well located in a high and healthy country, free from epidemics, surrounded by as independent, moral and intelligent people, and peopled itself by moral and enlightened citizens. Contrasted with the characteristics of my portion of the State, which in nature is the garden spot of the South, I am forcibly struck with the liberality and enterprise of this region, and feel that a man can afford to till poorer soil, to accumulate less money, and bear other inconveniences for the pleasure of the society of this purely American community.

I found little or no news in my travel in the country through which I have passed. The crops generally have very much improved in the last month or six weeks, during which time rains have fallen more or less in nearly every section. The corn crop is very nearly made, and it may be said that enough has been or will be made to answer the wants. The cotton crop will not likely, under favorable circumstances from this out, exceed two-thirds of a crop. The stand was bad, and the plant is yet small. The health of the country generally is very good. No excitement of any kind prevails. I find religion in statu quo; have had the pleasure of meeting here several friends of the ministry, to say, Rev. Messrs. Doty, Randall and Sugg, all of whom seem to be doing well, physically and mentally.

C. T.

RED RIVER COUNTY, TEXAS, July 30, 1855.

McKenzie Institute is situated in Red River county, Texas, three miles west of Clarksville, the county seat. The eye of the stranger, as he approaches the building, is greeted by four large frame buildings, two stories and a half high, with double piazzas, situated about fifty yards apart, presenting quite an imposing aspect. The first floor of the centre building, (the full square of the house,) is the recitation room, and is also used for church purposes. The past session there were one hundred and sixty pupils, not as many as the previous session numbered, if correctly informed, but now that there is more room, doubtless the increase for the next session will be large. The Principal receives young ladies as well as young gentlemen. They are not associated together, but kept apart by rigid discipline. This institution has been reared by the untiring personal efforts of the Principal. Sixteen years ago, with about fifteen pupils, the foundation was laid, and by the report of the last General Conference, the number had reached 230 pupils.* How many well cultivated minds and sanctified hearts have gone forth from this classic spot to adorn the Church and country!

The secret of its success may be attributable not only to the Principal, but to the fact that the Bible stands as the text-book, the luminary, throwing its sanctifying rays into every department.

It was the privilege of the writer to attend the last few days of the examination; just passed off; and, without a disposition to exaggerate, I must accord a commendation beyond my expectations. Every class, whether in algebra, mathematics, Spanish, Greek, Hebrew, or the strains of music, instrumental or vocal, or in their addresses, won upon my soul, until I found already I had become with them a unit.

I left the place with the thought, truly, Texas is a great country.

Let all who wish to place their sons or daughters at this institution of parental government, early secure a place before the 1st of October next, or it may be told them at the door, the register is full, and there is no room for another.

E. F. T.

* This number crowded the apartment somewhat too much; since then the accommodations have been enlarged.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The first great step towards bringing Europe and America in telegraphic communication is about being taken. A submarine telegraph across the Gulf of St. Lawrence is about being completed. We regard this as only the beginning of the end; and certain little doubt that before the lapse of a decade, we will be receiving messages direct from the old world as we do now from Halifax. There is nothing startling in this proposition, although any man who would have made it ten years ago would have been declared a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. The vast improvements which have marked the history of telegraphing the past five years, would alone warrant and sustain any one in making it, even on the supposition that perfection had been arrived at, and that further advancement was impossible.

Just think of the sublime idea for a moment. Imagine, for an instant, the new world connected by a magnetic cable with the old. Why, we would have news of the warlike operations in the Crimea as fast as electricity could transmit the intelligence. Should Sebastopol be taken, the information would reach New Orleans, be published and read almost as soon as in Paris or London! Why, the very thought is full of sublimity, and calculated to make every American heart thrill and throb with unbounded pride—for it was American genius that tamed the lightning, and American skill that made it subservient to the wants, interests and happiness of mankind.

But to our immediate purpose: Some weeks since the New York Herald gave an interesting account of the great submarine telegraph project by which it is proposed to connect the two continents. The enterprise is progressing swimmingly. The parties by whom it has been undertaken have been organized under the title of "The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company." Their names are, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White and Samuel F. B. Morse—all good and substantial citizens, with the father of telegraphing, S. F. B. Morse, among them. The points of connection, according to the Herald, are St. Johns in Newfoundland, and Cork on the southern coast of Ireland, and the distance 1,080 miles. From St. Johns a line is in course of construction across the southern part of Newfoundland to Port au Basque, and will be completed in eight or ten weeks. The distance between Port au Basque and Cape North across a portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is seventy-four miles, and the connection of these points will be effected by a submarine cable of three wires, and about an inch and a half thick. This cable was shipped from London on the 28th of last month, in the ship Sarah L. Bryant, which is now lying at Port au Basque. Mr. Canning, the engineer who superintended the laying of the Mediterranean cable, sailed for America on the 7th inst., in the steamer Canada, and is at present in Newfoundland, waiting to oversee the execution of the new enterprise.

This is the first submarine cable of any great importance ever laid in this country, and will undoubtedly inaugurate a new era in the history of telegraphing this side of the water. The weight of the cable, says our New York cotemporary, is four hundred tons, and the time required for putting it down will not exceed two days at the utmost, unless the weather should prove very unfavorable. As the occasion will be one of more than usual interest, quite a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, we understand, have taken passage on board the steamer Calhoun, which has been engaged by the Company to tow the Sarah L. Bryant across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and which was to sail on the 2d of August. Some of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of New York were to be of the party. The excursion must have been a most delightful one, although business was the leading feature of the undertaking. We shall await the result of the enterprise with much interest, and trust that everything turned out prosperously and pleasantly.

The Herald then goes on to state that it is the intention of the Company to stop at several points on the southern and western coasts of Newfoundland, which may be regarded almost as a *terra incognito*. The island is rich in mineral wealth, as proved by the explorations of the geologists and mineralogists who were employed by the Company to select the fifty miles of land that had been granted them by the Colonial Government as an encouragement to them to carry out the enterprise.

The establishment of this telegraph, while it will be of great importance to the people of Newfoundland, derives its national, world-wide importance, from the fact that it will be the first great link in the chain that is, at no distant period, to bring the two continents into almost instant communication with each other.

Here is the *modus operandi* of the work. The steamer Calhoun will take the vessel having the submarine cable on board in tow at Port au Basque and proceed across the Gulf to Cape North, the nearest point on the coast of Cape Breton. While she is steaming at the rate of between two and three miles an hour, the cable will be paid out from the stern of the Sarah L. Bryant. About thirty men will be employed in this process, which is very simple, the cable being run out over a wheel from the coil as it lies in the hold of the vessel. We ardently trust no accident will mar the pleasure of the trip, or impair the success of the undertaking. Failure might impair the *prestige* which now surrounds the enterprise, while complete success would render the assurance now felt that Europe and America will be speedily united by telegraphic hands, double sure.

HEALTH OF VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 9th, says: "The health of our city continues to be excellent. The quarantine is in full and successful operation. Dr. Brickell, the efficient quarantine physician, with his assistants and officers, are diligent and firm in discharging their duties, and we trust will succeed in keeping the yellow fever, now epidemic in New Orleans, out of our limits. Our readers may safely rely on our giving ample notice of the appearance of Yellow Jack here, should we again be visited by it—in which event we will be scourged once more.

A writer has compared worldly friendship to our shadow—while we walk in sunshine it sticks to us; but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us.

NEW ORLEANS DOOMED!

Under the foregoing fearful heading we find the subjoined paragraph "going the rounds" of journalism:

The Memphis Eagle predicts that twenty years from this time grass will be growing in the streets of New Orleans, and the completed railway system of the South will have transferred the merchants of that city to Savannah and Charleston. It says that the deepening of the navigation of the Gulf must and will be avoided.

Our Memphis cotemporary "predicts" with so much emphasis, that one would naturally infer the "wish was father to the thought" in him. We have been well aware, for years, that New Orleans had no friends among rival cities, that she had nothing to expect from their generosity; that no scruples were indulged in when it was practicable to deprive her of a portion of her trade; and that conventions have been gathered together with the principal object of devising ways and means, railroad systems, plans, etc., whereby still further diversions could be made, and our neighbors still more largely benefitted at our expense. But this is the first time we have heard the doom of New Orleans denounced against us—for this practically amounts to little less.

But, our Memphis cotemporary is, we are inclined to believe, entirely at fault in his prediction. It is quite evident that he is neither prophet nor the son of a true prophet. He is blind to all interests and purposes, judging by the history of the past, the experience of the present and the promises of the future—a false prophet. We have reflected somewhat upon the subject, and have been unable to discover the smallest foundation, or even the slightest sign of foundation, upon which to base the prediction.

Even abroad—in quarters where feelings adverse to a Southern city is not to be looked for—the predictions of the Memphis Eagle is viewed with incredulity. The Philadelphia North Americans, of the 30th ult., speaks of it as follows:

The Memphis Eagle anticipates a rather unpleasant result as likely to flow from the railway system of the South, than will, in all probability, ever be known. This is nothing less than the transfer of the whole commerce of New Orleans to Savannah and Charleston, by means of the railways connecting these ports with the Mississippi river, which traverse the heart of the whole region. That those lines may work important changes is not to be doubted, but the admirable commercial position of New Orleans, and the constantly swelling tide of the Mississippi river, render it very problematical that "twenty-five years from this time, the grass would be growing in the streets" of the Crescent City.

The North Americans speaks sensibly. It does not ignore the existence of the Mississippi river, as too many hot-headed, impracticable blockheads do. Why, the "swelling trade" of the Father of Waters will continue to augment for countries; and enough of that trade will seek its natural market—New Orleans—to make it a magnificent commercial emporium, even if every petty town on its margin had a railroad running direct to Savannah and Charleston.

But, not content with predicting an evil destiny for us; not satisfied with ignoring the existence of the great "inland sea" of the West, as Mr. Calhoun beautifully termed the Mississippi, the Memphis Eagle omitted all mention of our railroad system, which will protect us against the terrible calamities alluded to, to a great measure, as well as of the efforts in progress, with good prospects of success, to construct a railroad across the peninsula of Florida, which will do away with the "dangerous" navigation of the Gulf."

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—which is slowly, but surely progressing—the editor of the Eagle appears to have entirely lost sight of. Rather strange forgetfulness, truly. To take the widest margin, that road will be built through the State of Tennessee in less than five years. *In its course it will cross, and consequently tap, every river running in the direction of Savannah and Charleston.* Under such circumstances, with better facilities are afforded, time and space, both subserved, does the Eagle suppose that the people are going to leave an old, natural, well-known market—the best in the South—for the sales of their produce—for distant and strange markets, because expensive railroad companies ask the privilege of transporting the freight? If he does, he will find himself very much mistaken. At all events, we as citizens of New Orleans, are perfectly willing to abide the issue; and if we live long enough to see the stress is transformed into grassy avenues, we can scarcely rival, if we do not surpass, the number of years attained by the longest lived patriarch who flourished before the deluge.

We are very well aware our people have been derelict in railroad enterprise. But, considering our condition, we have done wonders. We have a great railroad going North, and two splendid roads going West. A few years will see them completed, and then it will be impossible for anybody to taunt us with being entirely behind our neighbors in the march of improvement and development. [Daily Crescent.

SUGAR PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

There was a meeting of sugar planters in the Court-house of the town of Thibodaux, on the 28th ult. We append the first paragraph of the proceedings, as it will explain the object of this present as well as we can write it: "At a meeting of those interested in removing the Sugar market from the levee at New Orleans to the opposite side of the river, called to meet at the Court-house in Thibodaux, on Saturday, July 28, 1855, the meeting was called to order by C. Beatty, Esq., and John C. Potts, Esq., was appointed President, and Adam Beatty, Secretary."

A committee was appointed to draft and report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. In a brief period the committee returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being ably supported by J. C. Beatty, Esq., in a speech, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present locality in the city of New Orleans, at which sugar is landed to be sold, is too small to suit the increasing demands of this agricultural interest; and whereas, owing to the too narrow space, sugar has to be sold within thirty-six hours after landing or be warehoused; and whereas, other great evils have been imposed on the sugar interest, and become so great as to require a change,

Therefore resolved, That in order to relieve the sugar interest of this great burden, we respectfully invite the co-operation of all persons interested in the sugar crop of Louisiana to unite in devising ways and means to remedy the evils complained of.

Resolved, That we invite the different parishes interested to hold meetings to express their views on this subject.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the only way to relieve the sugar interest of the evils complained of is that large and commodious warehouses should be erected on the right bank of the Mississippi river, as convenient to the terminus of the railroad as possible.

Resolved, That we hear with pleasure that the N. O. & G. W. R. R. Company are ready to furnish all needful data to accomplish this desirable result.

Messrs. Bernard and Casey also made speeches explaining the "facilities and advantages of establishing a Sugar-market at Algiers."

Speaking of the storage facilities now afforded in Algiers, a correspondent of the Minerva says:

"I am informed that there is room now for the storage of ten thousand hogsheads, with tracks laid, and railroad enough sufficient for all that would probably be stored at any one time. Can we not unite in giving it a trial? We can lose nothing and may gain much. I think the difficulties are imaginary, and that a properly digested plan of arrangement which might be agreed upon for storage and delivery, soon would become very popular; and the planter and merchant would be able to keep the crop out of market until the price proved satisfactory.

We shall watch the course of this movement with much interest. It is very important and involves considerations of more than common moment.—[Daily Crescent.

A "stuck up" sort of a genius entered a store in Philadelphia, and turning up his nose at some apples in the window, exclaimed: "Are those apples fit for a hog to eat?" "I don't know; try them and see," was the instant reply of the storekeeper.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Aug 3 to Aug 16, 1855, inclusive.

	A.		
D Ayres	$6 00	J Matthews	1 00
	B.		N.
W A Byrne	80	W O Neal	2 00
O R Blue	6 00	J A Nettles	2 00
J H Bedell	2 00	J M Newman	2 00
	C.		R.
T B Crary	2 00	U Riley	5 00
J M Crain	1 00	O Robinson	2 00
	E.	J W Ritschert	2 00
J J Eerly	10 00		S.
Mrs M D Elliott	2 00	C A Sugg	2 00
	G.	G W Stewart	2 00
G Garrett	5 00	A Stephens	2 00
	H.	W Shapard	1 00
J J Hulchinson	5 00		T.
G W Hodge	10 00	S H Taylor	5 00
J W Hightower	9 50	R Trippett	6 00
J S Hunt	2 00	E F Thwing	4 00
	L.		W.
J W Ledbetter	6 00	Mrs M A Walker	2 00
	M.		Y.
J H Montgomery	6 00	H A Young	5 15

Special Notices.

WANTED.—A young gentleman, a graduate of LaGrange College, at Florence, desires a situation as a teacher in a family or in a seminary. I can commend him very highly both as a moral and intellectual man. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at Florence, Ala. R. H. RIVERS.

Deaths.

DIED—June 19, in Harrison county, Texas, Mrs. M. ALICE POOLE, second daughter of Langsden East, Esq., St. Helena, La., in the 18th year of her age.

Less than one year ago the deceased left a blooming and joyous bride, the good wishes of many friends and the prayers of Christian parents following her to her new home, where the affability of her manners and the goodness of her heart soon knit strong ties to her in bonds of friendship. Her prospects for a long life were fair, very fair. But, alas! how suddenly may our brightest hopes be blasted! The "insatiate archer" sent his bow, and the work was speedily accomplished.

Happily for her she had in health turned her attention to religion. Near two years since she sought and obtained the pearl of great price at a camp meeting in Amite county; and the same Jesus who there spoke peace to her troubled soul was present to sustain when the world was growing dim and the dark waves of Jordan were swelling about her sinking bark. Her last moments were spent in efforts to console her afflicted husband, and in leaving messages of comfort to parents whose heart-strings she knew would well nigh be severed by a stroke so sudden. May the great Physician heal their wounds, not by the waters of Lethe, but by the balm of grace. M.

DIED—July 7, SARAH JANE, wife of R. D. Keller, Esq.

She was born March 8, 1827, in Greene county, Ga. In the fall of 1843 she embraced religion and attached herself to the M. E. Church at a camp meeting near Columbus, Miss., from which time till her death she lived a consistent member. For over nine years she was the subject of great affliction, which she bore with becoming patience and fortitude. Some time previous to her death she was very low, when it was thought by many one that it was impossible for her to live. She then expressed a readiness and willingness to die. She remarked to her husband that her way seemed perfectly clear. That death was very sudden, and attended with great suffering; and although she then had but little as to the future, her friends remain no doubt as to her salvation.

Shreveport, La. W. W. BELL.

DIED—At Ocean Springs, Miss, 9th inst., of pneumonia, THOMAS PORTER AUSTIN, aged 7 months and sixteen days, infant son of Martha E. Porter and Dr. W. G. Austin.

Baltimore and Washington papers copy.

New Advertisements.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of a female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Ancient and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental Department. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Monterey, Ala. aug16—4t*

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE—
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

FACULTY.

——, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Evidences of Christianity.
Rev. D. H. Capers, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Professor of Natural Science, and Dean of the Faculty.
Professor Julius Trotreau, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.
Miss Amanda A. E. Capers, M.A., Assistant in Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Assistant in Mathematics.
Miss Frances E. Allen, Governess.
Mrs M. M. Johnson, Assistant Governess.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Rev. W. M'Neill Johnson, M.E.L., Principal.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Professor B. Cyriax, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Professor H. Carstensen, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Mrs J. Trotreau, Professor E. Cyrian,
Mrs M. Johnson, Professor H. Carstensen.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Lectures will be delivered in the College Hall every Monday night by the following gentlemen, successively; and those Lectures will be published in the Columbian Mirror.

Rev. T. Scruggs, Lecturer on Political Economy, Law and Common Law.
Rev. J. F. Crozier, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.
Rev. R. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.
Rev. M. J. Blackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Practical Philosophy.
Rev. D. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Rhetoric and Criticism.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary of Southern Society.
Miss Amanda A. E. Capers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Zaphradean Society.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.
Miss Emeretta C. Pilcher, Assistant Librarian.

We are soon engaged in corresponding with one of the gentlemen and scholars in the South, whose services we expect to secure. The other blanks will be filled by competent teachers, who, with the President, will, on September 6, 1855, be in their places at the opening of the session to which parents wishing information will address

aug16—3m REV. D. J. ALLEN,
Holly Springs, Miss.

Mr. Charles Wilcon has written a volume of one hundreds of pages to explain the philology of drunkenness. Diogenes delinos in two syllables—zig-zag.

Local Sketches.

FRUIT.—We never saw the fruit-shops and market-entrances more appetizingly garnished with the juicy offerings of Pomona than at present. There appears to be a grand mass meeting or southern convention of fruits, from every latitude between Mason and Dixon's line and the equator. That hardy king of fruits, the apple; the pulpy and evanescent peach, which if not quickly consumed, will rot from its outside to its centre; the luscious pear, which brooks as little delay, rotting from the centre to the outside; the rosy-cheeked nectarine; the purple grape; the pink-hearted pomegranate, and the juice-bursting fig—all in their different varieties—constitute the continental army of good things, who meet and fraternize with the golden-hued legions of the sunny Antilles—the pine-apple, orange, lemon, mango, banana and plantain, with an occasional accompaniment of something unknown to many in these parts, the "alligator pear," an uncouth-looking fruit, held at a fabulous price, which has a sign stuck up to call the attention of the passer-by. Mountains of melons of every size, shape and degree, from the watery fifty-pounder to the sugared cantelope, and the little speckled "scated melon," which nature created to be smelt and not eaten, are piled around the small-fry enumerated above.

Altogether, fruit has accumulated in such abundance, and a great part of it is to be had at such cheap prices, that the popular appetite for it seems to be sated; and many a proud pear and blushing peach that on its first arrival coolly asked for a dime, has wasted its sweetness on the stingy crowd until all its beauty and spirit has vanished, and it has terminated its career ignominiously by being carried off half-rotten, and for half a cent, in a nigger boy's hat.

We cannot drop this subject without advertising to that enterprizing class of citizens who receive and dishurse the aforesaid fruits—who preside over the various juicy mass meetings, and by their skill in ranging them out and displaying them to the public eye, render them more tempting than Dame Nature ever intended them to be. These fruit-vendors—Spaniards, or "Dagoes," as they are familiarly styled—show consummate skill and taste in displaying their fruits in their shops; but in the market-places they show genius—doubled genius. Hundreds of persons whose ideas, from poverty or other causes, never soar beyond pork and potatoes, pass hurriedly through the fruit quarters in the markets, without deigning to look at what is there displayed, and who only know by the smell that fruit is near. If they would stop and contemplate, as we do occasionally, they would discover not only that fruit is there, and for sale, and for sale cheap and in any quantity, but they would discern also that it is ranged with real artistic skill into the seeming of a landscape—the different shades and colors of the various fruits being as effectively commingled and shaped into ideality as a painter's colors on his canvas.

We will consider, good reader, that the current of people in which we pass one of those fruity triumphs is a river. Nearest to us is a rough beach or shore, made up of almond, filbert and pecan gravel, yam stumps, ginger roots and cocoa-nut rocks. Next is a sloping bank of peaches, pears, nectarines, etc. Then, abrupt hills of apples and oranges, with melon precipices in proper proximity. So much for earth. The celestial scenery is represented by gorgeous clouds of purple grapes, with a sunset glory of pine-apples and red and yellow bananas. Nature being thus fully represented, architecture comes in. Little Bunker-hill monuments of apples and peaches are ranged along the base of the apple and orange hills, while split melons are scattered over the beach like boats ready for launching. All these things we discover by taking a deliberate and proper view of what so many give the go-by, as an incongruous and chaotic heaping of fruit.

But it is in the architectural department that the swarthy fruiterer displays his choicest skill—in the little peach and apple monuments of which we spoke. These monuments are built when the material descends to a certain stage of cheapness—say five or six for a picayune. Three constitute the base or abutment, and three more the shaft. So numerous are these monuments, and so universally do they exist the year round, from the perpetually cheapening process of some fruit or other, that people in general think it is nothing to build them. Those who hold to this opinion have only to make the experiment to ascertain the difficulty of it. Yet these Spaniards have so effectually reduced the thing to a science, that it is nothing to them. We have often seen one of these geniuses take a handful of peaches or apples, and pile them up monumentally, as it seemed, by just dropping them down, one upon another. One would think this the acme of that kind of genius; but it is not. We have long had a distrust of those little monuments, and never purchase one without first taking a peep at the rear side of it; and our distrust has in nearly all instances been well-founded. The freckles and moles, or, more plainly speaking, the rotten spots, in the fruit, are always to be found on the rear side. This would seem to betoken great care and study in the building process; but no such mental labor is requisite, according to what we have seen.

"If them would'st view th' French Market aright,
Go visit it by the dawn's gray light."

Another wonderful exercise of skill by these Spanish frulterers, is the precision with which they classify their fruits according to their size. An invoice of apples or peaches is received—all, perhaps, off the same tree, but varying in size. The Spaniard, sitting in front of the newly-purchased barrel, and with a basket on each side, lifts out the luscious globules with both hands, and throws them according to their size into the respective baskets. With the large and small apples no skill is requisite; but with the middle-sized ones there must be some skill, although the Spaniard loses no time in deciding which basket must receive them. There must be a line between a "a pleayune apiece" and "three for a dime," and that line the Spaniard determines as nicely by his long-hand practice as another person would with a pair of scales. You may at any time select peaches or apples from the different baskets, in whose size or weight you can discover no difference; yet if you will test the matter with a pair of scales, you will find there is a difference, small though it be. The Spaniard sees you select three for a dime from one basket, in preference to two for a dime from the other; he knows you get nearly a third more by it; but it never troubles him. He has classified them, and conducts all his business according to strict mathematical rules, from which he never swerves. When the rotten spots begin to appear, then comes another rigid classification, which runs into the little monuments already treated of. The monuments, if not sold, are taken down at night and re-built in the morning—the more rotten fruit, after having finished its monumental career, being required to do pyramid service for several days more, at the end of which time, if nobody buys, it is thrown stolenly into the street by its presiding genius.

QUERY.—If a large boy be called a lad, is it not proper to call a larger boy a *ladder*?

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL.

The steamship Ariel, Capt. P. E. Lefevre, left Havre on Saturday, July 21, at 4 P. M., and arrived at New York at 8 A.M., on the evening of the 4th.

The *Moniteur* announces that Prince Napoleon, President of the Exposition, has organized railway expeditions to and from Paris, in all directions, to bring visitors to the Exposition at reduced rates of fare.

The total amount of subscriptions received by the Minister of War, for the army of the East up to this time is 2,285,550f.

Napoleon's last physician, Dr. Archibald Arnott, of the 20th Foot, is dead, in the 84th year of his age. He was on the Nile, in Calabria, Portugal, Spain and Holland, and earning a medal with clasps for Egypt, Madai, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivoile, Nivo, Orthes and Toulouse. After the war, Dr. Arnott accompanied his brave companions in arms to St. Helena and India, and at the former station became the medical attendant of Napoleon. Shortly previous to his dissolution, Napoleon gave a very interesting testimony of his respect for Dr. Arnott. To use the words of Napoleon on the island, "The Emperor on his death-bed desired that a valuable gold snuff-box might be brought to him, and having, with his dying hand and last effort of departing strength, engraved upon its lid with a pen-knife the letter N, he presented it to his kind and valued friend, as a parting memorial of his deep esteem and heartfelt gratitude.

General du Murquis de Rochemore has just died at Arbec, at the age of 90, in consequence of injury from being thrown from a carriage. The deceased accompanied Louis XVIII through out his exile, and at the Restoration in 1814, returned with that Monarch to France, and filled several important military commands. He was afterwards Master of the Ceremonies at the Courts of Louis XVIII and Charles X. In 1830 he retired into private life, where he has ever since remained, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits.

Our Spanish accounts do not confirm the departure of the Pope's Nuncio, nor of French negotiations for a Spanish legation for the Crimea. Order has been restored among the workmen, who return at the wages established before the strike, but with an agreement that any future differences which might arise should be submitted to a mixed jury of masters and workmen; and that the men arrested were to be punished. "Already," says the Colonel, in conclusion, "numerous manufactories have recommenced their operations, the assemblages have ceased and order reigns."

On the 15th of July, Calvi, a devoted agent of the propaganda of Young Italy, expiated at Mantua, on the scaffold, his excessive confidence in the plans of the apostle at London. Since then a revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered in the Duchy of Parma, and the conspirators, thirteen in number, have been arrested. Numerous arrests have been made at Carrara and Massa, on the Modenese frontiers.

The Sardinian Government is carrying out the bill relative to religious orders, and its doing so creates no emotion amongst the people. Almost all the religious houses for men have contented themselves with a verbal protest, and a refusal to give any indication calculated to assist the government agents. In some of the convents the nuns refused to open their doors, and force was consequently employed to effect an entrance.

The revolutionary commotion which convulsed Europe in 1848 extended to Norway, and a great number of workmen at Christiania, and of towns of the provinces of Ackershuus and Drontheim, formed themselves into illegal associations and committed various excesses. The government took energetic measures for the re-establishment of order, and 149 of the workmen were arrested.

The Pope has resolved to appoint an Italian bishop to the now vacant see of Constantinople, notwithstanding the opposition to this measure.

Father Booke, the General of the Jesuits in Rome, has had a narrow escape from the hands of an assassin.

The principal object of public attention in the Turkish capital is the precarious position of Kars. A letter from that place states that the siege of Kars had commenced; and notwithstanding the bravery of the Ottoman troops, and the tried skill of the commander, it is feared that the place could not long resist, and that its fall would be followed by that of Bayazid and Erzeroum. Nothing, it was thought, but a diversion on the part of the Allies would save these places.

Cholera has almost entirely disappeared at Cairo, but here it still prevails, particularly among the military, of whom a hundred die daily of this disease.

Great Britain and Ireland.

The Duke of Cambridge is to be immediately appointed Generalissimo of the Foreign Legion.

It is thought that Lord Melville, at present commander of the forces in Scotland, will go out to the Crimea to take command of a division.

The Rev. Theobold Mathew has remained in London since his return from Madeira, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice. His friends will be glad to learn his health has improved.

It is reported at Clonmel that Mr. John O'Connell has accepted a government situation in London worth £1200 a year.

Mr. John Adye Curran, a liberal barrister, is a candidate for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Russia.

A tremendous fire broke out during the great Fair at Novogorod, in Russia, by which merchandise to the amount of three millions of roubles (or 12 millions of francs) was destroyed.

American Ships at Constantinople.

American ships continue to come up to Constantinople from France and England, in large numbers. The Great Republic and Queen of Clippers recently passed on up to Kamiesh. They attracted much attention, and the Turks greatly admired them. Several of the finest American clippers are in the employ of the Allies as transports. Several large ships have been and are still there with cargoes for the use of the Allies.

On the "glorious fourth" a large collection of Italian and Hungarian refugees gave a serenade to the American Minister, who made them a speech on the occasion.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. mail steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived Saturday morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 8th inst.

There was a rumor afloat when the steamship Orizaba left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., that the revolutionists were within twelve miles of that place. The stages and all communication between Vera Cruz, and Orizaba, and Jalapa, had been stopped on the 6th inst.

The *conducta* coming down from the City of Mexico with a convoy of 800 troops had stopped at the *Puente Nacional*, and fortified themselves there, for the purpose of giving battle to the revolutionists.

We have papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. They contain, however, no notice of anything of the kind. On the contrary, most plausible reason are given, copied from the *Diario Oficial*, for the departure of the lady of Santa Anna from the country. Accounts are given of the triumphant marches of Blanco in pursuit of the rebels, and his return to the capital. A report is given of the rout of Commodore Gen. Marquez, in Tamazula, and of the desertion of three officers and some soldiers from him to the Government side; troops under General Zires are said to have returned to the capital from Michoacan, because the department was almost universally reduced to quiet; reports are given of great preparations being made in Vera Cruz to celebrate the September fetes; Gen. Galindo is said to have completely destroyed a band of revolutionists near Morelia.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—*Columbia, Aug. 8.*—The Convention to form an Agricultural Society in this State met to-day, and 130 delegates were present, representing twenty-one Districts. Dr. James P. Barratt was chosen President, and several Vice Presidents were also elected. A Committee of one from each Agricultural Society, and one from each district not having a society, were appointed to prepare business, and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. [Charleston Courier, 9th.

Details of the Baltic's News.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool, July 28th, arrived at the New York Quarantine about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, bringing one week's later news from Europe.

The clipper ship Red Jacket, Capt Millard, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th July, in 81 days from Melbourne, with 138,000 ounces of gold, including two nuggets, weighing respectively 43 and 47 pounds.

The Cunard steamer Arabia, (now "transport No. 95,") embarked dragoons and horses, and sailed from Liverpool, 24th ult., for the Crimea. Several other steamships were embarking reinforcements.

The war news is not important. It was rumored that Gen. Simpson and Omar Pacha have resigned. The French continue to approach the Malakoff, which the Russians continue to fortify without relaxation. There had been neither sorties nor assaults since previous advices.

The position of all parties in the open field remains unchanged.

The British in the Sea of Azoff destroyed the bridge of boats at Genitschi without loss.

Operations in the Baltic were unimportant.

The Russians remain near Kars, but have not infested the city.

Spanish uneasiness seems mostly appeased.

Having made a narrow escape on the Turkish loan bill, the British ministry will be able to keep their places.

Sir William Molesworth is definitely appointed Colonial Secretary.

The War.

The following are the daily dispatches:

July 10.—Gen. Simpson encloses the returns of casualties to the 8th of July; regrets they are so heavy in killed and wounded; states that the general health of the army is good, and announces that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, a heavy fire was opened on the Redan by the allied batteries.

July 11.—Gortschnikoff telegraphs: The enemy has renewed a vigorous cannonade. Yesterday at 8 P. M., Admiral Nachimoff received a severe wound and has since died. Until further orders, Admiral Pnnloff is appointed to succeed the deceased as Commander of the Naval Garrison and Port, and Military Governor of Sebastopol.

July 13.—The Times' correspondent writes: Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. "I am sorry to say that the battery which the French constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A colonel and thirty officers and men were put *hors de combat*, and the siege works have received a decided check.

July 10th—Prince Gortschakoff announces having made two sorties on the 14th and 15th, before the bastion Kornileff, which were satisfactory. Nothing of importance had occurred in other parts of the Crimea.

July 23d—Gen. Pelissier telegraphs: The enemy appeared to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied successfully. I have good intelligence from Yenikais. Everything there is going on well under the direction of Col. Osmont, who has taken measures to establish order at Kertch.

July 25th—Gen. Simpson telegraphs: Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the general health of the army continues satisfactory.

Sea of Azoff.

A dispatch from Capt. Hewett, of the British ship Bonglo, announces that he had sent his boats to examine the communication between the town of Gonitchisk and Arahat Spit, and found it to be by means of a ferry of two large flats and hawsers. Both the hawsers were cut and the flats turned adrift by the ship's boats, July 3d. A body of Russian troops came to the beach and opened a fire of musketry, at about 80 yards, but without effect; while the ships and boats fired grape on the exposed troops and inflicted much loss.

The Russians are fortifying the Spit of Arahat.

Since the bombardment of Taganrog measures of defence have been adopted. The arms of the Don have been closed, and rendered inaccessible. Batteries have been erected on the coast and a flotilla of gun-boats established on the river. There is also a strong body of Cossacks and other troops, under the orders of Gen. Bagovort, collected near Nicolaieff. Strong fortifications are being erected at Rostoff, and the channel of the Don is obstructed.

Asia.

In the British House of Lords the Earl of Clurendon, on the 23d ult., gave some information as to the position of affairs in Asia Minor. On the 23d of June, the Russians made advances on the Kars; got within firs of the batteries, and were repelled. Notwithstanding the sufferings of the Turkish army last winter, the garrison now shewed no symptoms of demoralization. On the contrary, the citizens had requested to be supplied with arms to aid in the defence, and Col. Williams had assured the British Government that there was no apprehension of Kars being taken by a *coup de main*.

A private dispatch at Marseilles announced that the Russians had suddenly abandoned the siege of Kars, but a letter from Trebizonde, of July the 9th, states as follows: "The Russians are still encamped at about an hour's distance from Kars. They have only detached a few squadrons of Cossacks to the neighbouring villages to collect corn. We are still in ignorance of their motive in disarming the attack on Kars, whether to await reinforcements, or heavier artillery, or to march towards Erzeroum. We shall soon learn. A Russian corps of 9000 men is at Keni-keni, which intercepts communication between Kars and Trebizonde.

The Principalities.

A letter from Silistria, of the 11th, states that Ishmael Pacha has announced to his troops the approaching opening of a campaign in Bessarabia. Turkish reinforcements continue to be sent to the fortified places on the lower Danube, and the force now quartered from Shumla to Bahadagh is called 40,000 men. The Russians do not appear to fear any attack in the Dobrudscha. Preparations were making at Varna for the expected arrival of a French and English force early in August. The English are collecting large supplies at Sinope.

The Baltic.

Dispatches from Admiral Deans Dundas, of July 17th, enclose reports from Captain Yniverson, of his cruise with the Magicienne and Ruby. On July 14th, he (Capt. Y.) proceeded to Kounda Bay, on the south coast, where he dislodged an encampment of Cossacks, by throwing shell and rockets; and afterwards landed to inspect the place, but found nothing to destroy. Next morning he anchored at the mouth of the river Portsolki, and landing on its right bank, destroyed a Cossack barrack and stables, and drove the soldiers into the country. He next proceeded in the direction of Wyborg and anchored the ships as close as possible to the Island of Stralsund.

Having opened the bay called Trangsund, a Russian war steamer towing two gun-boats was discovered not far off. The Ruby immediately opened fire, and she retired out of range. Proceeding to the entrance of the Sound, Wyborg came in sight, also another Russian steamer and three gun-boats at anchor under an island about a mile off. The English ships proceeded towards them, but were brought up by a sunken barrier across the channel, and at the same moment, a masked battery on the left bank, not more than 350 yards off, opened a fire of round shot, grape and musketry, and the Russian ships advancing to the barrier also commenced a smart fire, whereupon the British retired towards Stralsund, the enemy's riflemen following them along the banks, but being driven from their position as fast as they took them, by the ship's fire.

Admiral Baynes remains with the bulk of the fleet off Croastadt, while all the gun-boats and mortar vessels, forming a squadron of fifty sail, are at Nargen. Admirals Dundas, Seymour and the French Admiral had been in consultation at Nargen, and the belief in the fleet was that "something" would soon be attempted "somewhere."

White Sea.

Commercial letters from Archangel, of July 8, mention that the Allied squadron in the White Sea consisted of six ships, and they had captured two or three vessels laden with grain. There remained at Archangel and other ports, only enough grain for current supply, the main stock of breadstuffs having been removed into the interior previous to the opening of navigation.

The Attitude of Austria.

There is reason to believe that at the present moment the attitude of Austria occasions some anxiety, if not positive disquietude, to the Western Cabinets. Ever since the rupture of the Vienna Conference, the numerous Russian agents at Vienna have labored with redoubled energy to detach Austria completely from England and France. During the past fortnight much progress has been made, but particularly during the last six or eight days the results are more and more observable. At St. Petersburg the most friendly social relations are again extended to the Russian Ambassador and his countrymen, who were previously treated with more than *hauteur*.

There is no truth in the statement recently put forth that France and England has sent a circular to the German Courts, announcing that the Western Powers no longer consider themselves bound by the treaty of December, or the four points of guarantee, in consequence of the rupture of the Conferences of Vienna.

Britain.

Our Liverpool correspondent was enabled to transmit by the Asia, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st ult., copies of the London *Times* of that day, containing the totally unlooked-for attempt of the opposition in Parliament to unseat Government on the motion to guarantee the Turkish loan of £5,000,000 sterling—an attempt in which the Ministry saved themselves by a majority of only three.

An extract from the instructions given to Lord John Russell for his guidance at the Vienna Conference has been laid before Parliament, but no discussion had ensued thereon.

The obsequies of the late Lord Raglan were performed with every mark of respect by the citizens of Bristol and the crowd of strangers who were attracted to that city to witness the ceremonial.

No report has yet been received from the commanders of the British naval squadron in the Pacific, with reference to the search after deposits of guano within the bounds of that station.

Ireland.

The weather is once more gloriously fine, and it does not appear that any of the crops were injuriously affected by the recent rains. The appearance of the potatoes is most luxuriant, and no well authenticated report of potato disease has yet been received. An appalling thunderstorm visited the central counties on the 19th.

France.

Letters from Paris anticipate that the applications for the new French loan of 750,000,000 francs will reach 2,500,000,000 francs.

M. Vattemere has written to the *Moniteur* in laudation of the American Department of the Exhibition.

The Emperor has gone to the Pyrenees to escort the Empress to Paris.

Queen Victoria is expected in Paris on the 17th of August.

Spain

The hand of Carlists, commanded by the brothers Hiocos, still wander in Old Castile, evading pursuit by the celerity of their movements, and the assistance given them by the peasantry. The Captain General of the province has therefore issued an edict, enacting fine, imprisonment, court martial, and compulsory service in the army to all who afford Carlists concealment or aid.

It appears from correspondence found on the person of a Carlist chief belonging to Marsal's band, and who was killed in the recent conflict with the government troops, that the Carlist movement was intended to be on a large scale, and take place simultaneously in various parts of Catalonia and the Northern provinces; that the Count of Montemolin himself was to be at the head of it, and his brother Don Juan to have the chief command in Catalonia; and that Cabrera, Marsal, Tristanis, Estarcus, and Borges were all to take leading parts in the undertaking.

The difficulty with Rome continues unabated.

Italy.

The condition of Italy is very unsatisfactory. Rumors of plots and conspiracies pervade the whole Peninsula. Cholera is virulent in Lombardy. In Naples, numerous arrests of officers of the army have been made, and Government is at present suspiciously kind to the luzzaroni—an evil omen.

Switzerland.

The village town of Chamouni has been almost destroyed by fire. Half the village is in ruins. Subscriptions are solicited in England to aid the sufferers.

Russia.

An Imperial ukase forbids Jews to purchase lands or to cattle as agriculturists in the Governments of Tchernigeff and Poltawa. It is reported that the local boards of administration in Poland are to be dissolved, and will be henceforth directed from St. Petersburg. Polish political offenders are to be tried by martial law.

Letters from Russia speak of the Czar's ceaseless energy in the management of the war, but make no allusion to his rumored ill health.

Marshal Paskiewitch is said to have asked leave to resign.

Latest.

July 25, Pelissier telegraphs: "After a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie, about midnight, on the left of the little Redan. As we are now close to them, it did not take the enemy one minute to reach our gabionades. The Russians were promptly received, and were repulsed, leaving some wounded and eight dead; the darkness enabled them to carry off the others. Gen. Bisson was on duty in the trenches.

It is rumored in Paris that the preparations of the Black Sea fleet are not for an attack on Odessa, but to make a bold dash at the harbor of Sebastopol with 100 ships and 40,000 men, while simultaneous attack is made from the land.

The Very Latest from Europe.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

LONDON, Saturday, July 28, (*Frankfort*, Thursday.)—To-day, the Federal Diet accepted the Austrian proposition as submitted on the 19th inst., with the additional three points proposed by Prussia.

HELIGOLAND, Friday.—The immediate construction of a citadel has been resolved upon, and the plans and estimates have been sent to London.

The Baltic.

DANTZIC, Friday.—The "Lightning" has arrived from the fleet, and reports that reinforcements had reached the fleet. The order to attack Revel was still looked for.

Asia

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

ERZEROUM, July 3.—Yenikani, a village distant about 18 league from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division, composed of four battalions of infantry and 3,600 Cossacks, 6 regiments of cavalry, and 18 pieces of artillery. The whole force is about 12,000 men. The Turkish army is, in a manner, blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kare, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yeniksni to march on Erzeroum.

An Italian Legion.

The London United Service Gazette announces the intention of the Government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Navaro, where the head quarters will be stationed, under the superintendence of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Col. H. Mauners Peroy, and the officers are to be Italian and British gentlemen who speak the Italian language.

Lieut. the Hon. E. Fitzclarence died on the 25th of wounds received in the attack on the 18th June. He was the youngest son of the Earl of Munster.

The Russian Frontier.

VIENNA, July 26.—Simultaneous accounts from Brode and Warsaw state that the prohibition to export corn has been taken off by the Russian Government.

The Russo-Austrian frontier is again free.

HIGH FREIGHTS.—The Mansfield (DeSoto) Times, of the 24, says:

The Augusta landed at Grand Bayou on yesterday from Alexandria. She has on board a large cargo, consisting principally of family groceries. A considerable portion of her freight was discharged at Grand Bayou; but the main bulk is destined for Shreveport. Freight from Alexandria rates at $7 50 per barrel, wet; and $5 per barrel, dry.

The people in that section should go in strongly for railroads.

NICARAGUA MOVEMENTS.—The New York Evening Post of the 8th has a blast against the Nicaragua Transit Company—who, the editor is quite certain, are trying to build up a sort of an East India Company in Central America. We quote:

They mean to begin by being hired by one or the other of the rival factions of that distracted country to defend it; if successful, they will continue to defend it until they have engrossed all the political and military power of the country, and this trading association, like its great prototype in the East, becomes an independent nationality.

To bring about this result, troops are enlisted and cannon are shipped in the company's steamers every voyage; but the strange thing about it is, that Mr McKeon, whose concern for our neutrality laws deprives him of a great deal of his natural rest every night, it is said, should never have heard anything of these proceedings; that troops should have been enlisted, landed at Nicaragua, and their arrival reported at Washington before the Attorney of our district hears a word about it.

These allegations appear to be supported in a degree by the following facts:

We understand (says the Post) that the Acting Consul of the United States at Greytown, Mr. Mason, has reported to the State Department that the Nicaragua Transit Company of this city are shipping troops by their steamers in large numbers, from the United States to Nicaragua.

He says that on the evening of the 15th July last, the steamer Star of the West arrived at Point Arenas with a body of forty-four privates and six officers, engaged in New York by M. Marcoleon for the military service of his government, upon conditions that they should have a free passage in the Transit Company's steamer, and if accepted by the government, should be enlisted as soldiers of Nicaragua, and receive for their services at the rate of ten dollars monthly for each man, and between fifty and one hundred dollars for each officer.

This station where the men were to be enlisted was Costillo, and their wages for four months, the terms of the enlistment, are stipulated, says the Consul, to be paid by the Accessory Transit Company from money owed by them to the Nicaragua Government. He says the soldiers have been enlisted, and are now stationed at the fort of Costillo. They are mostly French and German residents of New York, (none of them Americans by birth,) and are under the command of Col. Gasyynski. He also reports, upon the authority of one of the officers, that an additional company of recruits was expected to come at an early day.

Since the Consul's communication was written, we have advices of the arrival of another lot of soldiers, forty-six men and four women, by the Northern Light, and bound also for Costillo.

Local Items.

MORTUARY.—The following are the returns of the City Cemeteries for the week ending 8 o'clock Monday morning, August 12—

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Charity Hospital	102	12	114
St. Patrick's	51	18	69
Lafayette	51	15	66
St. Vincent de Paul	27	17	44
Protestant	8	8	16
Catholic No. 1	6	7	13
" No. 2	7	10	17
St. Joseph's Asylum	0	14	23
Odd Fellow's Rest	3	2	5
Cypress Grove, No. 1	5	3	11
" No. 2	15	11	20
Greenwood—no report	0	0	0
Hebrew, Lafayette	6	2	8
Metairie Ridge—no rep't.	0	0	0
Total	291	122	413

Capt. Lahuran, the gentlemanly and attentive Secretary of the Board of Health, kept his office open till one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the hope of being able to furnish the mortuary returns for publication in Monday's papers. His labors were lost, however, several of the sexton's not seeming to care much whether they furnished a report or not. It seems rather curious that a return of burials up to Saturday night cannot be furnished before Monday forenoon. These easy-going sexton's need a stirring up, and we hope they will get it.

REDUCTION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY.—In consequence of the reduction of the annual school appropriation by the City Council, the Fourth District School Board have reduced the salaries of the teachers in that district in a corresponding ratio. From the 1st of September the salaries will be as follows:

		Per annum.	Per month.
Superintendent		$2400	$200
Principal High School, Boys		1680	140
1 do. do.	Girls	1200	100
2 do. Intermed.	Boys	1320 each	110
2 do. do.	Girls	960 each	80
1 Assistant High School, Boys		1380	115
1 do. do.	Girls	840	70
4 Male Assistants Intermed. Schools		900 each	75
4 Female do. do.		720 each	60
2 do. do. do.		600 each	50
19 do. Primary Schools		540 each	45

By the above schedule the reduction in the monthly pay roll is $188 80, equal to 6¾ per cent.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The tubing is down nearly 470 feet, and the sand has been pretty well washed out by the Young America, which squirted away during the last part of Saturday, to the great edification of the crowd who assembled to see. The sand is so soft and juicy at the bottom, that no labor will be requisite, so long as it lasts, other than to screw on sections of tubing, as it sinks by its own weight, and to wash the sand out by means of the Young America. Mr. Reed, we regret to say, is down with the yellow fever.

DISGUSTING EXHIBITION.—The Street Commissioner's animal hunters, it seems, are authorized to spear vagrant hogs. One of these hunters on Saturday got after a large hog in Elysian Fields street, and speared him, as he ran, in such a manner that his entrails fell out and dragged the ground after him. The hog of course soon fell, and was carried to the pound, where he died. The witnesses of the spectacle universally denounced it.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 70 Camp street,
Thursday Evening, Aug. 16, 1855.

The general feature of the Money market this week is of ease and confidence. There is a decrease from the limited amount of paper offered last week, both in Bank and outside, and with the liberal receipts of Produce arriving, there is sufficient basis to sustain an increased demand for immediate want, though one of the Banks

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

HINTS OF A GOOD HORSE.—Zadock Pratt, in a late lecture on the horse, gives his opinion on what constitutes good points in the animal:

He should be about fifteen and a half hands high, the head light and clean made; wide between the nostrils, and the nostrils themselves large, transparent and open; broad in the forehead, eyes prominent, clear and sparkling; ears small, neatly set on; neck rather short and well set up; large arm or shoulder well thrown back and high; withers arched and high; legs fine, neat, thin and small boned; body round and rather light, though sufficiently large to afford substance when it is needed; full chest, affording play for the lungs; back short, with the hind quarters set on rather obliquely.

Any one possessing a horse of this make and appearance, and weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds, may rest assured he has a horse all work, and a bargain well worth getting hold of.

Mr. Pratt is now seventy years of age, and has always been an admirer of fine horses, and is a competent judge. There are in Mr. P.'s lecture many valuable hints. We give two or three:

Care of Horses.—No horse can endure labor all the time. A few months in pasture, after being high fed and worked for several years, will renew his energies, as stated periods of rest and recreation will preserve the vital energies of man unimpaired through a long life; and by a wise law of Providence, which is as beneficial to the beast as to the man, a horse will do more labor in the six days than if he were worked the whole seven.

In reference to the peculiar excellence of the horses in New York, I might say that I have driven a pair 240 miles in three days, or eighty miles per day, without injury. Amongst the many hundreds and perhaps thousands of drivers and teamsters in my employ, I had a slow moulded man by the name of Dana Brown, who drove for me some ten years, and always drew the largest loads in the same time and with less fatigue to his horses than any other driver I ever knew. His horses would look better on the same feed than those of any other, and they always appeared in good condition, while those in charge of others gave unmistakable evidence of improper usage. Forty, fifty and even sixty hundred weight has he drawn over the Catskill mountains with one pair of horses; and I am only doing him justice to say that he never wore out a lash, and hardly a snapper, in the whole time. Whilst the other teamsters had sick horses, his were always in good condition. The whole number of teams I had in one year averaged in every three working days two thousand six hundred pounds to Prattsville, and three thousand pounds to Catskill, a distance of thirty-six miles, making about two and a half millions of pounds in all. I mention these facts as illustrating the *great* benefit of a good management of horses and roads.

In feeding a horse, it should be remembered that corn has a tendency to make him slow, as may be witnessed in the slow moving corn-fed horse of Ohio. Oats are more suitable to develop all his qualities, and from ten to sixteen quarts per day should be given.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

The widow of Count Batthyani, after assigning all her fortune to her heirs, and distributing 20,000 florins to her domestics, has entered the Convent of Sisters of Mercy, founded by her at Pinkafield, upon the frontiers of Hungary, and has assumed the name of "Sister Fanny."

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has released the unfortunate cigar maker, Cecchetti, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for reading the Bible in company with the members of his own family. The Marquis of Normandy had interested himself on behalf of Cecchetti, and the Grand Duke has now remitted the remainder of the sentence, on condition of Cecchetti absenting himself from Tuscany.

A correspondent of the London Times bears testimony to the liberty enjoyed by the British and Americans in the Kingdom of Naples, and cites many instances where the activity of the representatives of those nations obtained ample redress lately in cases where their countrymen had been wronged by subaltern officials.

The reception of the King of Portugal at Naples had been on a scale of unusual magnificence; and, it was said, he had arrived to seek a matrimonial alliance with the house of Bourbon. The eldest daughter of the King of Naples is 14 years and some months old, and according to the law of that country, has been marriageable these two years.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCURSION TO NEWFOUNDLAND. The steamship James Adger, punctual to her appointed hour of departure, left pier No. 4, North river, yesterday, says the N. Y. Herald of the 4th, with the principal members of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and a large number of their friends, 51 in all, for Newfoundland.

The first point at which they will touch is Halifax where they will be received by the authorities of that city. From thence they will proceed direct to Port au Basque, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, where the Sarah Bryant is at present lying with a submarine cable of eighty miles in length coiled up in her hold. This cable will be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Port au Basque to Cape Breton, a distance of seventy-four miles. The James Adger will be employed in towing the ship, from which the cable will be laid. This process will take, it is estimated, from two to three days, at the expiration of which the steamer will go to St. Johns, stopping at the various points along the southern coast. The company will thus have an excellent opportunity of seeing some of the principal places on the south of the island. On their arrival at St. Johns they will be received by the municipal and other authorities; and as their visit is an event of no small importance to the interests of Newfoundland, the occasion will, we have no doubt, be signalized in an especial manner by the New Foundlanders.

The excursion will take about three weeks altogether. The day of their departure is certainly most auspicious, so far as a bright sunny sky can make it so; and everything seems to conspire in their favor. We trust they may return with all their most pleasant anticipations realized, and the great object of their mission fulfilled to the complete satisfaction of the company.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Westminster Review for years past has let slip no opportunity of disparaging, to use a mild term, everything American, until within the last twelve months, when its sentiments appear to have undergone a change. In the last number there is an article on America, in which the following passage occurs:

"No one knows not what is to be most admired in the Mexican war; the facility with which an army of volunteers submitted to discipline, the perfection of their weapons, new inventions of America, handled with a skill previously unknown to the commissariat in a wild and vast country, or the flexibility of their mechanical adaptations as to reporting, printing and commanding henceward. For fifty years past, the merchant ships of the United States have been better built than those of Great Britain, and as in 1812 our guesses were inferior to theirs, so at the close of the Mexican war, into which they imported but of a long peace, their practice in naval matters was immeasurably superior to anything the trained British regulars had at any time attained.

(From Godey's Lady's Book for August.

FLORENCE EMERSON,

OR, THE YOUNG WIDOW.

BY VIRGINIA DE FORREST.

"Florence!" cried Jessie Lawson, bursting into her cousin's boudoir, one morning, "Florence Emerson, Harry says you are engaged to George Langford!"

"Well, cousin, if I were, have you any objections?"

"Objections! Why, Floy, he is old enough—"

"Just thirty-nine, cousin Jessie."

"Thirty-nine! and a widower with two children. But it is a mistake of Harry's; you are not really going to marry him, are you?"

"I expect so," said Florence, quietly.

"Well, I give you up. You, Florence Emerson, the belle of the season, with a large fortune; you, the beauty and heiress, with lovers, beaux, offers without end or number, to throw yourself away upon a poor widower with two children and no fortune except his profession. Oh, Floy, I thought you had more sense! What are you thinking of?"

"Why, Jessie, you are wasting your eloquence. George Langford is handsome."

"Granted."

"Talented."

"Granted again."

"He loves me."

"So do fifty others."

"And, last of all, my strongest argument, I love him!"

"Well, I suppose you will marry him in spite of my disapproval, so I wish you joy, and hope he'll never hold up Mrs Langford first as a pattern to Mrs. Langford second."

"If Mrs. Langford first was a model for me, I will follow in her footsteps."

"Well, well, there's one comfort. Willie and Edith are very pretty children, and too young to rebel at a new momma, I believe. How old are they exactly, Floy?"

"Willie is four, Edith three."

"Keep you busy, the care of two such babies."

Florence Emerson and Jessie Lawson were cousins, and had, until Jessie's marriage, been almost like sisters. Jessie, who was two years the elder, was a gay, lively blonde, vain and pretty. Florence was a tall, stately beauty, with large dark eyes, black hair, and features like a Greek statue. She was an orphan, and, as Jessie said, an heiress.

George Langford was a lawyer of some standing. Handsome, talented, but grave and quiet in his manners; devotedly attached to Florence, but he was thirty-nine, and a widower! Jessie's sentiments were echoed by all Florence's circle of friends when her engagement was known. She, so beautiful, young, talented, and wealthy! She always was different from other girls, they said. So, after a few days, the matter ceased to be discussed, and some new wonder of the fashionable world took its place.

Florence had been married just two years, when it became necessary for Mr. Langford to go to Paris; his stay was to be very short, so he concluded not to take Florence. She was fond of home, had won the love of both children, and in return loved them fondly, and with their society, her home duties, and a promised visit to Jessie, thought the time of her husband's absence might be made to pass pleasantly. But when the hour of departure came, when his trunk stood waiting in the hall, and he came to say farewell, the whole aspect of things seemed changed. Florence felt that her dearest treasure was leaving her; all looked dark, and a vague presentiment of evil filled her soul.

"Why, Florence, you are white as a corpse," cried George, in a frightened tone. "I thought you had arranged galeties without number to occupy you while your grave old husband was away. Cheer up, Floy; I shall be gone only a short time."

"Oh, George, I did not realize it till now. What can I do without you?"

"You will visit Jessie, take Willie and Edith into the country, ant—aud—oh, you had a whole list of pleasures arranged. The carriage is here. Good-bye, Florence."

Florence tried to speak, but the words died on her lips. She grasped his hand, while her eyes filled with tears, and then let him go.

All her pleasures were forgotten as she watched the carriage rolling from the door, and she only remembered how lonely she would be without him; she looked back upon two years of such perfect happiness that it seemed less like reality then a pleasant dream. Long she stood at the window watching, as if she expected him to return, but the voices of the children roused her, and she stifled her own grief, and went to amuse and comfort them. Willie thought papa was "real unkind" not to take them; while Edith clung close to Florence, and hoped papa would be safe on the "deep water."

Jessie Lawson and Florence Langford were seated in the piazza of the pleasant country house they had hired for the season conversing. Edith and Willie were romping with Rover on the grass, while ever and anon their clear, joyous laughter would make the ladies turn and smile.

"I forgive you now, Floy, for marrying George," said Jessie, fondly. "I think that, if he had asked me, and I could have looked into the future, I should have done just as you did."

At that instant, Jessie felt a hand laid on her shoulder, and, looking up, saw her husband; his face was very grave, and his whole manner betokened that something serious had troubled him.

"Jessie," he said, in a low tone, "come into the parlor. I want to spark with you."

"He is jealous," whispered Jessie to Florence as she rose to obey. "Now for a matrimonial lecture."

"Close the door, Jessie," said Henry, when they entered the parlor. "I do not wish Florence to hear what I have to say now. Poor Floy! we must break it gently to her!"

"Why, Harry, what is the matter? George—"

"Yes. The Eagle, the vessel he sailed in, was wrecked, and but few escaped; a vessel going to Calcutta took a few of the passengers, but the rest were lost. George Langford's name is among the missing."

Harry had forgotten the open window, and was startled to see Florence standing in front of it. She was cold and pale as marble, her hands were tightly clenched, her teeth set, and her whole frame rigid and motionless. Harry sprang to her side and took her hand to lead her in. The touch broke her stupor, and, with a slight shudder, she fell fainting to the ground.

For weeks Florence Langford lay between life and death; fever and delirium succeeded her death-like trance and her life was despaired of. A strong constitution, however, triumphed, and she recovered; but oh, how altered! The pale, thin face, seen now under a close widow's cap, was so wan and sad that few would have recognised the once blooming Florence.

Her sole comfort, now, seemed to lie in the children, *his* children. She would hardly allow them out of her sight, and her whole time was spent in instructing and amusing them.

Florence Langford had been a widow just one year. It was a bright summer's day, and she sat in the same little parlor where she had first heard of her husband's loss. Willie and Edith were seated on the floor beside her, blowing soap-bubbles. Florence sat watching their innocent delight as the sun shone on the pretty globes, and reflected prismatin colors in them, and then her thoughts flew back over the last three years, sadder and sadder grew the pale face, until Willie noticed it, and leaving his play went softly to her side; Edith knelt beside him, with her face laid caressingly against Florence's hand.

"Tell us about papa," whispered Willie.

"When is papa coming back," asked Edith. "He stays so long."

"Hush, Edith," said Willie. "Papa can never come back; he is dead."

But Edith shook her head. She had always maintained that, as papa went away in a carriage, and said he would come back, and bring them pretty toys from Paris, he could not be dead.

Florence drew Edith upon her lap, and throwing her arm round Willie, the three talked about papa for an hour; how much longer they would have remained in that position I cannot tell. Jessie interrupted them; her whole face was beaming with joy.

"Floy!" she whispered, kneeling on the stool at her cousin's feet, and untying her cap, "take this off for a minute."

"Why, Jessie?" asked Florence, suffering her to remove it.

"Because it is stiff and unbecoming," said Jessie, who was loosening Floy's hair, and twining it over her fingers into old curls. "You must never wear it again."

"Dear Jessie, give it back to me. I shall always wear it."

"But I say you shall never put it on again, dear Florence, a widow's cap is needless now!"

"Jessie," cried Florence, starting up, and looking eagerly into her cousin's face, while she trembled violently, "what do you mean?"

"Can you bear the best of news, Floy?" said Jessie, softly. "George"—

Jessie in answer threw open the door, and said, gayly: "Come in!" and in another moment, Florence was in her husband's arms, and the two children were looking in a kind of joyful astonishment at their father.

All was soon explained. George Langford had been among the passengers taken to Calcutta, and had, from some mistake of the reporters, been put in the list of missing. Cold and exposure had brought on an attack of brain fever, and he had been very ill. As soon as he was able, he had started for home, but the voyage had taken several months; and, after reaching England, he was detained some days before starting for America. He was there at last, and a happier party never met than the one that evening at Oak Lodge, Mr. Lawson's country seat.

SPLENDID PROJECT.—We find the following in an exchange, credited to a "Northern paper:"

Send me three million dollars. (As to what I want with it, a word in your ears privately.) I intend to lay down in every street, court, lane, place and alley of Boston, 10,000 miles of iron main, four feet diameter, with 12-inch service pipes entering each house. So far so good. Then I shall commence at the top of the White Mountains to lay a pipe ten feet in diameter into the ground six yards deep, from the said White Mountains to the main in Boston, which will have been constructed as before remarked; this done, I shall build a steam engine, seven hundred and eighteen thousand horse power, and (loan over this way if you please, I'm afraid somebody might hear) *force the freezing atmosphere from the mountains into every house in B!* There's no mistake about this—it's bound to go; and when it's finished, I mean to buy me a pair of boots, and go in flatfooted for a line of pipes to the tropics, to pump hot air into the houses in winter. These little jobs completed, and we will have our cool weather in July, and in January it shall be warm and comfortable, as it ought always to have been. I guess Nature's jig is about up, ain't it?

When the enterprising patentee of the above invention gets through his job, he will please turn his steps in this direction. An importation from the North Pole would be exceedingly acceptable about now.

A singular trial has just terminated in the Oneida Circuit Court of New York. It is that of Emily C. Day vs. Volkert W. Roth and Nelson Roth. By the testimony adduced, it appears that Volkert Roth wooed and won the heart of Miss Day in England, and formed an engagement of marriage with her. She had about £2500 in money, which Volkert persuaded her to entrust to his keeping, in order that he might come to America and establish himself sufficiently to enable him to return and marry her. he engaging to pay interest on the sum regularly. For a time he fulfilled this latter stipulation, but finally endeavored to get rid of the marriage, and the obligation to pay the money, by representing to Miss Day that he had failed in business. He had also managed to mix up his brother with the affairs so much that it was a question which had the property. Miss Day, getting alarmed for her little fortune, came to the United States to hunt her faithless swain. She found him at Utica, N. Y., where he had bought, with his brother, the Museum, and was carrying it on as a place of entertainment. She soon took both, and claimed the Museum in part payment of the money due her. After a tedius and protracted trial, the jury has rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $8,435 25, being the full value of the Museum, we presume. The money taken from Miss Day constituted all the money she had in the world. Much interest has been manifested in the case throughout, and the verdict of the press is emphatically in her favor.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON COMPARED.—The Boston Traveler has an article upon the population of Boston and New York, giving some interesting statistics. In 1730 the population of Boston was 11,000, and of New York 8,000. Now the population of Boston is 150,000, of New York 750,000. Brooklyn, adjoining New York, that was a village a little while ago, has 200,000 people, or 50,000 more than Boston; and there are other towns about New York that will soon be as large as Boston. The increase of people in New York was 285,000 in the last five years, which was 85,000 more than Boston now contains. Relatively Boston has a much greater tunnage, commerce and wealth. The average valuation to person in New York is $700; in Boston it is $2,000. Boston, with but one-fifth the population, spends more money for schools than New York. It is impossible for anybody to conceive how great a city New York may become. Its estimate for 1860 is about one million souls, and with the trade of the whole continent, it may be the whole world, centering there, it may go up to five millions in one century. London and Paris are the only two places of the civilized globe that exceed it to-day. Paris will soon be in the shade, and London cannot keep pace with the mistress of the New World. It only needs the Pacific Railroad, and in fifty years the largest city that exists would be its inferior, and very shortly it would be able to purchase the wealth of the richest of ancient or modern times, and have a surplus left.

IN A BAD WAY.—New Orleans is not the only city in the Union whose financial condition is in a bad way. The Philadelphia City Treasury appears to be in quite as collapsed a condition as ours. Both debts and taxes increase, with no immediate prospects of relief. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says:

We see by the recent report of the Board of Supervisers and Commissioners, that the property owners of New York city pay taxes at the rate of $1 21 on every $100, while we in Philadelphia are assessed at $1 80 in the $100, with a deficit in the receipts obtained by this assessment of more than a million dollars in one year. Half this sum has been admitted to be necessary *to pay current expenses.* We frequently hear of capital being driven away from our city for one cause or another; but what can more forcibly aid in prodneing such a result than having our taxes SIXTY per cent higher than those of New York, with the certainty of an additional increase.

YELLOW FEVER.—We are sorry to learn that this disease has made its appearance in our parish. Miss Vinson, aged about sixteen years, daughter of Mr. Stokley Vinson, of Bayon Sale, returned home from school, on the last trip of the Swiney, and was shortly afterwards taken sick. The disease proved to be yellow fever, attended with black vomit, and she died on Monday last. How she contracted the disease is not satisfactorily known. She had been at school in Clinton, and it is said that either while stopping at the hotel at Bayon Sara, or immediately before her arrival there, a case of yellow fever had terminated fatally. Another account says that there were two cases occurred on the boat, and that the sick remained on board until they reached St. Martinsville. These are the current reports, and as such we give them.

We have also heard that the father of the young lady is dangerously ill, but whether the disease is the same or not appears to be a matter of doubt. A stranger who came to buy property took sick at Pattersonville and died. Other cases throughout the parish are reported.

We understand that a petition is in circulation requesting our Town Council to establish a quarantine, the Police Jury having refused to make it a parochial affair. Our town is now perfectly healthy, we believe, and we hope that such precautionary measures may be adopted as shall be deemed necessary for its preservation. [Franklin (St. Mary) Planters' Banner 9th inst.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—The Natchez Courier of the 9th says that, "After several days of North wind and an occasional shower, we have now a beautiful South breeze, and yesterday about 1 o'clock, a driving wind and heavy storm. The health of the city was never better at this season of the year."

THE OTHER HOME.

Life is full of doubt and sorrow;
All that's beautiful must die;
Joyous smiles to-day—to-morrow
Bitter tears—a heartfelt sigh.
All we ever love and cherish,
But reminds it cannot stay,
And our brightest hopes will perish
In the morning of their day.

Never more! it wakes an echo,
Half of joy and half of pain;
Visions rise in quick succession;
Never will be mine again!
There was one best loved and truest,
Ever near in days of yore;
Went to rest down in the church-yard,
I shall meet her never more!

In the land beyond the river,
Farewell echoes never come;
Life is but a journey thither,
To that other, brighter home!
Though our feet too often falter,
Treading in the weary way,
Let a pure faith guide us ever,
Till we reach the realms of day.

The cochineal insect, from which a beautiful scarlet dye is derived, is imported into Great Britain to the extent of 1,000 tons annually, the estimated value is £149,000. From the silk-worm we obtain no less than 2,716 tons of silk, 2,206 tons of which are in the raw state, and are manufactured in that country; the remaining 510 tons are already fabricated. One thousand tons of pearl shell are imported, the whole of which is manufactured into buttons and studs. "For better or for worse," they import no less than 8,000,000 leeches.

The wrecks on the coast and in the seas of the Kingdom of Great Britain, in the year 1854, may be thus classed: totally wrecked, 451; totally lost in collision, 53; damaged seriously, and had to discharge, 462; damaged seriously in collision, 41—total, 987. Of those, 350 occurred on the east coast of Great Britain; 33 on the south coast, and 104 on the west coast; 66 wrecks took place on the coast of Ireland; 5 were ossat on shore at Scilly; 9 at the Channel Islands; 19 at Orkney and Shetland, and 5 at the Isle of Man; the remaining 341 wrecks occurred in the surrounding seas. Thus the register for the year 1854 shows an increase of 155 wrecks above those recorded in 1853, but, as compared with the year 1852, it shows a less number by 128.

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, torpidness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine *sui generis*—alone—unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organs alone, and thus to relieve the secretions and the blood of the excessive morbid, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties gives vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, which dissolves the food, while its genial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 126 Arch street. See advertisement.

WANTED—A Gentleman to take charge of the BOSSIER ACADEMY. None need apply but such as can produce testimony of the first character as a teacher. Address, DR. T. H. SMITH,
aug11—4t Fillmore, Bossier parish, La.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The FALL Annual course of lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 15th of October next, and continue till the 1st of the ensuing March.

Paul F. Eve, M.D., principles and practice of surgery.
John M. Watson, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
W. K. Bowling, M.D., theory and practice of medicine.
A. H. Buchanan, M.D., surgical and pathological anatomy.
F. K. Winston, M.D., materia medica and medical jurisprudence.
Robert M. Porter, M.D., general and special anatomy.
J. B. Lindsley, M.D., chemistry and pharmacy.
Thos. R. Jennings, M.D., institutes of medicine and clinical medicine.
Wm. T. Briggs, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy.

The anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.

A full preliminary course of lectures, free to all students will be given by the professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.

A clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.

Amount of fees for lectures in the University, $105; matriculation fee, (paid once only,) $5; practical anatomy, $10; graduation fee, $25.

Good boarding can be procured at about $3 per week.

Further information can be obtained by addressing
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
aug11—8t Chancellor of the University.

HALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Female Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October, 1855, under the control of the following Faculty:

Rev. B. B. ROSS, A.M., President.
Miss Margaret A. McDowell, M.A., Instructress in the Collegiate Department.
Miss Octavia Willis, M.A., Assistant Collegiate Department.
Miss Anne Oresghe, M.A., Instructress in Music.
Mrs. Olivia M. Ready, Principal Instructress in the Primary Department.

Rate of tuition per session of twenty-one weeks.

Primary Department, 1st division	$16 00
" 2d division	12 50
" 3d division	15 00
Collegiate Department	20 00
Ancient and Modern Languages (each extra)	5 00
Languages studied exclusively	20 00
Music on Piano	20 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Incidental fee	1 00

Board can be had at private houses, or at the boarding-house in the Institute, at $16 per month.

For further information, address Major JAMES G. L. HUNT, Talladega, Ala.
aug 11—4t JOHN T. MORGAN, Secretary.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Eighteenth Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, the first day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:

Rev. G. L. Smith, A.M., President and Professor of Moral Science and Belles-Letters.
Rev. O. W. Smith, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. G. A. Hancock, M.A., Professor of English and Latin Literature.
Marcellus Stanley, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.
Mons. A. Reinhart, Professor of Modern Languages and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. P. G. Guetenberger, Professor of Music.
Miss Francesca Guetenberger, Assistant in Music.
Miss Susan S. Hancock, Assistant in Music.
Madamo Reinhart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Miss M. Augusta Walker, Assistant in Literary Department.
Mr. Robert B. Clayton and Lady, Steward's Department.

Two hundred dollars will about meet the expenses of a pupil boarding in the Institution, who pursues only the regular collegiate course. Latin, French and Vocal Music are taught without any extra charges.

Students are not allowed to open store accounts, or to contract any debts.

For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty. [aug11—4t] C. W. SMITH, Secretary.
Macon, Ga., August, 1855.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

The next session of this institution will open on the second Wednesday in September.

FACULTY.

Rev. R. H. ROSSE, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A.M., Professor Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. Thos. P. Hatch, A. M., Professor Natural Science.
M. Etienne Lambert, Professor Modern Languages.

Connected with the College is a preparatory school, under the immediate supervision of Professor Rice, assisted by Mrs. N. F. Briggs.

RATES OF TUITION.

In College, per term of five months	$25
Incidental fee	1
Chemical fee, paid once	5
In Preparatory School	5 a 20
Board per month, including all expenses except lights	12

jy28—4t OSCAR F. CASEY, Sec. of Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE—WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Tuition, per session of five months	17 50
Board	35 75
Washing	5 00
Fuel	2 00
Contingent charges	1 25
Total	62 50

We invite the special attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education. The location of the college, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town—the freedom, consequently, from temptation to vice—the full and thorough course of study—the experience and ability of the Faculty—the wholesome discipline—the facilities for lectures afforded by ample apparatus, libraries and cabinets, and withal, the cheapness of terms and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this college, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information, address
E. E. WILEY, President.
Jy21—8t Emory Post Office, Va.

THE NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The next academic year will commence September 3d. This institution has enjoyed thirty-nine years of uninterrupted prosperity.

In regard to health, it is believed to have no equal in the United States. Cholera, chill and fever, typhoid and scarlet fever and similar fatal diseases have never occurred here. But three deaths of boarders in thirty-nine years.

In regard to maternal influence, claims equality with the best regulated private families, in all that relates to personal habits, moral and mental culture.

Employs, almost exclusively, Southern teachers. No Southern parent, who gives this institution a personal examination, will, we think, find a reason for going further North. [Jy21—4t] O. D. ELLIOTT.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. TOWNLEY, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.
Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.
Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. ELEANOR K. MCCOSKRIN, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instrument	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromotic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for the latting, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justify entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influences.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES—

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ap21—1y

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VOLUME V...NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 236.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1855.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE HORNS OF THE CRESCENT.

Wrinkle No. 1.

ur friends of the country are hearing, this time, of the epidemic. The drillss give facts, as furnished by "the Board Health," as per last report—394 of yellow ; 517 in all; and lot the mortuary text without text or comment. Here are en cemeteries, and n pleaty buried in of the fourteen to satisfy any ordinary natioc. But ten to one that this statis- is doubled by the time it reaches some woods settlement, or some rustic home f the post roads of the nation. The of the three black crows is well illus- in the exaggeration of epidemics.

r us here at home, facts are enough, but distance they are but the skeleton start- points, from which the subject grows to almost corpulence of fiction. It is said once on a time Truth and Falsehood, ing to an inviting stream, stripped for the ; and that Falsehood, coming out first, way with Truth's clothes, since which Truth has been "Naked Truth!" No does this nude gentleman start forth his facts and figures, than he is resrobed, ruly Oriental and flowing style, and so morphosed that his bosom friend, the ed Board of Health, fails to recognize Say these rural and distant re-dressers uth, "Does not this Board calculate on range' by leaving us to fill the margin tell where the missal hits? Are we not ltiply the angle and thus get the dis- ! And then, do the journals tell the truth? Is it not the interest of your to economize the figures as much as ble, and can they tell how many, even if would? In a city of so many thou- running in its extent so many miles d down and back and forth, how can or doctors, or private individuals, to the last man, woman and child, who and sed who is alive?" Thus our distant violciate these fictitious embelisments east their fancies on things "horrid and which have no existence in the world. e state of the case is this: There is a d of Health, to which the cemeteries er sworn and accurate reports; and the apers are furnished by the Board with accounts that appear in their columns. re are just fourteen cemeteries, neither nor less; and there can be no burying where else. No interment is permitted y of these cemeteries without a certifi- from the attending physician or Coroner e disease causing death. There can be crepancy in these reports. Except in where the body is shipped to some other for sepulchre, or where the body is not at all, we have an authentic account ery death, of the disease and the place erment. Of the former, there are few ne in epidemic times; and of the latter, the most credulous believe that there are ! Are not fourteen cemeteries enough ensure burial to every one that dies get us? We have resting places for faith, for every condition. Are they ers—have we not a Charity Hospital tery? And so if they are Catholics, estants, Hebrows, Odd Follows, Firemen, ers; every one has a burial according to ondition, creed, or profession. Nobody without it being known; the high and black and white, young and old, are all e statistics.

ts are not things come to a dreadful pass get us? Is not everybody in mourning everybody panic-struck? Very little, if thing of all this. Did those enthusiastic ings at Odd Fellows' Hall last week look it! Our churches are unusually full for August weather. Last week one of the thodist Sunday Schools held its anniver- It was n full, bouyant house they had, the children were as rosy and plump as who rollic in the villages and breathe fresh air of the country. The stores are shut; the houses are not closed. The ing markets are thronged; people eat drink very much as they are wont to do here. The dsaizen of the lower district tell you the sickness is all "up town." the upper district they will tell you it is below;" and the middle man says it is fly confined to the extremities and su- , both up and down, but quite healthy bouts. Well, but the statistics! Where fever? The most of us do not know; ly because no fuss is made. We see —we always see them—but a little than common just now. We do not the fever, we do not feel the fever, only as casionally takes a friend or neighbor. re are thousands here who have not seen r patient this summer. Some of our stant Churches have had scarcely an ld or death in their membership in all time. Fifty-three and fifty-four acclima- the great mass of resident population. broom of pestilence swept us clean, and year its task is a lighter one. Then it amongst us all—every home had its lids and its corpses; now it is the stran- and the foreign born. They are neither nor missed, because they are not known. here never was a panic in New Orleans, we dare prophesy that there never will The people will make themselves at e, enjoy our delightful air and balmy ees, and believe what is seriously true, the city is the coolest and pleasantest e in the world, even in epidemic summers. quiet, matter-of-course way of taking mics is most philosophical and most tian. The nervousness, the apprehen- the hare-mad temperaments of other munities is certainly much to be com- rated. It looks as if they were not tually aware of their mortality; as if th had but one arrow in his quiver, and one string to his bow. And, forsooth, use pestilences are in the world, now the fever, and now the cholera, and now something else, must we be always frantic, running hither and thither for dear life? And all for what? Perhaps to lose it sooner; certainly to prolong it but a brief space at best.

This panic temperament is as little creditable to religion as it is to philosophy. Occasion has been given for the charge that no people on earth are so fearful of death as Christian people. This is unjust in many instances, but quite true in others. These epidemic panics illustrate the fact. Those that have stood their ground most manfully and most courageously have not always been professors. It is a pity and a shame that this is so. The faith which conquers death, which assures its possessor of the life immortal, should be the last to fly from the breath of the pestilence. We are sure that our Christian people here do honor to their faith in maintaining calmness and composure in the midst of death's doing—ministering to the victims of disease, and exhibiting in their lives, and deaths, if need be, the tranquilizing power and exalted hopes of religion.

WOODSMAN.

WALDENSES, ALBIGENSES AND VAUDOIS.

There is a dispute—the Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Congregationalists all laying claim to these old churches.

The "Church," a High Church organ, (Toronto, Canada,) gives this historical account, which, if not accurate, is clearer than any we have met with in the same compass:

The cloud of darkness which envelopes the Waldenses arises from our not sufficiently distinguishing the different sects of people: 1st, the Albigenses; 2d, the Waldenses; 3d, the Vaudois.

Of these the Albigenses arose in the beginning of the eleventh century, or, at least, at that time they were first found in France. They were decided and undoubted heretics, having revived many of the doctrines of the Manichæans and rejected the Scriptures.

The Waldenses have nothing whatever to do with the Albigenses. At the end of the twelfth century there lived in Lyons one Peter Waldo, a layman of earnest and religious mind. After having spent some time in the study of the Scriptures, he felt called upon to serve God in some manner more nearly than he had yet done. Accordingly, having sold all his goods and given to the poor, he chose, instead of going into a monastry, which was the general practice at that time, to begin to exhort and preach. The ecclesiastical authorities interfered to prevent him, but he fearlessly continued, and was at last expelled from Lyons. From their leader his companions and followers received the titles of "Waldenses," and "Poor Men of Lyons."

The history of the Vaudois, or Vallenses was as follows: There had been originally two dirtricts in Italy, in a manner resembling the provinces of York and Canterbury, in England. The southern part had the Archbishop of Rome for its head, while the northern was presided over by the Archbishop of Milan. The northern district retained its independence till the middle of the eleventh century. At this time, in the year 1059, when Wido occupied the archiepiscopal throne of Milan, Nicholas II., Bishop of Rome, attempted to bring it into submission to his authority. Wido at first yielded to the Pope's legate, Damiani, but afterwards reasserted his independence. His successor, Godfrey, adhering to this course, was thereupon excommunicated by the Bishop of Rome. From this time a struggle arose, and the Popes were successful in reducing the greater part of the Northern Italians under their power.

But there was, nevertheless, a party who resisted, on the ground that "the Ambrosian Church ought not be subject to the laws of Rome, and that the Pope of Rome had no right at all of judging and disposing anything there, inasmuch as their Church had always been free in the time of their forefathers." These men, who thus vindicated the ancient liberties of their Church, were called first by the name of Patarini, from having held their first congregation at Pataria. This, as we have said, was in the Diocese of Milan. In the Diocese of Turin a similar occurrence took place; and there these maintainers of their ancient rights were called Suhalpini, while those of them who lived in the valleys of Lacerne and Augrogne derived from thence the title of Vallenses, or Vaudois. The Vallenses, or Vaudois, therefore, existed nearly a century before the Waldenses, and the ground of their Protestantism (a name which they themselves now acknowledge as belonging to them) was a resistance to Papal supremacy and to an enforced celibacy of the clergy. When, however, the Waldenses were driven out of Lyons, many of them came and joined the Vallenses, and so the two names became confused. The Vallenses preserved at first their bishops, priests and deacons; but evil days came upon them, and they suffered bitter persecutions. At last they fell away from their ancient discipline, and in the middle of the seventeenth century their Episcopate became extinct.

Sanctified affliction, like rain after dry weather, lays the dust of passion, softens the soul into resignation, and causes gratitude to spring forth.

Death, to God's people, is but a ferry boat. Every day and every hour the boat pushes off with some of the saints, and returns for more.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LICENSING PREACHERS.

We suppose that no division of Protestantism has produced more able or eloquent preachers, or preachers better adapted to the exigencies of the age, than our own communion. We do not consider this, however, a very remarkable fact. The largeness of our numbers and the peculiar features of our organization should, we think, entirely account for the number and efficiency of our ministry. But no system devised and worked by finite man can be expected to be free from error, if not sometimes abused.

Our Disciplinary rule upon this subject is certainly most judicious and comprehensive. All persons desiring license to preach among us must have "gifts, grace and usefulness." Certainly a plentitude of qualifications. Did the classes recommend none but such, or, if they did, the Conferences refused to license any but such as, in their candid judgment, possessed the prescribed qualifications, we should have a less number of inefficient men in the ministry than we now have.

As it is the season of the year when by far the largest number of candidates are licensed, let us at this writing briefly consider these qualifications.

First, what are we to understand by gifts? We should say, first of all, a respectable measure of common sense. We do not understand by this any extraordinary depth, brilliancy or originality of mind, but a sober and judicious judgment, free from those odd and erratic peculiarities which render ministers useless or ridiculous. In the judgment of charity we must think we have seen some clothed with authority to preach the gospel who were sadly deficient in this essential element of a minister's mental character.

Whatever others may think, we cannot believe that any one was ever called of God to take on him the office and work of the ministry who was not endowed with at least a respectable share of common sense. Let our classes and Quarterly Conferences be observant of this requisition, and insist upon its possession by all who are licensed to preach. Let no respectable concoctions or apparent sincerity on the part of the candidate operate to secure him license without this vital element of character.

Under the head of "gifts," I suppose we should understand a hopeful measure of fluency. We have read that poets are born, and that orators are made. This may be true. But if orators can be *made*, it does not follow that they can be *created*. The raw material must exist in the subject himself, or he never will be, never can be made an orator. By orator, in this connection, we simply mean a passably good speaker. If upon fair trial, then, the candidate (making due allowance for embarrassement) gives no encouraging indications of being able to tell what he professes to know and thinks it his duty to communicate, then we should say the Church authorities ought to hesitate, and be anything but precipitate in their action.

We suppose that the Discipline further means, by "gifts," some measure of literary and theological attainment. The candidate should be able to speak his own tongue with some tolerable correctness, as to grammar and pronunciation. He ought to have at least some little theological training, say so much as a careful reading, not only of the Bible, but Wesley's Sermons, Watson's Institutes, Ralston's Elements, or some such works. We are well aware that some have been licensed and sent forth to preach that were almost entirely deficient in even those limited elements of fitness, and that some of them, despite all those auspicious conditions, have risen to a considerable measure of usefulness and distinction. But we know also the deep mortification to themselves and to the Church which marked and marred the first periods of their ministerial career. We cannot see that it would not have been better for them to have been better prepared for the work to which they professed to be called. All, however, have not been able to overcome the discouragements of their circumstances—without qualifications to labor in fields where they might have had books and cloistral associations, they have never risen above the most humble mediocrity, or else, totally discouraged, have abandoned the work and given their lives to secular and apparently more hopeful enterprises. Some little judicious preparation might have prevented this loss to the Church and to themselves. Let the Quarterly Conferences look to this.

Next, it is required that the candidate shall have "grace"—not only give satisfactory evidence of sound conversion to God, but that he have those peculiar graces demanded by the circumstances of the gospel minister: An ardent love of souls bought with a Saviour's blood; a zeal according to knowledge, that shall inspire thought and breathe and kindle words that burn; a zeal that shall urge him with untiring perseverance to labors more abundant than fell to the lot of common men. He must have strong faith in the great and gracious promises of his Master, especially the great commission, "Lo, I am with you always;" faith in that God who feeds the ravens when they cry, and who has said our bread and water shall be sure. He must have humility, a deep and abiding consciousness that he is but an earthen vessel—that his sufficiency is all of God. Of course, no Church authorities can be absolutely assured of the existence of such graces in candidates for the ministry, but, if careful and observant, can arrive at conclusions sufficiently satisfactory for all practical purposes.

And, lastly, the candidate must have "usefulness." Our institutions furnish a most ample and appropriate field for the exercise of any gifts for public ministration which our young men may possess. Our Sunday schools, prayer meetings, class meetings and revival seasons are just the occasions for the exercise of the gifts of singing, prayer, instruction and exhortation. It can generally be known whether the candidate has given evidence of hopeful gifts by his labors in some of these departments of usefulness.

Did our classes and Quarterly Conferences restrict themselves to the rule of the Discipline, some who are unfit would never apply, others would not be licensed, and others would be required to wait a season for greater maturity and fitness for the work. It is to be feared that our classes too often permit themselves to be influenced by purely personal motives, without regard to the great issues involved, and the Quarterly Conferences take for granted what, in fact, they should know, before they vote to confer the power to minister in holy things.

There is an upward educational tendency throughout the whole country, and the times demand a corresponding improvement in the cultivation of our ministry. The honor of the Church, the position and usefulness of the ministry, and the eternal importance of the cause of Christ, demand of the constituted authorities of the Church greater caution and fullness of information than, we fear, is often possessed, before conferring upon candidates for the ministry so responsible and important a trust.

J. B. W.

New Orleans, August, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PROGRESS—SASNETT.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

Progress, is the right direction, is what is needed for the times. All that is needed is the complete development of principles already possessed by the Church to the greatest extent. Consequently, no new doctrine, nor an old one newly dressed, is needed; nor is a new mode of operation desired for true progress. Progress! what is it? Nothing more nor less than to "go on to perfection."

The doctrines of Methodism are true; her mode of operation is the best in the world. What, then, is needed, but to use them as our fathers did? Only, as we have advantages they had not, our influence, and the effect of it, should be commensurate with those advantages.

Such is the progress elaborated and urged by Professor Sasnett. And, without endorsing every sentiment in his book, or the reason assigned for its correctness, the writer of this would say, that it is *the book* for the times.

If there was ever a time when the Methodist Church needed a more united and extensive movement in the educational and missionary cause than now, we have overlooked it in our observations of the past; and so of all the rest referred to in this book.

It will not, however, meet the notions of some on the subject considered; and if for no other reason, it is really what it purports to be, a book on progress. So that if any should take it, from its title-page, to be a book in favor of old, superannuated and worn out notions, such as organs, pews and theological seminaries, or any other sort of crawfish progression, they need not read it, for they will be egregiously disappointed.

If, however, it be desirable to go on to perfection in Church movements, in the right way, and by the right plan and means, I think we have it fully set forth in this book. As such, I can but hope it will be generally circulated and read by all our people.

There is also peculiar pleasure afforded to the lover of the old landmarks and peculiarities of Methodism that such a book comes to us under the sanction of the General Book Editor. This contrasts, with no little force, with those papers under General Conference appointment that seem to wink at innovations of which our author treats with great power and effect.

By the way, I should like to know by what authority the General Conference papers can gravely advocate theological seminaries, pews or any other usages unknown to Methodism and contrary thereto; especially, how the grave Quarterly can come out in a late notice of a sermon by Dr. Winans holding doctrines and sentiments exactly similar to those of our author, in direct, and, to say the least, immodest opposition? Is this meeting the demands of the Church in the publication of such a periodical?

That the editors of those papers and of the Quarterly have a right to hold their notions on these subjects, is not questioned; but it is seriously doubted by many that they have the right to send out their notions in the official periodicals of the Church, which can result in evil only, as many believe, and as Prof. Sasnett has clearly shown in his book.

Mississippi, Aug. 11, 1855. YOUNG AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA.—At Valparaiso, Chili, a British Episcopal chapel in the city is found too small for the increasing congregation, and is now undergoing repairs and enlargement. A Congregational society, composed of English, Scotch and American residents, is much straightened in its place of worship, but is proposing to build without delay. An eligible sight has been secured and nearly paid for, and subscriptions are made for putting up the building the present season. The Seaman's Friend Society co-operate in the enterprise.

CAUSE AND CURE OF SUPERSTITION AND FANATICISM

AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A writer in the Herald (Richmond, Va.) makes a frank statement on this subject. He is a Baptist minister, and knows whereof he talks. We admire the spirit—not of fear, but of love and a sound mind—that induces the publication. He is not so afraid that his admission of existing evils will be taken advantage of by opponents, as to conceal the evils or extenuate them. Those who do nothing in this laborious field have time to find fault with others who are doing what they can to save souls. *Their* work is in no danger of criticism—safe as a monentity. This writer observes, in the outset:

"If my memory serves me aright, a distinguished leader of a certain modern 'sect' sneered at the Baptists, a few years ago, because of an alleged 'affinity' between them and the colored people. He seemed disposed to congratulate himself and his followers that while thousands of colored persons were pressing into the Baptist Church, scarcely a hundred could be found in his communion in the whole United States. Any such sneers and insinuations may be endured by us with very great equanimity, in view of the fact that 'common people heard the Saviour gladly,' and he himself announced it as a distinguishing trait of his gospel that it was preached to the poor. But while we should never be ashamed of the fact that the great majority of the colored people attach themselves to us, nay, while we should rejoice in it, still we should be deeply impressed by the responsibility it imposes."

Remarking, from his observation and reflection, a defect too often observable in the religious experience of this large portion of the community, he submits the following:

"Nor is it the result of private instructions by masters. Indeed these last have been afforded so sparingly till within a few years since, that they could produce but little effect of any sort. And besides, those who own servants and are willing to teach them, are far too intelligent to countenance superstition in any. I repeat the inquiry, then, why is it that so many of our colored members are ignorant, superstitious and fanatical? It is the effect of instructions received from leading men amongst themselves, and the churches are responsible for this effect, in so far as they receive into fellowship those who have listened to these instructions, ground their hopes upon them and guide their lives by them. Whatever we may say against superstition, so long as we receive into our churches those who are its slaves, they will believe that we think them Christians, and naturally relying upon our judgment, as expressed by their reception, they will live deluded and die but to be lost. But some one will say, 'We never receive colored persons when they manifest these superstitions, when they talk of visions, dreams, sounds,' &c. This is right, as far as it goes. In every such case they should be rejected. But superstition often exists where nothing is said about dreams or visions. And this is the sort of superstition which now prevails among the colored people. They have found that sights and sounds will not answer before the whites, and now (reserving these, perhaps, for some chosen auditory of their own color) they substitute prayers and feelings. To illustration, permit me to record, no in spirit of levity, the stereotyped experience which generally passes current, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred introduces the colored candidate into the church. The pastor is informed by one of the 'colored deacons' that a man wishes to offer to the church with a view to baptism. The fact is announced, a meeting of the church called, and the candidate comes forward.

Pastor—Well, John, tell me in a few words, in your own way, your religious experience. What have been your feelings, and what are your present hopes and purposes?

John—I see other people trying, and so I thought I would try too, as I had a soul to save. So I went to pray, and the more I prayed the wus I felt; so I kept on praying, and the more I prayed the wus I felt; I felt heavy; I felt a weight; and I kept on praying, till at last I felt light; I felt easy; I felt like I loved all Christian people; I felt like I loved everybody.

Now this is positively the whole of the experience which is generally related by colored candidates for baptism. There may be a slight variation of expression now and then, but the sense is almost invariably the same. On this experience hundreds have been received into the churches—I have received many upon it myself. I am somewhat serious to know how many of the seventy baptized by my good brother Bagby told this tale. I'll warrant not less than fifty. Have any of us been right in receiving persons on such a relation as this? In the whole of it there is not one word of gospel—not one word of sorrow for sin—not one word about faith—not one word about Christ. I know all these things are subsequently brought out by questions; and, were this not the case, I have no idea the candidate would in any instance be received. But that these questions may be understood, they are necessarily made 'leading questions,' such as suggest their answers, and consequently these answers are of but little value. It does seem to me that where a person has experienced real sorrow for sin, and has exercised real faith in Christ, he can and will, in some way, (I care not in how broken a manner, but in some way,) say so of his own accord. If he is incapable of saying so, he is equally incapable of exercising the feelings of penitence and faith, and should, on this ground, be rejected. I know that great allowance must be made for the ignorance of the colored people; but I have no warrant in Scripture to allow for the ignorance of Christ and the plan of salvation. I am constrained to conclude that a person who tells such an experience as that I have recorded above—I mean one in which nothing is said of penitence, faith or pardon—should be rejected. To take this course will, I know, be frequently very mortifying to the colored congregation, and very painful to the church and pastor, but it is only thus, so far as I can see, that we can impress the colored people with the danger of that superstition which trusts to prayers and feelings instead of the blood and righteousness of Christ. I am aware that, as Brother Bagby suggests, private instructions by masters have been too much neglected. But these can accomplish but little good so long as they are counteracted by the teachings of leading colored members, in whose views, after all our efforts, the colored people will have the most confidence. These teachings can be corrected more effectually, in my judgment by showing those who impart them that we will not tolerate an unscriptural experience than by any other method. Perhaps it might be well, too, occasionally, to examine the leading members of the Church, and if they betray any of these dangerous superstitions, at once to exclude them."

The class meeting practice, under any name you choose to give it, is very wholesome. The Catechism is a potent solvent of superstition. It drives it away as sure does the mist. Capers' Catechism, Nos. 1 and 2 is good. The American Tract Society has put forth a suitable one with simple questions and answers in Scripture words. The Creed "I believe in God the Father," &c., is an excellent preventive of these evils, also. Knowledge elemental is wanted. Where the Catechism prevails and the Creed can be repeated we have observed little superstition and fanaticism.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FLORENTINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor—The desire expressed in your letter of the 30th ult. is my only apology for inflicting this upon you and your readers. During the winter and spring there was more uneasiness than I have ever known in reference to a famine. All kinds of provisions were exceedingly high, while our water courses were exceedingly low. There was no prospect of being able to send off the cotton to market, and wealthy people even manifested much anxiety for the future. It was at this juncture that the telegraph wires were cut down with the hope that with their fall rain might fall also. Our Governor appointed a day of fasting and prayer that we might have rain. Well, the rain has come, and such crops were never seen in this country. Wheat, rye, oats, corn, in the greatest abundance, with a flattering prospect for cotton. Flour has fallen to a mere nominal price, and corn will be equally low.

The railroad from Charleston to Memphis is being rapidly completed, and it is now confidently asserted that one year will finish it. This will be of incalculable advantage to North Alabama, and will enable us to choose between Charleston and the Crescent City.

The cause of education is receiving much attention, as well in North as in South Alabama. At Huntsville, one of the handsomest and best improved towns in the State, they have the Bascom Institute for females. The building is the largest and best finished for school purposes in the State. It is under the management of President Everhart, who is doing a great and good work.

The Conference Institute, at Athens, has lost much by the resignation of Dr. Finley, a noble Christian gentleman, an elegant scholar and evangelical preacher. His place is not yet filled.

LaGrange College closed its first session in Florence, Ala., on the 11th of July, with a brilliant commencement. It was the most prosperous session in its history. Never during any previous five months had one hundred and fifty-six pupils entered, and never had there been a more brilliant commencement. The Junior exhibition occupied the nights of Monday and Tuesday, and the young gentlemen acquitted themselves admirably. Their pieces were well written and exceedingly well committed. Not one out of a large class had to refer to his manuscript or be prompted. The addresses of Mr. Keyes before the Alumni, and Rev. M. Erwin before the Literary Societies, were just such as might be expected from original thinkers, ripe scholars, polished writers and accomplished speakers. The Graduating class was small, but there was in it talent of the very highest order. I was sorry that your young friend Hoover, of whom Woodsman spoke so highly last year in his notice of the commencement at Centenary, had to leave before he could deliver his speech; sickness at the South called him home. His name was on the programme, and he received his degree with the high commendation of the Faculty. The Baccalaureate of your old friend, Dr. Rivers, was claimed by the class and Trustees for publication, and is, I suppose, in the hands of the printer. It was pronounced sound, practical, and possessed of all the ardor and heartiness which characterize him who was so long connected with you in Louisiana.

The College buildings at Florence are not yet completed. It is a majestic Gothic structure, and when completed will not only take the palm from the Bascom, but will rival any college buildings in the South.

There has recently been great political excitement throughout North Alabama. The American organization, the letter of Senator Clemens, together with his impassioned speeches, the union of a religious element with politics, the breaking up of the old parties, have all tended to make this an exceedingly bitter contest. I have recently visited my old homestead, and have been pained to find that the violence of this conflict has been such as to sever old friends, to burst asunder the cords of affection which have bound friends together for twenty-five years.

In the midst of all this there have been some gracious revivals of religion. This is comfortable, and should be a source of devout thanksgiving. As I am about to make a tour through North Mississippi and West Tennessee, you shall hear from me again.

FLORENTINE.

Florence, Ala., August 18, 1855.

When a Christian is poor, his Heavenly Father keeps the purse; but the rich keep the purse themselves. It often falls out that it is better to have the purse in our Father's hands than our own.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CHAS. MORGAN.

The U. S. mail steamship Chas. Morgan arrived yesterday morning with full mails, and a large number of passengers. She brought dates from Galveston as late as the 18th ult.

By our Galveston exchanges we learn that they have returns from thirty-five counties, which give Pease a majority over Dickson of two thousand five hundred votes. The Democratic candidates for Lt. Governor and Congress are also ahead. The K. N. candidate for Land Commissioner is ahead, by over seventeen hundred votes. The Democrats have elected, as far as heard, four in the State Senate and fifteen in the House. The K. N.'s have elected one in the Senate and seven in the House.

In regard to the health of Galveston, the Civilian says:

The health of Galveston continues remarkably good. We paid a visit to the Hospital yesterday, and found no cases of yellow fever or other serious disease there. The death from the fever in Mexico, which did not exist last week, was not admitted among the other patients; but kept in an outhouse on the corner of the hospital grounds, which is kept for persons sick of contagious diseases. There is no case of yellow fever in private practice in the city, and physicians inform us that the evidences of a healthy season were never better. The existence of yellow fever at New Orleans does not prove that it will prevail in Galveston. This city has escaped on several occasions when New Orleans was suffering under an epidemic.

The same paper also says:

The Council met last evening to concert measures for the protection of the city against the introduction of yellow fever. It was not thought necessary to establish summary quarantine regulations; but sufficient for the city physicians to board the steamers, and convey all persons sick of contagious diseases to the hospital.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Canon de Uvalde, says:

We have a delightful country here, every prospect pleases, only the stealing by the Indians, and it seems that from this we are to have no relief. Many of our worthy citizens have suffered with patience until they have become satisfied that they need not depend upon Government for assistance, and many would soon leave if it was not for their crops, and some are talking of leaving any how. In fact I see no chance myself for us to defend ourselves here; that we only are suffered to guard for our families, the citizens would follow the Indians, to a man, into their camps, and there follow the military tactics of Anthony Wayne.

The Texas Christian Advocate, of the 18th August, says:

The San Antonio and Eagle Pass mail was attacked by Indians during the last week. One Indian was severely wounded by a shot from Mr. Gardner, of Galveston; the others seeing a stout resistance was likely to be made, fled.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—Our Texas exchanges being at this time filled almost entirely with political matters, we find considerable difficulty in getting information as to the state of the crops. From the Central Texan (Grimes county) we take the following:

The cotton caterpillar, we have been informed, has made its appearance on some of the plantations near Plantersville. Very little damage has been done by them as yet, but it is very much feared that in a very short time they will appear in such numbers as to make sad havoc in the fine crops of cotton. Warm, showery weather, such as we now have, is the most favorable for the generation and growth of this destructive worm.

Several of our planters are now engaged in cotton picking. Some hands have picked 250 pounds per day.

We were shown a sweet potato, of this year's growth, on yesterday, by Mr. Lucien Nelms, which was raised on the plantation of Mr. Isaac Parks, that measured eight inches in length by the same in circumference.

A correspondent of the "Nueces Valley" sent the editor of that paper a stalk of corn, which was an average from one hundred hills, only forty-five days old, which measured fourteen feet, one and a half inches in height.

THE FRENCH COLONY IN NORTHERN TEXAS.—Louis Considerant, the head of the French colony in Northern Texas, has addressed a pamphlet to the American people, setting forth their history, principles, wishes and plans. In noticing it, the Galveston Civilian says:

We have given it but a hasty perusal, from which it appears that they do not sympathize with the commonly known Socialists, but hold property like other people; that they leave Europe to escape persecution and enjoy our liberty; that they are intelligent, moral and independent; and it seems they are not Catholics, but rank themselves politically somewhat as the Puritans of New England two hundred and fifty years ago.

They repudiate abolitionism, and declare that they opposed it in Louis Philippe's time when applied to the French West Indies and almost declare themselves the friends of the Know-Nothings. That is, they place a much more liberal construction on the objects of that society than we do. They say they will introduce artizans, laborers, farmers, mechanics and much capital into Texas, and will aid in all improvements, roads and railroads; they will establish English schools as well as French.

The tone of the address is decorous, and it is well written.

The Central Texan, speaking of these people, says:

We feel quite willing to see these people come into the State and become, in due time, entitled to all the rights of citizenship. We, however, do not think that the interest of the country would be at all promoted by granting them lands as a colony. Let them come to the country and have only the same bounties and privileges that are accorded to other immigrants.

SURVEY OF THE BAY AND HARBOR OF ST MARKS, FLA.—We learn from the Tallahassee Floridian and Journal, that the Government of the United States has determined to cause a regular survey of the Bay and Harbor of St. Marks, and of the St. Marks river at least as high as the railroad terminus, which is situated about a mile above the junction of the Wakulla and the St. Marks rivers.

Lieut. E. H. Gardes made a survey of the same place in April, 1852, which was published in the report of the United States Coast Survey for that year, pages 95, 96 and 97.

The people of that section complain that the facts were misrepresented by Lieut. Gardes; that he reported only eleven feet water over the bar when there is full thirteen, and that ten and a half feet may be carried up to the terminus instead of six and a half, as he had it.

As this matter is of considerable importance to the people of Middle Florida, and also to New Orleans, on account of there being quite a large trade between St. Marks and this port, we hope that this survey may be made as soon as possible.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE ACROSS THE ISTHMUS AT PANAMA.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Panama, July 20, says:

As you will no doubt be glad to learn the progress of the new telegraph line here, I lose no time in letting you hear of our movements. After a very pleasant passage out, we came in sight of the Isthmus, eighteen days from the time of leaving Sandy Hook. Immediately on arriving the line was staked out, and with the assistance of the laborers on the route, holes were dug and every thing was in readiness to raise the poles, which, I am sorry to say, were kept under deck until a large iron boat could be removed. On this account, affairs have been delayed a few days, but now the poles are distributed, the offices arranged, and we expect to have the line in working order, so that we can leave for home in the George Law, which sails on Aspinwall on the 10th of August. Mr. Baker, our contractor, and all hands are in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. The weather here is uncommonly fine for this season of the year. The natives say it is the summer of San Juan. Probably it is, but we think it has been gotten up expressly on our account. If the weather favors us for the next ten days, as it has to the present time, the line will be completed in a fortnight without the least trouble.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1855

Young Men's Christian Association.

This practically benevolent association has now in force a "Relief Committee," of ten members, which, in the name and with the charities of the association, will afford assistance to the sick among the indigent and strangers. A large proportion of annual sufferers from yellow fever are young men who are here, far from families. By calling on J. H. Massey, 47 Camp street, R. Gribble, corner Camp and Magazine streets, or at the rooms of the association, over the Bible House, information may be obtained.

We heartily commend their purpose and bless them in their work.

ONWARD.—The first year of the Texas Christian Advocate is completed, and it is very gratifying to read this substantial sign: "We have [illegible] subscribers than when we issued the first number of the Advocate."

BISHOP PIERCE.—The Georgia Press is pleased to learn that he has given up all idea of making any change in his residence. He will make old Hancock, his long tried and well beloved home, his permanent residence. His address has been changed from Sparta to Culverton.

DR. WAYLAND has resigned the Presidency of Brown University, which he has held since 1827. In 1833 he issued a volume of "Occasional Discourses," commencing with the celebrated sermon on the "Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise," which had already passed to a place in the standard literature of the language. In 1835 appeared his "Elements of Moral Science," which has averaged about three editions a year since that time. Two years later appeared his "Elements of Political Economy," which took similar rank as a text book in that science.

HOUSTON, LA.—The Board of Trustees lately met, and having a full attendance, proceeded to the permanent location of the site for the College buildings. It almost unanimously selected the lot first chosen by the Trustees before their organization. It is known generally as the Gryder lot. After some discussion whether these hard times were the times for starting, the desire for the speedy erection of the buildings prevailed, and a committee was appointed to let out the making of the bricks, &c., with instructions to hasten matters as much as possible. A committee of three was appointed to attend the Ouachita Annual Conference next fall, at Eldorado, with a view to enlisting, as far as possible, the feelings of the members of that Conference in favor of the college, and of inducing, if practicable, some favorable action of the Conference.

AUBURN, ALA.—A committee of gentlemen lately assembled to select an appropriate location for the projected College. The Gazette says:

"We are happy to announce the fact that the committee succeeded in procuring a most eligible location, much to the satisfaction of our citizens, who, in order to secure impartial and disinterested action, did not interfere with the operations of the committee. The location is elevated, central, accessible, and commands a fine view of the railroad, of the entire town, and of the circumjacent country. The grounds are capable of the most graceful ornamentation, and will doubtless be improved to their utmost capacity.

An additional object accomplished by the meeting of the committee was the perfection of arrangements preliminary to the adoption of a suitable plan for the contemplated buildings. Dr. Lapsomb, who has made college architecture an especial study, besides enjoying the benefit of an acquaintance with the best models in the country, presented several plans to which his attention had been directed. The one which received the sanction of the committee is a modification of the building of the Free Academy of New York city, one of the most magnificent college edifices in the Union, combining in the highest degree the indispensable elements of convenience, adaptativeness and comfort. It is in the pure Gothic style of architecture—the most beautiful and imposing in existence."

QUIET CONVERSIONS.—A writer of "Plantation Sermons," (good ideas,) in the Southern Presbyterian, is describing the new birth, as some are "born again:"

"But often God does his great work in sinner's hearts so still and gently that nobody can tell just when it was done. They often doubt about themselves; they wonder whether there can be the new heart; they're afraid they have made some mistake. Especially when some young Christians make such a great sudden change, it makes others say, 'if that is the way we have to be converted, I can't be a Christian.' Now I want to clear up that trouble for you.... Often the change in feelings is just as quiet as the sun's going over our heads at 12 o'clock: it makes no noise at all, *but the shadows begin to fall the other way.*"

If you would keep spring in your hearts, learn to sing. There is more in melody than most people are aware of. A cobler, who smooths his wax ends with a song, will do a much work in a day as one given to ill nature and fretting would effect in a week. Songs are like sunshine—they run to cheerfulness; they fill the bosom with such buoyancy, that for the time being you feel filled with June air, or like a meadow of clover in blossom.

Funeral Ethics and Economics.

The Discipline has an item characteristic and very excellent, on this wise:

"We will, on no account whatever make a charge for administering baptism or burying the dead."

With pleasing confidence we say that Methodist ministers keep that rule, without mending or breaking.

These two sources afford the revenues of the Romish clergy a steady and enormous contribution. By the tariff of prices a funeral can be furnished on any scale, from a pewter cross to gorgeous paraphernalia and numerous priestly attendance.

An epidemic is a greater harvest to the priests than the undertakers. Besides the consecrated burial ground, of which they have monopoly, there are the ghostly perquisites. Any observing citizen here must be struck with the impetus given to their churches, convent buildings, &c., by an epidemic. The ecclesiastical treasury is in funds then.

We do not and would not intimate that the Romish clergy have no higher motive in enduring epidemics; but this alone accounts for the presence of many others with whom it is a business and thriving time—the cream of the harvest.

It is no exaggeration, in our judgment, to estimate the net revenue of the Romish priesthood of this city, accruing from this source alone, for the summer of 1853, at $150,000.

In what might be taken as an average case, we saw a few years ago, and published it at the time, a funeral bill made out by one of our average priests—$30—and he would not go till it was paid in advance. It is otherwise with the Protestant ministry. When they stay by the sick and bury the dead it is a clerical, and not a mercantile transaction.

It is well, in justice to all parties, to look at things in this light. Read the following: which appeared in one of the daily papers this week:

Messrs. Editors—You will agree with me, every one reading this will, that the matter herein set forth is entitled to the serious consideration of the people of New Orleans. Long overlooked, it is not too late to call their attention to it.

Among the benefactors of our summer residents, cast-aways, sick and bereaved, are the ministers of the gospel. All do not take trips North and to Europe—I do not [illegible] it, or the healthful lake shores and gulf coasts. When a friend is sick and wishes a minister's visit; or dead, and surviving friends and family would have the last solemn rites of christian burial performed, these resident pastors are in great demand. How often have we sought them, and felt their services in times of distress and epidemics, to be invaluable! Not fearing infectious disease, mid-day heat, or graveyard vapors, they come at our call.

Bad as our case is in mid summer, and especially in epidemics, it would be inconceivably worse but that these ministers are with us, keeping open churches, still ministering wherever afflction is, or the house of mourning is.

Question—Are not these much needed, much used, and much valued servants of God, badly treated by our people?

Witness a funeral—the minister attends—first at the house, then in procession usually to the tomb. Pronounces there "dust to dust," and is among the last to retire. The sexton is paid, the undertaker is paid, every salesman and carriage driver is paid, and yet he whose time is at least as valuable as theirs, he whose services would not have been dispensed with—the minister—is dismissed with a bow and "thank ye!"

One says, "that is their business—to do good, to minister," etc. Yet they must live. Points bows and thank ye's do not satisfy landlords for monthly rent, or pay grocer's bill, or clothe families. Congregations being rich, and business dull and living expensive, ought their time, and labor, and services, be accepted without some recognition? *Required*, they cannot be.

They do not make out a bill of charges. They would not sue before the magistrate. They make no demand.

If a minister performed a marriage ceremony, and were dismissed with a bow and "thank ye," it would generally be thought the party saving his fee had lost his credit. Yet a wedding is a pleasant affair, to which any are pleased to be admitted. Ministers burying the members of their church and congregation, who, while living, contributed to their support, are but burying their own dead; but strangers, families and individuals, and associations, not so related, alter the case. Is it right that these should consent to be served by him, at his own cost, and that, too, when they are not indigent, and the funeral appointments are costly? He serves the poor *gratis* and freely, cheerfully; but they are not poor. The writer knew a faithful Protestant minister of this city, who passed through the dreadful summer of 1853 with us—never deserted his post—was often called upon by all classes, and attended over seventy funerals, not one-tenth of which were for his own congregation—the sexton, undertaker, and remnant of the family often constituting his sole company. He visited the graveyard, and stood at the mouth of tombs, when bystanders held their mouths to escape the prevailing stench, and officiated bare under a smiting sun. One, two, three or four hours, would be taken up by a single funeral. No study, no other labor could be engaged in. Doctors, apothecaries made fortunes; undertakers and nurses also. The minister received, in all, *fifteen dollars!* A poor man, with a family to support. Messrs Editors, there is an evil in this treatment of our resident and laboring clergy. With many, it is caused by thoughtlessness—a mere oversight. In the gloom of grief and confusion of the time, they do not think of it, and of course are not reminded. But, I ask—from whatever cause it arises—*Is it fair? Is it right?*

JUSTITIA.

ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

In looking at the designs of Popery in this country, we are apt to give it credit for far more rapid progress and greater strength than it deserves. Contrasted with Protestantism in these particulars, it shows badly. Witness the following on the subject, from the Boston Transcript:

"Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic Church gained a footing, now contains 807 Protestant churches, and only 65 Catholic congregations. In Florida, the Catholics early made a settlement: now there are 170 Protestant, and only 5 Catholic churches! Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who now have 55 churches in the State, while the Protestants have 247 congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect, in point of time; they now have 13 churches, but the Protestants report 307 congregations in the State."

INDEPENDENT EDITING.—Hear Rev. Abe Stevens', editor of the National Magazine, a periodical second to none in the country, opinion of what constitutes good editing:

"We do not, in our editorials, hold ourselves responsible to the personal views of any individual patron. For ourselves, personally, we would not subscribe a sixpence to a periodical which should hold itself bound to revolt only received views, or to bring us from mouth to mouth such opinions only as are admitted by common consent, or are a repetition, a rehash of our own individual thinkings. We prefer something independent, something provocative of new and progressive thought—even if it challenge, sometimes, our dissent."

Judge the Tree by its Fruit.

This test is now being searchingly applied among the New England Churches. One Dr. Cooke published a book making a wanton attack on Methodism and its doctrinal feature, Arminianism. Dr. C. is a Calvinistic pastor in Lynn, Mass. His bile has been gathering for years, and he relieves it in a style that we, down here, would call black vomit. Universalism and all other prevalent forms of religious error, immorality, infidelity, all are traced up by this divine to the Methodist altar! In his tirade, he says: "The influence beginning at the Methodist altar, and proceeding down through Universalist and Infidel channels, issues in just those things which are a disgrace to our body politic"—p. 332.

He has arrived at the "discouraging idea" that "the largest religious denomination in the United States is working more evil than good;" and nothing but Calvinism saves the country. In proof, he appeals to facts, practical results and particular places, as Lynn; and goes extensively into a comparison of the fruits of the two systems, as seen in social and religious life.

A fair field, and *Zion's Herald* has entered it heartily, explored it, accurately, and balanced accounts between Methodist economy and Arminian tendencies, on the one hand, and Congregational economy and Calvinistic tendencies, on the other—to the dismay of plaintiffs.

A writer, 15th inst., evidently posted up, shows that Murray, Huntingdon, Winchester, Hosea Ballou, Balfour, Abner Kneeland, the founders and lights of Universalism, were bred Calvinists, and most of them once Calvinistic preachers. He says, "There is nothing more obvious than that the fathers of the system were pushed into their error by Calvinism." Quoting from the life of Huntingdon, who styled his book "Calvinism Improved"—

"It was not by giving up the peculiarities of his former views that he became a Universalist, but by grafting upon them the hypothesis of universal salvation, and by carrying through the system of Calvin in regard to all mankind, as it had been generally done in reference to the elect alone; and from this he derived the title of his work, 'Calvinism improved.'"

One hundred Calvinistic Churches in New England slid off to Unitarianism!

Some things took place there before Methodist corruptions crept in, as the witch burning, near the close of the sixteenth century:

"Did this proceed from the Methodist altar? No; for it took place in those palmy days of the old churches to which Dr. Cooke looks back with so much rapture, when no wicked Methodism was known, and when Calvinism had its own way, and people were not only taxed to support it, but were fined for absenting themselves from the churches where it was preached. Ministers of high standing took the lead in causing the so-called witches to be put to death, as the same class had done before in hanging the Quakers and whipping the Baptists.

We will suppose that Methodism had been in New England at this time instead of Calvinism, with an influence as unmixed, and the same things had occurred—what would Dr. Cooke, as an historian, now say! He would at once set down such doings as the fruits of Methodism. He would scarcely find language to execrate a system bearing such a horrid fruit!"

This tracing up is a legitimate but very delicate business. The influence of side issues must be allowed for. Zion's Herald has been forced, in self defence, into a rich field. It is intensely interesting to see whereunto creeds do grow. The article quoted from concludes:

"We might name several other heresies which have been put forth to curse New England and the world by Calvinistic men, were it necessary, but we desist. It is extremely unfortunate for a man of Dr. Cooke's pretensions and position that almost every wild and scandalous heresy which has visited New England for two hundred years has either grown legitimately and directly out of Calvinism, or has been put forth by Calvinistic ministers. We beg of him that—before he writes another book of slander upon Methodism and the Methodists, he will take a walk round the Calvinistic altar and see what he can find. If his moral sensibilities are not entirely blunted, we think the view will teach him a little moderation."

New Publications.

INTRODUCTION TO BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY—*From Adam to the Resurrection of Christ*—By Rev. P. Akers, D. D. Cinn. Methodist Book Concern, 1855

As neatly put up a book (8vo. pp. 420) as one could wish. Long looked for, it having often been given out that Dr. Akers was preparing it. Makes the eyes ache to think what pains the author, printer and proof reader underwent. A table of logarithms is simplicity, in comparison. Includes 5573 years of the world, synchronized with Julian time. The author claims to have proven in this work that the ancient solar year of the Scriptures and that used by the Jews up to the Exodus and by various nations, without any regard to the precession of equinoxes, consisted of twelve months, of thirty days each, with five added after the last of them, and on leap year, six.

CREED OF ALL MEN.—By Rev. R. Abbey. Stevenson & Owen, Nashville.

We noticed this sermon in its first unworthy dress. It deserved and has a better one now. Propositions, ingeniously elaborated—1. The truth of Christianity was never doubted. 2. The principles of Christianity were never objected to.

CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE—By W. Hosmer, W. J. Moses: Auburn, N. Y., 1855.

A volume (pp. 219) begun to meet the offer of the Methodist Tract Society, with a prize; but the author not having confined himself to the Society's plan, did not present it to the Committee. It lays down the measure, manner and misuses of giving. The last point is set forth with excellent force.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

NO. IV.

The Golden Argument Answered—Why the California Work has not Succeeded Better.

I have a few thoughts more in favor of prosecuting our work in California, and then I shall cease for the present.

I remember that last winter, in attending one of the Conferences, one of the preachers, a man of no mean note, suggested as a difficulty in the way of making collections for California, that our people could not understand how it was that California, being the land of gold, should appeal to the people in the Atlantic States for aid in planting churches and sustaining the institutions of religion in her midst. This is probably a mere influential objection than might be at first supposed, as it affords to those who regard the support of missions an onerous tax, which God has no right to levy, a specious apology for withholding in this particular case. But we apprehend the objection is the result of defective information on the subject. It seems to be taken for granted by a great many people, that because the mountains and valleys of California abound with the precious metal, a man has only to get there and get a claim in the mines, in order to be rich at once. Such people overlook the fact that getting gold is a very expensive operation, as well as a very uncertain one—that where one succeeds in growing rich at least twenty fail to clear expenses, and are a great deal worse off at the end of two or three years than when they first set foot on the auriferous soil. Thousands annually return home, after laboring two, three, or more years, with lighter pockets than when they started on their gold hunting expedition, and thousands more remain where they are, solely for lack of ability to get home.

And besides, admitting that a goodly number really grow rich, what proportion of this wealth is available for the Church? There is a vast amount of wealth yearly accumulating by the sugar planters or the cotton planters of the great Mississippi Valley; but how much of it is available for the M. E. Church, South? There is also no small measure of wealth in the city of New Orleans; yet what proportion of it can we control for Church purposes? The answer to these questions will be patent to every one who reads our annual missionary reports, or who attends our Annual Conferences and listens to the exhibits made by the preachers from the different stations, circuits and districts. And these reports, too, be it remembered, come from regions where Methodism has long been established, and from fields where the best talents of the Church have long been employed.

What, then, let me ask, can we reasonably expect from a region where the population is gathered from all lands, of all religions or of none—a people whose very gold seeking propensities or employments have tended to secularize them and render them indifferent to the gospel and skeptical as to religion itself, and whose infidel tendencies have been strengthened by hundreds of awful apostates, both among laymen and ministers, (a class with which California has been more awfully cursed than any other land on God's earth,) and who have for most of the time of their gold seeking been in a great measure excluded from the means of grace? No faithful man of God has sought them in their mining homes, to invite them to return to the God of their youth; or, if any wandering evangelist has sought them out, it has been but an occasional call. Can it be expected that such a people will feel the importance of the gospel and its institutions, and will give money sufficient to support the Church in her operations among them? And yet it is probable that the people of California, wherever they have the services of a faithful and efficient ministry among them, give as liberally towards sustaining the institutions of religion as an equal number in similar circumstances in the Atlantic States.

But the fact is, we must act towards the people of California as we have done to communities in similar circumstances at home. We must ply them with the gospel till they see and feel its importance, and then they will respond liberally to its support. And this result, though it may not arrive immediately, will certainly come in due time, if we are faithful in planting and tending the seed which we are commissioned to sow. Of this I can never doubt while I believe that Johovah reigns and CANNOT LIE.

I have heard a good deal of croaking about the wonderful things which the Church, South, has done for California, and the small returns which we have received for our tremendous investment. Perhaps it may be as well for us to inquire a little more definitely into this matter. We sent first into that field three brethren, who represented us there respectably. One of these left in a short time, in consequence of bad health, and has since passed away from the toils of earth to the glories of heaven. Another of them was sick for most of the time of some two years, leaving but one efficient man in the field. They appealed to us frequently and earnestly for help, but we were too prudent to risk any more so far from home till these had time to make full proof of their ministry. It was in vain that they urged the importance of promptness and speed in our attempts on California; that if we intended to occupy the country, we should immediately do so with a force sufficient to occupy every eligible point at once. We judged it very statesmanlike to pursue a sort of masterly inactivity, and wait for coming events.

We have waited, and those events have come. Many of those important points where we ought to have established churches at once, and where if we had done so we might now have had flourishing societies, have been occupied by others, and we are, to a great extent, shut out. At other points, where we made some effort, we have lost the ground by the spasmodic character of our efforts: one year we occupied, and the next abandoned; so that the people lost confidence in us. Or, it may be we have sent to important points inefficient preachers, for lack of more efficient ones, and have lost our congregations.

And this brings us to another cause of want of success. There has not always been sufficient discrimination in the selection of preachers for California. Many preachers who would do well at home, where they are surrounded by sterling Methodists and valuable local preachers, exhorters and class leaders, will fail in California, where none of these helps can be found; where the preacher has to be pastor, steward and class leader, and where the sight of a good, warm-hearted old Methodist brother, who will help him in his work, be class leader, help him in prayer meeting, and be active in other work, is a rare blessing.

A preacher suited for California must be a man deeply baptized with the Holy Ghost, devoted, with all his heart, to the Church and the work of God; willing to sacrifice much, yea, all for the cause of God, and then say but little about the much he has done and suffered for the cause of God. Withal, he should possess at least respectable preaching talents.

We need to-day, in that country, several men of the above type; and we want several men of age and well tried experience, who have fought through many a battle, who understand Methodism in its practical workings, and can train the younger men not to be scared at a few defeats, but to press the battle to the gate, depending implicitly on God, and resolved on victory.

August 4, 1855. JAMES O. ANDREW.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, LIMESTONE COUNTY, Aug. 6, 1855.

Mr. Editor—As we have seen no communication from this place describing the country, and as there are many readers of the Advocate looking westward for homes for their children, perhaps it would not be uninteresting to give them a short sketch.

This county might be called a fair average of Texas. The soil is generally of a yellow cast, and a little sandy, though none too much. It is very equally divided with prairie and timber—plenty of the finest post oak and other timber common to Texas on the uplands. On the Navasota River (a small stream running through the county) we have a fine quantity of cedars, fair quality.

The water is generally of the Limestone order, and hence the name of the county. We have not a very great number of springs, but by digging from 15 to 30 feet almost invariably get good water. The soil is adapted to the growing of corn, potatoes, &c. In fact, we can grow many of the Northern productions. On the black sandy soil wheat grows finely, but not equal to the Northern counties. We can raise only about 20 to 30 bushels per acre, whereas the Northern counties produce from 25 to 40 bushels, and that of the best quality. This day four wagon loads of the finest flour arrived at this place, and offers at $5 50 and $6 per hundred. We will not only soon produce our own flour, supplying all Texas, but if we had means of conveyance could help to supply the South generally, and at least a month earlier than it could be obtained from the North. This is also a fair grazing county. A man can have a thousand head of stock, and all that is required is to herd them. It is excellent for sheep growing.

Lands are now beginning to demand a fair price. A few years ago good land could have been bought for fifty cents per acre; now it demands from two to three dollars, and improved land from three to five.

This season we have made fine corn crops. Potatoes and other full vegetables had fair for a good harvest. For the last six weeks we have had the finest growing showers.

If any of the readers of the Advocate think of moving to Texas, they will find a country having many natural advantages, and also some disadvantages; but by industry a pleasant home can be made.

R. LANY.

HOW WOMEN MAY PREACH.

A lady was about to leave home for a summer's residence by the sea shore. Before she started, she was impressed by a discourse which her pastor had delivered upon the "duty of preaching the gospel." He considered the subject with reference to the duty of private Christians to do "all that in them lay to spread far and wide the good tidings of salvation." He said that even females could preach the gospel; that they could induce their friends to accompany them to the sanctuary to hear the gospel, and in many ways, by religious counsel, by the presentation and loan of serious works, by the powerful auxiliary of a holy life, might preach the gospel. Now when our Christian lady reached Cape May, she cast in her mind how she should carry out her pastor's counsel. She found at her boarding house a young lady gifted with many excellent qualities of head and heart, but void of the chief grace of female character, without which the most lovely woman presents to the spiritual mind an unlovely, ungracious aspect. This young lady, "living in pleasure, was dead while she lived."

The Christian lady conversed seriously with her, and persuaded her to attend the church where she had been favored to hear the well remembered discourse, the spirit of which she was now endeavoring to carry into execution. Her gay friend followed her advice, became interested, and soon experienced that saving change without which the most amiable female must be forever banished into "utter darkness." She has now been for a number of years a devoted Christian, abounding in good works, and if there is a more useful Christian in the whole extent of the Union than this same once gay, thoughtless girl, we have yet to learn it.

Christian females, let this truthful incident stir you up to active effort for those whom you meet. Let each one who reads this say: "Do I know any whom I can lead to Christ?"

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARION CIRCUIT, ALA. CONF., August 16, 1855.

In a meeting of sixteen days, God's power to save has been signally made known at Marion. Many were converted, numbers were reclaimed, and the members of the Church revived, encouraged and strengthened.

Thirty joined the Church, nineteen whites and eleven colored. Bro. McMeans and Bro Hays, the blind preacher, were present during the meeting and rendered most important aid.

Bro. McMeans' spirit-moving exhortations, and Bro. Hays' sweet and soul elevating singing, will not soon be forgotten by those who attended the meeting. Bro. McMeans has had several gracious revivals on his work and expects to have more; for wherever on the circuit a special effort has been made, God has revived his work.

The cloude that hung lowering over us at the first of the year are breaking in blessings on our heads. God alone be praised.

D. M. HUDSON.

JACKSON CIRCUIT, LA. CONF., August 2, 1855.

On last Saturday we commenced a two days' meeting at Jones' School-House. This neighborhood had the unenviable reputation of caring less for religion than any other. It was styled the "Dark Corner." On Saturday morning we opened with a prayer meeting; four or five in attendance. At 11 Dr. Howell poured cannister into the enemy's forces; at 4, prayer meeting; at night, preaching. We continued to preach and pray until Sunday night without any apparent success; but then, thank God, the enemy began to waver; all at once, during an exhortation, conviction fell upon the people, and with great haste they sought the altar of prayer. The work was now commenced in good earnest. The benches were almost empty and sinners conquered. We continued for three days longer, deep sorrow being manifested by the penitents. But few were converted, though many were moved upon. One sister who found Jesus "fairest among ten thousand" rose shouting, "Saved from sin! saved from sin!" We consider this a victory. The very best state of feeling was exhibited until the meeting closed, and there were seventeen accessions to the Church. We have no doubt but that, if we had continued, many more souls would have been blessed. But for want of help we had to cease. The people have gone to work, resolved to build a good house. A Sunday School will be commenced next Sunday. The prospect is good here. May God assist them.

Bro. Moreland, my beloved senior, was at the same time holding a meeting in another part of the circuit. I have not heard the result. All over the circuit the signs are good. We will have no camp meeting, but I have no doubt we will make it up in protracted meetings. The people are anxious for them.

F. T. RAWSON.

WARRIOR MISSION, ALA. CONF., August 9, 1855.

The Lord is reviving his work on the Warrior Mission. Including the fifth Sunday in July, there was a two days' meeting held at Five Mile, which was protracted for nine days. The meeting grew better at every appointment. The altar place was filled with anxious penitents. The Church was very small, so we had but little help from that quarter. It was a refreshing time to them. Sinners were powerfully convicted, and cried aloud for mercy. The conversions were clear. I think I can safely say I never have witnessed clearer manifestations of the power of God. On Sabbath evening I closed the meeting, leaving a crowd of mourners at the altar. There were twenty-five conversions. The prospect for a more thorough work upon the mission is quite flattering.

J. B. WAREN.

LOUISVILLE CIRCUIT, MISS. CONF., August, 1855.

Say to the friends of Zion we have had a glorious meeting on Louisville Circuit, at Zion Church. It embraced the fifth Sabbath in July and lasted nine days. It was a union meeting by the Methodists and the Cumberland Presbyterians. Truly we had a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. A revival among professors, and between ten and fifteen conversions.

W. P. DICKENSON.

TEXANA, TEXAS, July 20, 1855.

Revivals of religion are getting quite frequent in different parts of Texas. In the parts I am acquainted with there have been two camp meetings to my knowledge, with quarterly meetings, &c., where much good has been done. Many joined, and many professed to find the pearl of great price.

JOSEPH S. BRANON.

ROMANISM AND CRIME.

It is legitimate to judge a tree by its fruits. Adopting this standard, a most formidable argument is found against Popery. Its rule has been prolific of ignorance and vice. The statistics as to the relative proportion of crime in Papal and Protestant countries tell a gloomy tale as to the influence of Romanism. Crime seems to increase in a ratio almost precisely in accordance with the prevalence of the malign system. The number of convictions for murder in England are, for instance, in proportion of 4 to 1,000,000 of the population; in Ireland, sixteen years ago, they were as 33, and are now 19. In France, they are 31; in Austria, 36; in Bavaria, 68; in the Papal States, 113; in Naples, 174. The illigitimate births are in the same ratio, only in far greater proportion. Whereas, no sooner is Protestantism at all in the ascendant, than the proportion is again reversed. In the province of Galway, in Ireland, where the Irish Church Mission has been in operation, the criminal convictions were, in 1850, 404; in 1851, 399; in 1852, 218; and in 1853, 197. Less than half the accustomed number.

In New York during the week ending on the 11th inst., there were 502 deaths, being an increase of 18 from the week previous. Four-fifths of them were children.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE TRACT CAUSE.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to speak to the ministers and members of the M. E. Church, South, in the bounds of the Alabama Conference, through the columns of the Advocate.

DEAR BRETHREN—Since my appointment to the Tract Agency I have not been idle, but to the best of my ability have labored to put forward the claims and promote the interests of this cause. But a little reflection will enable the brethren to see that I could not visit every circuit and station with Sabbath appointments in two years, and to give each important Church such a visit would perhaps take five years. What is then to be done? Why, simply this, that the preachers must, if they please, bring this matter before their congregations, and especially at camp meetings and protracted meetings, in every place where the Agent has not been or cannot be. I purpose, the Lord permitting, to spend a large portion of the month of September in the Talladega District, October in the Camden, and November in Eufaula, but by those visits I cannot see one-tenth of the people that ought to be seen on this subject. The brethren must help me, if they please. I am now detained at home on account of sickness in my family. My appointments in the Columbus District are falling through, and I fear the same fate for those in the Gainsville. This is grievous to me, for in a ministry of near twenty-six years I have never learned to miss my appointments.

This cause commends itself to all good and sensible men, because it proposes to furnish to every class of readers a cheap and gratuitous literature, overflowing with the pure streams of evangelism, for which Methodism is so famous. By such means hundreds have been awakened and established in the faith of the gospel of Christ.

Again, because if we—that is, Christians—do not preoccupy the ground, infidelity, with all its attendant evils, will overspread the land. The effort of the age is to educate the masses; the educated will read, and if they cannot get good books, they will read bad ones; and who can estimate the evils of one bad, corrupting book? Millions such are being published! Men and brethren, help! This is a work of faith, a labor of love. The is casting the bread upon the waters, to be found after many days.

Once more, will those who have subscribed at the different places where I have been pay us soon as possible? Will the preachers holding these subscriptions press their payment?

I am and shall continue to be your most obliged and obedient servant,

Summerfield, Aug 13, 1855. F. G. FERGUSON.

Miscellaneous News Items.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We are advised that on and after the 1st prox., the Washington and New Orleans line will increase its tariff of rates to all stations between here and New York, to the amount of two cents per word. With a competing line, working with far more regularity than itself, a more injudicious step could not be pursued. We can imagine no other object than a desire on the part of the directors to reduce the value of the stock in the line, and, perhaps, to kill its entire business prospects. The company also propose to insure messages at the rate of one per cent. on the monies involved in them, or any other amount that may be agreed upon, said rate of insurance in no case to be less than the price of the message itself; a proceeding which we suspect will cause much laughter in the community. The company must be demented.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF NORFOLK.—The Mayor of Norfolk issued the following proclamation on the 13th inst:

"It having been recommended to me by the Clergy, and numerous citizens of Norfolk, that an early day be set aside as a suitable occasion for prayer to the Almighty that He would look down upon the afflicted city with compassion, and in His infinite mercy stay the dreadful scourge that is prevailing to some extent at present in our midst;

Therefore I, Hunter Woodis, Mayor of Norfolk, deeming that such an observance is not only proper, but becoming a christian community, would set aside Friday (the 14th inst.) as a public day of penitence and prayer, and earnestly request my fellow citizens to pay all due respect to the same, and to suspend all business operations during its continuance."

HUNTER WOODS.

RELIEF FOR NORFOLK.—A public meeting was held in New York, on the 16th ult., for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia North American on this subject says:

The healthy condition of our city this season is a subject of sincere congratulation. We seriously doubt whether any city in America, taking the number of its population into consideration, can show such bills of mortality as our own. Yet this happy state of things should only render us thoughtful, and induce us to adopt necessary precautions to preserve so great blessings throughout. Care and moderation in the consumption of fruit are essential to our safety. The mortality among children is to be expected during this season. Hundreds of the dearly beloved first-born will be swept away before the summer heat is over, leaving behind bright but short memories, that will continue to haunt parents like glimpses of angel wings.

The steamship Star of the South, built for the trade between this city and New York, and which was sent to England a short time since, has been chartered by the British Government as a transport to the Crimea. The French Government has now employed as transports, sixteen of the largest size of American vessels, including the ship Great Republic, of 3 421 tons; Monarch of the Seas, 2 359 tons (this vessel was in our port a few months ago, and carried 6000 bales from here); Queen of Clippers, 2,135 tons; Constitution Herald, 2 135 tons. The steamship Wm. Penn, which was formerly a packet in our trade, is also under charter to the French government and has been since the commencement of the war.

DR. CONE ILL.—We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Cone, of the First Baptist Church in this city, was prostrated by a paralytic stroke on Friday morning last. His medical advisers do not deem his life in danger, though the attack precludes him from seeing any but his family. The least intellectual exertion on his part is absolutely forbidden by the attending physicians. He remained in the same state yesterday morning as on Friday. [N. Y. Tribune, 14th Aug.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—We learn from the N. Y. Express that a Women's Rights Convention assembled at Saratoga on the 15th inst., and resolutions of the usual stamp were passed. Among the principal speakers were Mrs. Rev. Antoinette Brown and T. H. Higginson.

Among the distinguished visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., are John Van Buren, of New York; ex Attorney-General Nelson, of Maryland; Major McCullough, the celebrated Texan Ranger, like Marshal Ney, "bravest of the brave," etc. Ex-President Tyler and family were expected in a few

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, AT NEW ORLEANS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M E CHURCH, SOUTH, ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

Aug 23, 1855 - From Rev. B. M. Drake, Treasurer Missionary Society, Mississippi Conference..... $100

The camp meeting at Bethel, Wilkinson county, Miss., will commence on Wednesday, before the fourth Sabbath in September. Ministers, itinerant and local, are cordially invited to attend. WM. B. HINES.

WANTED.—A young gentleman, a graduate of LaGrange College, at Florence, desires a situation as a teacher in a family or in an academy. I can commend him very highly both as a moral and intellectual man. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, at Florence, Ala. R. H. RIVERS.

Marriages.

By Rev. B. F. Alexander, Aug. 6, 1855, at the residence of George White, New Iberia, Dr. CLARENCE B. WARD to Miss AGNES WHITE.

By Rev. W. B. Hines, at the residence of Mr. McCready, in Wilkinson county, Miss., Mr. PARKER H. BOAN to Miss MARTHA J. MCCREADY.

By Rev. B. F. Larrabee, 4th inst., at Summerfield, Ala., Rev. N. M. SKIPPER, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss CORNELIA E. LONDON, of Shelby.

And, Mr. WM H PERKINS, of Mobile, to Miss CLARA T. CURTISS, of Summerfield.

By Rev. W. W. Bell, Mr. A. H. THOMAS to Miss EMMA A. E. THWEATT, daughter of Rev. T. C. and Amy Ann G. Thweatt, at the residence of Louis Phillips, all of Mansfield, La.

By Rev. A. C. Ramsey, 1st inst., Hon. Jesse G. Cole, of Perry, to Mrs. Sallie Reynolds, daughter of Rev. William Crackin, of Wilcox county, Ala.

We understand that Mr. John Hooker, the editor of the Churchman, intends to commence a week or ten days the publication of a daily newspaper, from whose columns the Churchman will be made up. Whether he intends to make it a morning or an evening paper, are not aware. [N. Y. Times, Aug 11.

HEALTH OF BATON ROUGE.—The Comet, of 21st inst., says:

Within the past few days, there has been a decided change in this city, and we regret to say that the type of fever is of the character of the usual epidemic of this season. It requires prompt attention, and when it occurs among the most negroes and the poorer class of our fellow-citizens, we fear the parties do not take that care, which is imperatively demanded, to check the tendency of the disease to assume the form of an epidemic. However, the noble bands of brothers and fellows, the Masons and the Odd Fellows, attend promptly to cases that have fraternal claims upon them; and, as usual, we meet many of our benevolent fellow-citizens of both sexes, anxious to do all they can, by individual efforts, to make the afflicted comfortable and to provide for them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DIVISION—*General Permit Goods*.—Merchants receiving frequent importations may, to obviate the inconveniences which would be felt in giving the penal bond prescribed by the fourth section of the act of the 28th of July, 1850, for each importation, give one bond in the sum of $20,000, with sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the requirements of the said act, during a period not exceeding twelve months.

In each case, it is the duty of the collectors to see that the security provided by the bond is financial with regard to the pecuniary ability of the obligors. Great care is required to be taken by the collectors and other officers of the customs in the proceedings in the importations, so as to insure beyond doubt the sufficiency of the bond, should the United States be compelled to resort to it. [Washington Union, 10th inst.

POISONING OF A FAMILY BY A SERVANT GIRL.—On Wednesday last the family of Mr. James H. Armstrong, residing on Freeman street, near the upper terminus, was poisoned by a servant girl, who is supposed, named Catherine Bryant. It appears that this girl had been receiving the attentions of an individual whose character Mr. Armstrong did not regard as good, and who, in consequence was ordered by Mr A. to stay away from the house. The following morning, after breakfast, two children belonging to the family were taken sick, and afterwards both Mr and Mrs Armstrong. A physician was called for, who caused a chemical anelization to be made of the coffee, which was found to contain a portion of arsenic. The girl had not partaken of breakfast that morning, assigning as a trivial reason for not doing so. When it was discovered that the coffee had been poisoned, the room was searched, and a druggist's label was found marked "poison." During the excitement attending the sickness, the girl left the house, and has not since been seen. [Cincinnati Commercial, 12th inst.

SUICIDE BY TAKING PRUSSIC ACID.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a man named ——— Husband, residing at the corner of Canal and Hermitage street, who committed suicide at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by swallowing a bottle of prussic acid. The act was perpetrated in the presence of a friend of the deceased, to whom he said, "Good luck, Tom," as he was in the act of putting the deadly drug to his mouth. As a matter of course, death was instantaneous. The cause assigned for the rash act of the deceased had of late, resulting in his separating from his wife and going to New Orleans, where she now resides. The jury rendered a verdict of death "by suicide." [N. Orleans Herald, Aug. 16.

GOLD ROBBERY.—One of the most barefaced and impudent robberies ever perpetrated in this city was committed at an early hour on Tuesday morning upon the person of Dr Oliver Goss. The Doctor was sitting in the front of his house on the steps, when he was approached by a stranger in a familiar way. After a little conversation, the stranger took a seat by the side of Dr Hollies, and after sitting for a considerable time left. The Doctor went into the house and when he attempted to draw his watch from his pocket to see the time, discovered that his gold guard ribbon guard having been cut without his knowledge. He then examined his pockets, and discovered the loss of a wallet containing about two hundred dollars. The robbery was adroitly effected, and no idea is had who the party is, nor could a proper description be given of his person, owing to the darkness of the evening. [Balt. American, Aug 16.

ACCOUNTABLE.—According to a letter received in Lynchburg, from a highly respectable man, says the Virginian, a neighborhood not far from Scottsville has been thrown into great excitement and consternation by the following remarkable phenomenon: About 12 o'clock every day rocks commence falling and flying in every direction around a certain negro quarter, and continues until about 4 o'clock in the evening. The negroes have, in consequence, all fled from the houses. A party of gentlemen have left Scottsville to investigate the matter. A letter who had been present vouches for the accuracy of the statement. [Richmond Whig, Aug. 17.

GUANO A PREVENTIVE OF YELLOW FEVER

A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald suggests that guano be tested as a preventive of yellow fever. He gives the following as the reason of his suggestion:

I take leave now to state a fact which was related to me by Capt H. H. Cocke, U. S. N., whilst he was in command of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, on the coast of Brazil, during the awful ravage of yellow fever there some years back. He stated to me that the crews of the merchant vessels were swept off in the most awful manner, and every ship of war in Rio, save the St. Louis, shared the same fate; and she, if my memory holds good, did not lose a soul. This he attributed solely to a quantity of guano he had purchased for his own farm, as an experiment when the returned home. There was not more than one or two barrels of it, and such was his faith in it as a preventive, that he had it slued about on the berth deck of the ship.

We direct the particular attention of our Board of Health to the foregoing significant paragraph. Maybe there's something in it! Who knows? Heretofore, cleanliness in person and premises, streets, alleys, by-ways, etc., with frequent and regular sprinklings of chloride of lime, and other disinfectants, have been relied upon to secure health; but as the cleanliness of Natchez and Mobile did not save them in 1853 from as bad a visitation of the yellow fever as we had, as the city was as filthy then as it could possibly be, as it has "got an better list" over since, and as we are now both dirty and sickly, suppose the experiment be tried and the city *guanoed* forthwith!

Guano is a filthy substance—but if it will save life and arrest the progress of a terrible disease, all the power (*perfume*) of the article should at once be brought to bear! What a wonderful substance. Fertilize sand-hills and kill the yellow fever at the same time. Then, again, it could be so conveniently handled. It could be put up in bags of any size, and appropriately distributed throughout any house; and, if a patient was very low—suppose he had the black vomit, for instance—to effect a cure it would only be necessary to fill his bolsters and pillow-cases with guano, or if deemed proper, remove the blankets and cover him with it entirely. No respectable Yellow Jack could stand *such* treatment, and would, as a matter of course, incontinently "vamose the ranche."

Then, again, to look at the matter in another point of view, this guano remedy *may* lead to the abolition of quarantines, the Board of Health, and all other cumbrous and expensive machinery. If the discovery be well founded, there is nothing necessary to do to keep the yellow fever out of New Orleans than to build a rampart of guano all around the city! A wall, ten feet high, would suffice to keep out all foreign epidemics and enemies, we imagine. There would be no necessity for another Andrew Jackson to protect the city against the onslaught of all christendom. Cronstadt and Sebastopol would be nowhere so far as one sort of *strength* was concerned!

What would become of the people *inside* the fortification, we cannot pretend to say, and never expect to know from personal experience, as we shall leave before the first section of the wall is completed; but as a distinguished physician said, in 1853, that filth did not aggravate yellow fever, we suppose they will be enabled to get along "after a fashion." If not, it will be their misfortune, not their fault.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—We learn from the St. Louis Republican that the Directors of this Company have resolved upon a plan by which they hope to get the road out of some if not all its difficulties. The plan is to lease the road to Mr. Geo. W. Jonks. The conditions of this lease are set forth at great length, but their scope may be inferred from the following statement: The lease is to run for fifteen years. Mr. Jenks binds himself to put the road in first rate condition for business, and to keep and maintain it in that condition during the lease. During the next five years he is to expend at least $500,000 in railing stock and structures for the road, and is to pay, semi-annually, the interest on the first and second mortgage bonds issued by the Company. After the expiration of the first five years, he is to pay to the Company, in addition to what is named above, the sum of $25,000 per annum. And at the expiration of the lease he is to surrender to the Company all that he has added to the property of the road without payment therefor.

HOME PROTECTION.—Under this head the Richmond Dispatch of the 15th says:

The amount of $150,000 is annually spent by the city of Richmond in the purchase of Northern boots and shoes. Would it not be wiser to establish southern manufactories on a scale commensurate with our wants, and thus build up our own city, and save the sum annually sent to Northern boot and shoemakers; all of whom, in Massachusetts at least, are probably Abolitionists?

A New York merchant, largely interested in the shoe trade, estimates the value of shoes annually sent to the Southern States, from New York alone, at five millions of dollars! It is believed that Philadelphia and Boston send as many more.

Why should not the South make her own shoes and save this ten millions?

VACANT HOUSES.—The Baltimore American of the 10th ult. says:

There never were probably more vacant houses in the city than at this time, but they are generally of the larger class and high rents. It is particularly the case in the twentieth ward where nearly all the houses erected have been of the character in question. Several years ago the demand for the better class of houses in this section of the city was more than equal to the supply, which caused many persons to build, until many are now vacant, and there is no inquiry for them. The same is the case in other sections of the city, while there is but few small houses to be found unoccupied anywhere. There is a great number of small houses in the city but they all seem to be occupied, and there is still a demand for more. Those houses lying idle are held at rents ranging from three hundred to five hundred dollars, and there seems to be no probability of their being taken, as many have been completed for several months without a tenant.

MORE AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Up to 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 15th inst., the sum of $2,100 had been collected in Petersburg, Va., for the sufferers in Portsmouth.

A meeting of the citizens of Lynchburg was held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., to devise means for aiding the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We clip the following from the N. Y. Evening Mirror, of the 14th August:

A little more rain would be acceptable just now, but the crops are past harm, and the grass is not suffering. Now flour is beginning to pour into the lake ports, and will be here in abundance in a week or two. So plentiful a harvest, in everything, has not before blessed our country. The speculators and forestallers cannot long keep the benefits of it from the people.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS IN PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—We learn from the Richmond Dispatch of the 15th inst. that at a meeting held in Petersburg $1000 was subscribed for the above purpose, and it is expected that the sum would reach double that amount in a day or two.

BURGLARY.—On Sunday night the front door of the residence of James M. Elam, Esq., was forced open. The burglar went into the bedroom of Mr. Elam, rifled his pockets of the money they contained, and then made good his escape. There was lately been several attempts at burglery in the lower end of town. [Baton Rouge Comet, Aug. 21.

Local Sketches.

A MODEL POLICE OFFICER.—We have one in New Orleans—a fact. Not that we have not an abundance of policemen who are all that mortals can be in the arduous duty of night-patrolling; but there are none so universally exempt from the frailties of humanity, as the one we have under consideration. He is to be found in the Second District—has long been connected with the police of that section. Let us enumerate those facts in his history, which entitle him to the name of the Model Police Officer:

1. He has never slept on his beat.
2. He has never got drunk and reported himself sick.
3. He has never arrested the whipped man in a fight.
4. He has never accepted a bribe.
5. He has never suffered himself to become the special guardian of any brothel, groggery, or other haunt of dissipation.
6. He has never meddled with any election.
7. He has never asked a cent for his services, or any compensation whatever.

Now, good reader, you will probably be pleased to hear his name; and you will doubtless be somewhat surprised to learn that the possessor of the above catalogue of virtues owns to no other or better name than the plebeian epithet of LOAFER. A fact, odd as it may seem.

Loafer, however, is not an ordinary officer. He does not belong to that "leather-head" fraternity who hold up unwing-posts, thwack the curbs with their resonant shillelaghs, or shake their rattles at lights in the sky. No, sir; Loafer is a roundsman; has always been such, and never expects to be any thing else. Loafer is, in short, not a human, or a biped of any kind, but is a quadruped—a quadruped of the canine species—briefly, a dog. A fatherless, ownerless, cosmopolitan dog; a dog of no particular breed; who puts on no airs about his ancestry.

What it was that induced Loafer to volunteer his services to this great and wealthy corporation, is not definitely known. He has never taken anybody into his confidence, and keeps his secrets to himself with the gravity of true wisdom. We, however, think we can explain the matter. We have left his head, looked into his eye, and observed his demeanor generally.

His department is that of a blended modesty and dignity, overcast with a shade of melancholy bordering upon misanthropy. He shrinks at the approach of no one; passively endures patting, whistling, and other canine compliments, without ever vouchsafing a smile, a kind look, or even a wag of his tail in return. He acknowledges no particular watchman or superior officer, or any living being as his particular master or protector; but seems to consider himself a sort of Child of the Regiment—the Dog of the Leatherheads. The Mayor, or the Chief of Police, is not a greater personage to him than the humblest supernumerary.

Loafer became known to the police in his youth. He was observed to saunter about the streets at night, always keeping in the vicinity of some watchman or other, in a friendly but not familiar way; circling about him, without ever pretending to see him, and following him to the police-office in the same careless manner in the morning. On another night, he would accompany some other policeman in the same way. Thus he soon became known; was dubbed "Loafer;" and many a watchman, anxious for some kind of company during his lonely nocturnal tramps, endeavored to secure his exclusive affection and patronage; but the such endeavors ever succeeded. Quite the contrary, he is to say, private citizens have endeavored to decoy him, with the same ill-success.

After a short apprenticeship Loafer became imbued fully with the spirit of his calling, and lent his services, so far as he was capable, to the general welfare. When a watchman would spring his rattle, Loafer would open his usually quiet throat, and rush bellowing in the direction of the alarm. In a little while more he began to understand the fire bells, and would sound his alarm accordingly. And these things he does to this day, never opening his throat on any other occasion, save when he devours the frugal meals given him by the negro at the guard-house. Loafer has seen some political changes in his day; but he has never heeded them, having a soul above politics. Whether the watchmen be foreign or native, it is all the same to him. It is not the man that he follows; only the leather cap, club and rattle.

Loafer takes but little sleep—a mere philosophical nap, in a corner of the jail yard. He generally rises with a yawn and a prolonged stretch; takes a drink at the hydrant; goes into the Recorder's office, looks around gravely for a few moments, and, seeing that the current of justice is in proper flow, betakes himself off for day duty with any officer who may be going out.

With this general insight into Loafer's character, our readers will agree with us, that the keystone of his philosophy, the mainspring of his action, the pole-star of his existance, is to be found in one simple little word—SAUSAGES. Poisoned sausages, if you please. Loafer, finding himself thrown upon his own resources at an early age, in the midst of an unfeeling world, speedily appreciated his position, and marked out a line of future action. Nobody would adopt him; he was too honorable to become a thief or a skulk; and foreseeing that he would sooner or later die the death of the rest of his unhappy family—viz: by a nocturnal saueage, presented to him in a moment of hunger—he resolved to avert such a fate, by becoming one of those who administer the fatal morsels. And he has succeeded. He still lives, and walks nightly by the disteuded corpses of his unlucky thick-headed relatives. He feels the injustice of this war of extermination upon his tribe, and hence his imperviousness to human kindness or flattery. He contributes his services to the city for the privilege of living; and there the bargain ends. It is needless to say that he is safe. Despite his dignified reserve, the watchmen all love him, and any one of them would as soon think of offering a sausage to his only son as to Loafer.

Until recently, Loafer was not without a spice of gaiety, or at least of sporting spirit. In common with many of his kind, he confessed to a strong appetite for cats; or at least believed that house and fences were made for cats, and the streets for dogs. His enforcement of this idea has made him a terror to all the cats of the Second District. He was good at chasing, but bad at holing, on account of his size. He therefore associated to himself a little protege of a dog that he picked up somewhere; this dog was instantly recognized by the police, and dubbed "Loafer Junior." Loafer Sr. found it particularly delightful to scare up the felines and send the Junior after them, up alleys and into holes too small for his own corporosity. But, alas! a week or two since, the Junior fell a victim to his greenness. He ate a sausage intended for some other dog, and died. Since then, Loafer has hung his head, and let the cats alone—an actual fact, attested to us by half a dozen policemen. He continues his duty as a roundsman, however, but with a quiet, unhappy air which shows that he does it not from any particular friendship for the human family, but from the instinct of self-preservation—for the privilege of breathing, eating and seeing in this fickle world of ours.

Alligator Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BOMBARDMENT RENEWED.

Other Places Bombarded, etc.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye from Liverpool on Saturday, the 11th inst. arrived at this port.

Her advices are one week later from all parts of Europe.

The steamship Arago from New York for Havre, arrived off Southampton on the 10th inst.

The news from the seat of war is unimportant.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. Dronsdon & Co. quote the Liverpool Cotton market steady at prices without change since the departure of the America.—

The sales of the week were 34,020 bales, of which 3000 bales were to speculators. The sales of Friday were 12,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7d., Middling Orleans 6 3-16 Fair Mobiles 6 7-8d. Middling Mobiles 6 to 6 1-16d. Fair Uplands 6 7-8d. and Middling Uplands 6 to 6 1-16d. Fair Alabama 6 7-8d. and Middling Alabama 6 per lb. The stock in port was estimated at 611,000 bales, of which 411,000 bales were American.

Breadstuffs.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote breadstuffs considerably lower, with the exception of Indian Corn; and quote Western Canal Flour at 38 to 40 s; Ohio Flour 42 to 43-6d per barrel; White Wheat 11s 9d to 12s. and Red Wheat 10 to 11s 3d per bushel, White Corn 32 to 34s 6d; Yellow Corn 30 6d to 33s, and Mixed Corn 28 6d to 30s per quarter.

Provisions.

The Brokers' circular quotes lard dull at unchanged prices, viz: 54 to 55s per cwt.

Money Console.

The London money market was quite stringent. Consols for money were quoted at 91.

The War.

The news by the Pacific presents no feature of importance.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was resumed by the Allies on the 10th inst.

Taganrog and Berdeousk had been bombarded by the Allied fleet.

It was reported that Revel had also been successfully bombarded.

Spain.

It was stated that a Legitimist conspiracy, favorable to Russia, had been discovered in Spain.

Further News by the Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Pacific reached her dock at 6 o'clock this morning, during a dense fog, which defeated the intention of a public reception to Madame Rachel, who was a passenger.

The War.

Omar Pasha has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Turkish troops in Asia.

The seige of Kars continues without definite result.

The report in Paris that Revel had been successfully bombarded, probably originated in the assemblage of the Allied fleet in the Baltic, with the supposed immediate intention of attacking Helsingfors.

France.

The French Government has issued an inflated account of a conspiracy of Legitimists in Spain, to excite an insurrection in France, and thereby further the ends of Russia.

Spain.

It is now definitely stated, though still considered doubtful, that Spain will furnish a contingent of 25,000 troops for the war, who are to be paid by France and England.

Portugal.

Portugal, it is also said, will furnish 10,000 men in the same manner.

Italy.

The Italian General Pepe is dead.

Additional Commercial News.

American stocks were steady at unchanged prices since the departure of the America.

The weather in England had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

In the London market, iron was in active demand, and prices were buoyant. Bar was quoted at £8, and rail at £8 to £8 5s. per ton; pig was at 74s. per ton. Sugar and Coffee were steady.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £130,000.

Freights were steady at unchanged rates.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

We have dates from Havana to the 11th inst.

The cholera was raging with great violence among the soldiers and negroes. Fifty hospitals had been established.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—The river is falling, with 6 feet water in the canal. The steamer Indiana left yesterday for New Orleans.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer gives favorable accounts of the crops in the Indian country and on the Arkansas frontier.

The Shreveport South-Western states that in that parish they have had heavy showers of rain, which will prove very beneficial to the young cotton.

The Natchitoches Chronicle says that the planters in that section are busily engaged in picking cotton, and that, from all appearances, the crop will be an average one. Corn enough for home consumption has not been grown.

From the Caddo Gazette we learn that the weather has been pleasant; rain has fallen in abundance and the crops are doing well.

The San Antonio (Texas) Sentinel says that the crops generally in that vicinity look flourishing. The farmers are confident new of making average crops.

The Feliciana Democrat says that they have showers almost daily and that the planters are busy picking cotton.

From the Point Coupee Echo of the 18th, we clip the following:

Visiting, a short time since, both the upper and lower portions of our parish, we had an opportunity of seeing the condition of the crops. On the Atchafalaya they are looking finely, and rarely have we seen such crops of cotton. Sufficient rains had fallen to greatly benefit both the corn and cotton, and the yield of the former has been larger than anticipated.

On the Grosse Tete, we are sorry to say, the rot has made its appearance on some of the places, but not to any considerable extent. Quite a number of the planters have commenced making their cotton, and some of them, in gathering their corn find that they have made more than they have room for. Those who, on account of the drouth, were compelled to plow up their first crop and replant, have succeeded remarkably well. Too second crop is looking extremely well and promises a yield superior to that planted several months previous.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton yesterday, up to six o'clock, P. M., were by the steamer Princess, 2250 bales, and W. P. Swiney, 277 bales; total, 2527 bales, of which 1950 bales are reported of this season's growth.

The following are the receipts of new cotton, so termed, from the time of the first bale up to the first of September of each year:

1845,	received previous to 1st September,	6846 bales.
1846,	" " "	140 "
1847,	" " "	1089 "
1848,	" " "	2864 "
1849,	" " "	477 "
1850,	" " "	67 "
1851,	" " "	3166 "
1852,	" " "	5077 "
1853,	" " "	74 "
1854,	" " "	1961 "

The Frederick correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

I learn with regret that the "Monocacy Flouring Mill," belonging to Mr. S. C. Delaplaine, situate near Buckeystown, about seven miles from this city, was destroyed by fire last night. There was a large quantity of grain (mostly wheat) in the mill at the time, besides flour, which was mostly destroyed.

This was one of the finest and most extensive mills in our country. There was a partial insurance on the mill and contents, but to what extent I have not been informed. It is not yet ascertained how the fire originated.

Foreign News.

LATER BY THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The Royal mail steamship America, Capt Lang, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 15th inst. The following items we clip from a telegraph to the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated Halifax, August 15th:

The America reports on the 13th inst., 9 P. M., passed a steamer bound East.

The America left Halifax at 5:45 this evening, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Friday morning, so that her mails will probably reach New York on the afternoon of that day.

The steamship Union left Southampton for New York on the 8th inst.

The North Star arrived off Cowes on the afternoon of the 21, *en route* for Havre.

The Siege of Sevastopol.

A French despatch, dated July 20th, says: "Our approaches on the side of the Malakoff advance considerably. We now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in about fifteen days."

July 21st.—General Simpson telegraphs: "Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overlooking Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported that they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alushka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting the battalions upon the left bank of the Somboi river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

The Times correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold. A few days since the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French cap."

Between the 23d and 27th nothing of importance occurred.

July 28th—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor."

The Latest.

Advices from the Crimea to the 29th announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was reported in Paris on the 3d instant, that the French Government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed, preparatory to another assault.

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

It was telegraphed from Constantinople, on the 25th, that the Bashi-Bozouks had murdered Gen. Beatson, but Lord Palmure, in Parliament, positively contradicts the report.

Correspondence from the Camp says, "that Omar Pacha's visit to Constantinople was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the army in Asia."

The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Kamiesh and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition. The French Government has chartered seventy-nine small steamers for river navigation, each to convey five hundred men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

Great Britain.

The Queen had sent the following message to the House of Commons: "Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which Her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trust they will make provisions accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue £7,000,000 additional exchequer bills.

The limited liabilities bill had been read a third time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major Reed's motion that no peace treaty should be concluded without the approval of Parliament was ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish Loan bill had been read the first time.

A discussion, without result, had occurred respecting the recent gift of a good service pension to Lord Paget over other officers.

The London Times had an editorial on Consul Roweroft's arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

Milnor Gibson, in Parliament, referred to this editorial, and asked the Government to furnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States.

Lord Palmerston replied that an arrangement had existed at Halifax by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated, the British Government being desirous that no such questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

The inquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is terminated, and the Commissioners have requested time to consider their report.

Strachan, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

France.

The official report in regard to the loan shows three thousand six hundred millions of francs, six times the amount asked for.

The report of the Minister of Finance describes the loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country.

The number of subscribers to the loan is three hundred and ten thousand.

The Correctional Tribunal is occupied in the trial of fifty-five prisoners of the secret society called "Marianna."

A brother of the assassin Pianori has been arrested in Jersey.

Spain

The rumors that Spain will send a contingent force to the Crimea are doubtful.

Spain would ask for territorial guarantees, as Sardinia did, which guarantees must include Cuba. It is thought probable, however, that a foreign legion will be recruited in Spain.

French intrigue has broken off the projected marriage of Adelbert, of Bavaria, with the Spanish princess.

Austria.

Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of the Tyrol.

Germany.

The King has dissolved the Second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

Italy.

The statement that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops, is contradicted.

Our Liverpool correspondent has private accounts from Lombardy, and especially from Venice, indicating that important events are nearly ripe.

The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

The East

The details of Indian news are published to June 26th.

Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable.

There is no material improvement in the advices from China. The reverses of the insurgents were considered but temporary.

The frigate Vaudalia sailed from Meaille June 2d.

The Very Latest

LONDON, *Saturday*, Aug. 4, noon.—The Weekly Newspaper, just issued, says: "We learn that the siege of Sevastopol is about to be raised. Also, that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers which may lead to startling results."

The Sea of Azoff

Letters are to the 16th July. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed, as found, and small steamers were engaged in surveying. The Allied fortifications were progressing.

Asia

The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzeroun, and to be retiring; but this is considered very doubtful.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MR. PETERS

The Board of School Directors of the First District held an informal meeting last evening, and on motion of Mr. N. R. Jennings, unanimously adopted the following appropriate tribute to the late SAMUEL J. PETERS:

WHEREAS Death has recently removed from the community a citizen whose public and private general energy not only contributed to the prosperity of our city as a commercial metropolis, but also enshrined her reputation as the patron of a liberal system of public instruction; and whereas this district, as successor of the late Second Municipality in which service he was so long and honorably engaged, is now enjoying the fruits of that enlightened policy which, sustained by the talented Joshua Baldwin and others, first laid the foundation of our happily surviving; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of SAMUEL J. PETERS, the friends of public education regret the loss of one of its most ardent advocates and the public schools of New Orleans, and especially those of the First District, of a judicious and constant friend, a man who in private enterprises and anxious interest in their prosperity and by his public acts manifested his consistent and unwearied devotion to the cause of education, even at this time, when the increase of population and heavy taxation would inordinately encourage the greatest zeal and happiness of the community and promote the permanency of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the heirs of science, literature and the arts, still equally mourn the decease of the enlightened legislator who, by his unexcelled efforts in establishing the Public School System and Library society, and by watchful care of its interests displayed his deep appreciation of the beneficent and humanizing influence of the new science and his unwavering faith in the precepts:

"Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros."

Resolved, That while we condole with the surviving members of the family, and sincerely regret that he has been taken from his sphere of usefulness in the vigor of the age, we may also express satisfaction to know that the results of his long life, rich in the fruits of intelligent and well-directed labor, will remain as an enduring monument to his memory.

Be it further resolved, That the Library shall be attired in appropriate garbs of mourning for thirty days, in honor of the deceased, and that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to his family.

Local Items.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The following are the total returns of the City Cemeteries for the week ending 6 o'clock Sunday morning, August 19—

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total
Charity Hospital	127	14	141
St. Patrick's	68	19	87
Lafayette	63	12	75
St. Vincent de Paul	47	31	78
Protestant	8	7	15
Cathedral No. 1	9	7	16
" No. 2	7	9	16
St Joseph's Asylum	10	10	20
Odd Fellow's Rest	0	4	4
Cypress Grove, No. 1	5	2	7
" No. 2	57	11	68
Greenwood	8	1	9
Hebrew, Lafayette	8	0	8
" Metairie Ridge	1	0	1
Total	394	123	517

This shows an increase over the previous week of 104 in the total number of deaths, and 103 in the deaths by yellow fever. It was in the corresponding week of 1853 that the greatest number of deaths occurred in that memorable year. So far as we can learn, the fever is now almost at a stand.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE WITH SUCH A MAN.—Day before yesterday a poor man named Green, who had rented and furnished for himself and wife, a room of two in a house on Rampart street, died of yellow fever. He had been oppressed by hard times, when in health and his sickness threw him helpless with his resources. Yesterday he was buried, by a subscription taken up among the sympathizing neighbors. The poor widow went to the funeral and when she returned with a heavy heart to weep in her loneliness, she found her room torn of furniture; everything had been seized by her landlord, without legal authority, and carried off to another house, for which the rent was due him. Some of the neighbors saw him begin the dirty work, as soon as the funeral was out of sight. The thing very naturally excited considerable excitement; the widow was allowed to have him arrested for larceny—for it was a larceny, in the very common kind—and she consented. Yesterday he was tried, by a jury empanelled from among the sympathizing neighbors. The poor widow went in

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

TO MY SISTER EMILY.

BY JOHN PLEASANTS COTTRELL.

As the purple night-fall closes
Round thy chamber soft and fair,
Thou are turning room wearey
Through thy darkly flowing hair.
Over thy shoulders white and stately
They have thrown the bridal veil;
And thy cheek, so ruthless lately,
Blushes now, and now grows pale.

Him they laid thee, sweetly blushing,
Like some bright, bedecked star,
Through her gossamer draperies flushing
Radiance round the Heaven afar;
Yes, they laid thee to thine Idol—
To his brave and manly side;
And a mortal, at a bridal,
Never claimed a brighter bride.

Vowing to be thine completely
Until death the bond shall part;
Then thine own low voice falls sweetly
On thy lover's listening heart!
But the primal words are ended,
And the solemn rite told,
While the hairs of love have blended
In one chain of precious gold.

Would that I were near to bless thee
And to breathe one earnest prayer;
Would that I too might caress thee,
As the friends who mingle there.
But, alas! my lips would falter,
Ere they breathed one tender tone;
And mine eyes would stain the altar—
Stain with tears the altar-stone!

[Louisville Journal.

SONG OF THE MECHANIC.

The hum of a thousand wheels in our ear,
Like some old prophetic song;
The grace of a power, as if burdened with care;
The tramp of the iron-horse, faster than air,
And his thundering snort heard everywhere,
'Tis but the symphony that o'er
Accompanies their song.

Men of the brawny arm are we,
Men not ashamed of labor;
Through nobels may sometimes veil our face,
Only labor shows through to nobles and chase
Our shadows from their pathway.

We are the men who forge the bars
That imprison town and sea,
Where captives rushing through the vale—
Our children, racing with the gale—
Are shouting loudly!

The mighty ship that proudly rides
Over the restless deep,
Was reared by us. Her noiseless wings
Bend to the evening breeze that sings,
And wafts her home sleep.

The Press—that throbbing heart where beats
The pulse of every thought;
That shock of mind which strikes the hour
And a nation rises in its power—
Without our aid is naught.

The pen which, dipped in lightning, writes
As one stroke round the earth,
Never shield by mountain nor the river,
Or where bread face the sun-beams quiver,
Owes to our hand its birth.

Then thoughts make gladness in our hearts
Dancing like a bell at play,
And like her voice who waits to greet us,
Or heads our little child to meet us,
More sweet than we may tell.

Then let the joyous song be heard,
Let all be filled with mirth,
Let it be known throughout the land
That the members of our iron band
Are the happiest on earth.

The sound that lingers in our ear,
Like some old prophetic song;
Is but the orchestra that o'er
Accompanies their song.

[Knickerbocker.

How Mr. Sparrowgrass went down Stairs.

One evening Mrs. S. had retired and I was busy writing, when it struck me that a glass of ice water would be palatable. So I took a candle and a pitcher and went down to the pump. Our pump is in the kitchen. A country pump in the kitchen is more convenient; but a well with buckets is certainly more picturesque. Unfortunately our well water has not been sweet since it was cleaned out. First, I had to open a bolted door that lets you into the basement hall, and then I went to the kitchen door, which proved to be locked. Then I remembered that our girl always carried the key to bed with her, and slept with it under her pillow. Then I retraced my steps; bolted the basement door, and went up into the dining room. As is always the case, I found when I could not get any water, I was thirstier than I supposed I was. Then I thought I would wake our girl up. Then I concluded not to do it. Then I thought of the well, but gave that up on account of the flavor. Then I opened the closet doors—there was no water there; and then I thought of the dumb waiter! The novelty of the idea made me smile; I took out two of the movable shelves, stood the pitcher on the bottom of the dumb waiter, got in myself with the lamp; let myself down until I supposed I was within a foot of the floor below, and then let go!

We came down so suddenly, that I was shot out of the apparatus as if it had been a catapult. It broke the pitcher, extinguished the lamp, and landed me in the middle of the kitchen at midnight with no fire, and the air not much above the zero point. The truth is I had miscalculated the distance of the descent—instead of falling one foot I had fallen five. My first impulse was to ascend by the way I came down, but I found that impracticable. Then I tried the kitchen door, it was locked; I tried to force it open; it was made of two inch stuff, and held its own. Then I hoisted the window, and there were the rigid iron bars. If I ever felt angry at anybody, it was at myself for putting up those bars to please Mrs. Sparrowgrass. I put them up, not to keep people in but to keep people out.

I laid my cheek against the ice cold barriers and looked out at the sky; not a star was visible; it was as black as ink overhead. Then I thought of Baron Trenck and the prisoner of Chillon. Then I made a noise! I shouted until I was hoarse, and ruined our preserving kettle with the poker. That brought our dogs out in full bark, and between us we made night hideous. Then I thought I heard a voice, and listened—it was Mrs. Sparrowgrass calling me from the top of the staircase. I tried to make her hear me, but the dogs united with howl, growl and bark, so as to drown my voice, which is naturally plaintive and tender. Besides, there were two bolted doors and double deafened floors between us; how could she recognise my voice even if she did hear it? Mrs. Sparrowgrass called once or twice, and then got frightened; the next thing I heard was a sound as if the roof had fallen in, by which I understood that Mrs. Sparrowgrass was springing the rattle. That called our neighbor, already wide awake. He came to the rescue with a bull terrier, a Newfoundland pup, a lantern and a revolver. The moment he saw me he shot at me, but fortunately just missed me. I threw myself under the kitchen table and began to expostulate with him but he would not listen to reason. In the excitement I had forgotten his name, and that made matters worse. It was not until he had roused up everybody around, broken in the basement door with an axe, gotten into the kitchen with his savage dogs and shooting iron, and seized me by the collar, that he recognised me—and then wanted me to explain it! But what kind of an explanation could I make to him? I told him he would have to wait until my mind was composed, and then I would let him understand the whole matter fully. But he never would have had the particulars from me, for I do not approve of neighbors that shoot at you, break in your door, and treat you in your own house as if you were a jail-bird. He knows all about it, however, for somebody has told him; somebody tells everybody everything in our village. [Putnam for June.

CONFERENCE OF ISRAELITES.—The American Rabbis have called a conference, which is to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of October, (5616 A. M.,) to deliberate on the following points.

1. The Institute of Union of American Israel in theory and practice.

2. A plan to organize a regular synod, consisting of delegates chosen by the congregations and societies, whose powers, privileges and duties shall be defined, to be sent to the central committee for their approbation.

3. To discuss and refer to a committee a plan for a Mishna America, to be reported to the next session.

4. A plan for scholastic education in the higher branches of learning.

5. Propositions, either sent in by correspondence or made by the ministers of the delegate conference.

The navy is an institution. It [illegible] eleven boys, two fathers [illegible] cannot. A dangerous

LATE FROM KANSAS.—We extract the following items from the Kansas correspondence of the St. Louis Republican of the 15th ult:

The Legislature had been for several days occupied with the bill fixing county courts. They have not yet passed it, but it is supposed will do so.

The opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the case of Squire Reeder and the Legislature, was received on the 8th Augu[illegible] is against Reeder.

At 11 o'clock on the 8th inst., both Hou[illegible] went into joint session to locate a permanent seat of Government. On the third ballot Lecompton was declared to be the choice of the joint session, for the capital of Kansas.

Lecompton is named for Judge Lecompt, of the Supreme Court of Kansas. It is situated on Kansas river, near the center of the Territory. Convenient as it is to all portions of the Territory, the location will doubtless give general satisfaction. The site is beautiful, timber abounds, water is plenty, and both timber and water are of most excellent quality.

There had been considerable speculation in shares and town lots of this new metropolis, and a great deal of excitement in consequence.

CHOLERA AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.—From a telegraphic dispatch, dated St. Louis, August 11, which we find in the New York Tribune of the 13th inst., we take following:

At Fort Leavenworth forty-six persons have died of cholera. Among the victims are Major Armstead and wife.

Further accounts from Fort Riley confirm the death of Major Ogden of cholera. Major Woods, his wife and four children, have died of it. Dr. Simmons and the ladies at the garrison have left. The chaplain is the only officer now remaining there. The disease is of the very worst character, and very fatal.

The workmen are endeavoring to get the public funds. Lecompt and party have left Fort Leavenworth for Fort Riley.

DISTINGUISHED DARKIES IN PARIS.—Galignani's Messenger says, that during the last few days a party of men of color, of the deepest black, dressed in the newest style of Parisian fashion, have been observed at the Universal Exhibition, the Jardin d'Haver balls, and other public places. These ebon gentlemen are functionaries of the court of his Imperial Majesty, Faustin I,—better known as Soloucque. Among them are Gen. Count Elea, senator, Grand Chancellor of Hayti; Viscount Elea, his son; Baron Simon, senator; and the Count de Val, senator. The above personages, with a numerous suit, lodge at the hotel in the garden of the Cercle de l'Exposition. They are admitted to dine at the club dinner, and may be seen almost any evening smoking segars and taking coffee on the terrace.

Iron manufactures have of late years made gratifying progress in Ohio, as the following statistics of the interest in that State, gathered in the year 1853, will show: Pig Iron—furnaces 35; tons of iron ore used, 140,010; tons of pig iron made, 52,058; bushels of coal consumed, 606,000; bushels of coke and charcoal, 5,428,000; operatives employed, 2,415; capital invested, $1,000,000; value of products, $2,000,000. Iron castings—factories, 183; pig metal, iron and ore used, 41,000; castings made, 38,000 tons; coal consumed, 840,000 bushels; coke and charcoal used, 355,120 bushels; operatives employed, 2,758; capital invested, $2,000,000; value of products, $3,200,000. Wrought Iron—factories, 17; pig metal used, 3,675 tons; blooms, 2,900 tons; coal consumed, 6,000,000 bushels; coke and charcoal used, 480,000 bushels; operatives employed, 708; wrought iron produced, 1,416 tons; capital invested, $700,000; value of products, $1,000,000. This exhibits a total of 235 establishments, producing to the value of $6,700,000, with a capital of $4,300,000, and employing 5,881 operatives.

SHARP BETTING.—The editor of the Albany Register gives the following as the result of his experience in betting on elections: "We were a great Jackson man, we were, the last time the old General ran for the Presidency, and whenever a General Jackson runs for that office, shall be so again. We lived in the country then, and had a neighbor who was on the other side of the political fence, who was a great dealer in horses. Well, we got into an argument with him one day, and so sure was he of success that he offered to bet a horse again $50 that the old hero of New Orleans would not be elected. We took the bet. The argument being one that had no end, was renewed from time to time with the same result, until five horses on one side and $250 on the other were staked on the issue of the election. We won. But we had forgot to designate the animals, and snob a lot of horses as was tendered in payment of the bet was a sight to see. If there was an ailment to which horse flesh is subject that was not exhibited by one of these five horses, we should like to be informed of its diagnosis. There was ringbone, and spavin, and strinqhalt, and blindness, and heaves; and one venerable old roadster had all these, and in addition was as deaf as a post. We kept them a week as a collection of curiosities in the animal line, and then sold them at auction. According to our recollection, four of them sold for $40 in the aggregate, and we gave a tin-peddlar $10 for taking the other. We have not bet on elections since, and don't want to win any more horses."

We extract the following from the New York Daily Times, of the 11th inst. It is very strange that the Tribune never noticed it, it generally being full of philanthropic notices:

It is said that there are over three thousand persons in New York City whose only lodging place is the door-step, the coal-box, or the benches in the public squares.

COAL LOCOMOTIVE.—A locomotive built to burn anthracite has been running a hundred miles a day on the Reading railroad for the past four weeks. Her performance is perfectly satisfactory. Good judges on the road think her the best for passengers they have ever known; has abundance of steam, and throws no dirt or sparks. It will be, if entirely successful, an economy of 43 per cent.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE SOUTH.—On this subject the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says:

Wheat is selling at Atlanta, Ga., at 85 cents. Old Corn is down to 75 cents and still receding. Flour, and a good article at that, is only selling for $6 per barrel. How can it be otherwise? The crops of wheat, oats and corn, never were finer and more abundant in Georgia and the Carolinas. In East Tennessee all manner of crops are fine and abundant; promising a yield never before equaled. If there is no foreign demand for our surplus grain, we will be unable to consume what we have and certainly unable to sell at anything like living prices.

A GOOD WIFE.—A good wife will never suffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her own time and talents are adequate. If she be prompted by true affection and good sense she will perceive when his spirits are borne down and overwhelmed—she, of all human beings, can best minister to its needs. For the sick soul her nursing is quite as sovereign as it is for corporeal ill.

MORTALITY OF BALTIMORE.—The total number of deaths in the city of Baltimore during the week ending on the 13th August, was 151, which was an increase of 19 over the previous week.

This increase has principally been caused by cholera infantum. The abundance of fruit is assigned as the reason of the prevalence of this disease.

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard of the 13th August, says Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to London, will leave that city on the 6th of October for the United States.

The stock of the Houston Railroad is being taken up rapidly. Twenty-five miles of the grading has been already completed, and the directors are urging on the work with all possi-

[Communicated.]

PENSACOLA CORRESPONDENCE.

A TRAGEDY.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 18, 1855.

Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., though as bright and glorious as any since the protracted storm of wind and rain, brought over our community a gloom which has not yet passed off. After breakfast I walked down the street, and was immediately struck with the earnestness of every one; men were collected here and there in little groups, talking in an under tone, and looking occasionally towards a public inn, before the door of which was hitched a horse attached to a buggy. Of course, the question "What is it?" came involuntarily, upon approaching the first group. "L. has killed J." was the laconic answer, sending the blood chilled back to the heart. The cause was told me in a very few words, and with others, I stood for some time, waiting to see the unfortunate man. In a few moments, accompanied by a friend, who had followed him from Warrington with the horse and buggy to facilitate his escape—L. having left there, the scene of the tragedy on horse-back, he came out and approached the buggy. The expression, "poor fellow!" spontaneously and simultaneously coming from several, attested the sympathy felt for him. As he pulled himself into the buggy, and fell back into the seat, he presented an appearance I shall never forget. I had never seen any one under similar circumstances, and this may have increased my sensation. He looked round, as his friend turned the horse to start, and bowed to those standing about the door—but oh! how meaningless, how mechanical! His expression of countenance indicated a soul wrung with an anguish indescribable and inexpressible. In a few minutes they had disappeared—having taken the road leading to Mobile. The particulars were as follows: L. and J. have long been bosom friends—mutually assisting each other—the latter having given the former his first successful start in business. Their intimacy and confidence seemed constant. Last Sunday L. and his wife with J. and one or two other friends spent the day together, recreating on the bay; and on the day previous to the sad event, I dined at L.'s house. L. was making preparations to leave for the North, and desiring to make some female relative a present, selected out of his store what he deemed a suitable one, and went home to consult his wife about it.

It was about 4 o'clock P. M., and he was surprised to find the front door and windows closed. Going round, however, the back way, and finding no one in, he supposed his wife had gone up-stairs to take an evening's lounge. Going up to her room, unsuspecting and unprepared, his feelings may not be easily imagined upon finding his supposed friend with his wife under circumstances which were suggestive of their criminality. J., in the scuffle, made his escape, and secreted himself for the balance of the day. That night the friends of L., hearing of the circumstance, and learning that he was intent upon killing J., chanced with him, and got him to say he would not in the morning, however, when he began to realize the fact that his family was broken up, his happiness forever gone, he seized his gun and went up to J.'s house. As he came out of the gate L. slept at him, but missed; whereupon J. endeavored to escape back into the house, but as he wheeled into the gate, part of the load in the other barrel took effect in the back of his head, killing him almost instantly. These are the facts as I have learned them. I have heard of no attempt to arrest the unfortunate man.

Yesterday I was called to bury the dead man. I went to the house of his mother—an excellent, pious old lady. Three young sisters, broken-hearted and comfortless, were around the mangled corpse of him who was but a few days since in the prime of life—robust and manly in appearance—doubtless considered the pride of the family. I looked in upon the disfigured face, and the thought, "Man, in the image of God!" came over my mind. Marred and mangled, how unlike the Heavenly now! This is all the work of sin. "*The wages of sin is death!*" Oh! how many are working for such.

The thoughtless, of course, are liberal in their denunciations, and very free in moralising upon the sad transaction. The tongue of scandal is busy, and the poor sufferers may expect the direst heartlessness to continue for some time. For my part, I feel that the reproach is upon our corrupted nature, and with me harsh words, I pray God's mercy upon the unfortunate sufferers. "Oh, God! Thou remembered that we are very dust!" J. B. O.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.—Horace Greeley having lately returned from Europe in the Baltic, writes some interesting gossip touching France and the Napoleons, which appeared in the Tribune of the 10th. We quote:

"In the absence of a lineal heir to his throne—and nothing is heard in France of the prospect of such an heir recently—the elder side of the Atlantic—the succession runs to old Jerome, only surviving brother of Napoleon I., and next to his son Jerome Napoleon, who was a noisy third Republican previous to his cousin's usurpation. Old Jerome is nobody, and is not known to have ever adopted a principle or cherished a conviction. Young Jerome has some talent but no character—or rather a bad reputation, even in profligate Paris. He is there accounted not merely loose in his morals, even when judged by the lax Parisian standard, but is popularly believed to have betrayed a want of pluck while in the Crimea. Louis Napoleon's rule is endured because it is known that he will fight to maintain it, and not run away when it is threatened, as his two last predecessors did."

Greeley especially ridicules the declaration of young Jerome at a public dinner, July 23d, to the Foreign Commissioners of the Public Exhibition that—

"In truth, we are a nation of democracy and equality by our manners, our institutions, and, above all, by our purpose. With us, the clerk becomes a Minister, the workman a master, the peasant a land owner, the soldier a general, and the whole people places the crown on its head by raising to the throne a dynasty (not merely sovereign) of its own choice."

INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL.—The Washington Star learns from a reliable source, that some enterprising citizens of the United States and New Granada have discovered and explored the long sought for route for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a ship canal. This great desideratum to the commercial world is certainly the most grand and important enterprise of this age, and worthy the attention and consideration of every civilized people and government. The plan is to go up the Atrato river some fifty miles from its mouth, the water being from six to ten fathoms in depth, and from thence to the Pacific—a distance of some sixty miles more—without a single lock or obstruction in the contemplated canal. A liberal grant has been made by the government of New Granada to the persons engaged in this grand undertaking; and the whole route, from one ocean to the other, has been accurately surveyed, and the facts developed are of such a character as to place beyond doubt or question the feasibility of the work.

NEW YORK EATING HOUSES.—A late number of the Journal of Commerce contains some very interesting statistics concerning the eating houses of the city. It is estimated that there are not less than ten establishments of this character in the lower wards of that city, which, feed, on an average, 1,000 persons daily. The two largest supply daily 2,000 persons. One of them—Petit & Crook's—used, in the month of July, the following articles: 11,842 pounds of meat; 1,485 pounds of fish; 158 bushels of potatoes; 2,760 loaves of bread; 6,472 quarts of milk; 2,959 pounds of sugar; and 1,336 pounds of butter. This seems almost incredible, and did it not come from so reliable a source, we should be inclined to discredit it altogether.

From the above statement, the average *daily* consumption for the hot month of July, was 382 pounds of meat; 48 pounds of fish; 5 bushels of potatoes; 80 loaves of bread; 209 quarts of milk; 95 pounds of sugar; and 43 pounds of butter. It, to some extent, illustrates another matter of some interest, which is the difference in the feed of the animal man in different parts of the country. In the consumption of 382 pounds of meat and 48 pounds of fish, only 5 bushels of potatoes and 80 loaves of bread were used! We will venture to assert that in this city, for an equal consumption of meat and fish, at least four times the quantity of potatoes and bread are called into requisition.

We learn by the Mobile papers that the city is remarkably healthy, there were only twenty-five deaths during the week ending August 19, of which eleven were children under eight years.

They have had several fine rains, which cooled the atmosphere and cleaned the streets, and there is every prospect of a continuance of pleasant weather.

The deaths in Charleston during the week ending on the 12th inst., were 37, twenty of which were children.

☞ The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility; and its sure attendants, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and reliable cure, in the shape of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine par excellence—unexceptionable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organization, and then to relieve the secretions and the blood of the excessive acrid, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties give vigor to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, with digestion the food, while its genial, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 126 Arch street. See advertisement.

WANTED—A Gentleman to take charge of the BOSSIER ACADEMY. None need apply but such as can produce testimony of the first character as a teacher. Address,
DR. T. H. SNIDER,
aug11—4t Fillmore, Bossier parish, La.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental Departments. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Montgomery, Ala.
aug18—5t*

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE—
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

FACULTY.

——, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, and Evidences of Christianity.
Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Professor of Natural Science, and Dean of the Faculty.
Monsieur Julius Trotrean, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.
Miss Athenda A. R. Capers, M.A., Assistant in Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Miss Louise A. Allen, M.A., Assistant in Mathematics.
Mrs. Frances R. Allen, Governess.
Miss M. M. Johnson, Assistant Governess.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Miss M. M'Neill Johnson, M.E.L., Principal.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Professor E. Cyrias, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Professor H. Carstensen, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Professor J. Trotreau, Professor E. Cyrian,
Miss M. M. Johnson, Professor H. Carstensen.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Lectures will be delivered in the College Hall every Wednesday night by the following gentlemen, successively; and those Lectures will be published in the Collegiate Mirror.

Hon. P. T. Scruggs, Lecturer on Political Economy, Statute and Common Law.
Hon. J. F. Trotter, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.
Dr. J. T. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.
Rev. M. J. Slockwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Mechanical Philosophy.
Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Miss Louise A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Philomathean Society.
Miss Amenda A. R. Capers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Euphradean Society.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.
Miss Lucretia C. Pilcher, Assistant Librarian.

We are now engaged in corresponding with one of the first gentlemen and scholars in the South, whose services as President we expect to secure. The other blanks will be filled by competent teachers, who, with the President, will be in their places at the opening of the session on Monday, September 3, 1855.
Persons wishing information will address
REV. D. J. ALLEN,
Holly Springs, Miss.
aug18—2m

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fifth Annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 29th of October next, and continue till the 1st of the ensuing March.
Paul F. Eve, M.D., principles and practice of surgery.
John M. Watson, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
W. K. Bowling, M.D., theory and practice of medicine.
A. H. Buchanan, M.D., surgical and pathological anatomy.
C. K. Winston, M.D., materia medica and medical jurisprudence.
Robert M. Porter, M.D., general and special anatomy.
J. B. Lindsley, M.D., chemistry and pharmacy.
Thos. S. Jennings, M.D., institutes of medicine and clinical medicine.
Wm. T. Briggs, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy.
The anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.
A full preliminary course of lectures, free to all students will be given by the professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.
A clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.
Amount of fees for lectures in the University, $105; matriculation fee, (paid once only,) $6; practical anatomy, $10; graduation fee, $25.
Good boarding can be procured at about $8 per week.
Further information can be obtained by addressing
(J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
aug11—3t* Chancellor of the University.

TALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Female institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October, 1855, under the control of the following Faculty:
Rev. B. B. ROSS, A.M., President.
Miss Margaret A. McDowell, M.A., Instructress in the Collegiate Department.
Miss Octavia Willis, M.A., Assistant Collegiate Department.
Miss Anne Creagh, M.A., Instructress in Music.
Mrs. Olivia M. Steady, Principal Instructress in the Primary Department.
Rates of tuition per session of twenty-one weeks.

Primary Department, 1st division	$10 00
" " 2d division	12 00
" " 3d division	15 00
Collegiate Department	20 00
Ancient and Modern Languages (each extra)	5 00
Languages studied exclusively	20 00
Music on Piano	20 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Incidental fee	1 00

Board can be had at private houses, or at the boarding-house in the Institute, at $10 per month.
For further information, address Major JAMES G. L. FLOYD, Talladega, Ala.
aug11—4t* JOHN T. MORGAN, Secretary.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Eighteenth Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, the first day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:
Rev. G. L. Smith, A.M., President and Professor of Moral Science and Belles-Letters.
Rev. C. W. Smith, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. G. A. Tianeock, M.A., Professor of English and Latin Literature.
Marcellus Stanley, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.
Mons. A. Reinhart, Professor of Modern Languages and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. P. G. Gnetenberger, Professor of Music.
Miss Francesca Gnetenberger, Assistant in Music.
Miss Susan S. Hancock, Assistant in Music.
Madame Reinhart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Miss M. Augusta Walker, Assistant in Literary Department.
Mr. Robert B. Clayton and Lady, Steward's Department.
Two hundred dollars will about meet the expenses of a pupil boarding in the Institution, who pursues only the regular collegiate course. Latin, French and Vocal Music are taught without any extra charges.
Students are not allowed to open store accounts, or to contract any debts.
For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty. [aug11—4t] O. W. SMITH, Secretary.
Macon, Ga., August, 1855.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

The next session of this institution will open on the second Wednesday in September.

FACULTY.

Rev. B. H. RIVERS, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. Thos. P. Hatch, A. M., Professor Natural Science.
M. Etienne Lambert, Professor Modern Languages.
Connected with the College is a preparatory school, under the immediate supervision of Professor Rice, assisted by Mrs. N. F. Briggs.

RATES OF TUITION.

In College, per term of five months	$25
Incidental fee	1
Chemical fee, paid once	5
In Preparatory School	8 a 20
Board per month, including all expenses except lights	12

jy28—4t OSCAR F. CASEY, Sec. of Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE—
WASHINGTON COUNTY, Va.

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Tuition, per session of five months	17 50
Board	36 75
Washing	5 00
Fuel	2 00
Contingent charges	1 25
Total	62 50

We invite the special attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education. The location of the college, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town—the freedom, consequently, from temptation to vice—the full and thorough course of study—the experience and ability of the Faculty—the wholesome discipline—the facilities for lecture afforded by ample apparatus, libraries and cabinets, and, withal, the cheapness of terms and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this college, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.
For further information, address
E. E. WILEY, President,
jy21—8t Emory Post Office, Va.

THE NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

The next academic year will commence September 3d. This institution has enjoyed thirty-nine years of uninterrupted prosperity.
In regard to health, it is believed to have no equal in the United States. Cholera, chills and fever, typhoid and scarlet fever, and similar fatal diseases, have never occurred here. But three deaths of boarders in thirty-nine years.
In regard to maternal influence, claims equality with the best regulated private families, in all that relates to personal habits, moral and mental culture.
Employs, almost exclusively, Southern teachers. No Southern parent, who gives this institution a personal examination, will, we think, find a reason for going further North. [jy21—4t] C. D. ELLIOTT.

C. A. LANIER, Jackson, Miss., General Agent and Collector. Business of any description entrusted to his charge will meet with prompt attention. Notes and Accounts collected throughout the State, and prompt remittances made.

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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.

Rev. H. O. Thweatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.
Miss Annie E. Harlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.
Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music of the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	5 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.
School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.
Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.
As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.
The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution is a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.
Pupils will be required to attend church at least once in the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.
The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.
The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.
All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES.

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARRUTH,
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G. R. DRAUGHON,	W. E. DOTY,
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J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.
We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion; and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.
The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $2 for fuel, lodging and room rent.
By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.
We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:
Rev. B. H. RIVERS, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
OSCAR F. CASEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. RICE, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. ROSS, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. HATCH, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.
In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. RICE, assisted by Mr. N. F. BRIGGS.

Tuition in College, per session	$25 00.
Preparatory School, from	$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once)	$5 00.

S. O. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS,
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Florence, Jan. 13, 1856. fe17

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Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will half it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.
It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and is for sale by
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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 30, WHOLE NUMBER 286. 238

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

THOUGHTS IN A GRAVEYARD.

BY JAS. G. CLARKSON.

Borne on the gale—
With misery fraught—
A low sad wail
By sorrow taught,
Breathed by the bier
Of death claimed love,
Breaks on the ear,
Our grief to move;
And whispered name,
And vacant place,
Show where death's aim
We sadly trace.
The child that clasped
A mother's breast,
In death's cold grasp
Has sank to rest;
The young bride's brow,
That yester night,
Glowed with love's light,
The badge of widowhood wears now—
Badge of heart's night.

'Id dreamless trance
Of dark graves cold
Where spectres dance,
On bone-made mold,
Are they who shone
In festal hall,
O'er reason's throne
The grave-worms crawl.
By this dim shore—
Oblivion's fair—
See rich and poor
Together here;
Wealth's magic splendor,
Dimm'd and gone,
Death the conqueror
Reigns alone,
While 'round his throne,
In drear array,
The grinning spectres cheerless moan
"For'er decay."

And life looks on,
Fate's mockery here,
And o'er those gone,
Scarce drops a tear,
Though stone to stone,
A weary tale
Tells of graves filled—
Of cheeks now pale—
Of hearts here stilled—
Of sorrow's wail—
Of heart-strings chilled
By death's cold gale—
Yet on we move,
With lightsome tread,
While those we love,
Are with the dead,
Nor learn we aught
From scene so fraught
Of truth as this cold sod;
Nor care that lessons here are taught,
Of life—of death—of God.

ORLEANS, August, 1855.

PAUL GATHERING STICKS.

...d was not one of your starched, and ...d, and dignified men, that can never ...their precious fingers except in what ...regard as their special calling. He was ...n to meet any kind of exigences. His ... calling, towering in grandeur above all ..., and magnified by him as by no other ... was the preaching of the gospel. And ...man being ever filled that office with ...er dignity and honor.

...d there were times when it was just as ... Paul's place to do other things as it had ... to preach the gospel. He was as ready, ... the time came, to make a tent as to ... a sermon; as ready to land a hand in ...ing the ship's lading overboard, to ...en her, as to pour gospel tidings on the ... of men; as ready to be squeezed into a ..., when escaping from Damascus, as to ...n Felix tremble with his terrible elo...nce; as ready to gather sticks for a fire, ...n the thing was called for, as to gather ...d into the Kingdom of Christ.

...uch a man was never out of his place, ...d always in the right place. His religion ...ored its brightness upon everything, as the ... does its brightness, and he made a reli...us duty of everything he was called to ...

When the time came for making Mars ... resound with gospel tidings, he was on ...d for the work; and when the time came ... him to be scourged and put into the ...cks, why he was on hand for that too; ... when the time came for being sent a ...oner from Judea to Rome, he was just the ... to go, and without a murmur; and the ... to be thankful that Paganism was at the ...ense of transporting him to so fair a field ... his labors as Rome.

Paul gathering sticks! Why should he ...? A fire was wanted, because of the ...at cold, and because of the rain, on the ... of his shipwreck; and somebody's busi...ss it was to make one. And he went into ... business like a man. And it was just as ...ch his business, at that time, to gather ...ks for the fire, as at other times to utter, ...d's ambassador, the sublimest counsels ...Heaven to men.

...It was not his business to have put himself ...on his dignity, and to feel above such a ...rk, and to stand aloof, as if it were be...ath him to help make a fire. His was a ...re of mere sense than that.

...And we love to look at these little inci...nts in his life. They do him honor; they ...ver belittle him; they exalt him. And ...a few of those who are consciously dis...guished above their fellow men, and who ...e upon the high places of the earth, civil ... ecclesiastical, might profitably contem...ate Paul as one who gathered sticks.

The American Home Missionary Society ...s recently received a donation of $5,000 ...m an unknown individual, who, acting on ...e Scriptural principle of not letting "his ...ft hand know what his left hand doeth," ...s taken so much pains to conceal his name ...t it is impossible to ascertain it.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

NO. V.

Our Interests on the Pacific—What is at Stake There—The Relations of Northern and Southern Methodism.

It is, perhaps, not strange that our people at home, so far removed from our Pacific possessions, should have very inadequate conceptions of the character of the country and its population. The people of California are an enterprizing, restless race, and have among them as large and perhaps a larger share of intelligence and mental cultivation than will be found among an equal number in the olden States. This is particularly the case in all the principal towns; and even among the thousands who delve in the mines will be found not a few men of cultivated taste and classical training. We make this statement that it may be understood what sort of preachers we need for California.

Another difficulty in our way has been that a number of men whom we sent there have returned thence in a short time; thus weakening the hands of the few faithful brethren who have stuck by the work, and furnishing a plea against us to those at home who were opposed to our work on the Pacific. In reference to these good brethren, we may say that some of them returned on account of the impaired health of either themselves or families, and were excusable; some, perhaps, to attend to temporal business, to the proper settlement of which their personal presence was deemed essential; and some, who went there full of zeal, made a terrible onslaught on the foe, and after a few months got homesick, and imitated the Dutch captain who, after mustering the troop for action, on the very eve of battle, gave them very definite instructions how to advance and when to retreat; "And now," said he, "as I am a little lame, I believe I'll be getting away at once!"

One thing more in this connection. Some of those returned have given assurance to their California brethren that they intended to go back there as soon as their business was settled. I wonder if it is not about time their furlough had expired?

But methinks I hear some good brother say, "I am not satisfied, after all. This thing of one Methodist altar rising in opposition to another, in the same place, is unseemly. Let our dear brethren of the Northern Methodist Church occupy that country without our interference." I have previously touched on this, but shall say a few more things by way of closing. The Northern Methodist Church has its proper work to do in California; let them do it. And we have ours to perform; let us see to it that we don't fail in our task. Neither branch of the Church can do the work of the other. In carrying on ours, it must needs be that we shall occasionally come in collision. This cannot be helped. But is it anything new for us to come in contact with other denominations? It certainly sounds strangely to us to hear it intimated that we are to abandon any particular field because we are in danger of conflicting with other denominations. The Northern Church has no such scruple in California, nor anywhere else. They go where they list, without inquiring whether they shall come in contact with the Church, South, or not. And that they regard us as a distinct denomination, and have no scruples of conscience about rooting us out anywhere and establishing themselves upon our ruins, is attested by their whole conduct towards us since the division. Whining over the evils of Southern slavery and denouncing slaveholders with pious horror, they have yet organized several conferences within the limits of slaveholding States, and are annually sending thousands of missionary money and the labor of hundreds of their preachers to get as many slaveholders as possible into their communion! They strive to plant their churches at our very doors, and to root us out of the country where we were born and reared. And yet, while all this is going on around us, we are very affectionately told that we must by no means conflict in our movements with these dearly beloved Northern brethren!

Well, Mr. Editor, I have been reviewing the whole ground from 1844 till now, and I can see no single act of theirs towards us which demands of me any such forbearance.

They have treated us as aliens from the family of Methodism, or as a distinct denomination of Christians; and self-respect compels me to regard them as I do other orthodox and evangelical churches, and to act towards them accordingly.

I have thus thrown out some thoughts in reference to our work on the Pacific coast. I had no thought when I commenced of saying half so much as I have said. And yet there is one more point on which I must touch before I close, and that is, that even if we were wrong in establishing ourselves in California at first, to abandon the field now, after all we have done, and after all our faithful and devoted brethren there have suffered, would be disastrous in the extreme to our reputation as a church, and of fatal tendency to our prospects of success in our future attempts at missionary enterprise in all lands washed by the great ocean of the world which are yet destined to be the grand battle fields of Heathenism and Christianity.

I know that some good brethren, and even some of the Annual Conferences, have been opposed to this movement from the beginning, or have yielded to it a very lukewarm support. Some of them have predicted, with oracular sagacity, that the mission would be a failure; and to these every apparent indication of want of success has been complimentary to their forseeing wisdom. Such men would be hard to convince, seeing that such conviction would be a tacit concession that they had been mistaken! It is possible that there may be many such, whose reputation as prophets depends upon the failure of our work in California. To these good brethren I have only to say, I hope, in this case, that you will prove to be false prophets.

JAMES O. ANDREW.

August 6, 1855.

GRIEF AT SIN.

"Being grieved for the hardness of their hearts."
Mark, 3:5.

On this one occasion only is the expression used with reference to Jesus—(what intensity of emotion does it denote, spoken of a sinless nature!)—"He looked around on them with anger!" Never did he grieve for himself. His intensest sorrows were reserved for those who were tampering with their own souls and dishonoring his God. The continual spectacle of moral evil, thrust on the gaze of spotless purity, made his earthly history one consoutive history of grief, one perpetual "cross and passion."

In the tears shed at the grave of Bethany, sympathy, doubtless, for the world's myriad mourners had its own share, (the bereaved could not part with so precious a tribute in their hours of sadness,) but a far more impressive cause was one undiscerned by the weeping sisters and sorrowing crowd; his knowledge of the deep and obdurate impenitence of those who were about to gaze on the mightiest of miracles, only to "despise, and wonder, and perish." "Jesus wept!"—but his profoundest anguish was over rejected grace, abused privileges, scorned mercy. It was the divine artificer mourning over his shattered handiwork; the almighty Creator weeping over his ruined world; God, the God-man, grieving over the temple of the soul, a humiliating wreck of what was once made "after his own image!"

Can we sympathize in any respect with such exalted tears? Do we mourn for sin, our own sin—the deep insult which it inflicts on God, the ruinous consequences it entails on ourselves? Do we grieve at sin in others? Do we know anything of "vexing our souls," like the righteous Lot, from day to day, with the world's "unlawful deeds"—the stupid hardness and obduracy of the depraved heart which resists alike the appliances of wrath and love, judgment and mercy? Ah! it is easy in general terms to condemn vice, and to utter harsh, severe and cutting denunciations on the guilty; it is easy to pass uncharitable comments upon the inconsistencies or follies of others, but to grieve as our Lord did is a different thing; to mourn over the hardness of heart, and yet to have the burning desire to teach it better things; to hate, as he did, the sin, but, like him, also to love the sinner!

Reader, look specially to your own spirit. In one respect the example of Jesus falls short in your case. He had no sin of his own to mourn over. He could only commiserate others. Your intensest grief must begin with yourself. Like the watchful Levite of old, be a guardian at the temple gates of your own soul. Whatever be your besetting iniquity, your constitutional bias to sin, seek to guard it with wakeful vigilance. Grieve at the thought of incurring one passing shadow of displeasure from so kind and compassionate a Saviour. Let this be a holy preservative in your every hour of temptation, "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?"

Grieve for a perishing world, a groaning creation, fettered and chained in "unwilling subjection to vanity." Do what you can, by effort, by prayer, to hasten on the hour of jubilee, when its ashy robes of sin and sorrow shall be laid aside, and, attired in the "beauties of holiness," it shall exult in "the glorious liberty of the sons of God!"

THE LARGEST CLOCK.—The largest clock, it is said, that was ever constructed, has recently been finished by Mr. Dent for the new English House of Parliament. The dials are twenty-two feet in diameter, the point of the minute hand will therefore move fifteen inches every minute; the pendulum is fifteen feet long; the hour bell is eight feet high and weighs fifteen tons; the hammer weighs four hundred weight. The clock, as a whole, is eight times as large as a full sized cathedral clock.

BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.—The following is from the pen of Walter Savage Landor: "The damps of autumn sink into the leaves and prepare them for the necessity of the fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close around us, detached from our tenacity to life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrows."

It has been beautifully said, that the veil that covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy. Seek not to raise the veil, therefore, for sadness might be seen to shade the brow that fancy had arrayed in smiles of gladness.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Parliament and the People.

Much cry and little wool may be said of the present session. Beyond the mere routine of keeping in motion the machinery of the State and supplying the sinews of war, little practical business has been done. At one time, backed by large majorities, Ministers have crowed over the Opposition, passed scathless the fierce encounters of party strife; at others, they have writhed beneath the lash, lustily applied, amid the cheers of the House, by men they had thought to extinguish by a smear, escaped an hostile vote by the merest chance, and been plucked in a minority by a silly motion that sent honorable members giggling to a division.

Upon the whole, the business of the House, the management of the internal affairs of the country, the dead lock into which everything rising and progressive has floated and become stationary, and the conduct of the war itself, has been such as will have little tendency to raise us in the estimation of foreigners, or to maintain for us the position gained by the antecedents of the nation.

Is there a needs-be that, as a sop to propitiate the modern Cerberus of the war, we must permit the great absorbing questions of the day to remain in abeyance and prevent those social problems which have so long pressed for solution from reaching the table of the House? Startling episodes have now and then turned up to relieve the monotony of debate, and amid the pitched battles of rival statesmen and opposing politicians the strength of parties has been tested. But important measures, propounded by the great chiefs of parties, and designed to wipe out the dark stains of ignorance, have been quietly abandoned. It is true, they expired accompanied by a hope that from their ashes may arise the Phœnix of more successful efforts.

The Scotch Educational bill, too, after a successful struggle through the Commons, has been consigned to oblivion by the Lords. Other bills will not reach half way; and, as green fields, well kept parks and snug country seats rise before the imagination of honorable members, others will fall still-born on the floor of the House.

The new Beer bill of last session has been put upon its trial. Before a special committee has been presented from the country, and by witnesses summoned to give information, evidence as much opposed and as contradictory as can well be imagined. The question at issue, as we understand it, is not the abstract right of the legislature to interfere upon such matters, but the uneasy feeling on the part of the public that it is an infliction upon them of inconveniences from which the authors, by reason of circumstances and position, are exempt. Our own opinion of the working of the act we suspend until the evidence is before us.

As a rule, we believe that among the people themselves are to be found the elements of their own improvement, and that in their possession are the means of their own redemption. By gradual processes, and by the operation of certain laws, extended coasts and continents are, it is said, constantly rising above their old sea level. And by expansive capabilities common to human nature the inherent tendencies of the lower strata of society is upward. Fitful as may have been the starts, visionary as may have been the schemes, and wild as are the plans and bubbles pompously launched, and impudently labelled, "panacea for the cure of moral or of social evils," by their projectors, there may yet be seen beneath, the earnest promptings of a true spirit.

There is not a vice at all peculiar to the working classes they have not set themselves resolutely to expunge. Improvidence and intemperance are two charges not unjustly made. These are the fruitful parents of untold misery amongst them. Yet it is with these classes benefits, buildings and temperance societies meet with countenance and support.

Too often, it must be admitted, excess has relaxed the iron grasp, paralyzed the giant strength, substituted the palsied hand and tottering gait for the firm step and steady aim. It has also in other classes sought its victims—brushing the bloom of health from the cheek of youth and beauty, holding its revels in the princely palace, in baronial halls, and beneath the debris of ruined reputation and shattered fortune has rolled the thunders of a guilty conscience and an indignant spirit.

Yet where will you find more heroic resolution to conquer vice, more stern determination to overcome temptation? Much, undoubtedly, may be done to facilitate improvement amongst them. It is not, however, by means of harsh laws and stringent enactments, but by kind words, expressed sympathies, counsel and example, that we can hope to succeed.

X. Y. Z.

Leek, Eng., August 2, 1855.

INDIFFERENTISM MISTAKING ITS AIM.

Gallio assumed airs of dignity when he said to the Jews arraigning Paul, "If it were a matter of wrong or wicked lewdness, O ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with you; but since it is a question of words and names, look ye to it." He scorned all questions of right and wrong in religion as equally beneath his notice. He was an example of a large class of men at the present day, who think religion well enough to occupy the attention of women and children, while they, forsooth, have learned to take broader views of things, and look down on the littleness of all religious questions. For themselves, they are essentially atheistic, having a contempt for all religions, and yet claim great credit for a willingness to be equal justice to all, and for a magnanimity that can tolerate the weakness of others. Indeed, they are so kind and tender hearted, that it grieves them to see neighbors at variance on questions so trivial as those of right or wrong in religion, questions of life or death for eternity. In their view, all religionists are equally sincere and equally silly; equally right and equally wrong. And hence all discussions on such matters are to be ruled out.

This view of things, while it claims to be eminently philosophical, wants, in fact, even common sense. For if men had no interest in the life to come, their interests for the present life are in many ways affected differently by different religions. The civil and social interests of men, to say nothing of any other, are greatly promoted or hindered by right or wrong religious views.

The contemner of all religion may say what he will, yet it is a fact that religion, true or false, runs into all the forms of civilization good or bad, as a powerful formative cause, and he who overlooks this element in the formation of social and national character, comes to most absurd conclusions. It was mainly the difference between the ancient Jews and the heathen world around them. From the reign of David to the opening of Christianity the Jews had a high state of civilization and social morality, excepting when they imitated the religion, and through that, partook of the debasement of the heathen around them. It is religion now that makes all the difference betwen heathen barbarism and Christian civilization. Whatever of civilization exists among the heathen is barbarism in comparison with Christian society. Look at China, now the most civilised of heathen nations. Its civilizing arts and agencies have been in undisturbed operation for thousands of years. It has had many of the arts of civilization longer than any other people; and yet it has been stationary from a time earlier than the Christian era. See what a people its religion has produced, and contrast it with what Christianity has produced, in England, for example; and then say whether the question between a true and a false religion is of no consequence.

But many concede, thus far, that Christianity is a better civilizing agent than heathenism; that it is a good thing to keep the common people in order, though they themselves need it not; that the masses of the people have weaknesses and superstitions which require religion to regulate them. Anything, however, that bears the name of Christianity, though it be wholly contrary to its truth and spirit, will, in their view, answer all this purpose. But it so happens that each of the varieties of professed Christianity produces a form of Christianity best suited to itself. The Greek Church makes Russian serfs; the Romish Church produces serfs of another kind. The difference between the civilization produced by Romanism and that produced by Protestantism is seen by comparing France and England or England and Ireland.

A FRENCHMAN'S RELIGION.—Dr. Thompson, in his letters from France, relates the following as an illustration of the free, easy, good natured religion of the French:

"Now," said a Frenchman, as we sat down together in his carriage, "I must confess to you I am a Catholic. I cross myself, I say prayers, I go to mass and confession, I teach my children to do so too. I do all this because my father did, and it does no harm. It does me good; when I am well I it makes me better, when I am afflicted, it makes me less afflicted. You are a Protestant. You say I am wrong—the bread is not flesh, the wine is not blood, but God can do all things. Will he make such a transformation? What says his word? I do not know, the priest does, and he says that the Bible teaches this doctrine. It is not my business to examine; it is his—I pay him for it. It is enough for me to take care of my family and support the Church and the State. God knows I have no time to spend in theological controversy. Now, my dear friend, do not argue with me, I cannot argue with you. I refer you to my priest."

There is something in your Bible exactly adapted to every trying hour.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna Again a Fugitive.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ORIZABA.

The steamer Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived on Saturday morning from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the 22d ult., bringing twenty-seven passengers, three in the steerage.

The Orizaba brought $36,727 in specie, consigned as follows:

E. Pamerden	$9,000	E. de Puentes & Co.,	1,000
Puig & Avendano	11,000	E. P. Arrigoss,	771
M. Payno	1,000	Bringier & Bo.	1,000
Cramer & Co.	1,522	J. W. Zacharie & Co.,	1,421
L. Jeannette & Co.,	1,813	H. Heppenstedt	5,000

The Orizaba reports: Left at the Island of Sacrificios H. B. M. brig Daring, Capt. Napier, and two Mexican war vessels. At Vera Cruz, Danish brig Ceo, loading for London, with specie. French bark Traun Mexique, discharging.

The political news by the Orizaba is of a most important character.

Santa Anna has fled from Mexico, taking with him his family. He left the city of Mexico on the 9th inst. with 1400 men, for Vera Cruz, for the avowed purpose of quelling the revolution in that State; but on arriving at Perote he threw off the mask. He issued a proclamation, deposing the Government in the hands of Vega, Pavoni and Salas, and left immediately for Vera Cruz. He arrived at Vera Cruz on the night of the 15th inst.; on the day after he endeavored to go on board the war steamer Iturbide, but was prevented by the state of the weather. He was compelled to wait until the night of the 17th before he could embark, which being safely accomplished the steamer proceeded to Havana.

Santa Anna's Ministers who had been left at the city of Mexico took French leave in the meantime, and Gen. Carrera, at the head of 700 men, the only troops left in the city, pronounced for the plan of Ayuntla, naming Carrera President pro tem., and Vega, commander-in-chief of the troops.

Part of the regiment of Tres Viejas in Vera Cruz, pronounced on the night of the 18th, and killed one of their officers, and left the city to join La Llave, who was in the immediate vicinity. The remainder of the regiment was marched out of the city the next morning by order of Gen. Corona, to prevent further disturbance.

All continued quiet at Vera Cruz after the above proceedings until the night of the 21st, when a disturbance occurred among the troops of the regiment of Guides. The 2d regiment was ordered out and several shots fired.

The troops who were in Fort Conception and who had pronounced, fired cannon loaded with grape, which killed several of the Guides.

The Guides then assaulted the Fort and took it, after which all became quiet.

Carrera has been appointed Provisional President for six months. It was expected that there would be considerable trouble between him, Alvarez and Commonfort, on this account.

The probable departure of Santa Anna had been discussed since the 8th, the people speaking very freely, and private meetings at the houses of citizens of the Liberal party were matters of frequent occurrence.

On the 12th the *Heraldo* and *Siglo XIX* began to publish remarks on the actual state of affairs. They both published the plan of Agutha, which was proclaimed by a part of the garrison, and the same evening by the population, who adopted it.

The gentlemen who had been imprisoned by Santa Anna were set at liberty on the night of the 12th, by the commission that had been appointed by him.

On the 13th there was a meeting of the populace on the Almeda, numbering between 8 and 10,000; the plan of Agutha was confirmed, and provision made for the organization of the National Guards. They marched from the Almeda to the Palace Square, intending to destroy the furniture of Santa Anna. Several shots were fired, and one man was killed.

The populace then went to the office of the *Universal* newspaper, and destroyed most of the material.

The houses of the bankers Lizardi and Escandon, and Senor Bonillo, late Minister of Finance, were sacked, and all the furniture destroyed, including a valuable library belonging to the latter, valued at $15,000. The damage done is estimated at $40,000.

The other ministers and objects of popular vengeance had taken the precaution to secrete or remove the most of their property. During the above proceedings some forty were killed and as many wounded.

On the 13th the populace overthrew and attempted to drag through the streets the statue of Santa Anna, but were prevented from so doing.

The new Government, on the evening of the 15th, sent, under Gen. Vega, expresses to the various Governors of States, requiring them to pronounce, and to the commanders of the Liberal forces, to advise them that everything had been regulated, and requesting them to come to the capital, leaving their forces behind for the purpose of arranging the Government.

This did not satisfy the Liberal party, who sent to the commanders, telling them that to be able to carry out their plans they must bring their forces with them.

The Liberals refuse to adopt the new government on account of its being composed of a large portion of the members of the old, and is closely united to the church.

Lizardi claims $2,000,000 for bonds and valuable papers destroyed by the populace in the attack on his house.

We shall look with much interest for the next news from Mexico, as we are at a loss to know who the man is that at this junction of affairs is to "save the country." The city of Mexico never had but one good Governor—Gen. John A. Quitman—and we would suggest that the Mexican people would do a wise thing in endeavoring to secure his services at this critical time.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN.—Be kind enough to give us the names of the business men of your city that prescribe you for your independent course in relation to the late riots in your city. We deal considerably in Louisville, and, if proscription is the order of the day, it may be we can proscribe some too.

Your obedient servants.

We received this letter from a prominent mercantile firm in Alabama. It is the fourth of the kind that has come to hand. We must decline giving, even privately, the names of those men in this city who have chosen to withdraw their subscription from us, for we have no wish to see them injured. Their discontinuance of our paper hurts them fifty times more than it can us. [Louisville Journal, 20th.

A NOBLE ACT.

Lieutenant Beall, of the United States Navy, is already known to the country, having particularly distinguished himself on several occasions as a bearer of important dispatches to and from California, both through the heart of Mexico during the war, and across the prairies and Rocky Mountains, forcing his way with equal spirit through civilized and savage enemies. As a gallant naval officer and intrepid traveler, with the courage to face and energy to overcome every difficulty and peril, we can well believe he has no superior; but we have recently heard an anecdote told of him, being the account of a circumstance which happened on the last journey to California, from which he has only so lately returned, which, while it illustrates the dangers of the road, proves that there is another quality in him higher than mere resolution and bravery—a humane and generous disposition, which gives to those virtues the character of heroism.

It was, we believe, in the Gila country that Lieut. Beall, having encamped his party and placed it in safety, went out hunting. He set out alone on a favorite saddle mare, which was generally kept or spared for such occasions. About six miles from the camp he had the good fortune to kill a deer; and he was on the ground dressing the carcass, when, on looking up, he suddenly beheld a troop of mounted Apaches, who had discovered him, and were dashing furiously towards him. They had doubtless heard the report or seen the smoke of his rifle, and so were on him before he was aware; but he knew very well that to be overtaken by them, a single white man among those naked hills which they called their own, was certain death, and accordingly, leaving his quarry and mounting in hot haste, he rolled upon the mettle of his mare, which he put to her full speed, to carry him back in safety to the camp. Away darted the young Lieutenant, and on rushed the savages, thundering and yelling in certain assurance of their prey. But confident as they were, the fugitive was quite as well satisfied of his ability to escape, although their horses were fresher than the mare, and it was pretty certain they were gaining slightly upon her, and would give her a severe contest before reaching the camp.

Thus assured of his safety, but not relaxing his speed, Lieutenant B. had recovered half his distance from the camp, when, dashing over the crest of a hill, he was horrified at the sight of one of his own men, on foot, climbing the hill, and in fact, following in his trail to assist him in the hunt. The sight of the Lieutenant flying down the hill at such a furious rate, was, doubtless, enough; perhaps the poor fellow could hear the whoops of the Indians ascending the hill from the opposite side; at all event, he understood his fate, and spreading his arms before the horse's head he cried out, with accents of despair, "Oh, Mr. Beall, save me! I am a husband, and father of six helpless children!" Never was prayer more quickly heard or more heroically answered.

The Lieutenant, though riding for his own life, immediately stopped his mare and dismounted, and giving her to the man, said: "You shall be saved. Ride back to the camp, and send them out to give my body a decent burial!" And so they parted—the footman to escape, the officer as he supposed to be slain; for the hill was utterly bare, without a single hiding place, and he thought of nothing but selling his life as dear as possible. For this purpose he drew his revolver, and, sitting down on the ground, waited for the savages, who in a moment came rushing over the brow of the hill, and then, to the unspeakable amazement of Lieutenant Beall, dashed past him down the descent like madmen, not a soul in fact seeing him. They saw, in reality, nothing but the horse and horseman; they knew nothing of a footman, and the sitting figure of the Lieutenant appeared, to eyes only bent on one attractive object, as a stone or huge cactus, such as abound on those sterile hills.

At all events, Lieutenant Beall, by what seemed to himself almost a direct providential interposition in his behalf, remained wholly undiscovered; and in a moment more the Apaches were out of sight, still pursuing the horse and the rider to the camp. The latter barely succeeded in escaping with his life, the Indians having overhauled him so closely just as he reached the camp as to be able to inflict one or two slight wounds upon him with bullets, or perhaps with arrows. As for Lieutenant Beall, he was not slow to take advantage of his good fortune, and selecting a roundabout course, he succeeded in reaching the camp just about the time the poor fellow whom he had saved, and the other members of the party, were about sallying out to obey his last request, and give his body a decent burial.

Upon such an act as this it were superfluous to comment. It is an act, however, which deserves to live in men's recollections like the story of a great battle and victory.

[Philadelphia North American.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so silent upon his work that he became wholly absorbed in admiration, and stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved backwards slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the very edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him, it was certain death—if he held his peace, it was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations but startled at his ghastly face, he listened to the recital of his danger, looked shudderingly over the dread space below, met with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him.

So, said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of the world, and in contemplating them, step backward, unconscious of our peril; when the Almighty dashes out the images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction—into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved.

Mrs. E. K. Smith likes the people of the great West. She says, in the Rhode Island Schoolmaster:

"The Western man has none of the vices of thrift. He carries on operations upon so vast a scale that he casts out pettiness and meanness wherever he goes. He does not higgle and barter in a bargain. He measures distance by miles, not feet. He counts money by dollars, not pennies. He seems ashamed to come down to pence. He buys a dress for his wife, and gets a few yards extra; his own coat and his shoes are all too large for him; his hat slouches for the same reason; it is as if the imagination of the man was akin to the vastness of the rivers and prairies of the region—the soul quite gets outside of the body. He must have elbow room—he must breathe—therefore, his house is large; the room large, and sometimes uncomfortable. The bed is high and wide; the mosquito ample, heavy, and like the lakes, filled to the brim.

A NEW FASHION AT SARATOGA.—The B... Chronicle, of the 17th, says that a new ... has been introduced at Saratoga. ... belles flirt now with their hus... of other people, and it is ... "tonish" to do so.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

Accounts.—We fear many of these are lying dead in the hands of the agents. The people will pay—give them a chance. It is important to us.

News of the Week.

Fever abating, though virulent. Largest number of yellow fever deaths in Hospital, any one day last week, 23; on yesterday, (we write on Thursday,) 14. Saturday, the Secretary of the Howards left for the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth, with two physicians and thirteen nurses. Days very warm between 11 and 4 P. M., with showery tokens. North winds not so prevalent—a favorable circumstance.

The Mexican news, on first page, important, morally, as politically. The *vamosed* dynasty patronized the Papal establishment; the Liberals more favorable to religious liberty. This *coup d'etat* a series of events, no man can control, opening the whole of that region to the gospel and a higher civilization.

The Beer Garden Church.

Turning swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks does not excel the moral metamorphosis of the Beer Garden, changed into a Sabbath school and preaching place, as described by Bro. Hofer, in his report on the German Missions. Read it, and then you will help the cause he pleads.

At the recent session of the Pittsburgh Conference, the Rev. Dr. Nast delivered an address on the German Methodist work in this country. He said; "No other Church is so favorably organized as the Methodist Episcopal Church to carry on a permanent, efficient mission work among the German population of this country, and at the same time do so much for Americanising them, for there are everywhere English societies ready at hand to receive the second crop of the German mission fields into the garner of the American Church, without taking away the seed corn for the future immigration from Germany. The German work is no more an experiment. What has God wrought in the last fifteen years? The Methodist Episcopal Church had in 1838 but one missionary laboring in Cincinnati. He reported at the close of that year the first German Methodist society, consisting of thirty members. Now there are 15 districts, 161 fields of labor, 189 traveling preachers, 120 local preachers, 11,960 members, 138 houses of worship, and 59 parsonages. And I must not pass over the hundreds that have died in the Lord, and are now safely deposited in the garners of the Church Triumphant, as the fruits of ministerial labor."

The Church, South, has not been remunerated in moral results by any evangelising enterprise more than the German Missions. They have accomplished much. The demand for them increases.

Rev. J. Sydney Hayes.—Mr. Hayes, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Fourth District, died of yellow fever Sunday evening. He was attacked the previous Tuesday. His end was peace. A widow and orphan are left; but they mourn not alone. Their loss is one felt by his Church and the religious community. A large and serious audience attended his funeral on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hayes has resided here something over a year, and endeared himself to the numerous individuals and families reached by his ministrations. They were ministrations of mercy and love, as well as truth. Those who sought out the poor and sick in obscure places often met him. He was about thirty years old, and died a sacrifice to his Master's work. Truly, the people of New Orleans are served with gospel privileges at a great sacrifice.

British Wesleyan Periodicals.—At the Conference, the Book Committee reported that notwithstanding the dullness in the general book trade, in consequence of the excitement respecting the war and political affairs, the sales of the Book Room increased during the year. Of hymn books, 6,000 more were sold than in the previous year. The circulation of the periodicals has been kept up, except that of the large Wesleyan Magazine, which has declined. The sale of Newton's *Life* has exceeded expectations. Of tracts, 1,200,000 have been circulated; and a new "Biographical Series" has been commenced, which is to contain sketches of the life and experience of old Methodist worthies. There will be original tracts from the pens of some of the ablest ministers in the connection.

Spanish Societies.—The societies that have been formed in England and Scotland for the Protestantising of Spain are said to display the greatest activity. Rich contributions have been made in Glasgow and Dundee for spreading the Bible in Spain. A new Protestant paper in the Spanish language, *El Alba*, which is published in London by converted Spaniards, works successfully; and some presses for printing the Bible and Protestant books in Spain itself are under way.

Stand By the Flock.

The yellow fever is spreading out and reaching into the interior. Pastors of churches within the afflicted districts will have an opportunity of showing their faith by their works. We cannot conceive of a more unenviable position before a community than that of a minister who, having fled from them, returns with returning health.

Having left them to make their own beds in sickness—to be buried without Christian forms—to contend, unsheered by gospel ministrations, with the gloom and sorrow of the solemn and black-palled time—to drag through the dreary months of woe—with only such sympathy as he could extend at a safe distance, he has come back, like a tender and brave shepherd. A congregation must have great charity and forgiveness that gives him a hearing.

A few of these prudent pastors have done more against the character and moral power of the Christian ministry than its professed enemies. We hesitate not to say, in military phrase, it ought to break the renegades.

Honored be the dust of those holy and true ministers who have died at their posts. Their graves among us are "Evidences of Christianity" more forcibly appreciated by our people than arguments drawn out in books.

The pastor of the Methodist Church in C....., La., writes us privately, but in this connection it will be no impropriety to addnce his example and sentiment publicly:

"* * * We have two cases of yellow fever in town and one death. The people are almost all gone. There has been no new case since last Monday. I will have no one scarcely to preach to. If the epidemic prevails here I will remain through it. I think it far better that we should lose a half a dozen preachers every epidemic than for us to run away. Yours, J. J. W."

The bones of such pastors, with the memory of their life and death, are a richer inheritance to a church than the most eloquent *pulpititian* alive of whom it is said, at the approach of danger "he ingloriously fled."

A moral power attaches to the faithful pastor who passes with his flock through a trying time, that mere talent never bestowe. A sympathy, a confidence grows up that is rooted in the heart when the hardest is cleft deep and thoroughly. The very sound of the voice that mourned with them, when mourners were few, is associated with painful and pleasing memories; and a propitious medium for sacred truth is that voice ever after.

A season of peril is equaled by no other for doing good instantly to the souls of men and laying the foundations of future good.

STAND BY THE FLOCK!

Jesuits in New Orleans.

This active society of Romanists have suffered severe losses by the death of their most eminent men. Rev. Blackney, President of the Jesuit College on Baronne street, and a highly accomplished man and scholar, died of yellow fever last summer; his successor, Rev. J. Adams, died of the same malady August 23d, in Baton Rouge, whither he went to address the students of St. Peter and St. Paul's College, and to admit "Father Lave" into the Society of Jesuits; but his attack with fever, almost immediately upon his arrival, prevented the performance of either mission.

He was born in 1816, near Bardstown, Ky., educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, and at St. Mary's College, Baltimore; after which he served several years as priest in Kentucky. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1848, and about the same time was made Vice-President of Spring Hill College, near Mobile.

Two weeks since died Rev. Plats, in this city, a native of Savoy and member of S. J.

Their college goes on. Near it is rising, with characteristic patience and substantialness, one of the largest double tower churches in the city.

This people seem to be in no hurry—lay their plans deeply and quietly, and far ahead—play for a grand stake—work with alarming though secret energy, make sure of the main points, and suffer nothing to stand between them and success.

ROWLAND HILL PREACHING PURITY OF HEART.

Not long after Rev. Richard Watson had become resident in London, says his biographer, he met a number of dissenting ministers, on some public occasion. The venerable Rowland Hill, supposing him to belong to the Independent denomination, said to him: "Whatever shall we do, sir, to prevent the spread of Antinomianism, which is making such dreadful havoc of many of our churches? Don't you think, sir, that there is something in our Calvinistic doctrines which is calculated to produce this terrible evil?" Mr. Watson, who was taken by surprise, and felt himself placed in a somewhat peculiar position, assented to Mr. Hill's suggestion; and the aged apostle of Calvinian theology added, in his own emphatic manner, "I spent my younger days in fighting the Arminian devil, but I will spend the rest of my life in fighting the devil of Antinomianism."

This pledge that excellent man fully redeemed. For several years no minister of his age was more strenuous in the inculcation of purity of heart and of universal holiness, than he; and though it is not pretended that he renounced the peculiarities of his creed, they were less prominent in his ministrations than they had formerly been; while his zeal for practical religion and righteousness, it was often said, led him occasionally to preach a higher perfection than his former opponents, Messrs. Wesley and Fletcher, deemed to be attainable in this life.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE HORNS OF THE CRESCENT.

Wrinkle No 2

There was a vein of true philosophy in the rankled Quaker who laid off his broad brim and enter drab, in order that he might fight consistently. If his Quakerism was embodied in his coat or hat, it is as clear as daylight that, these articles aside, the Quaker did not resist evil. It was the man, and not the Quaker. If bloody noses followed in the encounter, or even an event which called for a coroner's inquest, results that the story has not revealed, will any one presume to assert that Quakerism had made the blood to run, or that it was chargeable with homicide? If this principle was in the coat and hat, certain we are that it had nothing to do with these consequences, save the silent protest that it entered against them. The broad-brim and the drab were guiltless of blood and murder.

We have no use for this reasoning farther than the suggestion it affords. At a time when the churches are brought within the gauge of political discussion, when some are for pulling them in and others for pulling them out, and when their every movement is watched by the eye of party jealousy and sectarian prejudice, a notice of our home *status* may not be amiss. If we are asked about the politics of Methodism in the Crescent, we would answer in the language of facts.

The political questions of the day have not been mooted in our pulpits. The same gospel is still preached. Its expositions are the same orthodox expositions they have been since the Bible, Hymn Book and Discipline came amongst us. Texts are not twisted into a Know-Nothing nor into a Democratic phase. There is no preaching for a rising or a sinking party. The Bible is God's book, this is God's world, and the pulpit simply brings God's world and book together. The worshippers in Methodist sanctuaries are of all opinions in politics, but very much of one religion. Our members of all parties are one in heart at the sacramental board.

If the Church has felt this influence elsewhere, it is happily delivered from it here. On communion Sabbaths, natives and foreigners, Know-Nothings and Democrats, (so known in the world,) kneel at the same altar and receive the emblems of a common faith. They are brethren on Sundays and on week days—in church clothes or in working dresses they are one in Christ.

These facts are enough. But let us return to broad-brim. Everything has its identity—it is itself distinguished from everything else. Quakerism has its identity—say it is a coat or a hat, or both, or neither of those, but a body of doctrines and morals. Now, if it is not a fighting principle, whether in the shape of a coat, hat, or body of doctrines and morals, it must lose its identity and become something else before it can fight. If we would determine the politics of Methodism, we must look at Methodism. What is it, and where is it? It is Christianity, understood in a certain way. It is a specific exposition and reception of the gospel, and a peculiar organization of ecclesiastical government. It is a religious platform, every plank of which is in the book of Discipline. This is the embodiment. It is just as identical a thing as a coat or a hat, and is just as easily eliminated from men and parties and all irrelevant matters. Methodism is not a man, it is not a number of men: it is a system of doctrines and rules. Politics in Methodism meet he in this system, or nowhere. Is there anything here to justify the slanderous imputation? We find the doctrines of the Holy Trinity, of justification by faith only, of original or birth sin. The Church is defined as "a congregation of faithful men, in which the *pure word of God is preached* and the sacraments duly administered, according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same." The duty of obedience to rulers and the authority of federal and State constitutions are set forth. A foot note to Article XXIII. says: "It is expected that all our preachers and people who may be under any government will behave themselves as peaceable and orderly subjects." Then, again, look at the general rules. We are commanded to do no harm, to keep the Sabbath, to avoid fighting, brawling, and the drinking of spirituous liquors. This is a specimen of what they contain. So far as our peculiarities of church government make up what we call, and what is Methodism, it is equally free from political taint. In the narrow and partizan sense of the term, there is nothing political in it. There never has been, and it is impossible that there ever should be. The existence of parties, ballot boxes and elections are ignored—they are unknown.

If this is the right place to look for what we are after, then may it be confirmed that this identity, Methodism, never cast a vote, never met in a political caucus, or mingled in the excited arena of the hustings. To suppose it could be otherwise, is as absurd as to charge bloodshed upon a drab coat, or to indict a broad-brim hat for murder! But do not your New Orleans Methodists vote? And do they not fraternize with party organizations? We believe the most of them vote, and very many of them are identified with parties. If, however, they voted *as Methodists*, they would all vote the same way—or rather, as Methodism is not a political thing, they would not vote at all. But they vote differently, and they vote. In the party aspect of the question, the elements of a prejudice or of an opinion are not in the system—either in its doctrines, morals, or government. If a man has opinions and prejudices, he cannot hold them as a Methodist, and it is not possible that he has derived them from Methodism. Here, the man and the citizen come in view. As such, he is a Democrat, an American, or whatever he likes. It is not the Methodism that is in him, breaking forth; but the man and the citizen, that he is, doing what it listeth and going whither it will.

But what of your ordained politicians? Well, what of the coat and hat? is our answer. Hear the platform: "It appertaineth to the office of a deacon to assist the elder in divine service. And especially when he ministereth the holy communion, to help him in the distribution thereof, and to read and expound the Holy Scriptures, to instruct the youth, and in the absence of the elder to baptize." The deacon, before he is ordained, solemnly expresses the trust "that he is inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon him the office of the ministry of the Church of Christ, to serve God for the promotion of His glory and the edifying of His people." Reference to the ordination of elders exhibits the obligations and duties of ministers in a still stronger light. There is nothing in this out of which anything political can be educed. On the contrary, we can not conceive of a minister, clothed with such obligations, and admitting their force, leaving the care of souls and the ministration of the Word for the political platform. He may do it as a man and as a citizen, but his ministerial character is necessarily put off, when that of the political advocate is put on. Whatever it is that mounts the stump, it is not the Methodist preacher. It is not the fruit of the system, but it is a development outside of it. Until men gather figs of thistles and grapes grow on thorns, this lamentable phenomenon cannot be charged upon Methodism. It has no representative in the party organizations of the day, it has no mouth-piece for the utterance of political strife. We have not taken this political dog by the ears; we protest against bringing these issues into the Church; and we are sure that the Methodists of New Orleans repudiate the representative character of any one, in a political sense.

WOODSMAN.

Death of the Hon. C. W. Clifton.—We are sorry to hear, says the Baton Rouge Advocate of the 24th, that the Hon. C. W. Clifton, of Pointe Coupee, a candidate for the Senate from the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee and West Feliciana, went last week to Lobdell's Landing, and while there was attacked with the fever. He started for home but was unable to go further than the residence of Mr. Hunter, on Fausse river, where he died on Wednesday night. Mr. Clifton was a gentleman of education and talent, and in the Senate, last session, commanded a great deal of influence. He was generally beloved by all who knew him.

Crop of Sugar of 1854.—The quantity of sugar made in Louisiana for the above year, was 346,635 hhds. This is a deficiency from the year previous of 102,689 hhds. The product of this now necessary article of consumption, for the last ten years appears to have been as follows:

1854	346,635 hhds.	1849	247,923 hhds.
1853	449,324 "	1848	220,000 "
1852	621,934 "	1847	248,000 "
1851	236,547 "	1846	140,000 "
1850	211,208 "	1845	189,500 "

Average per year, 260,706 hhds. Average for the ten years previous, say from 1835 to 1844, was 97,800 hhds. The crop of 1835 being only 86,000 hhds.

Commerce of Boston.—The Boston Chronicle of the 18th inst., says: "There are now 220 ships, barks and brigs in port, and about 175 schooners, making a fleet of nearly 400 sail of vessels. During the present week, there has arrived at this port the splendid ships Flying Fish, Capt. Nickels; the Winged Arrow, Santa Claus, Dolphin, Crusader, and Cyclone. These six ships brought immense and valuable cargoes of linseed, saltpetre, Manilla hemp, sugar, 11,000 bags Java coffee, pepper, hides, copper, drugs, etc., from Calcutta, Pedang and Manilla."

There are now in Australia, in connection with the Methodist Church, 146 regular clergymen, beside a number of native assistant ministers; 19,897 members, of whom 7199 are Europeans, and the remainder native converts in New Zealand, the Friendly Islands and Feejee; 85,576 Sunday and day scholars; 80,000 attendants upon the ministry; 442 churches and 89 other preaching places.

Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad.—The Selma Sentinel says that the contract has been let out for laying the iron on the above named railroad, from its present terminus to Columbiana, and that the work was to be commenced on the 17th inst.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 14th inst. says they learn from their correspondent in Kansas, that the Legislature has passed a bill affixing the penalty of death for all attempts to interfere with or entice away slaves. The introduction of any abolition document into the territory tending to incite slaves to rebellion, is made punishable with death.

Naval.—Accounts from Canton of June 6, state that there were at Canton the United States guardship J. P. Kennedy; at Macao, the U. S. steamer Powhatan; at Shanghae, the U. S. frigate Macedonian.

The U. S. frigate Vandalia sailed for Manilla on the 2d instant.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—The Boston Chronicle of the 18th inst. says that the business has been unusually active in that city for a few weeks. It is said that more boots and shoes had been sold in Boston within the past three weeks, than were ever before sold in the same length of time.

Receipts of Cotton.—Yesterday the receipt of cotton was extraordinarily large for this season of the year. The Princess brought 3376 bales; D. S. Stacey, 1533; Republic, 770; W. N. Sherman, 550; Jenn Wehre, 186; Aleck Scott, 325; schooner Diamond, 41—making a total of 6779 bales, of which 5139 were of the new crop.

A gentleman, just arrived from the lower part of our parish, informs us that it is quite healthy below, with the exception of Pattersonville, in which there is much sickness prevailing, and some cases of yellow fever. He states, on the authority of a physician, that a young man died from this disease a few days since, and that Mr. McCoy, of the firm of McCoy & Knight, was down with it. We hear of no sickness at Centerville, here, or in the upper part of the parish. Party spirit runs so high here that little is thought of the fever. [Franklin (St. Mary) Banner, 23d inst.

Antiquities at the Lawrence Cemetery.—Workmen employed in the cemetery in Lawrence, on removing a stump which belonged originally to a large pine tree, and which had been cut so long ago that the stump was very much decayed, found beneath it the remains of an old well. When it was dug no one knows.

[Boston Chronicle.

Rev. J. A. Ivey.—After a good seasoning of yellow fever, was able to fill his open air appointment last Sunday evening, on Washington Square.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE DOCTORATE DEGREE.

Mr. Editor—In your issue of the 11th inst. is a letter from one Mr. Crochet, which, in the opinion of many of your readers, has done neither your paper nor the cause of religion any good. I allude to a paragraph which has reference to the reports brought by Drs. Green and McFerrin and Rev. A. R. Erwin from the "various college commencements" they had been *honoring* with their attendance and addresses. Among other matters of appropriate clerical and charitable gossip which Crotchet reports these dignitaries to have come back with, are "wondrous accounts of the temerity shown by these institutions in conferring degrees." "One good brother was made a D. D. who has been noted, it is said, for only two things, viz., an utter want of all the qualifications requisite for the legitimate possession of such an honor, and an anxious desire to possess it. There would, perhaps, have been no harm in gratifying his desire, had not the doing so involved the literary and theological reputation of the Church to which he belongs."

Now, Mr. Editor, Drs. Green and McFerrin I know personally, and Rev. A. R. Erwin I know second handedly; but Mr. Crotchet and myself are strangers; and if his *nome de plume* be as significant an indication of his natural disposition as the paragraph referred to in his letter gives of his Christian charity and brotherly kindness, it will not materially distress me, nor greatly diminish my earthly peace, if we remain so until the judgment meeting. With my knowledge of the brethren referred to, I can hardly think them capable of such a lack of charity as to have spoken thus of any one of the four brethren who recently received the Doctorate Degree from three of our colleges; or, if mistaken in our estimate of their possession of this cardinal grace, it occurs to me that a recollection of the old adage, so familiar to every preacher, "They who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones," ought to have kept *them* silent. Albeit, as they are accustomed to *experience* meetings, they may have been "giving their own experience," and applying it to this "good brother," whomsoever he may be.

So much for these *reporters* of the "temerity of our colleges."

As for Mr. Crotchet, we have only to say, that we think he had better keep his "perverse conceits" (See *crotchet*, Webster's Dictionary) concerning brethren out of Christian newspapers. It may be in keeping with his gossiping propensities at home, but adds but little to the character of a religious issue, professing to breathe that charity that "thinketh no evil," and to teach that Christianity which forbids "all uncharitableness."

The uncharitable language employed by this scribbler against the brother alluded to is antagonistic to the true spirit of Christianity, and altogether unworthy (it may be) an aspirant of the Doctorate Degree.

I will close this brief communication by saying to Mr. Crotchet that when a man professing that Christiany which the Savior taught, and which all *good men* strive to exemplify in their lives, descends so low in the scale of jealousy and envy as to speak of the honest reputation of a servant of the Most High with the levity of contempt, he has departed widely from the precepts of the Divine Master, lost all shame, and forgotten all lessons of self-respect for others, and hissing, but stingless, exhibits the glance and venom of the "lean and hungry Cassius," with the tortuous windings of Mark Anthony.

To relieve his mind of any "perverse conceits" concerning the writer of this, I will state that I am in no position to receive the Doctorate, and cannot, even in the widest range of his "perverse conceits," be charged with winning.

A. Z.

Alabama, August 1855.

Editor's Remarks.—Every Editor has more or less acquaintance with the species to which "A. Z." belongs—those clever, amiable people who generally read a borrowed newspaper, and volunteer opinions to the editor how to make his paper more interesting, &c. They have a way—all their own—of speaking for "many of your readers" in modestly propounding their own conceits.

How people differ! Crotchet is one of our best and most liked correspondents. A communication from a finished scholar and genuine Methodist of Alabama lies before us, in which occur these passages: "Your independent and fearless correspondent, 'Crotchet.'" And again: "And yet none of them is found, save Crotchet alone, to lift up his voice against so glaring an evil. We do so admire the moral courage and hardihood of your correspondent. He is not afraid to board the lion in his den." And this is the judgment, we believe, of nine-tenths of our readers. While meekly submitting to the chastisement inflicted upon our editorial indiscretion by a self-constituted censor, we must be allowed to express a little astonishment at the complexion "A. Z." puts upon the "Doctorate Degree." It used to be a question of merit, and conferred *pro merito*; "A. Z." makes it a charity. If any one objects to its being conferred, in any case, the objector is charged with a "lack of charity;" and if any "religious issue" be so bold as to publish the objections, though shorn of all personalities, said "religious issue" violates "that Christianity which forbids all uncharitableness," &c.

Ah! "A. Z." you may represent some of our *readers*, but not our *patrons*. They like an honest, outspoken opinion, a distinct and bold position—communications that have an edge to them. And, forsooth, so do we.

Health of Baton Rouge.—There are many cases of sickness now in town, but all those taken in time yield easily to medicine. We ask the unacclimated, says the Advocate of the 27th, in particular, and citizens generally, to avoid the night air as much as possible.

The antiquities which the agents of the French Government have been employed for years in bringing together, from the various ruins of Assyria and Babylonia, for deposit in the museum of the Louvre, have all been lost.

Missionary Reports.

GERMAN MISSION.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

As time is rolling fast, and our days of usefulness are shortening with every brief week and month that passes from the shores of time into eternity, we wish to give an account, through you, to the friends of our beloved Zion, of the work of God among our German Missions in the Crescent City.

The great Head of the Church is still prospering this part of missionary labor. It is true, we have not been able to engage our time in collecting funds to build chapels, as we were appointed, but we have not been idle, and never will be as long as health and life remains.

While, for many well grounded causes, we stnid at our post—not however to build up a pile of bricks and mortar, but to blow the gospel trumpet as loud and as importuning as ever—we have been collecting material from the building up of a spiritual house unto God and our Saviour, Jesus Christ. To him we will give all the glory and ascribe the praise for the success we have had thus far.

Since the session of our Conference many precious souls have been gathered into the Church. The most of them were happily converted to God. Some have already gone through the solemn gates of death triumphantly to join the innumerable throng in white before the throne of God and the Lamb. It is indeed a joyful work, to be engaged in inviting the wayfaring multitude with the prophetic cry, "Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money, come ye and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money and without price." Thus whilst we are taking such in that give heed to the cry, and appoint them a seat at the water's side, the harvesting angels are passing by, to bring home the ripe sheaves with shouting and rejoicing.

THE FIRST MISSION.

The chapel has been thronged with attentive hearers Sunday after Sunday. God, however, in his unerring providence, saw fit to lay his afflicting hand heavily upon this society. In spring, a sort of fever and cholera, called by some of the physicians the pernicious fever, carried some to the tomb and laid many upon a bed of sickness. But since July until now the yellow fever is mowing them down like grass. About twenty have died, triumphant in a living faith and in the hope of a glorious immortality. Some twenty-five have been sick but are recovering again.

The hard money-and-labor-source times have not a little oppressed us. We saw no possibility of laying the foundations of our projected church, which is so much wanted. The brethren would have built, ere this time, a frame Church, at a cost of about $4,000—$2,000 are in their hands, and about $1,000 subscribed—but as we had been waiting so long with a firm conviction that we must have a brick church here of larger dimensions, we will still wait for a more propitious time to build it. The society was thinned down from 100 to 60 by deaths, removals, &c. The Sunday School is in a healthy condition, with fifty-five children in attendance. It, too, has been thinned by the same causes.

The missionary labors with an untiring zeal; he attends punctually to the temporal as well as to the spiritual wants of the flock.

THE SECOND MISSION.

This mission reminds me of the meandering brook, flowing noiselessly through a large plain, fertilizing as it flows, leaving the passer-by to judge of its influence by the green of its banks. Peace and harmony has ever characterized this society. Every one of its members is a working part of the whole. It is gradually increasing. Hardly ever do we have to perform that painful duty of expelling any. It is true, we lose members by removals, but they are not lost to the Church in general. They have been graciously spared this year from sickness of yellow fever—to this very hour not one is sick among them. Our meetings are well attended on Sundays and week day evenings. The society numbers fifty-six members. The Sunday School has grown up to seventy children, who seem to progress well in the knowledge of the word of God.

We have had the boldness, six weeks ago, to carry our warfare right among the devil's camp. There are on the outskirts of the Third District, between Bagatelle street and the Pontchartrain Railroad, three beer gardens, with dancing saloons, within a stone's-throw of each other, in full operation every Sunday afternoon. One of these establishments did not bring the owner profit enough, so he hauled down his flag and shut it up. As we passed, we thought that it would make a fine place for opening a Sunday School; forthwith some of the brethren went to the proprietor, and he was kind enough to rent it to us at $5 per month. We have now a Sunday school in progress here of 100 children. At the close of the school, we preach a short sermon to the old. Had we the means, a chapel should in a short time supercede the dancing saloon, as it seems to be the strong desire of the neighborhood, which is almost entirely German. The prospect for this mission is at this time as fair as ever.

THE THIRD MISSION.

Here we are not quite so successful. The brother who had charge of this mission was obliged to leave it, on account of ill health. The mission is, however, supplied with preaching by the local brethren. Four of the members have moved away and one has died of yellow fever, in a glorious prospect of eternal life.

A fine parcel of ground has been secured for this mission, to build a chapel upon, as soon as the times will permit. This mission is in Carrollton.

THE FOURTH MISSION.

Here, also, the fell destroyer has done sad work. Much sickness has prevailed in the Fourth District for now nearly two months, and a large share of it fell on the members of this society. Some have died, others are just recovering again. The missionary had almost constantly to attend on the sick and bury the dead. Yet, after all, the work looks promising.

A good parsonage has been built on the church lot, which is now ready for the missionary to move into. This part of our work has been constantly surrounded with difficulties and obstacles of every sort, but, without a prophet's vision, we predict that it will finally become one of our most interesting works in the city.

Our constant and united prayer is, that God would raise us up two or three more able missionaries for our German work in New Orleans. Truly, the harvest is great and the laborers are few. And while our prayers go up day and night to God that he would thrust out laborers, we desire sympathy in the hearts of our more wealthy brethren. Dear brethren in Christ, heirs to the same glorious heaven, could we not excite your benevolent zeal to this promising mission work? Could we show you its magnitude and its results, we are sure that you would willingly open your purses and hand over your surplus money for the cause—to help our infant weakness in the glorious struggle for liberty from sin. O, may the dying love of Jesus Christ interest you to help us, so that we may ultimately be able to help ourselves.

There may be some pious hearts who are yearning for an opportunity to do something for Christ's cause, if they knew where it was most needed. Permit me, dear friends of our beloved Zion, to say, that you cannot invest in a more promising enterprise than our Beer Garden Sunday School. Bro. McTyeire will please kindly to receive all donations that may be sent for this purpose. Do send us something, we are in great need of immediate help. But, above all, may we have the prayers of the Church of Christ for the blessing of God upon our work!

JOHN M. HOFER, Missionary.

New Orleans, August 28, 1855.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The New York News of the 20th inst., gives the following account of a mutiny on ship board at Sandy Hook, on the day previous:

This morning, while the brig Abby Thexter, Capt. Wiswell, bound for Lisbon, was preparing to sail, with a pilot on board, the crew attempted a mutiny, but were subdued by the officers and are now in irons. Their reasons for mutinying are not known. The brig is at anchor in the lower bay awaiting assistance from the revenue cutter Washington, which has been sent for and is momentarily expected.

The deaths in New York for the week ending on the 18th inst., were 663; 78 men, 66 women, 276 boys and 220 girls—30 not given.

This shows an increase of 41 over the previous week. The deaths among the young are unusually large. Of the whole number of deaths but 40 occurred in the public hospitals.

A Texas paper comes out with a long biographical sketch of Col. H. L. Kinney, and announces him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856.

In the year 1784 the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to abolish a practice then prevailing, passed the following resolution, after considerable opposition: "That hereafter no member shall come into the chamber barefooted, nor eat his bread and cheese on the steps of the capitol."

The Crops.—We hear much complaint, says the Montgomery Advertiser, of the 23d inst., of the damage to the cotton crop by the continuance of wet weather in this region. The planters, it is said, are in the habit of "crooking" more than any other class of our fellow-citizens; but from what we have seen in this vicinity, we incline to the opinion that their complaint in the present instance is not without foundation. The cotton crop in Montgomery and the adjacent counties will, we fear, fall considerably below the expectations indulged some weeks ago. All other crops are reported to be good, the corn crop unusually so.

On the 19th inst. a man named George W. Powers, alias Gildersleeve, was arrested in Louisville charged with forgery. There were found on his person two checks on the Bank of Louisville for $1500 each, one of which was filled up with ink, and the other with pencil. He had in his possession a trunk marked "E. Chassaw," full of children's clothing, and a trunk marked "O. W. Philips," well filled with men's wearing apparel. He also had a lot of blank checks and several letters addressed to a gentleman in Nashville, Tenn.

The Baltimore Sun of the 20th states that the handsome sum of $7,130 had been raised by volunteer subscriptions in that city for the relief of the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Some time since the gutta percha telegraph wire, sunk under the river at the Highlands, N. Y., belonging to the New York and Sandy Hook Telegraph Company, was badly hacked and cut and several hundred feet of it stolen by some unknown scoundrels. Temporary repairs have been made so that the line is now in working order.

Vestiges of the Albany.—A Cambridge correspondent of the Boston Post furnishes to that newspaper the following extract from a private letter, dated Beaufort, S. C. If authentic, it would seem to show that the missing sloop-of-war Albany did not sink so suddenly as not to allow some one to make preparation for saving his life:

"J——'s men picked up two very nice water casks at Bay Point; they were plugged so as to be water-light, and tied together; they also had nails driven in so slightly that we thought they must have had boards nailed to them, and J. tells me to-day that when securing them in order to paint them, he discovered the letters 'U. S. ship Albany.'

"P. S.—J. tells me that the letters on the cask are 'U. S. ship Bany.' The A is not visible, and the B very distinct.

The Kirkland Cotton Mills, near Washington City, were burnt on the 19th inst. Loss, $30,000; insured for $20,000. They were owned by E. S. Brayton.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the Hon. John Rowan died at his residence in Nelson county, Ky., in the forty-fifth year of his age.

The Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, of the 24th inst., says that rain has fallen in abundance in that region the past week. The season is quite unfavorable for farmers.

Dr. Reuben Berry, Jr., of Memphis, a young man of much promise, has received an appointment as surgeon in the Russian army, and has left Memphis to proceed by the next European steamer to his post.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Kansas, says that Dr. Stringfellow has offered a resolution in the Kansas Legislature to take the vote of the people on the question of calling a convention of the people to frame a constitution, prior to Kansas being admitted into the Union. It sets the first Monday in October as the day on which the polls should be opened, and the people are to vote "Convention or "no Convention," on that day. If the majority are in favor of a convention, provided this resolution passes, we may expect a petition from Kansas to be admitted as a State at the next session of Congress. Dr. S.'s resolution was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Marshall, Anderson and Mathias, who will report shortly. The impression was that the resolution would be adopted.

A young man, a stranger, went around in Coburg, (Canada) and summoned a Coroner's jury to meet at a certain place, at twelve o'clock in the day. After the jury had assembled, he walked into the room where they were assembled, and deliberately cut his throat. No cause is assigned for the act.

An attempt was made to burn down the office of the Norfolk Beacon, on the night of the 18th inst. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the second story, under the steps leading to the third story. This is the third attempt to burn the office in the past three years.

The Rev. Dr. Sears was, on the 21st inst., unanimously elected President of Brown University.

The Richmond Dispatch speaks of a pamphlet just published, which estimates that, within the last forty years 61,624 slaves have escaped from the South, or about a hundred annually; and that the total loss is $27,740,800.

Queen Isabella of Spain, it is said, has given all the linen in her palace—1500 pieces—for the hospitals where the cholera patients are confined, and is adding to this, very considerable means in money.

The new Five Points House of Industry will be a fine brick building, fire-proof, and, in all respects adapted to the wants of the Mission, with a chapel, school and work-rooms, dormitories, etc. The cost of the building and ground will be $30,000, including $11,000 paid for the latter. It is about 55 by 100 feet, and will have a height of six stories. It stands on the spot formerly known as "Fellow's Court," which was occupied by a wretched class of people, and, according to the landlord, often contained 600 inmates. It will probably be finished by the 1st of December. The old premises will still be retained as a part of the Mission property, and leased to worthy families.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

The managers and directors of the New Orleans Tract Society will hold their monthly meeting at McGehee Church, Carondelet street, on Saturday evening, Sept. 1, at the usual hour. Punctual attendance is respectfully requested. JOHN IRVINE, Sec.

The time of holding the camp meeting at Bethel, Wilkinson Co., Miss., is changed from 5th Sabbath in Sept. to embrace 3d Sabbath in Oct; commencing on previous Wednesday. Ministers, itinerant and local, are invited to attend. W. B. HINES.

Deaths.

DIED—Of typhoid fever, in Copiah county, Miss., August 9, JAMES J. DECELL.

He joined the Church and was converted in a protracted meeting of extraordinary power, held by Bro. S. L. L. Scott, at Pleasant Valley, in the fall of '49 or '50. From that time till his death he continued steadfast in the faith, abounding in the work of the Lord. Religion, deeply rooted in an ardent and enthusiastic nature, full of generous impulses and kind sympathies, bore the richest fruits. He lived from the time of his conversion almost daily with the Spirit. He never was satisfied unless he felt his religion in his heart. He loved the shouting blessing, and often did God give it to him. He loved prayer and class meetings, attending for several years every week, except when detained by sickness, as many as four prayer meetings, at several miles distance, and by foot, besides the class meeting and sermon on the Sabbath. He loved to contribute to the support of the gospel, and to its diffusion among the heathen. He trained up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, by showing to them the example of a Christian father, and by gathering them around the alter of family prayer and reading to them God's precious word, and lifting the voice of earnest prayer to him who hears and answers. He was willing to do all he could for his Master; he prayed in public, and exhorted occasionally with great unction and power.

He was mere anxious to grow in grace than in wealth; he talked more about heavenly than about earthly things. He confined to his bed about six weeks, but talked that while lying there he had thought about little else than heaven. He was ready, and the bright angels bore his glad and exulting spirit away to our Father's mansions above.

He leaves a widow and six little children to mourn, and but God will take care of them. Bro. Reid is another victim to the disease that has swept off so many of the purest spirits of Pleasant Valley Church, but it is God's church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. We are but the fragments of broken families, societies, but God is gathering them anew on the better and far off shore, never more to be broken up.

Clinton, La. J. J. WHEAT.

DIED—Near Mobile, July 14, 1855, Mrs. C. STIENBACH, in the 33d year of her age.

She finished her course in the peaceful triumphs of the gospel faith. Her disease, that lingering malady, consumption, whose sufferings were long and severe, but she bore them with Christian meekness and fortitude, giving evidence to all around her of her identity with the church above. She was born in Claiborne, Ala., reared and educated in Virginia, at about fourteen years of age, profession of religion, and during last illness she assured a near friend that at that time she had never doubted her acquaintance with God. With this assurance she died, and we doubt not that she has entered that rest which remains for the people of God, and dwells with those who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." P.

Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

DIED—At Bolton's Depot, Hinds county, Miss., August 10, SIDNEY E. THOMAS, aged 2 years, less eight days.

The deceased was the son of David C. and Mary J. Thomas, of this county. Rarely are hearts called to mourn the loss of such a child possessed as he was of great amiability of disposition, of a sprightly intellect and of unusual piety, he commanded the love and esteem of all who knew him.

About two years since we had the pleasure of receiving him into the Methodist Church at Brownsville, since which time, during his absence at College, at home, and in every place in which he moved, he sustained and adorned an upright course of Christian conduct, often remarked and always respected both by his comrades. During his last illness, which was painful in the extreme, he deceased evinced a striking resignation to the will of God, and an unshaken confidence in the mediation of his risen Redeemer—that confidence at times associated with audible strains in the hope of the glory revealed and in the gospel of love and triumph.

He has passed from earth and its dangers to heaven's high felicity my friend and brother,

JAMES A. GODFREY.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 16, 1855.

DIED—At the residence of her father, in Brownsville, on the 23d ult., Mrs. MARGARET A. BAKER, aged 27 years.

She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of eleven, and remained a worthy member until her death. She was sick about three weeks, and though her sufferings were great, she bore them without a murmur. For several days before her death she had entire resignation to the will of God, and when the final hour came she gently fell asleep without a struggle.

N. A. CRAVENS.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

The U. S. mail steamer Pacific, from Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 11th, arrived at New York on the morning of the 22d inst., at half-past 6 o'clock. M'lle Rechel and suite are among the passengers.

The news by this arrival is unsatisfying—many rumors and few facts. Nothing definite from the Crimea. Private advices say that the bombardment had been resumed, but, as yet, we do not know with what effect. General Markam is spoken of in certain circles as likely to succeed to the command; but the statement is doubtful. Sir Colin Campbell's appointment would be more popular. The Queen is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently declines the honor, offering, however, to go out as second in command. Meantime, General Simpson continues with the army. Omar Pacha is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turks in Asia. Some operations, of no great moment, have been executed by the Allies in the Sea of Azoff. The Black Sea fleet is still concentrated for some great movement; a *coup de main* is confidently expected in the Baltic. Ninety ships are assembled at Nargen, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Sweaborg—most probably the latter.

The well informed Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of more friendly relations towards the Western Powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, conveyed a similar meaning, but the public are slow to believe in Austrian friendship.

Turin correspondence is full of allusion to what is termed a "legitimist conspiracy." The sum and substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen, MM. D'Escare and Chapot, have been in communication with the Count of Montemolino, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hopes of bringing about a favorable chance for Henry V. So-called Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French Government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain. Closely following on the exposure of this "conspiracy" is an announcement that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, (to be paid by France and England) and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. The intelligence is stated in positive form, but requires further confirmation.

The present visit of the King of Portugal to London is said to be with a view of insuding Portugal in the alliance of the Western Powers.

The King of Hanover has issued a proclamation denuing his position with reference to the modifications of the constitution of 1848, which he virtually repeals. Count Kielmausegge has gone to Frankfort to request the aid of the federal troops to suppress any attempted remonstrance.

THE WAR.

July 28.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Since my dispatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences that I regret to say our casualties are necessarily considerable. The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving the defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the north to the south side is increasing. Cholera has nearly ceased in the ranks of the army."

August 2, evening.—Prince Gortschakeff writes: "Nothing of importance is going on. The vigor of the (Russian) fire prevents the works of the besiegere from advancing, and their fire is weaker."

August 4.—General Simpson telegraphs "that the Russians made a night sortie on the Worozeff road, as far as the cheveux-de-frise, but were repulsed without trouble."

August 7, 11 P. M.—Pelissier telegraphs: "Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.

Turkish Camp above Kamara.

Letters of date the 28th July mention that the French camp on the Tchernayu, as well as the Turkish and Sardinian contingents, had been kept for some days on the alert, in consequence of a report that the Russians were about to attack the Tchernaya line. The alarm, however, passed off. The Sardinians continue to occupy Tchorgoun, which they have strongly fortified; the French and English cavalry, and recently a Turkish detachment are in the valley of Baidar.

Sea of Azoff.

A dispatch is published, as follows in the Paris papers:

"News has been received, via Vienna, from Taganrog, dated 25th of July. Taganrog had been bombarded for some days by the Allied ships. An English steam sloop had got on shore and was burned by the Russians, but the crew escaped.

"The town of Berdiansk, on the Sea of Azoff, had been again bombarded. The damage done by the Allies is considerable."

Asia—The Siege of Kars.

Letters from Kars are to July 14. There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schamyl against Tefflis. Between the 7th and 14th frequent engagements took place between the advanced posts near Kars. On the 10th the Russians made a strong reconnoissance and an unsuccessful attack against Kara Dagh, and on the 11th made an equally unsuccessful reconnoissance upon Tchakmak.

On the 12th, they proceeded in the direction of Erzeroum, leaving but an advanced guard within view of Kurs, but on the 13th, again approached the city, with all their force, divided into three columns—one of which formed their reserve. After vainly endeavoring to draw the Ottoman troops out of their entrenchments, by keeping just beyond the range of their guns, the Russians returned in the evening to their camp. Sherif Pasha had abandoned his stores to the Russians between Kurs and Erzeroum.

Gen. Vivian has gone to select a landing place for troops near Batoum.

Omar Pasha is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army in Asia Minor.

The Baltic.

There is every indication of a *coup de main* to be attempted against one or more of the Baltic fortresses. All the ships of both fleets are being collected at Nargen, and letters mention a general anticipation that Sweaborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked. A rumor, afterwards contradicted, was current that Revel had actually been bombarded with success.

Dispatches which have been received from Capt. Yelverton, relate that on 29th July, he took possession of the island of Kotka, without resistance, and destroyed the fortifications and stores—the garrison having evacuated.

The White Sea.

Russian accounts of the movements of the Allied squadron in the White Sea are published. On the 9th July, an English steamer approached the village of Iiamtsa, in the Onega district, and sent ashore four boats with a "white and red flag," but the inhabitants fired upon the boats and caused them to return to the steamer, which then fired for three hours upon the place. Two boats again attempted to land, but were again compelled to retire. Next morning the steamer put to sea. Most of the English shells fell without bursting, and they picked up above fifty. The village was not much damaged.

On the 28th June an English steamer called at the island of Solevet, and carried off some sheep, and on the 30th two steamers sent ashore a boat at the Kouzoff islands to carry off some reindeer. On the 14th July, an English steamer loaded a schooner, belonging to a monastery, in the Gulf of Onega, with firewood and furniture, and took it away.

Italy

The celebrated General William Pepe is dead.

Gen. Percy, appointed by the British Government to organize the Italian legion, has arrived at Turin.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the Emperor Napoleon has made an energetic demand that the Pope shall reform and secularize his Government, with the view of remedying the present state of disorganization in the territories of the Church. Two congregations have been held, and decided to refuse the request.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MEXICO.

The United States mail steamship Mexico, Capt. J. Y. Lawless, arrived Tuesday from Indianola via Galveston, bringing $9,500 in specie; to the following consignees:

Union Bank	$7,000
Millaudon, Mollé & Co.	2,250
Hall, Kemp & Co.	100
Thompson, Allen & Co.	90
Total	$9,500

The Galveston News, of 25th inst., says that drenching rains have washed the streets for the two days previous. No new cases of yellow fever had occurred among the citizens. A gentleman from Fort Graham informs the News that the corn crop will be short in that section in consequence of drought. Corn was selling at two dollars a bushel. The wheat crop, harvested some time ago, was very fair. The gentleman had traveled over the best wheat growing section of the Western States, yet he thinks the upper district of Texas superior to them all for raising wheat. One reason is, that the wheat in Texas keeps growing all the winter, and branches more, producing a greater number of heads than in colder regions.

Frost Falls county down to Harris, the rains have been more seasonable, and the prospects for cotton are very good. Our informant heard nothing of the dreaded cotton-worm. The health of the country is excellent, and in the high broken country around Fort Graham, new settlers have not required the services of a physician.

A correspondent of the News from Houston says that the fever which prevailed there had terminated.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 24th, says the health of that city is excellent—there having been but one death in two months.

The Lavaca Herald, of the 18th, says the health of that place is good, and yellow fever—a few cases of intermittent bilious fever prevail, but to a very limited extent.

The Victoria Advocate, of the 18th, says that from all indications there is reason to hope the coast will escape an epidemic this year. The health of Victoria continues excellent.

From all parts of the country favorable accounts are given of the cotton crops, and there is now little doubt entertained of their abundance.

The political news is not definite—no paper that we have received contains full returns. The vote for and against accepting the "Debt Bill" is very much mixed, so much so that even a guess as to the result would be superfluous.

We have received the Portsmouth Transcript of Friday, 17th inst., in which the editor announces that he will continue to publish the paper occasionally, not being able to do so regularly from want of compositors. It contains the following in relation to the fever there:

Notwithstanding the decrease in our population, probably not more than 1500 to 2000 whites remaining in town, the fever continues with little if any abatement. About an equal number of new cases occur daily, and the deaths average from seven to ten, as will be seen by the list below. Dr. Muupin, whose practice is extensive, informs us that the sickness seems to be changing, and the fever, he thinks, is more of an intermittent character and less fatal than it has been. The panic in the community has subsided to a considerable extent, and the few now left seem disposed to remain and abide the consequences; indeed, it is a matter of necessity. There appears to be no alternative, as we are almost wholly cut off from all communication and association with "the rest of mankind." But while the doors of our sister towns and cities are closed against us, the hearts of many are open to our distresses. Liberal contributions have been forwarded for the relief of the poor and suffering in our midst, and our hearts are filled with gratitude to those who forget us not in the time of our trials.

In a population of 2000, the deaths average eight a day. Miss Lucy Andrews, of Syracuse, New York, had arrived in Norfolk, and offered her services as nurse. Dr. Sylvester, of the Norfolk Board of Health, is dead.

On the 17th, there were twenty-nine new cases. On the 19th, there was no slight abatement in the virulence of the fever at Norfolk, while at Portsmouth it was more violent than ever.

LATE FROM KANSAS.—From a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, we learn that the hands employed at Fort Riley had rebelled, broken into the arsenal, supplied themselves with arms, ammunition, money and provisions, and started off for the States. The officers of the Fort dispatched the few soldiers, who were spared from the ravages of the cholera, in pursuit of them, but they soon returned with three of their number dead and a fourth mortally wounded, and stated that when they came upon the insurgents they were fired on, pursued, and threatened with instant death, and that they were exceedingly lucky to escape with their lives. The insurgents were armed with muskets and pistols, and declared it to be their intention to die rather than be taken.

The trouble was caused by the physician of the post deserting his place, and the command sent of the post refusing to give them money to go home with before they had worked out their contract with the Government.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The New York Tribune, of August 18th, says the Managers of the American Institute Fair are actively engaged in making their arrangements for the fair to be held in the Crystal Palace in October next. They have commenced putting up the shafting, and a steam engine was yesterday put in operation for facilitating that work. The prospect is that a very large exhibition will be made. Among the attractions will be a show of fire engines and apparatus in the Palace during the fair, to be practically tested. Invitations have been extended to all the fire departments of the neighboring cities, and some are expected from a distance to take part in the contest.

SICKNESS IN BATON ROUGE.—The Gazette of the 26th says: "We are sorry to learn that there were quite a number of new cases of yellow fever yesterday. The disease, though on the increase, we are told by our physicians, yields readily to proper treatment."

The Nurney House has been closed for the time being on account of the sickness.

Owing to the same cause, the Democratic Convention, called for the purpose of making parish nominations, adjourned without doing anything.

We sincerely regret the affliction that has fallen upon our fellow citizens of the State capital. But, looking over the list of interments, we find no familiar names, and therefore conclude that these, as here, nine-tenths of the mortality takes place among the transient, floating, unacclimated population. Still the fatality is deplorable.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Destruction of Sweaborg.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CRIMEA.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

HALIFAX, August 22.—The Cunard steamship Canada from Liverpool on Saturday, the 18th inst., arrived at this port last night.

Her advices from the seat of war are of an important character, and are of course one week later than those by the Pacific at New York.

Destruction of Sweaborg.

The bombardment of Sweaborg by the Allied fleet, which, according to previous accounts, commenced on the 9th inst., had resulted in its total destruction. An immense amount of property was destroyed. The loss of life was trifling.

Russian Defeat.

From the Crimea the most important information is that on the 16th inst., the Russian General, Liprandi, attacked the Allied lines on the Tchernaya, and was repulsed with immense loss.

Sebastopol.

Our dispatch states that the bombardment of Sebastopol was kept for the 17th inst. As we have already had information that it recommenced on the 16th, the presumption is that the first statement was erroneous, or that by the bombardment is meant the assault on Sebastopol.

Queen Victoria in France.

The Queen of England was in France on her visit to the Emperor and Empress.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

According to the circular of Messrs. Denistoun & Co., the Liverpool Cotton Market opened in the beginning of the week with an active speculative demand, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ of a penny per pound; but during the last two days the market became dull.

The sales for the week were 80,000 bales, including 24,000 bales on speculation, and 4500 for export. The market closed steadily on Friday at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d; Middling Orleans, 6 7-16d; Fair Uplands, 6 7-8d; and Middling Uplands, 6¾d. per lb.

The stock of American in port was estimated at 383,000 bales.

State of Trade.

The advices from Manchester present a favorable aspect.

Breadstuffs

The circular of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quotes the Flour market dull at a decline of six pence per bbl. Western Canal was quoted at 30s. to 40s., and Ohio 42s. per bbl.

Wheat also was a trifle lower, with very little speculative demand.

Corn was dull and nominal at a decline of one shilling and six pence per quarter.

The accounts from the crops are favorable.

White Corn was quoted at 43s. to 45s., and yellow at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per quarter.

Provisions.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the Liverpool provision market as generally unchanged.

Consols, Money, etc.

The London money market was more stringent.

Consols for money were quoted at 91 to 91¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £43,000.

American securities were in active demand at unchanged prices, except railroad bonds, in which there was little doing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Bombardment of Sweaborg.

Further accounts of the bombardment of Sweaborg represent that the place took fire, and continued to burn for forty-five hours. The magazines, stores and provisions blew up. About sixty of the Allied force were wounded, but none killed. At the latest accounts Sweaborg had not surrendered.

The Crimea.

The attack on the lines of the Tchernaya, it appears, occurred on the 16th inst., and was made by a force of sixty thousand Russians. The fight lasted five hours, and resulted in a loss to the Russians of five thousand killed and four hundred prisoners. The Russians were in full retreat when the French reserve came up.

Omar Pasha.

Omar Pasha has been ordered to return to the Crimea with despatch.

The Russian Fleet.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that Hortschakoff has been ordered to burn the fleet if Sebastopol falls.

Asia.

From Asia we learn that Kars has been completely invested, and all communication with Erzeroum stopped by the Russians. The Turks were sending out reinforcements.

The Secret Expedition.

The London Post says that unexpected news may soon be looked for from the Crimea, which is supposed to refer to the secret expedition already reported as fitting out.

The Sound Dues

Denmark is reported to have referred to France respecting the settlement of the Sound Dues question with the United States.

Queen Victoria

Queen Victoria was escorted to Boulogne by six ships of war.

The Fever at Norfolk

NEW YORK, August 23.—Dispatches from Norfolk of today indicate that the fever is still on the increase.

NORFOLK, August 23.—The fever in this city and Portsmouth is increasing to a fearful extent. Mayor Woodis is dead. Thirty-six deaths occurred in this city on Sunday and Monday.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—The U. S. Coast Survey steamer Helisi has exploded in Chesapeake Bay. Five persons were killed and four wounded.

A Death.

Stephen H. Combs, President of the American Bible Society, died this morning in this city.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Our Cotton Market is dull—300 bales were sold before the publication of the Canada's accounts, and nothing since. Flour is easier, but not quotably lower. Corn is dull, with a declining tendency. Corn is a trifle lower, with sales at 88½ cents per bushel. Mess Pork commands $22 50 per bbl. Cotton and other articles are unchanged.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—The river is rising slowly at this point. The steamer Yuba arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Committee appointed by the Commercial Convention that met in this city last winter to designate the time and place of the next meeting, have accepted the invitation of the Board of Trade, of Richmond, to meet there, and, in accordance therewith, have made publication of the following:

In pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned, by the Commercial Convention of the Southern and Western States, held in the city of New Orleans in January last, and at the public and official invitation of the Board of Trade of the City of Richmond, in Virginia, the Committee has selected the said City of Richmond as the place, and the third Monday (the 19th) in November next, as the time for holding the next session of said Southern and Western Commercial Convention unless the Board of Trade may prefer some other day, of which they will give timely notice.

The committee also take the liberty of requesting all journals and newspapers friendly to these conventions to publish this communication, or such parts thereof as may be requisite to give general notoriety of the time and place selected.

N. D. COLEMAN, Chairman.
LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky.
JAS. L. LEWIS, of Louisiana.
C. K. MARSHALL, of Mississippi.
M. T. JOHNSON, of Texas.
W. C. DAWSON, of Georgia.
JAS. LYONS, of Virginia.
W. B. H. HOWARD, of Alabama.

BAD WEATHER.—We have had three or four days of the worst weather we have ever known at this season of the year. It commenced on last Saturday afternoon, and has continued ever since. It has been windy cold and wet. What effect it will have upon cotton we cannot yet determine; but it must be greatly to anything but good.—At this season of the year cotton needs warm, sunshiny weather, and we have had the very reverse. The planters have been picking out largely of late, the bolls having opened freely; but this weather has, of course, set them back. We hope it will soon clear up, and that we shall again feel the vivifying rays of a genial summer sun.—[Mobile (Ala.) Repub., Aug 23.

Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, one of the most eminent physicians of that city, arrived here by the Railroad cars on Thursday, and took lodgings at the National Hotel. He visited yesterday the United States Navy Hospital and the City Hospital, and saw many of the sick in Norfolk.

Dr. Stone expresses the opinion that the fever is not a general epidemic in Norfolk. He thinks that the patient should be covered with a sheet and thin blanket, and that the treatment should not be too active.

Dr. Thos. Pemberton, a distinguished physician, also of New Orleans, arrived yesterday, and tendered his services to the Board of Health. He visited several cases in the city during the morning, and in the afternoon went down to the Hospital at Julappi.—[Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 18.

Miscellaneous News Items.

On the 20th inst., says the Boston Chronicle, Roland H Macy and his clerk E F Cushman, of Haverhill, were charged with obtaining $25 000 worth of goods of sundry merchants of this city. The largest amount obtained at any one house was $2000. The complaint was made by E. B. Jordan, of the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. B F Bailey, Esq., appeared as counsel for the Government. The defendants were held for examination at a future day, each in the sum of $5000. Bail was furnished.

We regret to announce the decease, at Wheeling, Va., on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., of Mrs Reid, wife of Capt Samuel C Reid, an distinguished in our naval records for his defence of the brig General Armstrong against the English squadron at the port of Fayal in 1814. Mrs Reid was the daughter of Capt Nathan Jennings, of Fairfield, Conn., who shared the plaudits and glory of Trenton on the Continental army under General Washington.

The Boston Traveller states that on Sunday, 19th inst., about nine o'clock, a prize fight took place on Governor's Island, in Boston harbor, between two Englishmen. Three rounds were fought, when the parties stopped. There were about thirty persons present who witnessed the disgraceful proceedings.

As one of the New York city cars was passing down Fulton street, on the 20th inst., a lady with a little girl attempted to pass in front, the little girl being ahead. Before the driver could hold up, the child was nearly under the horse's feet, when a large Newfoundland dog seeing it, bounded to her, and taking her in his mouth, rescued her from the imminent danger of being trampled to death, brought her to the almost distracted mother and laid her down. He looked up and wagged his tail, and gave a short bark expressive of his delight, and away he went.

The Bucks County Agricultural Fair commenced at Doylestown, Pa., on the 21st inst. Some twenty thousand people were in attendance. Horace Greeley delivered an address on the subject of industrial progress.

We learn from the Baton Rouge Advocate that the work in the State Engineer's department is proceeding with great rapidity. A large surveying party are at the Teche, making a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the propriety of establishing locks on that river. The State Engineer is preparing to make a survey in Calcasieu. A large number of hands are engaged in cutting timber on the banks of the Amite, and below the rail on Red river. The boats are all actively employed. The Algerine, Capt White, is employed on the bayous in the Atakapas; the Governor Helm at Clapp, Bradley, &c. on the Teche, and the Governor Walker, Capt. Marks, is doing good service on Red river, above the Falls. A new boat, built on the Amite, has been ready to be launched for a long time, and as soon as the water rises will be set afloat, and the machinery, (which is now ready,) will be placed on board. The work on bayou Plaquemine will be resumed as soon as the stage of the water will permit.

Ex-Governor Thomas Metcalfe, of Kentucky, died at his residence in Nicholas county on Saturday last. In his death the State mourns the loss of a gallant gentleman, an able statesman and a [illegible] orator. Without the advantages of an [illegible] early life, by the forces of genius and its twin sister, industry, he rose to a high position in Kentucky.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of the 23d inst., states that the city is entirely free from fevers of all types, and all other diseases. The health of the city has been remarkably good during the whole season.

The Baton Rouge Comet of the 24th, says that a difficulty occurred the day previous between Edward Hiriart, Warden, and A. N. Booth, Assistant Warden of the Penitentiary. They commenced firing on each other, and Mr Booth received a wound in the thigh. They then grappled and battered each other severely—both parties being much injured. The cause of the difficulty is not known.

The Galveston (Texas) True American says that a party of anti-Americans, composed of traitorous natives and drunken Mexicans, and led by a priest, marched out, on the night after the election, to the peaceful grave of the martyred Fannin, and gloried themselves in shouts of fiendish triumph over their success. What would our Government be in the hands of such as these?

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph we learn that the fever which has prevailed there is decreasing.

The first bale of new cotton was received in Houston, from the plantation of J. O. Wallis, of Washington county, on the 24 inst.

The Lavaca Herald says an abundant harvest may be relied on.

The Bastrop Advertiser says the wheat crop in Northern Texas will be immensely large.

A correspondent from Freestone county says the crops are doing remarkably well—weather fine for cotton; new corn selling at 35 to 40 cents per bushel.

The cotton crop in Gonzales county is very large—the weather fine for picking.

In Matagorda county the prospects for superior crops are good, although they have a little more rain than is desired. Sugar cane was doing well.

It was reported that the cotton worm had appeared in plantations on the Guadalupe, and was doing serious damage to cotton.

The navigation of the Guadalupe is permanently established; a steamer is running regularly between Saluria and Kemper's Bluff.

From the various Northern cities the contributions continue to flow into Norfolk. They are now suffering more for the want of nurses than for money; with the latter they are amply supplied. A speedy trip to the delegation that left here on Saturday last.

The Kansas Tribune says that the majority of the ladies of Lawrence City have adopted the Bloomer costume, believing it to be more convenient than the style that prevails in this section. During a pleasant day they may be seen in all parts of the city—not walking out for the novelty of the thing, but making calls and pursuing their ordinary avocations, without even apparently suspecting that their costume attracted more than usual attention.

A working engineer, by the name of John Ross, residing in Montreal, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Boston upon the subject of a recent invention of an extraordinary character. He claims to have discovered a new motive power which will waft a ship across the Atlantic Ocean in three days. And further, it is his theory to bore in the bottom, the vessel would float with equal safety and freedom. In order to complete a working model, which is wholly independent of steam, he asks the assistance of $1 500 from some gentleman's pocket. No progress, says Mr Ross, has been made in that direction (the sea) to keep pace with the movements over railroads on the land; but this desideratum will certainly be accomplished and demonstrated in his great discovery.

The Macon, Ga., Citizen, of the 18th instant says:

On Thursday last, the first bale of new cotton received in this city was brought to the warehouse of T. A. Harris, Esq., from the plantation of Ewell Webb, of Crawford county. The quality Middling Fair, and sold to D. B. Rogers, at eleven cents per pound.

The West Point, Ga., Beacon, of the 18th inst., says:

The first bale of new cotton was brought to this market on Monday last, and sold to Messrs. Frost, Cooper, & Co. for thirteen cents per pound. It was from the plantation of Mrs. H. M. Reid, of Chambers county, Alabama.

COTTON CROP.—The Selma Reporter of the 22d says, that the "rust" and "boll worms" are destroying the cotton at a terrible rate. They were informed by a gentleman that near one-half of the crop was literally ruined, and that it was general in his neighborhood. The "insects," with the cold weather for some time past, will materially lessen the crop, but to what extent they are not able to say. If the destruction is continued much longer, not more than half a crop will be raised. So say planters of undoubted authority.

The estate of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, whose death was mentioned yesterday, is supposed to be worth $3 000 000.

The want of rain in De Soto parish is felt as a serious drawback to the crops. The interruption of navigation renders provisions very high and times very hard.

The first specimen of new cotton was sold in Charleston, S. C., on the 22d inst., by Messrs. E. H. Rodgers & Co., Factors. It was from the plantation of Mr. George Norris, of Orangeburg District; 10 grade it was classed as good middling, and sold for 13 cents.

A letter from St. Domingo, dated July 28th, states that recently a fleet of Spanish war vessels arrived at that port, to demand from Government an explanation touching some Consular difficulties. The affair was settled satisfactorily, and the vessels departed again.

The Little Rock State Gazette, heretofore a strong Democratic paper, has come out in favor of the American party. The Gazette is edited by Solon Borland and T. C. Dooley.

The Montgomery Mail thus figures up the party strength of the Alabama Legislature:

Senate—Americans 13; Democrat and 16; Whig and 2; and Independent 1.

House—Americans 49; Democrat and 52; Whig and 5.

A Catholic priest in Cleveland, Ohio, was fined five dollars and costs, a few days since, for fast driving.

The drought in the neighborhood of Natchitoches is severe. The town is supplied with water by means of water-carts, from a spring a half a mile from town. Red river is reduced to a rivulet.

A GREAT AND GOOD MAN GONE.

The Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of Massachusetts, died in Boston on the 18th. His demise has already been announced in these columns by telegraph. He was born in Groton, December 16, 1792, and was highly successful in trade for more than a fourth of a century. He was one of the most distinguished merchants of the North. The house to which he belonged, A. & A. Lawrence, was favorably known in every port to which American vessels traded. Throughout the commercial world the name of their firm was a synonym for solvency, honor and unbending rectitude. His great wealth gave him a commanding position in the old Whig party, and he was twice elected to Congress from the city of Boston. In 1848 he was a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and on the first ballot Mr Fillmore only led a few votes. A compromise was effected, and Mr Lawrence was sent to the Court of St. James, where he remained as United States Minister during nearly the whole of Mr Fillmore's term.

He represented the United States at the British Court with rare ability, and success. While he did not in the least sacrifice his dignity as a Republican Minister, he so comported himself as to become very popular with the classes that rule the country to which he was accredited.

A letter in the *Ost Deutsche Post* states that the Archbishop of Cherson has arrived in Sebastopol, having been sent for by Prince Gortschakoff to give his blessing to the army. On the 20th ult., the troops were drawn up upon the Place St. Catherine, and the Archbishop made an address, which is shortly to be published in the *Gazetty Russe d'Odessa*. Turning to them, Osten-Sacken, he said, "My son, the last time we met (after the bombardment of Odessa,) it was a divine inspiration which led me to say to you, 'Go and fight—and the Lord our God will give you victory.' The words and my prophecy are accomplished. By the defence of the fortress committed to your care, you have gained immortal laurels for yourself and your soldiers. And now I say to you once more—'Fight and triumph, for you are the elect of the Lord, destined to become the scourge of his enemies.'" The writer adds—"It is indeed surprising that General Osten-Sacken, whose military career extends over forty-eight years, who has assisted at more than one hundred battles and combats, in which he has usually been found in the first ranks, has never received even the slightest wound."

THE BLOOM OF AGE.—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is cheerful as when the spring of life first opened in her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

It is stated that our new Minister to Spain, Mr. Dodge, has hinted at the acquisition of Cuba. The bare suspicion that he has done so has brought out the whole Spanish press, including the Official Gazette, against any such purpose.

At a meeting of the directors in Macon, Ga., R. R. Cuyler, Esq., the able President of the Central Road, was unanimously chosen President of the Southwestern Railroad, in the place of its late President, L. G. Reynolds, deceased. Mr. Cuyler will hold the office until the annual meeting of the stockholders in February next, when another election will take place.

IMPERIAL PRESENTS.—The Emperor of the French has sent over to the Institute Canadian, at Montreal, Canada, several beautiful and costly pieces of sculpture in marble—the group of the Laocoon, the Venus of Milo, the Apollo Belvidere, some beautiful candelabra, and a number of books.

QUEER INHERITANCE.—Prentice says: "Three years ago, a man in Mississippi cheated us out of twenty dollars, and now his son cheats us out of about the same sum. The young man's propensity to cheat is probably *the only thing he ever came honestly by.*"

Local Items.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The mortuary returns of last week show a gratifying decrease in the city mortality, both by yellow fever and by other diseases. The decrease from the previous week is 41 in the total number of deaths, and 37 in the deaths by yellow fever. The decrease is principally in the Lafayette, St. Patrick's and St. Vincent de Paul Cemeteries. The following are the returns for the week ending Sunday morning, August 26th, at 6 o'clock:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Charity Hospital	126	8	134
Cypress Grove, No. 1	13	5	18
" No. 2	19	7	26
Odd Fellow's Rest	2	2	4
Greenwood	3	5	8
Lafayette	66	25	91
Protestant	8	9	17
Cathedic No. 1	12	5	17
" No. 2	6	13	19
St. Joseph's Asylum	9	9	18
St. Vincent de Paul	41	19	60
Hebrew, Lafayette	2	0	2
" Matairie Ridge	7	0	7
St. Patrick's	40	9	58
Total	357	114	471

A RUMOR.—It has been rumored for a day or two past that the wife of his Serene Highness, A. L. de Santa Anna, is in this city. We don't know how true it is.

SUNDAY IN THE OLD TOWN.—We spent a right pleasant afternoon below Esplanade street yesterday, strolling around, and observing the manners and customs of the residents of that end of the city.

The last quiet of the Portuguese Benevolent Society, at the Polar star Lodge, of course claimed our attention. It was very numerously attended—the tables groaned with good things, wine flowed like water, and enthusiasm like the wine. The lively buzz-ing of the men and rolling of the drums enlivened all the neighborhood round.

Rambling round through a num-ber of the cottage-lined streets, we were much struck with the numerical force and promising aspect generally of the rising generation; particularly that portion of the feminine half, who were rejoicing in their teens. Flowers in the gardens, flowers in the doorways, ev-ery-where. Who would have thought there was so much beauty in the Old Third?

The names of the streets down there are very taking. We could never have left Love street, but for seeing on it some of the oddest people that breathe. Nothing but a hand-gar which we met could have driven us from Music street. Some open ex-hibitions as on Piety street and a dog-fight in Peace street, released us from the thraldom of those pretty names.

At the junction of Music and Goodchildren streets, we found a grand Ethiopian tournament, covering a common two squares in size. On one side a tall post with a red pennon; on the other, ditto, with a blue pennon. Both all around decorated with colors of the contending parties, and dispensing gingerbread and gingerpop to the lively combatants; one booth in the middle, largely patronized, having a Know-Nothing flag flying. At least five hundred niggers were playing ra-ke-l, and five hundred white people looking on. An amusing and exciting spectacle.

The cars on both railroads—the Pontchartrain and the Mexican Gulf—we noticed were filled with gay excursionists.

Coming home, we took Washington Square in our route. In one corner of it, we find Gosling Ivy standing under his accustomed tree, dispensing the Gospel to a motley crowd of people as could be found in a year's travel—white people of all colors, negroes of all shades, people of both sexes, and all ages and conditions. It was the reverend gentleman's first appearance after a several weeks' interregnum during which he formally "became a citizen" by having the yellow fever. His motley friends of the Square who never go to church, were well pleased to see him.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

Keep Your Seeds Pure.—How shall we do it? Don't plant any two varieties of the same family within one hundred feet of each other. Every plander knows that his corn minds, because he sees the different grains upon the cob. Yet it is hard to believe that his cotton will mix, because he sees no difference in the fabric or any change in the seed. But next year will tell the tale. There are more garden seeds spoiled by being raised indiscriminately together than most gardeners imagine. Melons, squashes, gourds and cucumbers are fast blending into one. Okra and cotton will soon unite. Cabbage and long collards are blending the head and stalk. Turnips will put on heads instead of bottoms. Beets are becoming woody. Irish potatoes and tomatoes are about to change places. We shall soon eat potatoe balls instead of tomatoes, and the tuber of the tomato will most surely become a fibrous root. Whatever grain, vegetable, fruit or flower is saved, should be raised beyond the influence of any of its kindred plants.

Using a Whole Egg.

A friend told us a story a few days since, illustrating the free, generous character of the Irish, which we consider too good to be lost, and therefore give it to our readers.

One friend's wife being in delicate health, it was resolved that a girl should be procured to do the house work, that the lady might have an opportunity to recover her health and spirits.

After visiting an intelligence office for two or three mornings, a fine buxom lass of about twenty years of age, but six months from sweet Ireland, was selected and instructed as to the duties that would be expected of her.

"Now, then," says the lady, "pour the ground coffee into the pot, then pour in the hot water, and after a few minutes' boiling, put in one-half of an egg, so;" and the lady illustrated each description by demonstration. "You understand, don't you?" says the lady.

"Indade I do, mum," was the response. "Bile the coffee, grind in the wather, and dhrop in the half of an egg. Don't that it, mum?"

"All right," replied the lady. "Now, then, to-morrow morning we'll see how well you remember it."

To-morrow morning came, and the coffee was as good as could be expected. The third morning came, and to the astonishment of our friend and wife, the coffee was undrinkable and nauseating; even the odor of it was sickening. Bridget was called, and questioned, as follows:

"Bridget, did you first put the ground coffee in the pot?"

"Indade, I did, mum."

"Did you then pour in the hot water?"

"Sure I did."

"How long did you let it boil?"

"Five minutes, mum."

"What did you do then?"

"I put in the egg, mum."

"Just as I showed you the other morning?"

"Well, to tell the truth, mum," says Bridget, giving her garments a hitch with her brawny hands "to tell ye the truth, I would not put in the half of the egg, as ye told me, but the egg was a bad one, and I thought ye wouldn't mind about having the half of it, and so I dhropped in the critter as it was!"

Boggus Problems.—The New York Evening Mirror, of the 14th August, says:

There is a set of sailor-looking fellows perambulating the city with packages of Irish linen, so called, which they sell to verdant men and women remarkably cheap—say at from 30 to 50 cents a yard. The buyers having slack consciences and believing the fine looking goods must have been smuggled or stolen to be offered so cheap, snap at the bargain, and find, on washing it, that they have been sold with six-penny cotton—flax cotton beyond question. We saw one of these exulting purchasers take the deceitful starch out of his "bargain" a day or two ago. The peddlers are shrewd Yankee made-up sailors. Sometimes they offer "choice" razors cheap—and don't the buyer get shaved? They also deal in tin cans of molasses honey.

We have in this city some of the same sort of fellows, who pretend to be Spanish sailors, who do the young clerks and bargain hunters out of considerable, by selling them cigars, which they pretend to have smuggled from Havana, but which in reality are manufactured in this city out of the worst kind of Western tobacco.

Meeting of the Partington Family.—We clip the following interesting item of intelligence from the Boston Post of the 17th inst:

"Where pleased to learn that the descendants of Sairy the still continually Partyagetone, who came to this country in the second vessel before the Mayflower, proposes holding a meeting to "take measures" with regard to a Partington pic-nic, such as shall do honor to the great original. It is supposed that each household in the country has a member of the Partington family in it, and that by collecting these in some grove in the vicinity of Beanville, they might, by picking a little and sicking a little, make an hour pass pleasantly. There will be no charge at the door and friends of the family will be invited. N. B.—A collection taken to defray expenses.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—Lemon juice is recommended as a certain cure for acute rheumatism. It is given in quantities of a table spoonful to twice the quantity of cold water, with a little sugar, every hour. The effect of the lemon juice was almost instantaneous in one case mentioned; in ten days the worst case was cured, and in seven the other was able to go out, and there was a flexibility of the joints of the cured quite unusual in recovery after other modes of treatment. So says an exchange.

Judicial Brevity.—The late Judge Foster, of England, has left on record this example of brevity.

A short time before his death he attended the Oxford Court on a day that was unusually hot and sultry, and gave the following charge to the Grand Jury:

"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot; I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with what is your duty. I have no doubt but you will practice it."

That Daguerreotype.—"Do let me have your daguerreotype!" asked a dashing Fifth Avenue belle, lately, of a rather spooneyish young gentleman, who had been for some months annoying her with his attentions.

The gentleman was delighted, and in a short time the lady received the picture. She gave it to her servant, and asked—

"Would you know that gentleman if he should call?"

The servant replied in the affirmative.

"Well, when he comes, tell him I am engaged."

[N. Y. Dutchman.

Cure for a Rattlesnake Bite.—The Madison (Wis.) Journal contains the following:

We are informed by Dr. Ward that the child of Mr. White, that was bitten by a rattlesnake, has recovered. The remedy used is so simple and attainable by every one that it ought to be generally known. The hand which was bitten and arm were enveloped in a poultice of meistened ashes, and the child was made to drink freely of whisky punch.

Tennessee Copper Ore in England.—The Tennessee copper mines have sold 2000 tons of ore in Liverpool since March last. The lowest price was £20 12s. 6d., and the highest £37 10s. per ton. The prospects of the Tennessee mines are stated to be good, the yellow sulphuret ore being in great demand in England.

SLANDER.

A whisper woke the air—
A soft light tone and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe;
How might it only perish there!
Nor further go.

Ah me! a quick and eager ear
Caught up the little meaning sound!
Another voice has breathed it clear,
And so it wanders round,
From ear to lip—from lip to ear—
Until it reached a gentle heart,
And *that*—*it broke*.

It was the *only* heart it found,
The only heart 'twas meant to find,
When first its accents woke!
It reached that tender heart at last,
And that—*it broke*.

Low as it seemed to *other* ears,
It came—a thunder-crash to *hers*—
The fragile girl so fair and gay—
That guileless girl so pure and true!

'Tis like a lovely humming bird
That is a fragrant lily lay,
And dreamed the summer morn away,
Was killed by but a gun's *report*,
Some idle boy had fired in sport!
The very *sound* a death-blow came!

And thus her happy heart that beat
With love and hope, so fast and sweet,
(Shrined in *its Lily* too!
For who the maid that knew
But owned the delicate flower-like grace
Of her young form and face!
When first that word
Her light heart,
It fluttered like the frightened bird,
Then shut its wings and sighed,
And with a silent shudder—*died*!

Francis B. Osgood.

A GOOD PARODY.

We do not rank "Parodies" as a very exalted kind of literature; but now and then we come across a good one, different in subject but close in imitation. Of such we think is the following:

'Tis the last cake of supper,
Left steaming alone,
All its light-brown companions
Are buttered and gone:
No cake of its kindred,
No cookie is nigh,
To steam on the platter,
Or sear its mate by.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one!
To meet a cold fate;
Since thy mates are all eaten,
Come lie on my plate.
Thus kindly I'll butter
Thy steaming sides o'er,
And think on thy sweetness
When thou art no more!

Thus all cakes must follow,
Three times every day;
When the meal-times approach
They must vanish away.
When hunger is mighty,
And sickness has flown,
What cake can inhabit
The table alone!

We extract the following letter from the St. Louis Republican, of the 18th Inst.:

Kansas, August 14, 1855.—To-day the Wyandots are holding their election for Chief, and a more interesting and impressive scene I never witnessed. This nation was, a few years ago, the most populous, powerful and warlike of the whole region of the North, and are now dwindled down to the small number of six or seven hundred, all told. Some of them are men of remarkable sense, whose practical observation and sound discretion have induced them to quit many traditional and savage customs, and to form a sort of republican government. They now elect their rulers, and to-day they are to choose their Chief, or President. The polls are held at a lodge about two hundred yards from the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, and within full view of passing steamboats. The judges of election are three old braves, who have the confidence of the nation. The voting is done by ballot—and how gravely it proceeds! How unlike the elections of the white man! How much more orderly, dignified and quiet! There is no excitement, no noise—no electioneering or loud words. They come in singly from the forest; they assemble in small numbers beneath the boughs of spreading elms; they confer together gravely, and then, as stately relics of a mighty race, they step, with a mien of conscious sovereignty, to the ballot-box, and vote for the Chieftain of their choice. What an example to their white brethren!

Lafourche Items.—Last Saturday's Thibodaux Minerva says:

The health of this community is most excellent at present. There is no sickness worth mentioning, either in town or the surrounding country. The nights are cool and pleasant, while the days are roasting hot.

The Lafourche has risen about two feet during the last few days, but is now receding again. Where this rise originated is not known to the people hereabouts.

Last Saturday evening the special train up from New Orleans met with a serious accident. A short distance this side of Boutte's Station, the track "spread" as the locomotive and baggage car passed over, and the passenger cars ran off the track, and were completely wrecked. Strange to tell, none of the passengers were severely injured, although all were more or less scratched and bruised; and we heard that one man had his arm broken. The brakeman was thrown a distance of sixty feet from the car, and yet received only slight injury.

Washington Items.—We clip the following telegraphic dispatch from the New York Times, of the 18th inst.:

Washington, Friday, Aug. 17.—The statements in the Northern papers that the President intends visiting Canada are untrue; though it is quite probable invitations have been extended to him to do so.

Dr. Peter Parker, long a missionary at Canton, and late Secretary of Legation, accepts the appointment as Commissioner to China, and will soon return thither.

The War Department came very near being destroyed by fire this afternoon, in consequence of some loose papers carelessly left, becoming ignited. The flames were suppressed, however, without material damage, but intense alarm was felt for awhile among the West End officials.

The Union of this morning announces the appointment by the President of Dr. Parker as Commissioner to China. The Doctor has accepted.

The South of Olden Time.—In Mr. Benton's forthcoming volume of his Thirty Years in the Senate, occurs the following passage:

"It is a tradition of the colonies that the South had been the seat of wealth and happiness, of power and opulence; that a rich population covered the land, dispensing baronial hospitality, and diffusing the happiness which themselves enjoyed; that all was life, and joy, and affluence then. And this tradition was not without similitude to the reality, as this writer can testify; for he was old enough to have seen (after the Revolution) the still surviving state of Southern Colonial manners, when no traveler was allowed to go to a tavern, and was handed over from family to family through entire States; when holidays were days of festivity and expectation, long prepared for, and celebrated by master and slave with music and feasting, and great concourse of friends and relatives; when gold was kept in desks or chests, (after the downfall of paper) and weighed in scales, and lent to neighbors for short terms without note, interest, witness or security—and on bond and land security for long years and lawful usance; and when petty litigation was at so low an ebb that it required a fine of forty pounds of tobacco to make a man serve as constable."

Advertising.—A cotemporary truthfully remarks:

The persons who really understand the principles of advertising are few. Most people fancy that it is only necessary to advertise occasionally, forgetting that in the general competition they will soon be forgotten for some new advertiser to the best advantage; should remember that they must not only select the most proper channel, must not only set forth their wares or wants in explicit terms, but must keep doing this, day by day or week by week, or else they will fall short of their object in just so far as they neglect to advertise regularly. A newspaper has new readers every issue, and the greater its circulation the greater the number of these. If advertising is of any benefit, it is as useful in hard times as in prosperous ones; nay more so, for it is at such a period that a dealer must make up, by exertions, for the decline in his trade. It is a "penny wise and pound foolish" economy to stint your advertising in any way.

Mrs Le Vert.—From the latest letters received from our Alabama Ambassadress to Europe generally, but to the Grand Industrial Exposition at Paris in particular, we are kindly permitted to extract the particulars of an interview—one among hundreds that have tended to give strangers a better opinion of American society than prevailed before they date.. [Mobile Register, 25th.

An Evening with Lamartine.—"Then came an invitation to spend a social evening with him and his lady. There were only a few literary friends present in addition, and I passed some of the most enchanting hours I have known for many years with the historian, his lady, and their friends. Lamartine looks very much like Ports, but is entirely free from any French manners. He is tall and thin; has white hair, and an expression of face indicative of constant and intense reflection. There is a dreamy, poetical look about the eyes; and he speaks slowly and with marked emphasis His manner is self-possessed, but full of warm cordiality; and his words are genial and kind. He is charming in conversation—earnest and eloquent; with so much feeling in his language as impresses one constantly with his sincerity. He received me with the utmost warmth and kindness, and seated me by his side, so that I had all of his attentions to myself. The thread of conversation was unravelled by the usual topics, until it flowed freely from the ball; and then it soon wove itself into a thousand pleasant themes. But to me the most gratifying of all his kind expressions, were some that touched upon my native land, and my own descent.

"Some one was speaking of the adoration paid to relics in Rome, when Lamartine observed—'All nations have some object they reverence which, though perhaps insignificant in itself, is sacred from associations. Your country, Madame, has the most precious of all manuscripts in the world—the signed Declaration of Independence! Do not your people make pilgrimages to look upon it?' I told him it was indeed precious to all, but doubly so to me, as my grandfather's was among those sacred signatures. Oh! you should have seen the magic of those few words. Lamartine rose, and bowed to me profoundly. 'Madame,' said he, "in that name you have a noble heritage! It is the patent of true nobility—ever cherish your descent from such a patriot with honest pride."'

"Oh how my heart swelled with pleasure as I answered him; nor could the concentrated compliments of all the titled, the wealthy, and the witty in France have filled my soul with half the proud joy with which I now so faintly describe to you this evening with Lamartine.

He expresses his intention to visit the United States in the course of a year or two."

Turks Islands.—The group of Turks Islands in the West Indies, from which we derive our best varieties of coarse salt, oocotintes, with the adjacent groups of Caicos Islands, a little English colony of four thousand inhabitants, governed, under the supervision of the Governor of Jamaica, by a Legislative Council, half of the members of which are appointed by the Crown and half are chosen by the inhabitants. A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from the island of Grand Turk, gives an interesting description of the present condition of the colony. He states that it is the only British colony in any part of the world which not only pays its way but yields some revenue to the mother country. While all the other West India possessions of the Crown have, since the abolition of slavery, steadily declined, these barren fields of sand have gradually advanced in prosperity.

During the year 1854, the receipts of the government amounted to nearly seven thousand pounds, which was nine hundred pounds more than the whole amount of expenses; and this out of a population of four thousand, one-third of who are the lazy, unproductive negroes of the Caicos. The export of salt for 1854 considerably exceeded a million bushels. The amount might be enlarged to a very great extent if the waste lands of the islands were turned to advantage. The scarcity of labor has hitherto proved a serious drawback to the prosperity of the islands. So great is this deficiency that the President of the islands recommended that the Government should adopt the compulsory system to make the thriftless people of the Caicos work.

For the defense of the colony there is stationed at the barracks on Grand Turks Island a body of about forty African soldiers, who have been either imported by the British Government from Africa or reserved from slavery. Hardly any of them speak the English language, and thus the object of the government in forbidding them to have any communication with the citizens, from whom they might catch some revolutionary sympathies, is easily accomplished. In order still further to seclude them, their wives are permitted to share their dwellings in the barracks. They are generally stout, erect men, about five feet ten in height, and, wearing the red regimentals of the British service, they make very passable looking troops.

These soldiers are not the only imported Africans upon the Grand Turk Island. There are some three hundred others who have been taken from slavers wrecked upon the coast, and who now form a very respectable portion of the laboring population. When they first came they were not so tractable; but laid a plot to burn down the town, which luckily was frustrated before it was put into execution. So great was the white inhabitants' alarm at the revelation, that the black soldiers were called out to suppress the uprising. This, instead of disheartening, only re-inspired the handed insurgents, who now expected that they would be joined by their armed fellow-countrymen. Accordingly, as the troops marched toward them, they raised a shout of welcome, which was speedily changed as they saw some forty muskets deliberately pointed at them. Instantly falling on their knees, they threw up their hands in silence, as if imploring for mercy, and quietly surrendered.

National Debts of the World.—A new edition of "Fenn on the English and Foreign Funds," very recently issued, gives a statement of the existing National Debts of the principal countries of the world. This is interesting at this time, when the contraction of additional debt is very likely to be forced upon all the leading nations of Europe at least. The aggregate amount of European debt is stated to be £1,044,841,000, of which the debt of England is £773,923,600; France, £233,000,000; Holland, £102,451,000; Prussia, £3,500,000; Russia, £68,000,000; Spain, £70,000,000; Belgium, £26,000,000; £Austria, 211,000. The various countries of Central and South America, Mexico and Cuba, have an aggregate debt of £59,788,280. The debt of the United States is put down at £10,000,000, and that of British India at £48,000,000—making the total public or national debt of the world to be £1,762,629,480.

Methodists in the United States.—The N. Y. Express says:

In 1755, five Methodists settled in this city and formed the first Methodist Society in America. In 1855, one hundred years later, the Methodist Church in the United States numbers over four million worshippers.

Presidential Movements.—The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 17th says:

"The President's next departure from the capital will be to a Virginia watering place, under the escort of Senator Mason. This expedition will offset the visit to Cape May, and maintain a just equilibrium between social attentions of the Executive to the North and South."

An Odd Dress.—The Saratoga News thus describes the dress worn by a Mrs. F—r, of Rome:

Richly dressed in yellow moire antique and black lace, with two married daughters both with white lace."

The relaxing heats of summer leave behind them a long train of evils. The most universal of these are general debility, and its sure attendant, lowness of spirits. For these we can recommend a speedy and unfailing cure, in the shape of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. It is, in our opinion, a medicine not powerful—since unapproachable. It seems to reach the fountain head of the difficulty in the digestive organs first, and then to relieve the convulsions and the blood of the nervous world, or the cause of disease. Its tonic properties go to right to the membranes of the stomach, and promote the secretion of the gastric juice, with dissolves the food, while its mental, soothing, and alterative influence imparts general regularity and strength to the action of the secretive organs, and seems to fortify the constitution. Such is our own experience of its effects, and we believe it is confirmed by the evidence of all who have tried it, or had an opportunity of witnessing its operation. For sale by Dr. Jackson, 150 Arch street. See advertisement.

WANTED—A Gentleman to take charge of the BORDIER ACADEMY. None need apply but such as can produce testimony of the first character as a teacher. Address, DR. T. H. SNIDER,
aug11—4t Fillmore, Bossier parish, La

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental Departments. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Montgomery, Ala. aug18—3t*

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE—
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

FACULTY.

———, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Evidences of Christianity.
Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Professor of Ancient Language and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Professor of Natural Science, and Dean of the Faculty.
Monsieur Julius Trotreau, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.
Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Assistant in Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Assistant in Mathematics.
Mrs Frances R. Allen, Governess.
Miss M. M. Johnson, Assistant Governess.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Miss M. M'Neill Johnson, M.E.L., Principal.
Miss Amelie K. Johnson, M.E.L., Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Professor E. Cyriac, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
———, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
———, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Professor J. Trotreau, | Professor E. Cyrian,
Miss M. M. Johnson, | Professor H. Oersiansen.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Lectures will be delivered in the College Hall every Wednesday night by the following gentlemen, successively; and those Lectures will be published in the Collegiate Mirror.
Hon. P. T. Scrugge, Lecturer on Political Economy, Statute and Common Law.
Hon. J. F. Trotter, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.
Dr. J. R. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.
Rev. M. J. Dackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.
Rev. D. J Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Mechanical Philosophy.
Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Philomathean Society.
Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Euphradean Society.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.
Miss Lucretia C. Pitcher, Assistant Librarian.

We are now engaged in corresponding with one of the first gentlemen and scholars in the South, whose services as President we expect to secure. The other blanks will be filled by competent teachers, who, with the President, will be in their places at the opening of the session on Monday, September 3, 1855.
Persons wishing information will address
Rev. D. J. ALLEN,
Holly Springs Miss.
aug18—2m

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fifth Annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 29th of October next, and continue till the 1st of the ensuing March.
Paul F Eve, M.D., principles and practice of surgery.
John M Watson, M.D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
W K Bowling, M.D., theory and practice of medicine.
A H Buchanan, M.D., surgical and pathological anatomy.
J K Winston, M.D., materia medica and medical jurisprudence.
Robert M Porter, M.D., general and special anatomy
J B Lindsley, M.D., chemistry and pharmacy.
Thos R Jennings, M.D., institutes of medicine and clinical medicine.
Wm T Briggs, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy.
The anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October.
A full preliminary course of lectures, free to all students will be given by the professors, commencing also on the first Monday in October.
A clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.
Amount of fees for lectures in the University, $105; matriculation fee, (paid once only,) $5; practical anatomy, $10; graduation fee, $25.
Good boarding can be procured at about $3 per week.
Further information can be obtained by addressing
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
Chancellor of the University.

TALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.

The first session of this Female Institution will begin on the first MONDAY in October, 1855, under the control of the following Faculty:
Rev. B B ROSS, A.M., President.
Miss Margaret A. McDowell, M.A., Instructress in the Collegiate Department.
Miss Octavia Willis, M.A., Assistant Collegiate Department
Miss Anne Ureigbe, M.A., Instructress in Music.
Mrs. Olivia M. Ready, Principal Instructress in the Primary Department.

Rates of tuition per session of twenty-one weeks.

Primary Department, 1st division	$10 00
" " 2d division	12 00
" " 3d division	15 00
Collegiate Department	20 00
Ancient and Modern Languages (each extra)	5 00
Languages studied exclusively	20 00
Music on Piano	20 00
Use of Piano	5 00
Incidental fee	1 00

Board can be had at private houses, or at the boarding-house in the Institute, at $10 per month.
For further information, address Major James G. L. Hunt, Talladega, Ala.
aug 11—4t* JOHN T. MORGAN, Secretary.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Eighteenth Annual Session will begin on MONDAY the first day of October next, under the following Board of Instruction, viz:
Rev. O. L Smith, A.M., President and Professor of Moral Science and Belles-Letters.
Rev. O. W. Smith, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. G. A. Hancock, M.A., Professor of English and Latin Literature.
Marcellus Stanley, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.
Mons. A Reinhart, Professor of Modern Languages and Instructor in Drawing and Painting.
Mr. P. G. Gnetenberger, Professor of Music.
Miss Francesca Guetenberger, Assistant in Music.
Miss Susan S. Hancock, Assistant in Music.
Madame Reinhart, Instructress in Ornamental Department.
Miss M. Augusta Walker, Assistant in Literary Department.
Mr. Robert D. Clayton and Lady, Steward's Department.
Two hundred dollars will about meet the expenses of a pupil boarding in the Institution, who pursues only the regular collegiate course. Latin, French and Vocal Music are taught without any extra charges.
Students are not allowed to open store accounts, or to contract any debts.
For further particulars, address any member of the Faculty. [aug11—4t] O. W. SMITH, Secretary.
Macon, Ga., August, 1855.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

The next session of this institution will open on the second Wednesday in September.

FACULTY.

Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
O. F. Casey, A. M., Professor Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. Thos. P. Hatch, A. M., Professor Natural Science.
M. Etienne Lambert, Professor Modern Languages.
Connected with the College is a preparatory school, under the immediate supervision of Professor Rice, assisted by Mrs. N. F. Briggs.

RATES OF TUITION.

In College, per term of five months	$25
Incidental fee	1
Chemical fee, paid once	5
In Preparatory School	8 to 20
Board per month, including all expenses except lights	12

jy28—4t OSCAR F. CASEY, Sec. of Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE—
WASHINGTON COUNTY, Va.

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 15th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Tuition, per session of five months	17 50
Board	36 75
Washing	5 00
Fuel	2 00
Contingent charges	1 25
Total	62 50

We invite the special attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education. The location of the college in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town—the freedom, consequently, from temptation to vice—the full and thorough course of study—the experience and ability of the Faculty—the wholesome discipline—the facilities for lectures afforded by ample apparatus, libraries and cabinets, and, withal, the cheapness of terms and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this college, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.
For further information, address
E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post Office, Va.
jy21—6t

THE NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

The next academic year will commence September 3d. This institution has enjoyed thirty-nine years of uninterrupted prosperity.
In regard to health, it is believed to have no equal in the United States. Cholera, chill and fever, typhoid and scarlet fever, and similar fatal diseases, have never occurred here. But three deaths of boarders in thirty-nine years.
In regard to maternal influence, claims equality with the best regulated private families, in all that relates to personal habits, moral and mental culture.
Employs, almost exclusively, Southern teachers. No Southern parent, who gives this institution a personal examination, will, we think, find a reason for going further North. [jy21—6t] O. D. ELLIOTT.

C. A. LANIER, Jackson, Miss., General Agent and Collector. Business of any description entrusted to his charge will meet with prompt attention. Notes and Accounts collected throughout the State, and prompt remittances made.

REFERS TO . . .

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my3 tf&W

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. Tweedy, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.
Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.
Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.
School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the most rates.
Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.
As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.
The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.
Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.
The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.
The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examinations will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.
All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

TRUSTEES—

WM. CROSBY,	HENRY MOSS,
R. T. JOHNSTON,	R. H. CARRUTH,
W. W. BELL,	J. D. WEEPLE,
O. R. DRAUGHON,	W. E. DOTY,
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A. M. CAMPBELL,	JOSEPH HARPER,
H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS,
JOHN JORDAN,	B. W. PERSONS,
J. M. WILLIAMS,	J. H. MUMFORD,
DANIEL BROWN,	ap21—1y

LAGRANGE COLLEGE, AT FLORENCE ALABAMA.—The Tennessee, Memphis and Alabama Conferences have removed this Institution from La Grange to this place, and have appointed the undersigned Commissioners to effect this removal. We have under contract, on an eligible site, large buildings, on the plan of a distinguished Architect, which we hope to have completed during the present year.
We have purchased for the use of the President, a comfortable mansion, and have provided suitable buildings for the opening of the next session on the 21st day of February. We have ordered from Philadelphia and Boston a supply of superior apparatus.
The Dormitory system has been abolished, and ample provision has been made for the board of students in good private families, at $10 per month for board and washing, and $4 for fuel, lodging and room rent.
By an ordinance of the corporation, no Spirituous Liquors are retailed in the town, or Billiard Tables or Nine Pin Alleys allowed to be kept.
We have the pleasure of announcing the same Faculty as formerly, viz:
Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
Oscar F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages.
S. P. Rice, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
Rev. B. B. Ross, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics.
T. P. Hatch, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences.
In connection with the College is a Preparatory School under the immediate control of Professor S. P. Rice, assisted by Mr. N. F. Briggs.

Tuition in College per session	$25 00.
Preparatory School, from	$12 to $20 00.
Chemical Fee, (paid once,)	$5 00.

S. O. POSEY, Chairman.
G. W. FOSTER,
J. SAUNDERS,
W. T. HAWKINS
J. S. KENNEDY,
T. J. FOSTER,
W. B. WOOD, Commissioners.
Florence, Jan. 18, 1855. fe17

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Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will heal it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.
It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by
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je16 1y

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ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.
CIRCUIT:
Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette and Sumpter, Alabama; Lowndes and Noxubee, Mississippi. m10 1y

RICHARD ANGELL, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, 116 St. Charles st., corner of Lafayette Square, New Orleans, takes this method of acquainting his friends and former patrons with his location as a medical practitioner in New Orleans.
Thirty years' experience in general and hospital practice has confirmed his confidence in the superiority of Homeopathy in the treatment of both recent and chronic diseases. He would especially ask the attention of those who have long sought in vain for relief from chronic ailment in other systems of practice, to the happy results of Homœopathic treatment and proffers his services to such as desire to avail themselves of the resources of our system.
Communications from patients asking advice and treatment will be promptly attended to. Terms moderate.
May 12 1y

H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. ap7—1y

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TAR-SPRING LINIMENT.
A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Palms, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge that it will ever destroy Tape Worm.
Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. HUGHES Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee. And for sale by
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je16 1y SICKLES & CO., Canal street, New Orleans.

W. A. TARLTON, Attorney at Law, Marshall, Texas, will attend to the Collection of Claims and all business entrusted to him.

REFERS TO:

H. B. Holcombe, Esq.,	Mobile, Ala.
Col. F. S. Blount,	
W. S. Taylor, M. D.,	
A. J. Wright & Co.,	New Orleans.
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Gov. E. M. Pease,	Austin, Texas.
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jy7 3t

WAN

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 237. } 23?

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 30 CAMP ST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES vs. MALE COLLEGES.

At the late commencement of the Centenary Institute, in Summerfield, Alabama, one of the most interesting items was the reading by the young ladies of a number of "The Centenary Wreath," a paper issued semi-monthly, in manuscript, and read publicly in the Institute.

One article was upon the above topic, "Female Colleges *vs.* Male Colleges," and its views were so sensible, and urged with so much force by the fair reader, that she well has accomplished her object—namely, the endowment of the Female College there with $50,000. The spirit of liberality was abroad in the assembly, and one gentleman, a very intelligent and liberal-minded brother, privately avowed his readiness to be one of ten to fill out the proposition. Timidity prevented his making a public announcement of it; the opportune moment passed, and now the friends of that institution await the coming of another anniversary for the accomplishment of the grand object.

To show the public the position which the young ladies assume in this matter, and to give them a fair hearing, I propose to quote a portion of the article aforesaid. In explanation, it may be well to state that upon the next day after the reading of this paper, the question of the location of the projected male college was to be settled, and the Commissioners were most of them in the audience. The reader was a young lady about to graduate. The eloquent blush of modesty mantled her cheek, and the still more eloquent flash of earnestness spoke from her eye, while she read the following appeal:

"What means all this noise and commotion about a male college? Why is there such a universal interest felt in its establishment? What is involved in the project that should move society to its deep foundations? Why all this talk about two or three hundred thousand dollars? Will not twenty or thirty thousand do as well? You do not propose to build dormitories for the use of the students. You only intend to erect buildings necessary for collegiate purposes, leaving out of the question the boarding item. Why, then, need you make so broad a demand upon your resources? When a female college is established, it must have dormitories, a boarding department connected with it, and the expense is therefore necessarily somewhat greater; and yet forty or fifty thousand dollars is thought to be a splendid outfit for a female college. Why this difference? Do you reply that a male college is something more grand and imposing than a female college? Then we repeat the question—why this difference? Are our moral and intellectual development and cultivation of less importance to than the young men's? Are we not susceptible of such cultivation than they? We believe your generous hearts will answer both to the first question, and a glance at history and literature will negative the second. We wonder, then, and we press the question home upon you, ye fathers, why this exclusion? And we ask the question not that we would have you love your sons less, but your daughters more. We would rather that you would double your subscriptions to the male college than diminish them. We love and think of our brothers walking amid those grand halls and drinking large draughts of those pure founts, and basking in the bright, yet mild, refreshing light of glorious science. But why are we permitted only to enter the portals of the temple, and, standing outside, merely to glance at its inner splendors? Why may we not enter, and feed with them the heavenly manna! We love it as much as they, and would worship with as pure a zeal and as fervent zeal at those hoary, classic shrines.

"True, we have female colleges in great numbers, and ours in Summerfield is excellent as far as it goes—and it goes farther than almost any other. Our professors have labored their host to pursue a rigid collegiate course. But they complain, and with good reason, of the great need of an endowment. They want a hundred thousand dollars to place them in a situation to vie, not with other female colleges, but with male colleges, so that readers an institution successful and distinguished. Come, then, ye fathers, and give us no more as if our mental cultivation were not of sufficient importance to call for the same recent preparation! We feel belittled and debased when, in counsel assembled, we resolve upon two hundred thousand dollars for a male college, and twenty thousand for a female college!

"Right here, in Summerfield, is the place to adopt these tactics. Right now is the time. Let you will endow in the old Centenary four scholarships, and furnish us with more than buildings, with extensive libraries, with all the paraphernalia and equipage of a scientific observatory, labratory and museum, we will show to the world in a short time the spectacle of a female college that will rank with Howard, Yale or Wesleyan Universities.

I imagine I see some one, who has always been in the habit of regarding the female mind as a kind of airy nowhere, filled with "airy nothings," smile at the absurdity of our propositions. But just give us the same capital with which you furnish the male college, and we will pledge you that we will show you, in 1860, as scholarly and accomplished, if not as numerous a senior class, as they.

Come, then, to the rescue, ye wealthy and public-spirited friends of the "Centenary." Imitate the noble example set by DeYamport, Erwin, the Nelsons, the Waltons, the Webbs, and many others equally generous, in Greensboro'. Follow in the footsteps of the determined and zealous philanthropists of Auburn. Five men could be selected in this audience who could make up for us a hundred thousand dollars with all ease. Why not come forward and do it at once? The proposition is in earnest—it is practicable—it is simple justice to your daughters. Oh! make it a generous, a speedy, a munificent response!

(Signed,) "THE YOUNG LADIES."

It is to be hoped that the appeal of "The Young Ladies" will not be in vain. The necessities upon which it is based must be apparent to every one. As I propose a subsequent article, to call attention to the importance of endowing female colleges of a higher order than any we have, I waive, for the present, any further remarks. MENTOR.

NOTES OF A SERMON OF ROBERT HALL.

To the Editor of the London Christian Observer:

The following notes of a sermon of Robert Hall, of Bristol, cannot be unacceptable to your readers, and may be valuable when certain modern theologists are laboring to get rid of the great truths to which it refers. S. L.

Isaiah liii. 8.—"For the transgression of my people was he stricken."

Substitution.—The doctrine of the whole chapter, of the Bible, of the law and the prophets.

The substitution of a victim in place of another, rare for three reasons:

1. *Seldom to be found.*—One seldom willing to die for another.

2. *Too costly.*—A bad man would not be accepted. The community could not spare a good man.

3. *If common*, the operation of justice would be debilitated.

Ten remarks on the substitution of Christ, to show the glory of that great event:

1. Necessity in substitution that there be a distinct exposition of the Supreme Power as an act of dispensation. No inferior power could divert justice from its natural course. The Father's consent proved from Scripture.

2. Necessary that there be the full consent of the person substituted; if not, equity would be violated. Christ's consent declared from Scripture: "I lay down my life; I have power to do so."

3. Necessary that there be no participation in the crime. Christ's qualification in this respect—a righteous person, holy, harmless.

4. There should be something in common, some previous relation between the parties—a brother should be given for a brother. Allusion to the next of kin among the Jewish ordinances. Christ of the same nature as the man whom he represented—"bone of our bone."

5. Necessary that such substitute vindicate that law by which he suffers. If he complained of the severity of it, all the glory of the act was lost. Christ magnified the law; came not to destroy it, but to fulfill; never had the law such an advocate.

6. No advantage should be taken of the enthusiasm of the moment. Not always that deliberate feeling agrees with sudden inclination. the substitute might repent. Christ counted the cost; He foresaw all the consequences of His interposition; He went onward with fixed purpose, settled determination.

7. In substitution, there should be an equivalent or a superiority of value in the substitute; a plebeian should not represent a prince. Here no comparison—no possibility of it between God and man. But in Himself, his own essential nature, Christ could not suffer. Hence he assumed the manhood, to be able to suffer; this the subject of wonder through eternity.

8. There should be a possibility of compensating such a substitute, if not here, in some future state of being. The Saviour's reward, to be King over all, to receive the praises of the Church; to be a Redeemer of millions.

9. This is a very rare occurrence; if common, the effect destroyed.

10. This occurrence should not be merely related as a fact, but its moral design should be made known. Christ preached not merely as a person crucified, but as a hope, the power of God to salvation. Better for our tongues to cleave to the roof of our mouth, if Christ is not exhibited by us as the salvation of a lost world. Concluding addresses to the congregation to fix their hope on the Saviour, the foundation Jehovah has laid in Zion.

BRITISH WESLEYAN PERIODICALS.—At the Conference the Book Committee reported that notwithstanding the dullness in the general book trade, in consequence of the excitement respecting the war and political affairs, the sales of the Book Room increased during the year. Of Hymn Books, 6,000 more were sold than in the previous year. The circulation of the periodicals has been kept up, except that of the large Wesleyan Magazine, which has declined. The sale of Newton's Life has exceeded expectations. Of tracts, twelve hundred thousand have been circulated; and a new "Biographical Series" has been commenced, which is to contain sketches of the life and experience of old Methodist worthies. There will be original tracts from the pens of some of the ablest ministers in the connection.

GETTING IN THE BRUSH.

An old local preacher, a good friend of mine, gave me an account of an exploit he performed "in the brush," which struck me as being the clearest case I have ever known. He said: "I had an appointment away up in the hills of B—— county, where a few families had settled. I preached there every four weeks for some time, and expected to keep on at it, if I hadn't got completely defeated one day by the devil. While I was on my way to my appointment, on that miserable day, I began to study a text that I thought would be suitable. When I got to my appointment, the log cabin was full of people, and I thought I'd have a good time; but while I was musing still on my text, and the crowd was still increasing, I found my meditations suddenly interrupted by discovering that the leaf of the Bible on which my text ought to be found was torn out. I did not know exactly how to quote the whole text, nor could I tell where it was precisely, but I knew it was not in that Bible. I was perplexed. But just then an exhorter came in, and I thought that he might have a Bible. Sure enough he had, and I felt better as he reached it to me. I turned over to the page where I know the text ought to be, and lo! in this, too, I was disappointed. The leaf was torn, as in the other Bible. I then tried to think of some text that I could find, and felt sensible relief as a good text and the outlines of a sermon flashed across my mind. I soon finished the preliminary service and commenced preaching. It seemed to glide smoothly along for some time, when all at once something whispered to me, saying, 'You are preaching a very familiar text.' Still I went on, but was troubled with the evident familiarity with the subject. I was slightly embarrassed, and began to feel unpleasant. Everybody in my congregation, I thought, understood the subject just as well as I. These provoking suggestions were followed by one which floored me, and that came, too, like a startling whisper: 'Yes, you preached on that same text just four weeks ago, in this house.' This fairly set my brains to wool gathering, and I made great exertions to get out of my confusion. Every sentence seemed more foolish than its predecessor. I prayed, and raised my voice to its highest pitch, and then it seemed to me the people were ready to break out into a broad laugh. I had heard of 'burning out' by the old Methodist preachers, but I could not feel anything but a sense of confusion worse confounded. I screamed, and roared, and tried to be pathetic, but every attempt made it worse, until it flattened out into a kind of whining, petulant squall. Still, determined not to be entirely defeated, I commenced singing a familiar hymn—got through the first line, but forgot the second, and again made a ludicrous failure, and uttered a most discordant yell while trying to catch the first word of the next line of my hymn. My sufferings were now intense, and my confusion overwhelming; but still standing, I determined to dismiss the congregation with a benediction. I raised my hands and said, 'We will receive the benediction.' The people got up, and I forgot every word of blessing I had ever pronounced. I stood with my hands up, but not a word came—the people looked confused, and I was blind, completely befogged. At last I stammered out, 'You'd better go home!, and away they went.

After my old friend's story was told, I asked, "Did you ever go back there again?" and he said, "No, and I never will." I will not pretend to give the philosophy of "getting in the brush." The best way to keep out, is to keep a heart full of the love of God, to study well the subject, to be sure and have plenty of fresh air, to preach short sermons and to pray much, especially just before preaching.—*Zion's Herald.*

BUILDING CHURCHES A GOOD WORK.—At the last meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly Rev. Dr. Plumer remarked: "It has been said that building churches is not fit work for Christ's Church. And yet there was a sweet singer of Israel who, after all his psalms and noble works, had yet one great work to do which God would not permit him to do, yet God approved highly his intention. It was the building of a noble temple to the God of Israel. God is pleased with this work of building churches, when it is necessary. And he believed if the First Church in New York was burned down, and the congregation should put up a log house, God would be displeased with it. Look at what Haggai said to the Jews when God's house lay waste and they dwelt in ceiled houses. Look at Ezra's time, when under the great revival every 470 souls had a synagogue built for them—and, as if that were not enough, synagogues were so built as to bring a synagogue within two miles of every man's dwelling. Building of churches, then, is an appropriate work for the Church of God."

No man is a true divine but the child of God; he only knows holy things by a holy light.

AFFLICTION, WHAT IT TEACHES.

How fast we learn in the day of sorrow! It is as if affliction awoke our powers, and lent them new quickness of perception. We advance more in knowledge of Scripture in a single day than in years before. We learn "songs in the night;" though such songs were unknown. A deeper experience has taken us down into the depths of Scripture and shown us its hidden wonders. Luther used to say, "were it not for tribulation I should not understand Scripture," and every sorrowing saint responds to this, as having felt it; as did David, when he said, "Blessed is the man whom Thou chastenest, and teachest out of thy law; it is good for me that I have been afflicted, that I might learn Thy statutes." What teaching, what training of the mind goes upon the sick bed, or under the pressure of grief! And O, what great and wondrous things will even some little trial whisper in the ear of a soul that is "learning of the Father!

In some cases this profit is almost unfelt, at least during the continuance of the process. We think we are learning nothing. Sorrow overwhelms us. Disaster stuns. We become confused, nervous, agitated, or perhaps insensible. We seem to derive no benefit. Yet, ere long, we begin to feel the blessed result. Maturity of judgment, patience in listening to the voice of God, a keener appetite for his word, a quicker discernment of its meaning; these are soon realized as the gracious results of chastisement. The mind has undergone a thorough discipline, and has, moreover, made wondrous progress in the knowledge of divine truth, through the teaching of the Holy Ghost.

THE LORD LOOKED UPON PETER.

Surely no malefactor, condemned to suffer for the violated laws of his country, ever heard the last hour strike upon the prison bell with half the agony of feeling with which that cock-crowing rang upon the ears of Peter. Still there was a sight which smote far deeper than that sound: "The Lord turned and looked upon Peter." What can portray the silent eloquence of that last look? What volumes must it have spoken to the false apostle? Could he behold that well known countenance, and again repeat, "I know not the man?" Could he see his Divine Master, "as a sheep before his shearers is dumb," and again break forth in oaths and imprecations? Could he hear the reproach of that meek eye, and yet remain in the guilty scene amid those enemies of the Saviour and of his own soul? No! That single glance was all that was required to send home the arrow of conviction and repentance to his bosom; he instantly remembered the word that the Lord had spoken, and went out and wept bitterly.—*Blunt.*

Our time is an universal talent, that every man that lives to discretion hath. Every man hath not a talent of learning or of wealth, or of honor, of subtilty of wit, to account for; but every man that lives to the age of discretion has time to account for.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

A friend tells us an anecdote of Booth, the great tragedian, which we do not recollect having seen in print. It occurred in the palmy days of his fame, before the sparkle of his great black eye had been dimmed by that bane of genius, strong drink. Booth and several friends had been invited to dine with an old gentleman in Baltimore, of distinguished kindness, urbanity and piety. The host, though disapproving of theatres and theatre-going, had heard so much of Booth's remarkable powers, that curiosity to see the man had, in this instance, overcome all his scruples and prejudices. After the entertainment was over, lamps lighted, and the company re-seated in the drawing-room, some one requested Booth, as a particular favor, and one which all present would doubtless appreciate, to read aloud the Lord's Prayer. Booth expressed his willingness to afford them this gratification, and all eyes were turned expectantly upon him. Booth rose slowly and reverently from his chair. It was wonderful to watch the play of emotions that convulsed his countenance. He became deadly pale, and his eyes turned tremblingly upward, were wet with tears. As yet, he had not spoken. The silence could be felt. It became absolutely painful, until at last the spell was broken, as if by an electric shock, as his rich-toned voice, from white lips, syllabled forth, "Our Father, who art in Heaven," etc., with a pathos and fervid solemnity that thrilled all hearts. He finished. The silence continued. Not a voice was heard, nor a muscle moved in his rapt audience, until from a remote corner of the room a subdued voice was heard, and the old gentleman, their host, stepped forward, with streaming eyes, and tottering frame, and seized Booth by the hand. "Sir," said he, in broken accents, "you have afforded me a pleasure for which my whole future life will feel grateful. I am an old man, and every day, from my boyhood to the present time, I thought I had repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I have never heard it before, never." "You are right," replied Booth; "to read that Prayer as it should be read, has cost me the severest study and labor for thirty years, and I am far from being yet satisfied with my rendering of that wonderful production. Hardly one person in ten thousand comprehends how much beauty, tenderness and grandeur can be condensed in a space so small, and in words so simple. That Prayer, of itself, sufficiently illustrates the truth of the Bible, and stamps upon it the seal of Divinity."

So great was the effect produced, says our informant, who was present, that conversation was sustained but a short time longer in subdued monosyllables, and almost entirely ceased; and soon after, at an early hour, the company broke up, and retired to their several homes, with sad faces and full hearts.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHARLES MORGAN.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Place, from Indianola, via Galveston, on the 2d inst., arrived on Monday night, bringing 144 bales cotton, $4,072 in specie, and 98 head of cattle. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. Lockwood and son, Miss Lockwood, Miss Champion, Mrs. Fatonley, Mrs. Gonzales, Mr Arnold and lady, Mr Cepler, Mrs. A. H. Shaw, Mr. Meyman and lady, Messrs J. L. Latham, Hale, Stafford, Bowden, Clark, J. G. Chalmers, H. Erskine, E. P. Hood, Humphreys, A. M. Bradley, Evans, Pat Cook, Giddings, R. D. Brossman, Byrne, Jaquith, Gorman, J. H. Pace, Orl. R. W. Brown, Barkesdale, Dunbar, Rosenthal, Feltman—20 on deck.

The specie was consigned as follows: H. E Maignan, $2,072; Union Bank, $2,000.

The Charles Morgan reports that the steamship Nautilus, hence for Galveston and Brazos, entered the harbor of Galveston about 12 o'clock on the 31st inst., having lost her mainmast in a severe gale which she experienced off Ship Island on the night of the 30th. She was injured considerably otherwise, and was compelled to throw overboard part of her cargo.

Capt. Thompson, of the Nautilus, reported the light-ship on Ship Island as having been blown from her anchorage and not to be seen. It is supposed she had put to sea. Also a schooner, name not recollected, was blown ashore during the gale; the waves made a clean breach over her. There is no doubt but that she went to pieces and all hands perished.

The watchman of the Nautilus was lost overboard during the gale.

The gale had not been felt in Galveston.

We extract the following summary of the news in Texas from the Galveston News of the 1st inst.:

The company of Rangers has been divided into three detachments; one is stationed on Crab Apple creek, one on the Medina and one on Cypress creek. They will doubtless do good service. If anything of moment transpires we shall be advised of it.

Late advices refute the rumor of the arrest of Capt. Henry and command. There was a misunderstanding between some of the party and the Mexicans concerning a horse, which was adjusted, and the Captain continued his march for General Vidaurri's camp.

The Lipans have a camp on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, five or six miles from Laredo, from which they issue in squads, and plunder on this side of the river.

The Seminoles are giving the Mexicans some trouble by committing robberies. Gen. Vidauri is reported to have sent a force of five or six hundred men against them.

They are making very excellent stoneware in Enterprise, Rusk county, and are sending it to all parts of the State for sale.

Salt of a superior quality is being manufactured by solar evaporation in the vicinity of Corpus Christi.

The Sunday law continues to be well observed in Houston.

Texas, with a population of about five hundred thousand souls, contains between fifty and sixty newspapers, most of them ably conducted and neatly printed. Six of them are devoted to the cause of religion.

Major Stein, at the head of six companies of dragoons, will leave for New Mexico by about the 1st September. He is in fine spirits and anxious for the trip. The only delay which can possibly occur will be owing to the late bad prospect for water. The raise which have since fallen will be of great service. No better commander could be sent to New Mexico, and he has our best wishes for his success.

The crops in the northeastern part of Texas have proved abundant. The emigration of last season was quite large, but an increased number is anticipated during the ensuing fall and winter, for which they are well prepared, provisions of all kinds being abundant and cheap. The northeastern countries of the State generally are in a most flourishing condition. All industrial pursuits are prospering. The culture of wheat is rapidly extending, extensive flouring mills are being erected. Much attention is being paid to horticulture, as well as agriculture. In the latter, a disposition is manifested to diversify the articles cultivated, and to adopt the most approved system of culture. Book farming is coming into vogue. Agricultural periodicals are patronized and read.

From the Houston Telegraph we learn that there had been several deaths from yellow fever since the last report of the sexton, which was made on Friday, the 24th ult. The disease was mostly confined among foreign emigrants, however. A general stampede had taken place among the unacclimated.

The returns from the election had not all come in, up to the date of our latest files. So far there have been seventy counties heard from. Pease's majority is but little over 3,400, and Jowers is still ahead of Runnels 251 votes. Evans is said to be undoubtedly elected. Fields leads Crosby 151 votes. It is hoped the next steamer will bring full returns.

The Central Texian, published in Anderson, Grimes county, reports that the caterpillar had made its appearance in that county, and fears were entertained of the destruction of the cotton crop there.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, from New York the 25th ult. and Havana 31st, arrived here Monday morning, having on board the following passengers:

A. D. Grossman, A. M. Holbrook, Mrs. J. N. Reynard and child, Miss. L. Romney, Mrs. L. S. Kurtz and child, Mrs. P. Rostwick and child, Mrs. R. Calder, Miss S. J. Hackney, Mrs. M. Jackson, R. J. Palfrey and sons, W. A. Ramsey, R. Carey, T. Shute, J. H. Gardner, B. J. Bujac, P. Hondecoeque, T. Layton and son, L. M. Sanney, J. Frederich, A. Chapell, A. Horn, G. A. Simon, E. Davis, B. Levy, E. Tracey, M. F. Bigney, J. Hughes and daughter, Madame Besse, L. Decoir, P. Davenberg, E. Oxnard, J. D. Decneron, Geo. Morgan, E. A. Del Camino and servant, B Augleda, P. T. Reqs, Miss N. Malcas, Mrs. L. Gregorio, O. Malcas, J. M. Basualdo, F. Masich, Jamin Mage, William Miller.

From Havana there is nothing of interest to report.

The Mexican war steamer Iturbide left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 30th; her consort, the Santa Anna, remained in port. Although there have been several cases of fever in the city, and some mortality among the unacclimated troops recently arrived from Spain, yet there exists no actual epidemic disease in the city proper.

Several prisoners have been brought from the country to Havana, formerly engaged as agents for slave traders; among them, Rio Diaz and his family are called upon to account for human bones secreted on his estate—said by him to be the remains of negroes who had died of cholera—by others, the crews of vessels killed for concealment of the trade.

Two French men-of-war were in the harbor.

The Cahawba has had a very pleasant passage, and brings a full freight of fall goods.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 30th, has the following paragraph:

We have heard of but few new cases of fever since our last publication. We learn that two deaths have occurred since Tuesday in the locality in which the disease originated. Would it not be possible to obtain from our physicians tri-weekly reports of the number of new cases as well as those under treatment?

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE LAW.

The U. S. mail steamer George Law, A. G. Gray Commander, left Aspinwall at 11 o'clock, P. M., on the 16th inst., and arrived at the New York Quarantine on Saturday, the 25th inst., at half-past 4, A. M.

She brought the California mails of Aug. 1, $1,285,616 in treasure on freight, and 412 passengers. All in good health.

Steamship Golden Age, Com. S. Watkins, commanding, left San Francisco, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock, P. M., with 420 passengers, and $1,160,000 in treasure on freight—$312 281 of which was on English account. Touched at Acapulco on 6th days from San Francisco and arrived at Panama at 10 30 on the evening of the 13th. A line of telegraph has been erected between Aspinwall and Panama, and is now in successful operation.

The health of the Isthmus is good. There has been but little rain, and the railroad is in excellent condition.

[From the San Francisco Evening News, Aug. 1.]

FOURTEENTH'S SUMMARY OF NEWS—*State*—A duel was fought on the 14th inst. near Brandy City, in Sierra county, between Messrs Charles E. Lippincott, and Robert Tevis; the weapons were double-barreled shot guns, loaded with balls, distance, forty paces. At the first fire, Mr. Tevis fell, and died almost instantly. Difficulty grew out of a Fourth of July speech.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that if a man be convicted of murder in a lower court, and gets the verdict set aside on appeal to the Supreme Court, on the ground of informality, he cannot be tried again for the same crime.

There was a fire in Stockton on the 30th July, which destroyed twenty buildings and other property valued at over $30,000.

There were 12,403 acres of land cultivated in grain in Sacramento county, in 1854; 5417 of barley, and 5191 of wheat. The manufacture of butter in said county during the same period amounted to 56,125 lbs; and of cheese, to 40,940 lbs.

The work upon the Sacramento Valley Railroad is progressing rapidly. The company will commence laying down the rails on the Sacramento terminus about the 1st August, and expect to have ten miles completed by the 10th of the same month.

The banking house of Hamlet Davis, of Nevada, has suspended. The liabilities are understood to be heavy.

City—A street fight occurred between Mr. Jas. King of William, and Mr. A. A. Cohen, receiver for Adams & Co., in which Mr. Cohen was roughly handled. Cohen subsequently challenged King, who declined to fight, on the ground of being morally opposed to duelling. His course was sustained by a majority of the community.

A fire occurred in this city on the morning of the 15th inst., in the Sawing and Planing Mill of B. T. Chase, which extended from Market to Stevenson streets, between First and Second streets. Property to the value of $30,000 was destroyed.

In consequence of extensive frauds discovered in the U. S. $50 octagonal gold slugs, bankers have refused to receive them except for their real weight, at from 18 to $18 40 per oz., according to their fineness.

Capt. Joseph Libby Folsom, U. S. A., closely connected prominently identified with the history of the city, since the American occupation of the country, expired on the evening of the 19th inst., at the Mission of San Jose, at the age of 38 years. His remains were brought to this city and interred in the Lone Mountain Cemetery, on 21st inst. His funeral was numerously attended by the different military companies, public societies and citizens.

A fire occurred in this city on the evening of the 20th inst., in a frame house on the N. E. corner of Powell and Filbert streets, Washington Square. A little girl, daughter of Mr. Durken, was, in the confusion, accidentally left in the building and perished in the flames.

A splendid unmounted cane, richly mounted in gold and diamonds, and containing, in different compartments in the head, specimens of native gold and quartz, has been manufactured in this city at the cost of $500, and is intended as a present from natives of Boston residing here, to Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, as a mark of their approbation of his course in the case of Judge Loring.

Several meetings of our principal citizens have recently taken place, with the object of devising means to encourage immigration to this State. No definite measures, however, have so far been adopted. Another meeting is called for the 7th proximo.

The allied fleet, consisting of the Monmouth, Admiral Bruce, and President (English) and the Forte, Admiral Tourvalon, Eurydice, Alceste and Obligado, (French,) arrived in port from Petropolowski and Sitka. The news brought by these vessels is to the effect that Petropolowski was evacuated in April last by the Russians, who removed their entire garrison and ammunition, in the frigates Dwina and Aurora, to the river Amoor in China. The fortifications of the place were destroyed by the Allies. Sitka, which was visited by the English portion of the fleet alone, was not attacked, but an exchange of prisoners was effected. Admiral Bruce, since his arrival, has removed his broad pennant from the President to the Monarch. We understand that our French and English citizens contemplate giving a splendid ball in honor of the officers of the fleet.

The new custom-house in this city is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be ready for occupation about the end of the year.

A Board of Examiners has been appointed by the City Council, in pursuance of an act of the late Legislature, providing for the funding of the city indebtedness. The members of this Board are Messrs. Edmund Randolph, Chairman; Louis McLane, Jr., and Geo. W. P. Blancell, who entered upon the discharge of their duty on the 28th July.

The prosecutions which were commenced in the Mayor's Court against the managers of our theatres for infringements of the Sunday law, were dismissed on Saturday, the 28th July, by motion of the District Attorney, who expressed his determination to proceed against the offenders under an indictment by the grand jury.

A large number of the crew of the French men-of-war are suffering with scurvy, and have been removed to the French Hospital in this city.

The United States steamer Massachusetts arrived in port on the 22d July, from Astoria, O. T.

Col B. F. Washington, long connected with the editorial management of the Placer Times and Transcript, the leading Democratic journal in this State, has recently withdrawn from that position. It is said that dissatisfaction with the nominations made by his party is the cause of this step. The Times and Transcript is now edited by V. E. Geiger & Co.

QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION EXPENDED UPON SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of July 14th, says: "The combats of the 17th and 18th of June were doubtless the severest and most desperate that have as yet taken place before Sebastopol. From private correspondence this appears much more than from mere official reports. In one is stated the following, namely: 'It is impossible to form an idea, except by personal inspection, of the amount of iron and lead which is used. The ground where the combat took place is entirely covered with shot and shell. From the 31st May up to the 9th June our soldiers have picked up 78,400 pounds of lead, and 1,015 bombs of 80 pounds, not exploded; and this is not one-third part of what has been used by the enemy.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

The Hessians which—it would not be proper to say who—were bought by the British ministry to perpetuate the subjection of the colonies, but which—here which becomes inadmissible—generally managed to desert and contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country they had been sent to destroy—were a better bargain to several other parties than they ever proved to the English government. The sector of Hesse received a fine sum for them; the corner stone of a colossal private fortune which has since made the house of petty tyrants one of the richest families in Europe. The operation also benefitted one Mayer Anselm Rothschild, a Frankfort Jew, then domiciled at London. Born in 1743, and deprived of both his parents at the age of eleven, this individual had received the education of a teacher, the occupation usually entered by those members of the Hebrew persuasion who lack the capital necessary to a mercantile pursuit. His tastes led him into other channels, and after a probationary service in a banking house at Hanover, he found himself in the commercial capital of the world, struggling, though as yet in a small way, on the road by which he ultimately obtained such splendid successes. He received the money paid for these Hessian recruits, and had time to turn them advantageously before being obliged to pay them over to his principals. Thus the American Revolution, besides freeing the people of these States, was the making of him.

But while this is the popular account of the origin of this great house, candor compels us to state that it is not generally received as authentic. He seems to have made money in this way, but the sum was only moderate; he was richer after the transaction than before, but he had not yet any idea of directing the money market of the world. The truth appears to be, that like all other great fortunes, that of the Rothschilds grew imperceptibly. The family have been poor, humble, well to do, moderately rich, wealthy, enormously rich, and what only the Rothschilds are; but the foundation of their present estate may be said to have been laid in the years when the founder was powerless, as when he was getting rich. The capital amassed in London was just sufficient to enable him to open, at Frankfort, the banking house, which has given the name to all subsequent operations. Not by any single stroke of genius or good luck, but by an uninterrupted series of business transactions always characterized by the same activity, intelligence, and integrity, he continually extended and fortified his credit. In 1801 the Landgrave of Hesse, anticipating a French invasion, or a revolution at home, or both, made him nominally absolute owner of his private fortune, annexing to the transfer, it is said, a mere honorary condition to restore it when the depositary would be in a condition to enjoy and use it in safety and comfort—an event which did not occur until after the Congress of Vienna. This is the avowed cornerstone of his greatness.

One curious speculation made, perhaps, with these very funds, is often related. The British Government, for some reason or other, found it very difficult to transport subsidies to the commander-in-chief their forces in the Peninsula. They therefore offered a heavy commission to any one who would undertake the responsibility of the transmission. Rothschild conferred on the subject with Napoleon, and offered to share the commission with him to return for being permitted to transport the specie to Spain by way of France, and through the French Armies! The offer was accepted, and, of course, all parties were satisfied.

What old Rothschild himself was wont to proclaim as one of the main stepping-stones of his ambition, was the good fortune which befel him in the shape of a large family of sons. This trait depicts one of the finest features of the Jewish character. Among Christians it is the rule to find the fortune amassed by the father scattered to the winds by the follies of the children. Who has ever seen a Jewish drunkard, gambler or devotee of other vices, to such an extent as to impair his acquisitive functions and make him a burden upon society? Again, among Christians the father's fortune is too often the subject of contention among the children, and serves to facilitate the machinery of public justice rather than to subserve the ends of private interests. Of this there is very little among the Israelites. Either their testamentary dispositions are more judicious, or their heirs and legatees less quarrelsome.

The "house" of Rothschild is no fiction; it consisted, besides the patriarch, of five sons—Anselm, born in 1773, who resided, till his death, at Frankfort; Solomon, born in 1774, whose decease was announced by the last steamer; resided alternately at Berlin and Vienna, principally at the latter place; Nathan, born in 1777, has lived in London since 1798. Charles, born in 1788, is at Naples; and James, born in 1792, at Vienna. The three last named are now the acting members of what may be called the firm.

They entered upon their present European position on the downfall of Napoleon, and have done more perhaps, to undermine the dynasties of Europe by the ivy-like support they extend to them, than the battering-ram impetuosity of their great predecessor would have effected had he been spared to hold his position. In twelve years, about five hundred millions of dollars were raised by the house for different powers by way of loan or subsidy, which were distributed in nearly the following proportion: for England, two hundred millions; for Austria, fifty millions; for Prussia, forty millions; for France, eighty millions; for Naples, fifty millions; for Russia, twenty-five millions; for several German courts, four millions; for Brazil, twelve millions; exclusive of various other large sums. All this has been greatly outdone by subsequent performances.

The actual amount of their fortune is, of course, known only to themselves. It is said, however, that they have recently set down their personal property, exclusive of their real estates, seigniories, fiefs, etc., at seven hundred millions of dollars, or a little over ten times the national debt of the United States Government at the accession of Gen. Pierce. [Philadelphia Bulletin.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT PLANTER.—On Sunday night of the present week, Major James Surget, a wealthy planter of Concordia parish, resident at "Cherry Grove," some five miles from Natchez, was taken with a congestive chill, which terminated his life on Monday evening. He was buried in the family tomb, in Adams county, Miss., on Tuesday afternoon.

He was one of the most eminent cotton planters of the South—a singular concentration of firmness and energy, which would have made him conspicuous in any position in life.

Belonging to a family that fled from the slave insurrection in St. Domingo, he was the youngest living of three brothers, and who are the owners of not only thousands of slaves but of some of the most valuable of the broad lands of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. In the family history of the Surgets, truth would indeed be stranger than fiction, and a volume might be written full of incident, replete with interest, and rich with the triumphs of industry and perseverance. [Concordia Intelligencer, 31st.

The city of Jackson, in this State, has passed a quarantine ordinance forbidding the importation of any dry goods or hardware, or other merchandise, or any bundle or box of movables into that city. The same ordinance forbids any person to enter the city of Jackson from any infected place, until ten days shall have elapsed after leaving such infected place. If this would give Jackson any protection, we should be the first to exclaim "well done Jackson!and an example worthy of imitation;" but alas! such is never the result.

[Baton Rouge Comet, 28th.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1855.

Commercial Statement.—Our fourth page is devoted to this valuable summary. Few subscribers to the Advocate but have enough connection with the business world to find it interesting—to many, it alone is worth the price of the paper. It has been made up with great skill, care and cost by the Crescent, to which we are indebted. The Crescent's monetary and commercial statements, we believe, are unequaled for their amplitude and accuracy.

Methodist Books.—McGinnis, 36 Camp street, can now fill orders for the publications of the M. E. Church, South, at Nashville prices. He has on hand a supply of Hymn Books, Disciplines, Winans' Discourses, Newton's Life, Bascom's Sermons and Lectures, the Sunday School Library publications, besides others. Send him your orders. The Agents, for the present, order the sales to be made for cash only.

Catholic Paper.—The Southern Standard, with materials, good will, &c., has been sold out, and its successor appears as the "Catholic Standard," under new proprietors. Our "obituary" is quoted in full, doubtless as a spur in the sides of the faithful. We acknowledge the kindness herein professed:

"Our holy Church teaches us to pray for 'our enemies.' Why, then, should we not pray for the editor of the Advocate—pray that his mind may be enlightened to perceive the truth, and his will strengthened by divine grace to confess and embrace it?"

Pray for them—when you can't fine, banish, imprison or burn them!

Death of Rev. W. H. Turnley.—This worthy and worn minister died at his home, on Little River, Catahoula parish, La., August 23. He was a superannuate of the Louisiana Conference, aged fifty-eight years. His death was caused by bronchitis, under which he had labored for years. Rev. U. Riley, who gives these facts by letter, has furnished an extended notice, which will appear next week.

English Quarterlies.—Black wood for August, and the four English Reviews for July, as republished by L. Scott & Co. See advertisement. These American republications give the best thoughts of the English mind on current subjects. The conduct of the war, both parliamentary, military and diplomatic, is searchingly discussed. The British are great at abusing others; now they abuse one another, as only they can do it. Political and social questions are not ruled out.

New Kind of Tender.—Not so very new either. Do not some of the Protestant priesthood receive a paper gratuitously, and show no concern for the collection of its accounts, or the soul or body of the editor? Here is the way of the French:

"A French religious journal, called the *Rosier de Marie*, publishes a notice to subscribers, informing the priesthood that the members of that profession will receive the paper gratuitously on giving their assurance to say twenty-eight masses for the soul of the editor during six months. The editor, however, reserves to himself the right to refuse subscriptions of this kind!

A few weeks since a lawyer in Ferrara died, making his own soul heir to 6,000,000f. which were to be expended in masses for the repose of his soul. This, of course, all goes into the hands of the clergy.

Greek and Roman Churches.—Dr. Achilli has some such project in view, to be accomplished by his "Italian Church:"

"A renewed effort to restore unity between the Greek and Roman Churches is now in contemplation, and a Greek convert, M. Pitzipios, founder of the Christian Oriental Society, is now at Rome superintending the publication of a work entitled, "The Oriental Church." It is printed at the expense and by the order of the Pope himself, as a preparatory step to the hoped for reunion. It traces the separation to the apostacy of the clergy at Constantinople, and contends that the great body of the Greek laity is orthodox, and anxious to be restored to Rome."

Wesleyan University.—A correspondent of the New York Spectator gives the following as the result of the recent efforts for the endowment of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct.: "The sum of $100,000 has been secured by the university during the past year, which will place it on a more permanent foundation than ever. The largest donation was made by a Boston gentleman—$20,000; a gentleman from your city gave $5,000; the Legislature of Connecticut appropriated $10,000 toward the sum. Nor is this all. On the present occasion it was proposed to raise an additional sum of $50,000 for new buildings, &c., when the Bostonians immediately pledged $20,000 of the amount, provided New York City would do the same, and Middletown and the alumni would raise the other $10,000. And further, at the usual gathering of the alumni a central committee was ordered to report some plan for their body to raise $100,000 for the more liberal endowment of their Alma Mater.

It is lost labor to commend the taste of the world; they will never approve of our conduct unless we approve of theirs.

Death of Rev. T. H. Foster.

This sad intelligence reached us on Tuesday, from Hon. J. Elam, at whose house, in Baton Rouge, Brother Foster died, at half-past 4 P. M., on Monday, Sept. 3. He died of yellow fever.

We have received no particulars as yet. His sickness must have been brief and violent, for on 30th August he wrote us on business, and added:

"The fever has been increasing at the rate of about one dozen cases per day. Three or four deaths every day. This is considerable, where the epidemics of the two preceding years acclimated everybody. I think it will soon run through the unacclimated, at this rate, and cease. So far it has yielded quite readily to prompt and judicious treatment.

Yours, T. H. FOSTER."

Not two months ago we met him, in finer health and frame than ever; making many friends, doing a good work, endeared to his flock, hopeful and happy. His death strikes us with stunning grief. One of the most efficient laborers has been summoned from one of the most needy fields.

He graduated at Transylvania University, under President Bascom; joined the Alabama Conference at Montgomery in January, 1848, one of a class of twelve. His first appointment was Eufaula; next, Lowndesboro; the following two years, Eutaw; for 1852-3, Demopolis; and last year, Macon, Miss. In all these places he left the impress of the Christian minister.

At the last session of the Alabama Conference, Bishop Andrew, whose eye surveys the whole field and comprehends the wants of places and fitness of men, transferred him to Louisiana Conference and stationed him at the Capitol of the State. There, he falls at his post.

He was about thirty years old. Of vigorous and refined mental structure; amiable in manners and effective in address; sincere, zealous and studious; his devotion to the ministry excited large hopes for the Church, and was not without its fruit of souls.

A widow and infant son are left to mourn—but not alone. The ministers of two Conferences, and a numerous membership, mourn with them.

Another Slander Refuted.

The Catholic Standard, of last Sunday morning, in a characteristic tirade against Protestant ministers, publishes with unctious approbation the following:

"We have a remarkable fact in support of our assertion in the epidemic at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va. The Orleanian, in its Wednesday's issue, has the following truthful and appropriate remarks:

'From Portsmouth all the good shepherds, who watcheth over the safety of their flocks when their is naught to fear, have departed, leaving Father Delvin and the Sisters of Charity to carry out alone the last sad duties and perform the final rites for Catholics and Protestants, and every other sect who require there services or desire that the path to the grave may be made smooth by the whisperings of hope, the consolations of religion and truthful prayer. From Norfolk, four or five clergymen scampered off.'"

A similar statement was made by a Catholic Bishop about the epidemic in Savannah, last year, which the secular press nailed indignantly to the counter, as false coin. The Bishop's only retreat was a recantation, which he made.

It is time these hollow boastings were met. To let them pass, is regarded by some as admitting their truth. We have already given some facts and figures, showing what *sacrifices* the Romish priests make in epidemics. Protestant ministers stand upon a higher ground; theirs is a disinterested attendance; and yet, though it is not boasted of and paraded in public prints, with lying disparagement of others, Protestant clergymen are not found wanting.

"Observer," writing to the Richmond Christian Advocate, Aug. 23, says:

"The Presbyterian minister, three Methodist ministers and a Catholic priest, are at their posts, ready, if need required, to do the duty of ministers to the sick, the dying, the bereaved, &c. Let the Catholic priest be wrong in doctrine, wrong in everything that may be deemed orthodox, yet his visits to the sick while in the Row, and since their removal, deserves notice."

Compare Papal and Protestant candor in these statements. The latter is generous and frank in the notice and commendation of the "Catholic priest," though he braves no more and does no more than his cotemporaries, and risks not as much as they, who are fathers and husbands.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says: "High praise should also be accorded to our clergy, who have acquitted themselves like Christian ministers of God during these trying times."

Of Rev. Mr. Home, Baptist minister in Portsmouth, we have seen a mention as at his post, nobly doing duty; Of Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Methodist, likewise. The same correspondent of the Dispatch adds:

"The Minister of the Freemason street Baptist Church (T. G. Jones) is the only one who has proved recreant to his duty and unfaithful to his flock. He left the city shortly before the epidemia broke out, and has kept himself away ever since. As a Christian minister, he should have returned immediately to minister to the spiritual wants of his congregation; but in place, he wrote, we learn, to know whether it would be safe for him to return, and being advised that it would not, very prudently, but not very Samaritan-like, declined venturing back.

Rev. T. G. Keen arrived here yesterday from Petersburg, to take charge for the present of the Freemason street Baptist Church, in place of the regular pastor."

How far can the public rely on the Catholic Standard and its kind, who know nothing of justice or generosity toward cotemporaries, treat truth slightingly, and exhaust themselves in praising themselves?

In the worst of times there is still more cause to complain of an evil heart than of an evil and corrupt world.

Gospel Openings, Southward.

We are gratified to find in the Texas Advocate frequent articles on the accessibility of the Mexican population—both suggestive and instructive. Upon our Texas Conference Rangers does Protestantism depend for leading the advance. They are neighbors in territory, and not strangers in manners—and we trust in friendly sympathy. From Brownsville and the Rio Grande Valley, Ferguson and Addison write encouragingly. Rev. De Vilbliss, who has labored on the frontier, and speaks Castilian, says:

"I have said they are a people of warm friendships and sympathies; of this I speak understandingly. I had them for my neighbors when I passed through the severest bereavements, that I have ever endured. The females, especially, bear this character; and in confirmation of it, I saw them kiss the cold clay of my deceased companion, and with flowing tears of affection heard them cry, "Mi amigo, mi mucho amado amigo"—"My friend, my much beloved friend."

The Mexicans, especially the lower class, are very little inclined to learn the English language, and hence, the necessity of having men for this work who understand the Spanish language.

Another thought I will venture; I do not believe much could be done at first in the way of public preaching.

The missionary would have to visit them at their houses; get them interested in the word of God, and in good religious books; converse and pray with them, and thus open the way for more enlarged plans of effort. In order to do this effectually, he would have to devote his whole time to the work; and make it the one great business of his life. And in view of this extensive field with the advantages which surround it, what department of missionary labor offers so rich a harvest of precious souls?

There are many of the Mexicans much inclined to read the word of God; and a goodly number are doing so clandestinely.

On a visit to Bexar county, in May last, I found a Mexican in the employment of my father-in-law, who was very ardently engaged reading a New Testament in his own language, which had been presented to him. He spent all his leisure time in this employment, and evidently was turning it to good account. He told me one day that he had seen plenty of religion with his eyes, but now he wanted to feel it in his heart; and on one occasion, during preaching, when a lady got happy and shouted aloud the praise of God, this Mexican wept most profusely, and afterwards told a friend, that that was the kind of religion he wanted.

I could mention various other encouraging circumstances, which have come under my own observation."

The flight of Santa Anna—the upholder of the Papal tyranny with his own, and the consequent accession of the Liberals is not an unfavorable omen for Mexico.

There is cause to fear that Cols. Kinney and Walker may prejudice the States' people and their religion in Central America.

Last advices report Col. Kinney moving into the interior, to confer with the Government authorities of Nicaragua, and probably to offer them his services in case a war should break out between that country and Costa Rica, which is anticipated.

Costa Rica, by its present constitution, is one of the most favorably open points, southward, for planting Protestant civilization and religion. Baron Bulow, Chief Engineer of the Public Roads in Costa Rica, has written two letters to the Panama Herald on Imigration to that Republic. In the last he says:

It appears to me that the first point of interest to intending emigrants is to ascertain what will be their rights and privileges in the country they propose to locate in. I shall, therefore, proceed to explain their position in this respect, in the Republic of Costa Rica.

The constitution of the country is based upon that of the United States; perfect personal liberty and equality exist, and tha foreigner is not restrained, taxed or debarred from any of the rights of citizens, except, of course, the elective franchise. There are no taxes or contributions levied on him, and he may acquire real estate without forfeiting his nationality. He can, moreover, always claim the protection of the representative of his nation, whenever he conceives himself injured or aggrieved.

In regard to religion, the most perfect liberty of conscience is allowed; the majority of the inhabitants are Catholics, but the priests do not exercise any influence in political affairs. Both by law and by custom, all religions are tolerated, and for sometime past a Protestant chapel has been in existence.

The entire population is divided into two classes only, namely, agriculturists or landed proprietors and merchants; the class represented by the mechanics and artisans of other countries is among the natives, altogether wanted, the few who belong to that class being entirely composed of foreigners. Even the great majority of what might be termed the laboring class, are also landed proprietors, and only work for hire when their time is not required on their own farms.

The rate of wages for laborers throughout the entire country, (except Puenta Arenas,) is $8 a month, or 2½ reals per day, and their board, which consists of three meals a day; the day's work is ten hours. The few who work as carpenters and masons get $25 a month and their board. Foreign mechanics, such as carpenters, smiths, painters, bricklayers, command wages from one to two dollars a day and board, according to their skill.

The expenses of living are in proportion to the rate of wages; house rent and all the necessaries of life, both food and clothing, are so reasonable, that a laborer or tradesman can live well on one-half of his monthly earnings. Spirits and tobacco are the only monopolies, and are dearer in proportion to other articles. The people are very temperate, and a drunken man is seldom seen.

The race consists of two classes—Spanish, and Spanish and Indian mixed. There are few of negro descent in the State. The people are hardy, strong and healthy, and work with energy and willingness. The temperature of the interior is cool, and the climate salubrious. Intermittent fever and all the diseases of tropical climates are unknown.

The entire population are well disposed towards foreigners, and are anxious to have them among them. They are willing to learn, and ready to adopt improvement in their various callings.

Labor is always paid for in cash, and the credit system is unknown. The currency of the country is dollars of eight reals (of 12½ cents each) and ounces of seventeen dollars. All foreign gold bears a premium of five per cent.

If the statement I have hastily made should induce mechanics or laborers to go to Costa Rica, they may rest assured that they will find the sketch I have given is not overdrawn.

New Publications.

From the publishers, Harper & Bros., New York, we have, through McGinnis, 36 Camp street, the following books, just from their presses:

History of the Council at Trent—From the French of Bungener, pp. 538.

In 1845 was celebrated the three hundreth anniversary of the opening of this council. It was the convention, that fixed, authoritatively, the dogmas of Romanism. When polemics push them to the wall, with arguments against tenets and practices found in catechisms, sermons and books, the reply is, "they are not authoritative exponents." Here is the law and the testimony; and it would save a good deal of slippery controversy to bave it by. Dr. McClintock, the editor, appends a "Summary of the Decrees and Canons of the Council," and an index. This edition is from the second London.

Letters to Rev. John Hughes — By Kirwan.

The completest edition, we take, it of Kirwan's pills for John. Dr. Murray was born an Irishman and bred a Papist, and knows whereof he speaks. His letters have been translated into Spenish, French and German, and by some American missionaries into the vernacular of India. To the present edition is added an introductory letter, "Romanism Not the Religion for America." The lecture, heretofore published separately, on the Decline of Popery, is included.

Letters to the People on Health and Happiness—By Miss Beecher.

The authoress deals, femininely, in the line of physiology, with pictorials. Doubting the propriety of some of her pages, she sent proof sheets to judicious women, and received their approbation. The subject is skin deep if not deeper, and it can't be helped. To be treated beneficially, it must be treated thoroughly. A "Lady" is now reading a copy.

Learning to Talk—By Jacob Abbott.

Mr. Abbott has the art of interesting children and leading them on pleasantly to learn. He makes reading as truly an amusement as catching butterflies. The pictures excite curiosity, the well adapted reading lets them into the story; the story is not too deep or complex for infant entertainment. And so the children soon find out that learning to read, instead of that dry, dogged task it is represented to be, is a way of getting at amusing stories. The will is excited, and thus attention and memory. Disgust of application, that slough of despond, is avoided, and the mental faculties are naturally, rapidly and safely educated. Considering the field of mind he operates upon, and his felicitous ability, Mr. Jacob Abbott is the chief educator of the country. It happens well that the Harpers, with their capital artists, clear type and clean paper, have the doing up of this educating machinery.

Harper's Story Books, No. X.

Tells how the books are made, at "Franklin Square," with pictures illustrating the process and progress.

Waikna—Adventures on the Mosquito Coast, By S. A. Bard.

A poor New York artist, in search of adventures, finds himself at Kingston, West Indies. Leaves for the Mosquito Coast in a skipper, seventy tons, commanded by an ex-slave of Jamaica. Has a nice wreck—catches turtles—gets to Bluefields, the capital of the Mosquito Kingdom—has a Yucatan Indian for a "Man Friday"—rows and sails along up the lagoon coast to civilization.

The adventures read like. "Twenty years in the Phillipines." Mr. Bard writes like an artist—at word-painting, a master. We do not know a book in this line more readable. The route is not worn, and besides the unfailing novelty of tropical life, he really gives information.

The protectorate of England over the Mosquito Kingdom and the Mosquito King himself, is shown to be a grave joke. He gives an account of his first acquaintance with the august potentate of that region, in this wise:

"At a word from Mr. Bell (an Englishman whom the author meets at Bluefields) the torpid black girl disappeared for a few moments, and then came back with some cups and a pot of coffee. I observed that there were three cups, and that my host filled them all, which I thought a little singular, since there were but two of us. A faint, momentary suspicion crossed my mind that the female polypus stood in some such relation to my host as to warrant her in honoring us with her company. But instead of doing so she unceremoniously pushed open a door in the corner, and curtly ejaculated to some unseen occupant, 'Get up!' There was a kind of querulous response, and directly a thumping and muttering, as of some person who regarded himself as unreasonably disturbed. Meanwhile we had each finished our first cup of coffee, and were proceeding with a second, when the door in the corner opened, and a black boy, or what an American would be apt to call a 'young darkey,' apparently nineteen or twenty years old, shuffled up to the table. He wore only a shirt, unbuttoned at the throat, and cotton pantaloons, scarcely buttoned at all. He nodded to my entertainer with a drawling 'Mornin', sir,' and sat down to the third cup of coffee. My host seemed to take no notice of him, and we continued our conversation. Soon after, the eleven youth got up, took his hat, and slowly walked down the path to the river, where I afterwards saw him wash his face in the stream.

As I was about leaving, Mr. Bell kindly volunteered his services to me in any way they might be made available. I thanked him, and suggested that, having no object to accomplish except to 'scare up' adventures and seek out novel sights, I should be obliged to him for an introduction to the King, at some future day, after Antonio should have succeeded in rejuvenating my suit of ceremony, now rather rusty from saturation with salt water. He smiled faintly, and said, as for that matter, there need be no delay, and, stepping to the door, shouted to the black youth by the river, and beckoned to him to come up the bank. The youth put on his hat hurriedly, and obeyed. 'Perhaps you are not aware that this is the King?' observed my host, with a contemptuous smile. I made no reply, as the youth was at hand. He took off his hat respectfully, and there was no introduction in the case, beyond the quiet observation, 'George, this gentleman has come to see you; sit down!'

I soon saw who was the real king at Bluefields. George, I think, had a notion of his own on the subject, but was kept in such strict subordination that he never manifested it by words. I found him shy, but not without the elements of an ordinary English education, which he had received in England. He is nothing more or less than a negro, with hardly a perceptible trace of Indian blood, and would pass at the South, for a likely young fellow, worth twelve hundred dollars as a body servant!"

Rejoice With Trembling.

In the almanac for 1856 just issued by the American Baptist Publication Society, occurs the following editorial note; accompanying the Statistical Table:

"It appears from calculations made on the Minutes that there is (in the Baptist denomination in the United States) an average loss of 36,000 members every year by death, exclusion, and excess of dismissal over reception by letters. The proportion is nearly thus: Annual loss by death, 11,000; by exclusion, 12,000; by excess of dismissal, 13,000. To meet this loss there is an average gain by restoration of 2,500, beside the number baptized. From this it follows that if the number of converts baptized in any year should fall below 33,000, there would be a positive decrease of our churches. What a startling thought is this! What a call to dependance, to labor, and to prayer! And when we find, as in the past year, that the net gain, after all these deductions, is over 30,000, what shall we render to God for such a steady stream of grace to our churches, continuing and increasing year by year? What a solemn and sublime thought, that our churches yield an annual revenue of 11,000 redeemed souls to Heaven!"

Quoting the above, the True Union (a Baptist paper) remarks as follows, presenting a gloomy and soul-depressing view of religious instability:

"We agree with the excellent editor—this is indeed 'a solemn and sublime thought;' but there is another thought suggested by this statement, equally solemn, but fearfully painful. It is that our churches yield an annual revenue of about 22,000 decieved souls to the world and to perdition. It is that, in all probability, of the vast multitude who join our churches only one-third go to Heaven, while two-thirds are lost. Look at the figures. Thirteen thousand are dismissed by letter who never join the Church again. What becomes of them? A few may join other denominations, and a few may go to other lands, but the proportion of this class must be very small indeed. The great mass of those who have not love enough for Christ and his cause to use their letters of dismission by uniting with other Baptist churches undoubtedly neglect all their religious duties, break all their baptismal engagements, and mingle again with an ungodly world. There are thousands of such 'lost Baptists' all over the land. Eighty-five hundred are annually excluded, and never restored to church fellowship. They are excluded for conduct utterly inconsistent with the Christian character, and must therefore be considered as hypocrites, or self-deceivers."

Without classifying all who have fallen away "as hypocrites or self-deceivers," but setting down many of them as those who once were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, we agree with our cotemporary that this view is "fearfully painful." We know not what might be the proportion of apostates, if the statistics of other denominations were sifted, doubtless enough to silence all boasting.

Besides their own loss, what serious injury do they inflict on the cause of Christ! Truly is Jesus "wounded in the house of his friends." His own churches furnish a large supply of recruits to the army of Satan. They yield annually thousands of false witnesses, to testify that religion is worthless, to give the infidel new arguments, and to put into the scoffer's hands fresh material for reviling the Saviour.

Can no means be devised for checking this instability in the churches? Going back a little, is there not too much anxiety about figures—a lust for swelling the *numbers* in membership, in the first instance? Less arithmetic and more grace would help the Christianity of the nineteenth century. Rev. Isaac Taylor makes one sound and reproving remark—that Paul attached less importance to statistics than we do.

The World's Graveyard.

Whether this cyphering is accurate, we say not, not having verified it. It is an interesting calculation, and may be made useful variously:

If all the human race, from creation to the present day, were buried side by side, how many square miles would they cover?

The population of the globe at the present time is estimated at 900,000,000. It is also estimated that a number equal to the entire population of the globe, existing at any one time, passes away three times in every century. As the present population of the earth has increased from a single pair, created about sixty centuries ago, one-half of the present population might be taken as a fair estimate of the average number who have passed away during each of the 180 periods or thirds of centuries during which the earth may have been inhabited; which would give 8,100,000,000 for the whole number who have lived on the earth. Allowing an average of three square feet for the burial of each person, on the supposition that one-half die in infancy, and they would cover 24,300,000,000 square feet of earth. Dividing this by 27,878 400, the number of square feet in a square mile, and we have less than 872 square miles, which would afford sufficient room to bury side by side all who have been buried in the dust of the earth—all of whom would not suffice to cover the little State of Rhode Island.

This estimate shows how widely those persons draw on their imagination, who affirm that not a foot of earth exists on the globe that has not served as the burial place of man; or who deny the possibility of the resurrection of the body, on the pretence that the earth could not afford room for its resurrected inhabitants to stand!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EDUCATION OF PREACHERS' CHILDREN.

Permit me to say a word to the preachers and members of the Alabama Conference upon a subject that is near my heart.

My position for twelve years as President of the Board of Trustees of the Centenary Institute has enabled me to see the good results of efforts in the education of the youth of our country generally, and especially in the education of young men for the ministry and of the sons and daughters of our traveling preachers; also, of the orphans of the deceased preachers of the Alabama Conference.

With our want of endowment this has been a work of great effort and no little embarrassment, yet one so laudable that it could not be relinquished. I was therefore glad when the Conference organized a society and pledged themselves to bring this subject before the membership of our numerous and wealthy congregations. I thought then our noble object would be attained; but how sad the disappointment to find our means still inadequate!

Suppose that everything is not done in this way, as we may think best; yet who but exults in gratitude to God to see so many of the youth of our self-sacrificing ministry being educated in the various schools in our State, and thus being fitted for useful stations in life. I have witnessed here the education of a large family of the orphans of one of our deceased ministers; two of them now, with cultivated heads and hearts, are successfully engaged in teaching, and the good thus accomplished will only be known in eternity.

Neither Dr. Mitchell, President of the Female Department, nor either of the Principals of the Male or Primary Departments, connected with the Centenary Institute, is at all benefitted by the collections so far as our schools are concerned. The Trustees, who have arranged for the education of the children of our ministry and of those orphans whose fathers died in the work, must look to the ministers and to the members of the Church—to the ministers to present the subject, and to the membership and friends to aid in doing good by bestowing a religious education on the sons, daughters and orphans of those who will rise up in eternity and call us blessed. Other high and primary schools in the bounds of the Conference are bearing a part in this great work; and may we not expect that every brother in charge of a circuit or station will bring this matter fully and clearly before their congregations, and that thousands of our members, who have not hitherto understood its noble object, will determine, by the grace of God, to share in the duties, and thus participate in the blessings of this great field of usefulness?

Yours, respectfully,

R. A. BAKER, Pres. Board Trus.

Voluntary Societies.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

Of irresponsible organizations, even with a fair name, the Methodist Church has a growing distrust; not, however, without having been victimized to some extent. It is not our work or wish to oppose the Southern Aid Society, the American Christian Union, the American Tract Society, Sunday School Union, and such like; but let them do their own work, with their own means, while we do likewise. Churches passing resolutions of encouragement or accepting aid, will have it to pay for. Their pulpits will be besieged with pushing agents, the best hours asked for to present their claims, &c.

The Presbyterians (O.S.) are also acting on the protective. The Southern Aid Society, at a late meeting in New York, resolved:

"That one thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated to the Domestic Missionary Board of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in aid of the missionary operations under their care in the Southern and Southwestern States."

This was communicated by Dr. Styles to the Board in a polite note, in which he remarks:

"The New School Churches south of Mason and Dixon's line, you are aware, are, as a general thing, very much weaker in themselves and in their sources of supply than are those of the Old School. Most of our funds have consequently been expended upon them. We wish, however, to cherish a sympathy with all evangelical churches, and have thought it proper, with your consent, to disburse what we have to spare to the churches of your connection, through your Board."

The Board respectfully *declined*, and these are some of the reasons assigned. Methodists might profitably consider them, with a general application:

"Because the said Southern Aid Society is founded upon the voluntary principle, is not amenable to any ecclesiastical body, and is therefore irresponsible for its principles and acts to any Church. Warned by our past experience as a Church, of the mischievous interference of voluntary associations in our ecclesiastical affairs, we deem it inexpedient to form any alliance with any missionary society founded upon the voluntary principle.

Because, so far as our branch of the Church of Christ is concerned, there is not, in our judgment, any necessity for any other organization besides our Board of Missions, for the purpose of aiding our churches in this country. All who desire to assist our churches can contribute directly to the Board of Missions, established and controlled by our General Assembly.

Because the multiplication, unnecessarily, of organizations and agencies is extravagant, and an unjustifiable waste of funds that ought to be saved to the cause.

Because, by accepting the proffered donation, we might be regarded as endorsing a society with whose principles and measures we are not and cannot be fully acquainted, and which might be repugnant to the sentiments and policy of our Church.

Because, by consenting to act as a distributing agent of the said society, it might be regarded as furnishing an occasion for the collection of funds by that association among our people, and thus diminish the resources of our own ecclesiastical Board. For every dollar received by us from that society for distribution among our churches, ten would probably be raised from our people by the agents of the Southern Aid Society, for the purpose of advancing the interests of other denominations, whose peculiar doctrines and polity are not congenial with our own."

There are sixteen counties in Kentucky in which, it is said, there is not a single piano.

The New Chronology.

We have already noticed Dr. P. A. book. His Chronology is well received portion of the religious press, who, how from the "depth of the subject," on its and "want of leisure," on their own waiting to see what "British Barb Scotch Reviewers," will say. According Dr. Akers, the flood took place 1,500 later in the world's history than has generally supposed, and which date deemed settled heretofore. The Chri Sabbath and the "seventh day" on w God "rested" at the close of creation, chronologically, as well at harmonizing demonstrated to be the same. The Sabbath was not the cosmopolitan Sabbath our race, but simply a Jewish Sabbath, local obligation and of temporary dura The old doctrine of a change of the da the apostles, therefore, is set aside as error. The "Lord's Day" was restored the restoration of Christ to life, and world received again its long lost Sabb with that gospel which was to be preached every creature. By the phrase "Lord's Da is not only meant that Christ rose on t day, but that creation's author origin rested on that. To-day (Thursday, S tember 6, 1855) the world completes 7400th year. A right old world, to be and has seen wondrous events, and will more.

The Northwestern Advocate writes in a great book:

"It is to be classed as a work embo new discoveries on the subject of wh treats, and such as tend powerfully to firm and illustrate the truth of Scripture is the most original and elaborate wo the last half-century, whether in this try or any other. If chronology be th of history, it has undergone, in the ha President Akers, what it certainly need an operation for cataract or ophthal some other optical ailment."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Blount Circuit, Ala. Co. Aug. 4, 185

The Lord is graciously reviving his on this circuit. I commenced a me Brewster's Cove two weeks ago. T blessed the Church. We protracted f days. On Monday night there were fo versions; on Tuesday, twenty-seven w on Wednesday, six more; on Thursd closed. Numbering in all some thirty or forty conversions. Thirty-three the Church. On Tuesday, the meeti passed anything that I have seen. M non-professors in the house that did n to the altar, and they left, for the be too hot. We have good meetings a the circuit. There has not been les fifty conversions on the circuit in a About that number have been added Church.

L. M

Dadeville Circuit, Ala. Co. Aug. 15, 185

Our Third Quarterly meeting for thi quit was held at Dadeville, embra fifth Sunday in July, and continued Wednesday night, and was truly a ref time. It resulted in nine accessions Church. Our Elder, Bro. S. Armstrong at his post, and preached with great ac bility. Notwithstanding the intens citement upon politics, the people we ling to lay aside these questions to l more important ones—the eternal wel the soul. We are now going on a se different portions of the work, which pr to be a time of great interest. May Lord hear our prayers!

J. T. C

Cole's Creek, Miss. Co. Aug. 18, 185

I have just returned from a six days ing at Mount Carmel Church, on this (Creek) circuit. During the meeting th were added to the Church, and about same number converted to God. The Ch was graciously revived. It was one of best meetings I have ever seen.

J. L. PO

Liberty Chapel, Ala. Co. August, 185

I commenced a meeting on the second Sabbath in August, at Liberty C Warrior Mission. After the first ser Bro. R. B. Hall, of Jonesboro', came assistance, for which I am truly th The meeting lasted nine days. There thirty conversions and accessions. The is blessing his work here.

J. B. W

Jackson Circuit, La. Co. Aug. 24, 185

The exercises of a very interesting ing at Vienna has just closed. God manifestly present to comfort his people to bless their efforts. The backslide were comforted, the captive was at liberty to exult in God. About twenty were added to the Church, and many believe, were left to grieve the divine Bible, or the power of religion that both able to save and to happify.

W. O. M

Gates Co., N. C., Aug. 30, 18

After leaving New Orleans, August arrived in Gates county, N. C., on Soon after my arrival in this my native and county, a series of meetings was menced by the preacher in charge Gates Circuit, (Bro. Reeds,) at J On the first day we had two ser and at the close of the second sermon penitents. On the second day many presented themselves, and several pro to find pardon and peace in believing day to day (for the meetings continued days) the congregations were large, Word of God was with power. The increased in interest until these c closed, which resulted in the conv about sixty white and several colo sons.

JAMES F. P

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of The New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Aug. 17 to Aug 30, 1855, inclusive.

A.		K.	
R F Alexander	$10 00	N E Kelo	2 00
W H Ardis	2 00	L.	
R F Alexander	11 25	P F Latlin	2 00
C.		M.	
H C Crawford	2 50	W H McElveen	5 00
T A Compton	10 00	J Morris	2 00
S H Cox	2 10	N.	
F F Collins	2 50	H T Nehors	2 00
F F Collins	2 50	R.	
J T Corry	2 00	T W Rivoro	2 00
J O Carroll	2 00	S.	
D.		W M Sturdivant	3 00
J J Davies	25 00	W Shepard	5 00
Z Dowling	2 00	U SheauCatd	1 00
E.		T.	
A Eves	2 00	J Thompson	4 00
F.		E F Tuwing	4 00
N Ferguson	1 00	G R Talley	5 00
G.		W.	
F M Greco	10 00	D M Wiggins	20 00
M M Graham	2 00	Z.	
H.		A Zeegler	3 00
Mrs M M Hlouze	2 50		
O C Hintz	1 50		
B J Hamill	6 00		

Marriages.

In Bridgewater, Aug. 2d, by Rev. D. Field, Rev. T. P Hatch, Prof. of Natural Science in LaGrange College, Ala., and Miss Mary E. Weiz, of Bridgewater, Ct.

Deaths.

Died—In Columbiana, Ala., on the 9th of August, 1855, Ella Nancy, dnughter of Samuel and Margaret S. Brasher. Born on the 9th of August, 1854.

Near Columbiana, Ala. L. B. McDONALD,

A MOTHER'S SAD TRIBUTE.

'Tis sad to part with those we love,
However light that love may be;
Yet I gather solace from above,
Sweet Ella when I think of thee.

Died—In Auburn, Ala., on the 24th ult., Wesh B, Kidd, formerly of Harpersville, Shelby county, Ala., aged 45 years. He had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for five years.

Died—Near Forklnnd, Greene county, Ala., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bullock, in her 50th year. She was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, was converted to God in her 21th year, and united with the M. E. Church at old Ebenezer church, in Greene Circuit, in the same year. As a christian she took the Bible for her guide, read and meditated therein at stated times, and in her deepest troubles and afflictions, found sweet consolation in its exceeding great and precious promises. As a Methodist, when her health and other circumstances would allow, she was at the class and prayer meetings regularly. I have often had the pleasure of taking sweet counsel with her around the family altar, with her now motherless children, and not without profit to my own soul. She gave satisfactory evidence that all was well and that her way was clear, and in the hour of death, she earnestly requested her children to meet her in heaven.

August 14th 1855 T Moody.

Situation Wanted—A Young Man of considerable experience in Teaching, and a member of the M. E. Church, South, is desirous of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek. Would also give instructions on the Melodeon. Address, J. W. Hawthorne, Vernon, Madison county, Mis. se8 1t

Wanted—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family. Liberal wages given. Apply to S. J. Northwood, or Thos. F. Collins, near Clinton, La. se1 6t

Fayette Female Academy—Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss—The next session of this Institution will open on the 1st of October, 1855, under the patronage of the Cotes' Orcek Circuit Quarterly Conference.

Faculty:

Rev. J. L. Forsyth, Principal and Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

Mrs. M. T. Forsyth, Instructress in the French Language.

Miss Sarah M. Miller, Instructress in Mathematics, English Literature, Physiology, Drawing and Painting.

Miss Sarah E. Bledson, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Mr. H. Gustavus Herrmann, Professor of Music, and Assistant in Music.

Mrs. H. O. Hawkins, Matron.

For further particulars, apply to me at this place.

Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss. J. L. Forsyth. se8 2t

Branch Mint of New Orleans.

Statment of Deposit and Coinage at the New Orleans Branch Mint during August, 1855:

GOLD DEPOSITS.	
California Gold	$2,091 84
Gold from other sources	237 33
Total Gold Deposits	$2,329 17
SILVER DEPOSITS.	
Silver paid on California Gold	$16 17
Silver from other sources	34 05
	44 82
Total Gold and Silver Deposits	58,973 99
GOLD COINAGE.	
1,000 double Eagles	$100,000 00
3,100 Eagles	31,000 00
8,900 Gold Dollars	8,900 00
Total Gold Coinage	$139,900 00
SILVER COINAGE.	
310,000 Half-Dollars	$310,000 00
Total Silver Coinage	$310,000 00
Total Gold and Silver Coinage	$509,900 00

The Overland Mails.—We have been often asked for information in regard to the departure of the mails from England to China. The following may be interesting to those who have correspondence with the East:

The mails leave Southampton on the 4th of each month, and

Arrives at Gibraltar on the 9th of the same month.
Arrives at Malta on the 14th of the same month.
Arrives at Alexandria on the 18th of the same month.
Leaves Suez on the 20th or 21st of the same month.
Arrives at Adee on the 25th or 26th of the same month.
Leaves Adee on the 26th or 27th of the same month.
Arrives at Bombay on the 1st or 2d of the following month.
Leaves Bombay on the same day,
Arrives at Calle on the 6th or 7th of the following month.
Leaves Calle on the 7th or 8th of the following month.
Arrives at Towang on the 12th or 13th of the following month.
Arrives at Singapore on the 15th or 16th of the following month.
Arrives at Hong Kong on the 22d or 23d of the following month.

[Commercial Advertiser.

A very curious affair is, says the *Sentinelle of Namur*, about to occupy public attention in Belgium. In the siege of Boulgnes, 1455, the Duke de Brabant made prisoner a nobleman named Legrain; but instead of taking his life as he was entitled to do, the duke consented to spare it on condition of receiving all his estates and property. Legrain made over all he possessed; but stipulated that at the end of four centuries it should return to his family. The duke made no objection. The four centuries expired in July, and already a great many persons are preparing to claim the property. It is forseen that the claims will give rise to numerous lawsuit.

Health of the City.—Since our last publication, the yellow fever has made its appearance here in an unmistakeable form. It will be seen by reference to the Sexton's Report, that up to last evening four deaths have occurred from the disease within the city limits. We know of several cases under treatment, who are said to be doing well. The disease appears to be of an extremely mild and manageable type. Of the four deaths reported by the Sexton, two occurred in one house, where the rooms were crowded and unfavorably situated; the other two deaths occurred near the same locality. It is very doubtful whether the disease will spread and become epidemic. [Vicksburg Sentinel, 28th ult.

Frightful Accident

ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

We get the following particulars of this terrible accident, from the Philadelphia Sun, of the 30th ultimo:

It appears that the 10 o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on the way until they got about a mile above Burlington, N. J., when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The eastward bound train then attempted to hook on to a sideling to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hannigan, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hinderment car, knocked down and crushed to death. The Doctor was thrown out, and made a very narrow escape, the carriage being smashed to pieces. The collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, smashing it up, and dragging after it the emigrant car, which was smashed to pieces. The major part of the passengers in all of the five cars were instantly killed or seriously injured. The scene after the accident occurred beggars all description.

Nearly every house in the town of Burlington contains one or more of the sufferers. During the whole day the quiet town of Burlington was the scene of the wildest excitement. It will be well to state that when we arrived on the spot many of those who were slightly injured had taken their departure. One of the victims had his arm torn off in the most shocking manner. Another had the same limb torn off and thrown some distance up the embankment. His legs were torn asunder, his heart torn out, and the viscral strewn along the track for a considerable distance. One or two others were buried in the sand, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers. One man had his scalp taken off, another had his thighs broken. Several other arms were broken, lacerated and bruised most dreadfully. Four of the cars were completely destroyed. We give below a list of the killed and wounded:

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Edward F. Bacon, residing near Spring Garden and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

Alex. Kelly, residing in Market street, near Seventeenth street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Prescott, of Salem, N. J.

Mrs Clement Barclay, residing at 267 Locust street, Philadelphia.

Jane Pringle, of Ellicott Mills, Md.

Charles Bolton, of Trenton, N. J.

Thos J Meredith, of Baltimore, Md.

Wilson Kent, of the firm of Kent & Dyott, Second street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

John Dallam, of Baltimore, Md.

George Ingersoll, Philadelphia.

Catharine Broam (colored) Washington, D. C.

John M. Connell, of Wilmington, Del.

Jacob Fisler, of Fislerville, N. J.

Jacob Howard, of Lebanon, Penn.

Baron De St. Andre, French Consul, resided in south Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Jane Lincoln.

Wm Rugway, of New York City.

Major Wm. Boyce, of Washington, D. C.

Name unknown—body at City Hall.

Geo. W Ridgway, of Philadelphia.

Harry Ruth, of Georgetown College.

Name unknown—body at City Hall.

Miss Boyce, daughter of Maj. Boyce, died of the wounds received.

LIST OF THE PERSONS INJURED.

Mrs. Pringle, who was returning to her home in New York from a visit to her friends in this city, was severely injured about the breast.

Charles Oldenburg, residing in North Third street, had his collar bone broken, and was otherwise seriously injured.

Mr Dennis O'Kane, from Georgetown College, D. C., had his thigh fractured, and was dreadfully bruised about the body.

Commodore Smith, of the Bureau of Docks and Yards (U. S. Navy) was rather badly injured. His wife was also injured.

The Hon. Wm. McClay, member of Congress for New York, was severely injured about the head.

Elizabeth Saunders, of Wilmington, Del., was badly bruised about the head and body.

Mr. George H. Harlan, of Cecil county, Md., received several contusions about the head and body.

Mr. Benj. Harry, residing at Conshohocken, Pa. He was badly injured about the face and side. His arms are also much bruised.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Saunders. Resides at Wilmington, Del. She is slightly bruised about the back, and will recover.

Thomas Morgan, a dry goods merchant, and a resident of Eighth street, Philadelphia, slightly injured about the head and back.

Renry Rush, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., badly bruised.

James Wheden, a resident of New Hope, Pa., was badly cut about the head.

Dr. Whelan, of the U S. Navy, received a lacerated wound of the thigh.

J McKeown, from Ohio, is very badly burt.

Mr. Wm. W. Wheeler, residing in Spruce street, in this city, received several severe bruises.

Mr. Jas. C. Wheeler, another resident of this city, was also badly injured.

Judge Reeves, of Chilicothe, Ohio, was also badly injured.

Wm. D. C. Howard, of Charleston, S. C., was fatally injured.

John Dallain, of Baltimore, was instantly killed.

Mr. Lichtenstein, of Richmond, Va., is badly injured.

Mrs. Rebecca Phillips and daughter, of New York, were much bruised.

Mr. John Pugh, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, was slightly bruised.

Mr. Frider had one of his collar bones broken, and was also severely bruised about the body.

Carolino Heyman, a colored woman, was slightly injured.

Mrs. A. H. L. Phelps, of the Patapsco, Institute, Md., and daughter, were both slightly injured.

Mr. H. L. Bennett, of Natchez, Miss., was slightly cut about the head. His eyes were blackened and his face much swollen.

Mrs. Hulseman, residing in New York, was much bruised about the body. She was one of a family of three—all of whom were badly injured. One of her arms is broken.

Rev. Mr. J. Parvin, of Pittsfield, Mass., is severely bruised about the leg.

Miss. Emma Boyce, residing at Georgetown, D. C., had her extremities badly injured, and some bones are broken. She will probably recover. She was in company with her father and mother. The former is dead, and the latter is seriously injured. Her sister and brother were on the coach in the rear of them, but they escaped with but trifling injuries.

Lewis A. Lukens, residing in Philadelphia, was badly injured internally; not expected to recover. His breast bone was crushed in, and his head injured dreadfully.

Thomas Findlay, a resident of Philadelphia, is much injured.

Charles Dix, residing in Richmond street, near the railroad, in Richmond, is severely injured about the back and legs. His injuries are not fatal.

A man who refused to give his name, residing at Middleton, Conn., was slightly injured about the head and arms. His legs were also bruised.

Isaac M. Kay, residing at Haddonfield, N. J., has both legs broken. One of them has a compound fracture. He is also seriously cut about the head, and much bruised.

J. M. Little, Pittsburg, Pa., is slightly injured about the left shoulder.

Dr. Andrew Porter, of Harrisburg, Pa., dislocated his elbow-joint. Not seriously injured. He dressed his own wound, and then assisted to dress the wounds of others.

Mr. John Kelly, agent of Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is badly injured, but not fetally.. He is cut and bruised over his entire body.

Daniel Sonrbeck, of Alliance, Ohio, was injured. He is the proprietor of the hotel at that place. He has a severe cut on the back of his head.

Mr. Carroll, of Wilmington, Del., is badly bruised and cut about the head and body. He went to Agnew's Hotel, and walked about, but soon after fainted upon the floor and in a few minutes expired. His body was conveyed to the City Hall.

George F. Harlan, of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., is badly cut and bruised about the face, but no internal injuries. His collar-bone is fractured.

Samuel Labm, a resident of Canton, Starks county, Ohio, is terribly crushed. His injuries are internal, and are of a serious character. It is next to impossible for him to recover.

James M. Petton, residing at No. 8 Summer street, Philadelphia. He has one thigh broken, and is much bruised about the head and body. He will probably recover.

Later from Europe.

BY THE STEAMSHIP HERRMANN.

The steamship Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at New York on the 29th ult. A dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, relating to the prorogation of Parliament, says:

England.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 14th, the Queen's speech having been delivered by proxy. The speech congratulates the country on the increasing strength of the union between France and England, and the accession of Sardinia to the alliance. Regrets are expressed that the Vienna Conference failed to accomplish the result so desired. These endeavors having failed, no other course is left but to prosecute the war with all possible vigor, and rely upon the patriotism of the people, and the gallantry of the army and navy, to carry it out.

The Parliament stands prorogued until the 23d of October.

BY THE STEAMER CANADA.

A dispatch from Halifax to the same paper gives a somewhat fuller account of the Canada's news than that already published by us. We subjoin the more interesting portions:

Operations in the Baltic.

The announcement that the Allied fleet in the Baltic had destroyed Sweaborg, was taken out by the Hermann, but the Canada brings subsequent details, which modify the first accounts.

The following is the first dispatch on the subject, from the French Admiral:

"On Board the Jonxille, Aug 11.

"The bombardment of Sweaborg by the Allied squadrons has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting forty-five hours, has destroyed nearly all the store-houses and magazines of the arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow, and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men, and nothing whatever in material. The crew are enthusiastic. "Penaud."

The dispatch of Admiral Dundas is less highly colored, and is as follows:

"Off Sweaborg, August 11.

"Sweaborg was attacked by the mortar and gunboats of the Allied squadron on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased very early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargot, and many more on Swarto, including those of the Dock Yard and Arsenal, were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the Allied fleet. Signed, Dundas."

Dantzic, 16th.—The Allied squadron returned to Nargen from Swaaborg on the 13th. None of the Allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss is equally trifling.

Swaeborg seems not to be in possession of the Allies, and as it is not a key to any important position, its destruction must be regarded as a detached enterprise, and not as any part of any comprehensive operation. Its successful bombardment, however, has had the effect to revive the spirits of the fleet, and to satisfy expectations at home.

The Crimea.

The news from the Crimea is important, a grand battle having been fought on the Tchernaya. The British Government received the following dispatch:

Vienna, August 16.—The Russians attacked the position at the Tchernayn this morning at daybreak, in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

Second Dispatch.—*One o'clock.*—The Russian attack this morning was under the command of Liprandi, with from fifty to sixty thousand men. Their loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, and about 400 prisoners taken. The loss on the side of the Allies was very small.

Pelissier telegraphs on the 16th, as follows:

For some days past rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning, at daybreak, they realized their intentions against our lines on the Tchernaya; but in spite of the movement of imposing masses which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops forming the divisions of Gens. Herbillon, Canova, Faucheure and Morris. The Sardinians placed on our right, fought bravely. The Russians left a large number of dead on the field, and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserve came up, and with the aid of our brave Allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow.

Our losses, although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known.

Pelissier:

Affairs before Sevastopol were unchanged.

The London Morning Post (ministerial paper) says editorially: "We have reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for from the Crimea within the next six days." It is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements.

Asia Minor.

The latest accounts from Kars say the city was surrounded by the Russians, and the first parallel opened. The communication with Erzroum had stopped; provisions were abundant, but forage was scarce. Turkish reinforcements were being hastened to Erzoum.

Negotiations.

A lively exchange of notes continue between London, Paris and Vienna respecting Austria's continuation in the Principalities.

A London paper says that negotiations have arrived at a point for the conclusion of a triple treaty binding France, England and Austria not to conclude any arrangement separately with Russia.

France.

Wednesday, the 15th, being the fete of Napoleon, there was a holiday on the Bourse. The fete was shorn of its full proportions, but was celebrated by the theatres with spectacles and illuminations. Charities were distributed, and the sentences of 2000 prisoners commuted.

There is again a vague talk of a fusion among the Bourbonists, and of a contemplated meeting of their heads at Vienna.

Ex-President Fillmore was introduced to the Emperor on the 15th by Mr. Mason.

Italy.

Something is said of a Congress of Sintesmen at Vienna, to settle the affairs of Italy, but it is not likely to be carried into effect at present.

The Austrian Gazette contradicts the statement of a concordant between Austria and the Holy See.

The Russian Government interposes every obstacle it can towards recruiting a British Italian Legion.

Austria remonstrates against the selection of Novarro as a recruiting depot.

It is stated that France and England have sent an energetic notice to the King of Naples that they are dissatisfied with his Russian tendencies.

Germany.

Saxony proposes raising a new loan of $5,000,000 at 4 per cent.

Denmark.

Letters from Hamburg state that the subject of the Sound Dues causes much anxiety to Denmark, and that Admiral Mourier, of the Danish Navy, has gone to Paris to ask advice and assistance of France. No middle course appears possible to Denmark, and serious complications are apprehended. Denmark much fearing that the United States would commence hostilities by taking possession of the Danish West India Islands.

An extra meeting of the Danish Chambers was in session, constructing a uniform constitution for the whole kingdom.

Russia.

The Russian paper, *Le Nord*, says we may now look for great events and horrifying revoltals.

It is declared that the commissariat of Southern Russia has declared it impossible to provision more men than are now in the Crimea, consequently, no other reinforcements will be sent. This is doubtful.

One hundred and fifty bales of cotton were seized at Aix, *in transitu* from Antwerp to St. Petersburg, and were each found to contain revolvers—so at least it is said.

India.

The overland mail has arrived, bringing dates to July 4th.

Affairs throughout India are tranquil, and trade rather active. Two cotton factories are being erected.

Lamartine's Last Visit to Count D'Orsay.

M. de Lamartine has written, in one of the newspapers, a biographical and obituary notice of the late Duke de Grammont. In it there is an interesting allusion to the late celebrated Count D'Orsay, which a correspondent of the Boston Atlas thus translates:

"One looked in vain among this family procession for the brother of the Duchess de Grammont, ravished a few months before the noon of life from the tender friendship of his sister. The world has not known all it lost in the Count D'Orsay, brother-in-law of the Duke de Grammont. He was known only by the hereditary beauty, by his adventures, by his talents, by his light celebrities, which would have been excused in another, and which possessed *eclat* only because in himself was born brilliant.

"Woe to those who ruined their faults share the splendor of their nature. M. de Chateaubriand, who has spoken of the Count D'Orsay in his memoirs, has been bitter when he should have been charitable for the impulsiveness of youth and passion. Dante himself does not speak with that harshness of the fate of love, when Francesca de Rimini has spoken, Dante does not condemn, he does not excuse, he does not absolve—he is recited, he pities, he weeps. Naught but a tear should have been given to that youth of D'Orsay. He quitted that youth a man, and the man gave promise of real talents and solid qualities. These natural qualities are less esteemed, we know, than acquired qualities, because they cost no effort; they are certainly less meritorious, but we do not know that they are less amiable.

"Nature has always more grace than volition. All was nature in D'Orsay, and that nature for a moment bowed by excess of wealth, became rigorously straight amid the agitations of misfortune and years. Yet a little while, and France would have cherished in him a child prodigal of his genius. Let those who have not known Count D'Orsay judge him without indulgence and justice, but let his friends (and we were among them) retrace to themselves in his person one of the richest luxuries of nature. The very faults and repentances of his youth made, so to say, a part of the perfections of his manhood. They gave to his still young physiognomy that melancholy which is the increasing shadow of our convictions on our face, as the sun of our life sets in its West; they gave to his mind that intelligent and merciful tolerance which one can better bestow on others, when one has once felt for himself the pleasure and the necessity.

"When during his last and only sickness (a disease of the heart) we visited in his sculptor's studio, in that little museum, changed into a sick chamber that he might breathe his last before the objects of his love, when lying on that bed of repose in the midst of his paintings, his marbles, his drawings, his unfinished busts, he looked like a statue of Antinous, which was uncolored, without losing a line of its beauty in the beams of the sun, on the eve of sinking from the sky, we could not tire of contemplating with a secret tenderness the serenity not to say the splendor of that dying man. He lay under no illusion, he raised illusions to those who loved him, to spare them a premature grief. He would willingly have concealed his last sigh to steal away a pain from his friends, from that sister, from those nieces who were about to weep him forever."

Yellow Fever at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The pestilence continues its awful ravages in these afflicted places. There is no abatement in the work of death. From the Baltimore American, of the 29th, we take the subjoined sad record:

Dr. J. Morris returned to this city yesterday morning from Norfolk, whither he had been for several days, and represents the condition of the city as deplorable in the extreme. There are more physicians in Norfolk he says than are necessary, but there is a great want of nurses, which it seems impossible to obtain. All the physicians of the city are attending to their business, but there is now no one to direct the affairs of the city, or to enforce sanitary regulations. Mayor Woodis died on Sunday last, which left the city government without a head; there is no quorum of the City Council, or Board of Health, nor is there any one to attend to anything, except the Howard Association, and the whole time of that body is absorbed in distributing food to the population. The scenes witnessed by Dr. Morris, while in Norfolk, he says are indescribable. The stores are all closed, the market houses deserted, and out of a population of twenty thousand, there are only about eight thousand left, of which number there are only three thousand white. Dr. M. visited a family on Sunday last, and found the wife lying in a dying condition on the bed, and the husband with black vomit on the floor, without a friend to attend them, or a nurse to administer the necessary medicine. He made an effort to procure a nurse for them, but could not, and when he left they were both in the agonies of death. During the illness of Mayor Woodis there was not a citizen of Norfolk at his residence, and on the last night of his life two of the physicians remained with him.

In the midst of this distress, those who own vehicles for public use have taken advantage of the times, and refuse to physicians their carriages, except at rates which the Howard Association cannot pay. Dr M. states that the malaria is such that all the people, even those who are apparently healthy, look sallow, and their eyes partake of a yellow hue. There are but few people to be seen in the streets, except those who have charge of the hearses, and the physicians who are constantly going. It is impossible for any one to form any proper idea of the distress which prevails, and even those in comfortable circumstances are obliged to obtain their supplies from the Howard Association, there being no other means of procuring it.

In Portsmouth there are better regulations, the authorities standing at their posts and doing all they can to relieve the afflicted. The city has been divided into seven districts, each of which has its own physicians, and the patients are made more comfortable than in Norfolk. The epidemic rages quite as severely as ever, though it has assumed a less malignant form and yields more readily to medical treatment. The average number of deaths is about twenty per day, and the number of new cases are as great per day as they have been at any time since the epidemic broke out. Dr. M. states that he left because there were more physicians than are needed, but the authorities cannot tell those who are constantly arriving that they require no more medical help. Many of the physicians are young and inexperienced, though they might be very effective as nurses. All the people seem more or less indisposed—the malaria which fills the atmosphere producing a disagreeable fever in the head. There is now no hope of arresting the ravages of the disease, and so thoroughly infected has become the cities that it will continue to rage until dispelled by frost, there being nothing else which can stay its progress.

Egyptian Discoveries.—Mr. John B. Greene, son of an American banker, has succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon clearing away the Palace of Medinet Habou, in discovering the celebrated Egyptian Calendar, of which Champollion could only copy the first lines. A cast of this monument was taken on the spot, by means of a particular kind of composition, photography not reproducing it properly. Different colossal figures, the upper part of which were only visible, have been now cleared away and brought to light; one of them, in excellent preservation, shows the features of Rameses III., and is about nineteen metres high. Mr. Greene, in clearing around this colossus, was able to discover and take drawings of the inscriptions of the pylone or grand portal erected between the two courts; and he has also proved the existence of a pavement in granite which probably covered the whole court, and above which rose a passage which appears to have led into a second court. The excavations of Mr. Greene, which have just completely made known one of the most important edifices of Pharaonic Egypt, will, by the numerous inscriptions which they furnish, throw fresh light on different points of Egyptian philology.—[Boston Post, 21st inst.

Speaking of the rythm of Tennyson's Maud, the New York Mirror makes this funny yet absurd comment: "To read three hundred lines of such measure aloud, is only a trifle pleasanter than chewing a paper of tacks."

Miscellaneous News Items.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury of the 29th inst., that the rice crop in South Carolina promises to be good, and if the weather continues favorable during the period of harvesting, the quality of the rice will be excellent.

Dr. Swearborg and another gentleman, has visited Florida, in the neighborhood of Palatka for the purpose of examining the country, etc., with the object of establishing a number of German families in that section, to cultivate the bear grass, and fiber in the swamps, which is supposed can be cultivated for cordage and sail cloth. The fiber is extolled with the country and its practicability of the enterprise.

The number of deaths in the city of New York during the week ending on the 25th inst., were 565. This shows a decrease of 48, compared with the mortality of the week previous.

We are sorry to announce, says the Concordia Intelligencer of the 31st ult., that some twenty or more cases of yellow fever have occurred at Bartholomew, thirty miles distant, in Catahoula parish, brought thither by the Black River packets, and that four or five deaths have occurred—some carried down to the vicinity of Trinity before death.

The number of deaths in the city of Boston during the week ending on Saturday, the 25th inst., were 125, of which 70 were those of children under five years of age.

The yellow fever is still raging in Norfolk. The Board of Health published a report in the Norfolk Herald of the 27th ult., in which we find the number of deaths which took place in that city on the 24th and 25th ult. On the 24th there were 16 deaths, and on the 25th 17, making a total of 33 in two days.

The Richmond Whig says that cases of yellow fever have appeared in King and Queen, Gloucester and Mathews counties, Va. The persons attacked were from Norfolk or Portsmouth.

We learn from the Norfolk papers that the conduct of the clergy of that city during the present epidemic, is worthy of all praise. They have remained at their posts, doing their duty without fear of contagion, preferring rather to die than desert their flocks.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 28th ult., states that the contributions in aid of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, thus far sent in from different parts of the Union, amount to $48,318. Of this amount the Young Men's Christian Association at Richmond gave $4,500.

Three physicians left Richmond for Norfolk and Portsmouth on the 28th ult., intending to remain there during the prevalence of the epidemic.

A writer in Saturday's National Intelligencer suggests an expedient for staying the ravages of the yellow fever, by the removal of the whole population of Norfolk and Portsmouth to Old Point and the Rip-Raps.

Col. W. W. Seaton, one of the venerable proprietors of the National Intelligencer, has gone to Europe on a visit to his daughter, the wife of the American Minister at Stockholm.

Trenton, N. J., has now a total of 18,810 inhabitants, being an increase of 3,364 over the total of the year 1850, which was 10,445. Of the present total 3,368 are of foreign birth.

Commodore Stewart fell from a pear tree in Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., and was taken up insensible. At last accounts he was alive, though not much improved.

At a meeting of the Can't-Get-Away Club, in Mobile, on the 30th inst., a physician, apothecary and five female nurses were selected to proceed at once to Virginia. Eleven hundred dollars was collected and a much larger amount subscribed, which was doubtless paid in during the next day.

A Mixed Speech.—An excited gentleman recently announced to the Connecticut Legislature a steamboat explosion, as follows: "Sistar Mecker, and ledgers of the membleynature, the Eliver Ollsworth's biled her buster." He was evidently a little confused.

According to the late census, it appears that New York city has a population of 624,170. This shows an increase since 1850 of 108,634, which is less than was anticipated, yet it is large enough to maintain the reputation of New York as a city of rapid growth.

In Tioga, county New York, there is a well which has been in it all the year round. It has been one eleven years. The depth from the surface to the ice is 61 feet. This ice is so thick that it cannot be broken by a heavy weight attached to a cord and dropped down upon it.

In Albany, a city containing only 57,000 inhabitants, the numbers of arrests during the past year was over 5000, or one out of every fourteen of the population. The number of arrests made during the first six months of this year are 2676.

Health of Baton Rouge.—Within the past few days, says the Baton Rouge Comet, of the 31st ult., a number of new cases of fever have occurred, but nearly all seem to be of a milder character than the first few, which spread consternation, and sent our people to foreboding a recurrence of the dark days of '53. From the observation and experience of old residents of the place, who have passed through many seasons of epidemic, we do not hesitate to say, that mild and gentle remedies, and good nursing, will discern nearly every case of its malignity.

The Relief Committee, of the City Council, is doing much good. Our fellow-citizen, James M. Elam, Esq., as Chairman of the Council Committee, is devoting a great portion of his time to visiting the sick. Applications for relief from the City Treasury, should be made to him.

We learn from the Mobile papers that a fire took place at Point Clear, on Thursday last, which entirely destroyed the stables attached to the hotel. By great effort all the horses were rescued. Fortunately, there was little provender in the stables at the time. The cause of the fire had not been ascertained.

James C. Thompson, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., has received the appointment of chief engineer of the Russian navy, and is now in Washington making the necessary arrangements with the Russian minister. The offer is made for three years, at a salary of $6,000 per annum, with house rent free.

In New York the question is not now—since the passage of the liquor law—"Will you drink?" but, "Will you violate?"

Quarantine.—Our town has, says the Woodville (Wilkinson co., Miss.) Republican, at the 28th ult., been placed under strict quarantine regulations, which will be rigidly enforced. We profess to be a hospitable people, but for a month or two we shall have no accommodations, we fear, for strangers who cannot give a good account of themselves—tell clearly and credibly "where have they been, and what they been about."

Steamer Frank Lyon.—The steamer run on the bar just above Vicksburg on the 8th July, where she has been lying high and dry nearly ever since. She floated off yesterday morning, says the Whig of the 8th, with the present rise in the river, and we suppose will soon be in readiness to take on board a load of cotton. The river commenced falling as soon as the boat floated off.

The Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 30th ult., learns that the detachments of U. S. troops, numbering between two and three hundred, under the command of Capt. Jones, was to leave that place on Friday morning, to join their regiment stationed in Arkansas. The Alex Scott will convey them as far as Memphis, from which place it is proposed to take the overland route. These troops have been detained here since the early part of spring, on account of the low stage of water in the upper rivers. Lieut. Stephenson and Asst. Surgeon Anderson accompany the detachment.

We learn that on the 15th inst., at Lake Providence, La., Wesley Pennington was shot and instantly killed by Alfred Jones, son of R. P. Jones. Young Jones was arrested; but subsequently effected his escape. The difficulty originated in a billiard room.

Branson, Miss.—The quarantine regulations of Brandon are very strict. They do not even allow passengers on the railroad to take the stage and pass on through.

Speaking of the yellow fever in Vicksburg, the Jackson (Miss.) Mercury, of the 28th says: "No case has as yet occurred in Jackson. A strict quarantine is enforced; and we trust our town may escape another visitation. Our friends in the country should pay no attention to idle rumors. If the fever should appear here, we shall promptly announce the first case."

In consequence of the fever at Vicksburg, the Natchez city council have revoked the permission they gave to descending packets to stop at the landing under the hill for cotton and passengers. The roads leading to the interior, as well as the river landings, are all strictly guarded night and day, by vigilant officers. As yet, not a single case of yellow fever has been officially reported in Natchez.

The Franklin Planters' Banner, of the 30th, says it has heard of no new cases of yellow fever in the Parish of St. Mary.

The total mortality in the city of Baltimore during the week ending on the 27th August was 154, of which 96 were under ten years of age.

The attention of mariners is called to the fact that the Nun Buoy, now on Harding's Ledge, off entrance to Boston Harbor, will be removed, and an iron Bell Boat painted black, with the words "Harding's Ledge," in white letters on both sides, will be placed instead. The bell will be sounded by the action of the sea.

The boilers of the U. S. Coast Survey steamer Hetzel exploded near the capes of the Chesapeake on the 24th ult., killing the third assistant engineer and four seamen, and wounding the quartermaster and two seamen.

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, went to a dance-house in London, and describes the sight after this manner:

I endured the spectacle of men dancing with women whom neither is my soul and stocking; but at last the sight of a dark and by no means elegant mulatto waltzing with a fleecy looking white girl, while pulling away at a cigar he had just stolen, proved too much for my Yankee prejudices, and I started.

Where is Mr Greeley's consistency? Has he forgotten what a fuss he made about a negro being ejected from an omnibus some time since.

We clip the subjoined from the Alexandria Democrat of the 29th ult.:

We have had heavy showers of rain within the last few days. Injurious to cotton in general, which is but open; they have been beneficial to cane which is backward for the season. The sugar crop here will be very short.

A letter from Morganza, Pointe Coupee, received in Plaquemine on the 31st, says: "We are very much frightened about yellow fever. Col. Morgan has had a number of cases here slightly. It is shrewdly conjectured that the cadet-Hungarian Mexicans" who are here, who, it is known, are expected to take up their abode here for the present.

There were only sixteen interments in the city of Savannah during the week ending on the 30th ult.

Mr. E. K. Washington has retired from the editorial chair of the Ocean Springs Gazette. Under his management it was an excellent and interesting journal.

The total number of deaths in Norfolk, on the 23d and 27th ult., was 26 among a falling off in two days of 17, though it is supposed the want of material is the cause of the decrease.

We learn from the Mobile papers that it is there rumored that Mr. Geo. F. Smith, ex-Treasurer of the Tennessee Company is to be removed from his post. This seems to cause great dissatisfaction.

Mobile appears to be remarkably healthy, at present, there was only eighteen deaths during the week ending on the 1st September.

We learn from the Elyton Central Alabamian that a gentleman of Jefferson county raised, last fall, twenty-seven bushels of wheat on fifty acres of land, and lately threshed out and measured, as the product of said fifty acres of land, eight hundred bushels of good wheat, which he sold at sixty-five cents per bushel. We consider this hard to beat.

The citizens of Charleston are certainly enjoying the blessing of health this season. There have been but two cases of sickness at the Marine Hospital of that city, since the beginning of warm weather, which shows an extraordinary state of health.

Mr. Browne, manager of the agricultural division of the Patent Office, goes to Europe in the steamer of the 8th September, for the purpose of obtaining seeds of the different kinds of European plants which are not to be found in the United States. We wish him all success, for his mission is an important one.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury that the steamer Florida has been purchased by Messrs. E. C. Rogers & Co., of this city, who intend placing her in their line of New Orleans and Key West packets.

A convention of the citizens of Massachusetts opposed to all unconstitutional and fanatical laws, and particularly to the Maine Liquor Law, was to be held at Worcester on the 30th ult.

The sum realized by the concert given by Miss Parodi at New York, on the 28th ult., in aid of the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth, amounted to eight hundred dollars.

Texas State Debt.—The Texas papers state that Gen. Rusk will visit Austin in November, when the Legislature will be in session, and that he will urge the acceptance of the Texas debt bill, as a preliminary step to the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. R. A. Curd, who disappeared so mysteriously from Louisville a short time ago, has turned up in Chicago, where he was seen on the 25th by an acquaintance.

Local Items.

Health of the City.—The cemetery returns of the last week show a continued decrease in

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT,

For the Year ending September 1, 1855.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
Saturday Morning, September 1, 1855.

The Commercial Year ending this day, has been more remarkable for high prices, than with regard to the amount of business done in our market. In the latter respect it may not have fallen much behind previous years of average crops, but a review of its leading features develops no marks of that improvement for which we naturally look in the statistics of an American seaport. The navigation of the Ohio River, and of the lower tributaries of the Mississippi, has been obstructed to an unusual extent during the year, and thus greater restrictions have been placed upon our commerce with the great Western Valley, and even with the sections producing our southern staples, than we have had reason to complain of for some years past, greatly as the evil has been felt heretofore. The losses suffered by New Orleans from this cause during the last year have been very large. They are not, however, confined to the past, but extend to the future, involving as they do, the opening of new channels of trade, or of widening and deepening old ones, between the interior and those seaports and markets which long ago recognized the importance of artificial means of communication with the producing regions of the West and South. The enterprise of our rivals, directed by efficient managers, and consequently favored with the ample use of capital, has extended their railroads in all directions that offer commercial advantages, and it is daily tapping the resources of the trade which naturally belongs to New Orleans. In the mean time our Great Northern Railroad comes to nearly a "dead lock" at the State line! The cities of Charleston and Savannah are obtaining large returns for their investment in public improvements, and are now becoming exporters of breadstuffs, besides augmenting very largely their business in the great southern staple. The following table compares the receipts each year of Cotton at Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, with the total crop, during the last four years:

	1851-'52. BALES.	1852-'53. BALES.	1853-'54. BALES.	1854-'55. BALES.
Charleston	467,047	450,162	413,176	501,754
Savannah	368,444	341,657	314,473	396,660
New Orleans	1,429,163	1,664,864	1,440,779	1,997,085
Total crop	2,416,500	3,262,500	2,930,000	2,995,493

From this it will be seen that the receipts of this staple at Charleston during the year just closed har exceeded those of the previous year over 21 per cent., and at Savannah the increase is nearly 23 per cent., while in New Orleans there is a decrease of 462,544 bales, or over 10 per cent. A large amount than this has probably been detained by the low stage of water in the Red, Arkansas and Washita rivers.

The receipts of several of the leading articles of Western Produce at this port during the year, show a large falling off, when compared with those of last year. In Flour this decrease amounts to 109,000 bbls, in Corn more than half a million sacks, and in Wheat 120,000 sacks. In Provisions, on the other hand, notwithstanding the falling off in the Hog crop, there has been an increase of receipts equivalent to some 30,000 bbls of Pork. The Sugar crop in this State, as will be seen under the heading of that staple, has been more than 100,000 hhds short of the product of 1853-'54, and the receipts here show a corresponding diminution.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of the principal articles of Southern and Western Produce during the past year, compared with the year before:

	RECEIPTS. 1854-55	1853-54	EXPORTS. 1854-55	1853-54
Cotton, bales	1,997,085	1,440,779	1,274,029	1,426,573
Rosins, bbls	338,670	48,564	65,072	84,317
Spirits Turpentine	149,217	272,660	128,922	189,370
Molasses, bbls	246,000	286,000	248,000	240,150
Flour, bbls	676,511	888,574	328,514	476,724
Corn, sacks	1,104,[illegible]	1,562,518	516,761	1,103,258
Wheat, sacks	48,822	167,225	38,367	121,781
Pork, bbls and tcs	282,[illegible]	257,860	188,236	149,909
Beef, bbls and tcs	58,[illegible]	32,916	33,111	26,315
Bacon, hhds & tcs	46,[illegible]	37,711	.....	.....
Lard, bbls & tcs	[illegible]	9,172	42,722	67,482
Hams, Hhds & tcs	33,[illegible]	33,192	.....	.....
Lard, kegs & tcs	120,[illegible]	1,352,810	.....	.....
Lard, bags	102,[illegible]	140,[illegible]	704,128	768,114
Whisky, bbls	112,[illegible]	133,[illegible]	46,611	49,847
Hemp, bales	27,[illegible]	19,775	10,[illegible]	14,869
Lead, pigs	66,[illegible]	77,[illegible]	3[illegible],[illegible]	90,[illegible]

And the following shows the receipts of articles mostly confirmed in this city and the neighboring plantations during the last two years:

	1854-55.	1853-54.
Bagging, pieces	44,810	66,115
Bale Rope, coils	82,849	104,792
Butter, Western, pkgs	36,264	47,811
Butter, Western, boxes	45,928	48,946
Lard Oil, kegs	48,670	15,106
Potatoes, bbls	80,[illegible]	206,[illegible]
Hay, Western, bales	75,163	68,[illegible]
Candles, boxes	66,[illegible]	76,217
Coal, Western, tons	32,270	34,812
Oats, sacks	441,278	691,[illegible]

The subjoined is a statement of the imports of Merchandize and Bullion at the Port of New Orleans by sea, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1855:

1854.	Dut'able.	Free	Bullion and Specie.
July	197,297	57,850	85,530
August	208,416	15,727	40,270
September	674,[illegible]	160,356	99,014
October	991,367	199,215	35,290
November	835,553	230,052	43,[illegible]
December	734,701	184,490	93,845
January, 1855	698,784	279,736	85,160
February	498,841	204,867	125,461
March	678,219	257,419	880,980
April	672,472	250,515	90,271
May	698,844	149,690	43,467
June	471,296	402,781	132,9[illegible]
	6,939,990	4,397,170	1,777,777
Dutiable			6,939,990
Free			4,397,170
Bullion and Specie			1,777,777
			13,114,937

For the three past Fiscal Years ending June 30, the following is a comparative statement:

Imports of Merchandize at the Custom-House for the Three Years ending June 30—	1853.	1854	1855.
Dutiable	6,819,020	8,276,449	6,939,992
Free	4,372,252	3,878,576	4,397,170
Bullion and Specie	1,304,892	2,253,128	1,687,436
	12,654,112	14,408,153	12,923,608

The amount of Duties received at the Custom-house at this port during the last two years, has been as follows:

1854.		1855.	
July	92,231	January	2855
August	109,[illegible]	February	130,291
September	129,[illegible]	March	242,[illegible]
October	212,[illegible]	April	174,147
November	219,[illegible]	May	186,[illegible]
December	222,[illegible]	June	146,[illegible]
	1,[illegible],991		1,094,105
			1,[illegible],991
Amount received for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854			2,[illegible],[illegible]
			2,556,647
Decrease			462,557

The exports of Produce of Domestic growth from New Orleans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were as follows:

	TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	COASTWISE.
July, 1854	6,[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible],191
August	9,[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]
September	1,[illegible],[illegible]	799,[illegible]
October	2,[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]
November	3,[illegible],[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]
December	3,[illegible],[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]
January, 1855	6,[illegible],[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]
February	7,[illegible],[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]
March	5,[illegible],[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]
April	4,[illegible],[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]
May	4,[illegible],[illegible]	2,[illegible],[illegible]
June	3,[illegible],[illegible]	1,[illegible],[illegible]
	55,[illegible],[illegible]	22,[illegible],[illegible]

COTTON—We estimate the Cotton crop of the year 1854-'55 at 2,995,493 bales, of which 1,997,085 bales have been received at this port, including 27,187 bales from Mobile, and ports in Florida and Texas. The exports of the year embrace 1,274,029 bales, including 716,990 to Great Britain; 170,146 to France; 44,061 to the North of Europe; 140,135 to other foreign ports, and 202,695 to domestic ports North. The stock remaining on hand last evening, including all in presses and pickeries, and on shipboard not cleared, was 60,037 bales. The total receipts last year at this port were 1,413,677 bales, including 26,899 from Mobile, Florida and Texas. The exports last year embraced 1,426,573 bales, comprising 774,128 to Great Britain; 191,316 to France; 142,978 to the North of Europe; 136,504 to other foreign ports, and 191,646 to Northern domestic ports. The stock on hand on the first of September, 1854, was 26,079 bales. The decrease in the receipts this year thus proves to be 122,780 bales, and in the exports 99,996 bales to Great Britain; 32,170 to France; 38,338 to the North of Europe; 32,504 to other foreign ports, and an increase coastwise of 11,858 making a total decrease in exports of 152,544 bales.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of Cotton at New Orleans each year for twenty years:

RECEIPTS. Years.	Bales.	EXPORTS. Years.	Bales.
1835—'36	485,443	1835—'36	436,991
1836—'37	665,813	1836—'37	589,969
1837—'38	743,700	1837—'38	738,913
1838—'39	678,614	1838—'39	570,170
1839—'40	964,445	1839—'40	940,220
1840—'41	892,920	1840—'41	821,[illegible]
1841—'42	740,185	1841—'42	749,967
1842—'43	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1842—'43	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1843—'44	927,723	1843—'44	838,541
1844—'45	983,[illegible]	1844—'45	997,468
1845—'46	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1845—'46	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1846—'47	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1846—'47	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1847—'48	1,913,[illegible]	1847—'48	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1848—'49	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1848—'49	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1849—'50	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1849—'50	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1850—'51	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1850—'51	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1851—'52	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1851—'52	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1852—'53	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1852—'53	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1853—'54	1,[illegible],[illegible]	1853—'54	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1854—'55	1,997,085	1854—'55	1,274,029

We make our estimate of the crop for the last year as follows:

Exports from the Southern Ports to the latest dates, viz:

New Orleans	Aug. 31	bales 1,274,029
Mobile	" 20	" 629,819
Charleston	" 23	" 017,340
Savannah	" 23	" 387,905
Florida	" 6	" 126,[illegible]
Texas	" 24	" 7,[illegible]
Virginia & N Carolina	" 11	" 35,873
		2,[illegible],[illegible]
Add estimated receipts at New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, by railroad, etc.		15,000
Add Amounts taken from Southern ports for consumption, etc.		15,000
Add amounts burned at the South		25,000

Add stocks at Southern ports to the latest dates, viz:

New Orleans	Aug. 31	bales 40,537
Mobile	" 25	" 36,065
Charleston	" 23	" 9,900
Savannah	" 23	" 3,552
Augusta	" 1	" 2,922
Florida	" 23	" 1,[illegible]
Texas	" 23	" 3,[illegible]
Virginia & N. Carolina	" 11	" 875
		88,[illegible]
		2,[illegible],[illegible]

Deduct stocks on hand, 1st Sept., 1854, viz:

New Orleans	20,078
Mobile	29,278
Charleston	17,031
Savannah	3,200
Augusta	8,318
Florida	093
Texas	2,[illegible]
Virginia and North Carolina	750
	90,[illegible]
Estimated crop for the year 1854-'55, considering the stocks in the interior no greater than last year	2,[illegible],[illegible]

Statement of Cotton at this Port for the Year.

Stock on hand September 1, 1854	bales. 26,072
Received during the year	1,[illegible],[illegible]
Total supply	1,[illegible],[illegible]
Exported during the year	1,[illegible],[illegible]
Stock on hand, including all in presses and pickeries and on shipboard not cleared, September 1, 1855	60,037

The first bale at the New Crop was received here on the 26th of July, from Wilkinson county, Miss., and the total receipts of New up to the close of the year have been 25,280 bales, against 1391 last year, 74 the year before, and 5077 bales in 1852.

The following comparison of the United States crop with the consumption in Great Britain and the United States, and average prices in Great Britain during the last ten years, is furnished by the United States Economist:

Years.	United States Crop.	Consumption—Great Britain.	Consumption—United States.	Average Price Cotton in Liverpool.
1840	2,[illegible],[illegible]	288,[illegible]	424,[illegible]	4½d.
1845	2,[illegible],[illegible]	442,[illegible]	390,[illegible]	4¾
1847	1,[illegible],[illegible]	727,[illegible]	450,[illegible]	6¼
1848	2,[illegible],[illegible]	511,[illegible]	475,[illegible]	4 7-16
1849	2,[illegible],[illegible]	518,[illegible]	370,[illegible]	4¾
1850	2,[illegible],[illegible]	457,[illegible]	432,[illegible]	7¾
1851	2,[illegible],[illegible]	401,[illegible]	470,[illegible]	0¾
1852	3,[illegible],[illegible]	603,[illegible]	692,[illegible]	7¾
1853	3,[illegible],[illegible]	871,[illegible]	551,[illegible]	0
1854	2,[illegible],[illegible]	610,[illegible]	603,[illegible]	6¾

The editor of the Economist remarks:

This table of British consumption of course includes cotton from all sources, but the quantity consumed in both countries in 1845 was equal to 33 per cent. of the United States crop. In 1854, a year of general depression and very high prices for food, the two countries consumed equal to 41 per cent. of the United States crop. In 1853, which was the large crop year, the two countries used 39 per cent. of the crop. The figures for United States consumption embrace only the quantities taken from the ports. The general result is that under very unfavorable circumstances, was and famine, in the consumption of the two countries is overtaking the production, notwithstanding that that production is stimulated by continued high prices for the raw material. The first months of the year 1855, show depression in the trade, after more than a year of high prices for money and feed, but the promise is now fair of good harvests, that will reduce the prices of food, at a time when money will have become very abundant, and restored peace have induced the disposition to use it.

It is a remarkable feature of the war, that the demand for English goods in the Levant and those countries where the large war expenditure has taken place, is very great. The cotton goods sent thither reach eighty-seven millions, against twenty-eight million yards last year, and the effect of the introduction of those goods in those quarters it is anticipated will be permanent.

The following is the Liverpool Cotton statement for the year endlog 1rt of January, 1855:

Stock, 1st January, 1854	bales 167,000
Imports in 1854	1,[illegible],[illegible]
" from Surat	[illegible]
" from London	1,[illegible]
Total quantity sold in 1854 as per weekly returns	2,[illegible],[illegible]
Deduct exports to Continent	140,[illegible]
	2,[illegible],[illegible]
Stock, 1st January, 1855	441,[illegible]
Taken for consumption and export in 1854, 2,114,110, or 40,656 per week	
Taken for consumption	1,[illegible],[illegible], or 38,[illegible] per week.
Deduct exports to Continent	2[illegible],[illegible]
" from Scotland	1,[illegible]
Taken for consumption	1,[illegible],[illegible], or 36,[illegible] per week.
Taken for the Glasgow market	44,[illegible]
Taken for consumption in England	1,[illegible],[illegible], or 38,[illegible] per week
Taken for consumption in 1853	1,[illegible],[illegible], or 31,[illegible] per week

The imports into Great Britain during the last eight years have been as follow:

	From United States.	From Other places.	Grand Total.
1854	1,661,479	516,118	2,177,597
1853	1,432,063	732,307	2,164,370
1852	1,729,913	628,163	2,357,318
1851	1,393,706	609,840	1,903,546
1850	1,184,104	565,101	1,749,205
1849	1,477,727	427,720	1,905,447
1848	1,375,375	364,632	1,739,907
1847	974,067	358,716	1,332,707

The exports from Great Britain in 1854 were 318,400 bales, against 292,800 the year before. The total consumption was 1,940,227 in 1854, including 1,626,539 American. The stock on hand in all the ports of Great Britain on the first of January, 1855, was 624,450 bales, against 717,860 in 1854; 657,520 in 1853; and 484,500 in 1852.

Our latest advices from Liverpool are to the 18th of August. They report a good demand for Cotton, with sales during the week of 80,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken for speculation. Prices are quoted ⅛@¼d. higher than at the close of the previous week, and closed at 7¼d for Fair Orleans; 6 7-16 for Middling Orleans; 6¾c for Fair Uplands, and 6¼d for Middling Uplands. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool on the 18th ult. was stated at 385,000 bales.

Our Commercial Year opened with a moderate demand in the Cotton market and a degree of irregularity in prices—Middling ranging at 7¾@8⅛c ₱ lb. The tendency was slightly upward during September and October, and about the middle of the latter month was quoted Middling at 8¼@8c. The fluctuations were slight until the middle of November, when a downward movement commenced, and the rates gave way about one cent during the next five weeks. They recovered partially in the latter part of December, but fell off again to 7@8c for Middling in the middle of January. At the beginning of February our quotations for Middling were 7¼@8¼c, then falling to 7¼@8¾c, the changes were slight until the latter part of March, when the rates were 8¼@8¾c. The market continued to improve throughout April and May, and until the middle of June, an advance being established, during that period of more than 3c ₱ lb. For about two weeks in June we quoted Middling at the wide range of 10¾@16c. Good Middling at 12¾@13, and Fair at 14c, and upward. This was the highest point reached during the year, and was maintained but a short time. In the last of June Middling was quoted at 9¾@10¾, and in the next week the price fell off to 9@9¾c. It subsequently rallied, and in the middle of July rose to 9¾@10¾c, then fell off again to 9@9¾, and then advanced ¼c, which was lost about the middle of August, and the market closed last evening, at the following range of quotations for all qualities of the New crop:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	6¾@7¼	Middling Fair	10@10¾
Ordinary	7¼@8¼	Fair	10¾@11¼
Middling	8¼@9¼	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	9¼@9¾	Good and Fine	—@—

The sales of the past week have embraced 11,000 bales, including 3000 on Saturday and Monday together 2500 on Tuesday; 1500 on Wednesday; 1000 on Thursday, and 1000 yesterday.

The range and fluctuations of prices in New Orleans will be shown at length by the subjoined tables. The first of which exhibits the rates at the beginning of each week for the year just closed, and the next those of the preceding year:

1854-'55.	Middling.	Good Middling.	Fair.
Sept... 9	7¾a8¾	8a8¼	10 a—
16	7¾a8¾	8¼a8¾	10 a10
23	8 a8¾	9 a9¼	10 a—
Oct..... 7	8 a8¾	9 a9¼	10 a—
14	8 a8¾	9 a9¼	10 a—
21	8¼a9	9¾a9¾	10 a—
28	9 a9¼	10 a10¼	10¼a—
Nov.... 4	8¾a9	9¼a9¾	10 a—
11	8¼a9	9¼a9¾	10 a—
18	8 a8¾	9 a9¼	10 a10¼
25	8 a8¾	9 a9¼	— a10¼
Dec.... 2	7¾a8¾	8¾a9¼	— a10¼
9	7¾a8¾	8¾a9¼	10 a—
16	7¾a8	8¾a8¾	10 a10¼
23	7¼a8	8¾a8¾	10 a10¼
30	7¼a8	8¾a9	10 a10¼
Jan.... 6	7 a8¼	8¾a8¾	10¼a10¾
13	7 a8	8¼a9	10¼a10¾
20	7 a8	8¾a9	10¼a10¾
27	7 a8	8¾a9	10 a10¼
Feb.... 3	7¼a8¼	8¾a9	10 a10¼
10	7¼a8¾	8¾a9	10 a10¼
17	7¼a8¾	8¾a9	10 a10¼
24	7¼a8¾	8¾a9	10 a10¼
March.. 3	7¼a8¾	9 a9¼	10¼all
10	7¼a8¾	9 a9¼	10¼all
17	7¼a8¾	9 a9¼	10¼all
24	7¼a8¾	9¼a9¾	10¼all
31	7¼a8¾	9¼a9¾	10¼all
April... 7	8¼a8¾	9¼a10	— a—
14	8¼a8¾	9¾a10¼	— all¼
21	8¼a9	10¼a10¾	11 a—
28	8¼a9	9¾a10¼	11¼a—
May.... 5	8¼a9	9¾a10¼	11¼a—
12	8¼a9	9¾a10¼	11¼a—
19	9 a9¼	10¼all	11¼a—
26	10 all	11¼all¼	12¼a—
June.... 2	10 all	11¼all¼	12¼a—
9	10¼all¼	11¼a12	13 a—
16	10¼a12	12¼a13	14 a—
23	10¼a12	12¼a13	14 a—
30	9¼a10¼	11¼all¼	12¼a—
July.... 7	9¼a10¼	11 all¼	12¼a—
14	9 a9¾	10¾all¼	11¾a—
21	9 a9¾	10¾all¼	11¾a—
28	9¼a10	11 all¼	12¼a—
August.. 4	9¾a10	11 all¼	—a—
11	9¾a10	11 all¼	—a—
18	9¼a 9¾	10¼a10¾	—a—
25	9 a 9¾	10 a—	10¾a—

1853-'54.	Middling.	Good Middling.	Fair.
Sept.... 9	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
16	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
23	10¼all	11¼all¼	12¾a—
30	10¼all	11¼all¼	—a—
Oct..... 7	10¼all	11¼all¼	—a—
14	10¼all	11¼all¼	—a—
21	10¼all	11¼all¼	—a—
28	10¼a10¾	11 all¼	—a—
Nov.... 4	9¾a10¼	11 all¼	—a—
11	9¾a10¼	11 all¼	—a—
18	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	12¾a—
25	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	12¾a—
Dec.... 2	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
9	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
16	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
23	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
30	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
Jan.... 6	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
13	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
20	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
27	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
Feb.... 3	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
10	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
17	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
24	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
March.. 3	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
10	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
17	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
24	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
31	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
April... 7	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
14	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
21	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
28	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
May.... 5	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
12	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
19	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
26	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
June.... 2	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
9	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
16	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
23	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
30	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
July.... 7	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
14	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
21	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
28	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
August.. 4	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
11	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
18	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—
25	9¾a10¼	11¼all¼	—a—

The following table will show the receipts and exports of Tobacco at this port during the last twenty years:

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO AT NEW ORLEANS EACH YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS.

RECEIPTS. Years.	Hhds.	EXPORTS. Years.	Hhds.
1835—'36	60,558	1835—'36	41,604
1836—'37	98,691	1836—'37	35,821
1837—'38	37,288	1837—'38	35,556
1838—'39	28,153	1838—'39	30,852
1839—'40	43,827	1839—'40	40,430
1840—'41	53,179	1840—'41	54,687
1841—'42	71,355	1841—'42	68,056
1842—'43	93,595	1842—'43	80,591
1843—'44	80,485	1843—'44	81,240
1844—'45	71,490	1841—'45	58,579
1845—'40	72,856	1845—'46	62,045
1840—'47	55,588	1840—'47	50,366
1847—'48	56,682	1847—'48	60,364
1848—'40	02,335	1848—'49	02 990
1849—'50	80,304	1849—'50	57,056
1850—'51	64,112	1850—'01	54,801
1851—'52	67,906	1851—'52	01,814
1852—'53	74,650	1852—'53	64,268
1853—'54	48,564	1853—'54	54,317
1854—'55	53,075	1854—'55	65,072

The imports of Tobacco at Liverpool during the year ending December 31st, 1854, were 12,355 hhds, against 14,278 in 1853; 13,293 in 1852; and 10,031 in 1851. The stocks in the different British ports on the 1st January during the last four years were as follow:

	1855	1854.	1853	1852.
Stock in London	11,3[illegible]	12,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
" Liverpool	14,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	13,760	15,[illegible]
" Bristol, Hull & Newcastle	2,104	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Scotland	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	050
Total in G. Britain	27,[illegible]	29,[illegible]	30,[illegible]	34,[illegible]

Our Tobacco market opened in September last with a limited demand and a heavy stock, though the latter was some 4500 hhds less than that on hand September 1, 1853. Holders, however, relying upon the moderate promise of the new crop, exhibited no anxiety to sell, and few of them were willing to make concessions of sufficient importance to induce buyers to operate to any considerable extent. As the season advanced, prices gradually advanced, until in May, an advance of 2c ₱ lb was established. During that month and a portion of June the rates continued firm, but in July the market was extremely heavy, and in the latter part of the month prices fell back about 1c ₱ lb. During August some sales have been made at a further reduction of ½@¾c. The market has been quite dull during the past week, and we heard of only about 300 hhds sold, including 47 hhds, a medium lot of Admitted and Refused, at 7 3-16c round, 10 at 6@7c 12 at 8¾, 3 at 0, 2 Selected at 12, 26 Clarksville, Old crop, at 9¾, 4 at 7¾, 6 Selections at 8c ₱ lb, and the residue on private terms. Our quotations, as below, are now entirely nominal:

Factory Lugs	¾@6¾
Planters' Lugs	6¾@6¾
Leaf, Satefoir to Fine	7@8
Choice and Selections	8¾@9¾

The following table will show the range of prices at the beginning of each month in the past year:

	Lugs.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice and Selections.
September	4¾a5¾	5¾a6¾	6¾a7	7¾a 8¾
October	4¾a5¾	5¾a6¾	6¾a7	8 a 9
November	4¾a5¾	6 a6½	6¾a7	8 a 9
December	5 a6	6 a6½	6¾a7	8 a 9
January	5 a6	6 a6½	6¾a7	8 a 9
February	5¾a6¾	6¾a6¾	7 a8	8¾a 9¾
March	5¾a6¾	6¾a6¾	7 a8	8¾a 9¾
April	6 a6¾	6¾a7	7¾a8¼	9¾a10
May	6¾a7¼	7¼a7¾	8 a8¾	9¾a10
June	6¾a7¼	7¾a8	8¼a8¾	9¾a10
July	6¾a7¼	7¾a8	8¼a8¾	9¾a10
August	5¾a6¾	7 a7¼	7¾a8¾	9¾a 9¾

The rates during the year 1853-'54 were as follow:

	Lugs.	Inferior to Common.	Fair to Fine.	Choice and Selections.
September	5 a6	6¼a6¾	7 a8	8¾a9¼
October	5 a6	5¾a6¾	7 a8	8¾a9¼
November	6 a6¾	6 a6¾	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
December	5¾a6	6¼a6¾	6¾a6¾	7¾a8¾
January	5¾a6	5 a6¾	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
February	5 a6	6 a6¾	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
March	5 a6	5 a7¼	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
April	5 a6	6 a6¾	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
May	4¾a5	6 a6¾	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
June	4¾a5¼	5¾a6	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
July	4¾a5¼	5¾a6	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾
August	5¾a6¾	6¾a6¾	6¾a7¾	7¾a8¾

SUGAR—The receipts of Sugar during the past year have been 129,217 hhds, against 272,084 the preceding year, and 180,217 the year before. The exports embrace 148,922 hhds, against 159,370 in 1853-'54, and 99,117 in 1852-'53.

The crop of Sugar in Louisiana for the year 1854-'55, is stated by Mr. Champomier, in his last annual report at 946,636 hhds, produced in the following parishes:

PARISHES.	Sugar Houses.	Hhds. of Sugar.
Rapides	40	10,134
Avoyelles	24	9,723
West Feliciana	16	6,493
Point Coupee	05	12,407
East Feliciana	33	2,303
West Baton Rouge	07	17,440
East Baton Rouge	47	9,718
Iberville	148	31,251
Ascension	54	26,048
St. James	81	20,166
St. John Baptist	41	13,339
St. Charles	34	11,237
Jefferson	25	8,153
Orleans and St. Bernard	25	5,581
Plaquemines	44	10,516
Assumption	100	29,100
Lafourche Interior	70	19,689
Terrebonne	80	18,925
St. Mary	171	37,983
St. Martin	60	10,200
Vermillion	14	000
Lafayette	13	1,778
St. Landry	04	0,350
	1338	336,092
Add for Cistern Bottoms		9,643
Making the total crop		hhds 340,630

Of which are 292,333 hhds Brown Sugar, made by the old process, and 54,302 Refined, Clarified, etc. The weight of the crop is estimated at 345,227,000 lb. Last year the crop was stated at 449,324 hhds, or about 405,166,000 lb. The decrease this year thus appears to be 102,689 hhds, or about 107,939,000 lb.

The number of sugar-houses by which this year's crop has been produced is stated by Mr. Champomier at 1338, of which 648 were worked by steam and 390 by horse power. Last year the number of sugar-houses was 1437, of which 950 employed steam and 481 horse power. The average quality of this year's crop has been much higher than that of last.

Mr. Champomier makes the Texas crop for the past year only 7013 hhds, against 8285 the previous year.

The crop of Sugar in Louisiana each year during the last twenty years, was as follows:

Year.	Hhds	Year.	Hhds.
1835	30,000	1845	185,000
1836	70,000	1846	148,000
1837	85,000	1847	240,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 32, WHOLE NUMBER 238. 210

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE 86 CAMP ST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. WM. H. TURNLEY.

...d at his house, on Little River, in Cata... parish, La, August 23, 1855, Rev. Wm. TURNLEY, a member of the Louisiana ...ference, aged 50 years, 7 months and 15 ...

...is death was caused by bronchitis, a dis... he had labored under for years. It is ...ble that this disease extended to his ... and thereby occasioned his death.

...the 7th inst., previous to his death, he ...ed on the latter paragraph of the 25th ...er of St. Matthew, which we believe ...his public labors. He was taken very ...Friday before his death, and suffered ...during seven days, when his happy ...took its flight.

...was not sensible of any local pain, but ...ed much from (as he expressed it) a ...ked feeling.

...murmured not at his afflictions, but ...ed all the while to be possessed of a ...of unusual kindness, love, patience and ...gation.

...said nothing of his future prospects ...ing his illness, being most of the time out ...right mind; but we have no cause to ...t. Jud ging from his godly walk, the ...inder: to future happiness, his incessant ...d natiring efforts for the preservation ...Master's kingdom; we cannot but say ...wearing the long fought for crown.

...We not know the minister who seems ...better qualified for an itinerant than ...Wm. H. Turnley. Not lacking of talent ...faithfulness to duty, religion was his ...and he taught it from the pulpit, and ...house to house. He seemed peculiarly ...ted for the instruction of children—a ...he never neglected; while the aged ...conversed with him without instruc... Though he was not possessed of great ...ary attainments, he had his mind well ...ed with a stock of general knowledge, so ...he was not out of his place while among ...men. Nevertheless, he would sit, as it ..., at the feet of the most simple.

...It was a living rebuke to arroganoy—a humble and never aspiring save for the ...ation he now enjoys—a saint with God.

...He was a minister that was much persecu... from the cause of his plain and heart ...ching discourses; but it seemed to afford a great pleasure to know that his persecu... arose from formalists and wicked peo... and never from the truly pious.

...Stung with his keen reproofs, the wicked ...ld often rail against him; but he bore ...r insults with grace and Christian forti..., never returning evil for evil or railing ...railing. His friends loved and respected ...; his one foe dreaded him, because they ...ld never unhinge his temper, and he ...ded with effect the "sword of the Spirit."

...Long was he known to the writer, even ...m my childhood, and therefore I know ...reof I speak, when I say he was truly a ...od man and an humble follower of his ...aster. To say that he never erred, would ...e saying too much; but to say that his er... were as few and far between as those of ...y man I ever knew, is the truth.

...Not long since, while in social conversa..., we heard him remark, in substance, as ...llows: "It is usually the case that as per... grow older, they become irritable, but I ...n of giving that it may be the opposite in ...y case—that I may be more mild and ...even-minded as I advance in age."

...Such was the aim of this man of God—..., as he neared the tomb, he might become ...re imbued with the Spirit of Christ, and ...e better prepared for mansions on high ...when life's slender thread should be broken.

...In the death of Bro. Turnley the commu...ity has lost a friend, the Church one of her ...ablest ministers, and his helpless family, con...sisting of his wife and seven children, an affectionate husband and father. But in the midst of our sorrow and loss, let us rejoice that he rests from his labors and his works ...follow him."

"Servant of God, well done,
Rest from thy loved employ,
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy."

We have not writen this brief and imperfect sketch of our loved friend and father in the gospel to supercede the necessity of a more extended one of his life and labors. We hope some one having the facts of his early history will prepare a more extended sketch of his life and labors.

Louisiana, Aug. 25, 1855. URIAH RILEY.

REV. THOMAS H. FOSTER.

...rious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints."

...Died, at the residence of James M. Elam, ..., Baton Rouge, on Monday, September 3, ...5, at 6 o'clock P. M., Rev. THOS. H. FOS..., a native of Monroe county, Ala., in the ...year of his age, and the eighth of his ministry.

...When a faithful servant of Christ is called to his rest while yet in the vigor of manhood and in the midst of usefulness, we can...ot should lament that the faithful are de...ished from the earth, that the ranks of ...ministry are vacated, and that society and kindred have been bereaved of their choicest ornaments, and of the objects of their affections.

But looking beyond the vale of tears to the bright mansions above, our sorrow is turned into joy, and our tears to gladness, that the beloved friend and associate whose loss we mourn was not taken by surprise, nor terrified at the approach of the stern messenger death. Surrounded by pestilence and death, he had determined upon remaining faithful at his post, and, as he said to the writer, of this, eight days before his death, he wished if he died to die with a good conscience, and not be found lying from duty. And so it was with him. From the bedside of the sick whom he was visiting he went to his own couch, from which he never again rose.

It was the writer's privilege to be with him at times during his illness, and especially at its close; and to have his own faith strengthened by his steadfast reliance upon the sweet promises of the gospel to the last moment. "I am not afraid to die," he said. Jesus was with him to comfort and sustain him. Calmly and resignedly he took leave of the beloved partner of his bosom, and their sweet infant child. Words of Christian exhortation were addressed to the surrounding friends and attendants. Prayer and praise employed his lips and tongue almost to the last, and when those members failed to do their office, his voice yet mingled with the hymns sung at his bedside, until those feeble notes were changed for the triumphant song of praise and glory in the Immediate presence of the saints in bliss.

The writer had known him only since his residence here, from February last, but was soon drawn towards him by the feeling of Christian sympathy and the true catholic spirit which seemed to animate him. "We are all one," said he, with emphasis, as we mingled our prayers together a short time before his departure; and the thought seemed to afford him much pleasure.

In view of my brief acquaintance with the subject of this notice and of the closing events of his life, I am constrained to say, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of sorrowing friends and the bereaved members of his flock; among whom were conspicuous the colored people of his charge, to whose welfare he was much devoted, and who were correspondingly attached to him.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge, of which he was a member, rendered their last honors to his memory; and the burial service of the Episcopal Church, said by its minister, who prepared this notice at the suggestion of the friends of the deceased.

G.

Baton Rouge, Sept. 0, 1855.

CLERICAL ZEAL.

Awhile ago, a party of British travelers, among whom there were no less than three prosperous clergymen of the Church of England, were making a long passage through the desert, from Cairo to Jerusalem. They followed on the track of the Israelites, as they believed, and on week days they read, and consulted, and explored, and were full of interest about that sacred old history. On Sundays they stopped, for at least half the day, to have service in the largest of the tents. On the first Sunday one of the clergymen preached a sermon, old, and wholly irrelevant—subtle, and yet superficial—abstract, and yet anything but elevating. There was not a word in the discourse, nor a tone in the preacher which met the real desire of every heart present for some reference to the place and circumstances in which they were. On the next Sunday, the two other divines excused themselves from preaching, on the ground that they had no sermons with them. "Can't you speak to us?" asked one of the laity. "In such a place as this, have you nothing to say to us that our hearts are thirsting to hear?" The cold reply was, that extempore preaching is not allowed by the Church of England; and that it was impossible to write a sermon in the desert. Yet this same man wrote an ample journal; and the party were not a congregation, but a tenful of comrades—a family, as it were, in the desert. The former preacher read again the old sermon; and so he did, for the same reasons, on a third Sunday.

SLOW BUT SURE.—During the anniversary week in New York, a meeting was held to promote Church Extension among the Dutch Reformed. Dr. Bethune, one of their most distinguished and eloquent divines, made an address. Among other things, he strongly urged the necessity of spreading the Dutch Church. Although everything else in this country grows rapidly, he felt the truth conveyed in a remark of a satirical friend who said he was always reminded of the Dutch Church, by a line in one of her hymns:

"Tremendous as a host she moves,
Majestically slow!"

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack; and one trick needs a good many more to make it good.

From Christian Advocate and Journal.

THE CHURCH AND HER CHILDREN.

One of the most interesting problems now before our denomination, and pressing upon us for solution, is that which regards the relation of baptized children to the Church. Upon this subject our practice has long been at variance with our theory, and we are pleased to see, in the present discussion of this great question, the promise of a better order of things. But our denomination is not the only one at fault here. We know of no other that has met the question as it should have done, and made that provision for the spiritual culture of its children which their moral exigencies demand, and which the Bible obligates us to secure.

The Westminster Confession of Faith, which represents the theological views of a large class of persons in this country, holds the following language in relation to children: "Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he pleaseth. So also are all other elect persons, who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the world."—Chapter x, § 3.

This passage is sufficiently indefinite to allow of two constructions, which shape the views of different parties in the several Churches receiving the Calvinistic creed. The first is: that a portion of the human family including some "infants dying in infancy" are elect, and consequently "some infants dying in infancy" are non-elect, and lost. The second is: that all "infants dying in infancy" are among the elect, and therefore saved. The particular consideration of these views would involve the discussion of the doctrine of election as held by the Calvinists. That is foreign to our present purpose.

Among the Baptists, those who do not hold to either of the above views, regard the question of infant salvation as unsettled and one on which we have no data for reasoning. Dr. Carson who represents the views of no small number of Baptists in this country as well as England, says: "The Gospel has nothing to do with infants, nor have gospel ordinances any respect to them. The Gospel has to do with those that hear it. It is good news; but to infants it is no news at all. The salvation of the Gospel is as much confined to believers, as the baptism of the gospel is. None can be saved by the Gospel who do not believe it. Consequently by the Gospel no infant can be saved." (Baptism in its mode and subjects, p. 173.) According to this reasoning, there is no ground for believing in the salvation of the little ones taken from our arms and hearthsides in infancy. We may believe they are pillowed on the bosom of Almighty love, but it will be rather because we desire it, than of any assurance we have of its truth. Thank God! we have not so learnt the Scriptures. We believe the salvation of infants is as really a matter of revelation as the salvation of adults. Nor would our Baptist friends believe the above if not compelled to do so by the trammels of a preconceived creed.

In consequence of the above views, the Calvinistic Churches practically throw off their children; they are not regarded as coming within the scope of Gospel means until after reaching the age of accountability—an indefinite point somewhere in the course of their lives. Up to this time their characters are forming for good or evil; not a word salutes their ears, not an not meets their eyes, but gives its hue and complexion to their minds or morals; yet of all this the Church is practically regardless, and leaves to other hands (except so far as Sunday Schools may exert an influence) the work of training them up in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

In the Protestant Episcopal Church there is some diversity of opinion on the subject of infant salvation, rather as to the mode than as to the fact. A very large portion of this Church—the high Church party—believe in baptismal regeneration, which would evidently make their salvability conditional upon their baptism.* The language of the Prayer Book clearly favors the view of this party. In the Catechism, to be learned before confirmation, we find the following questions and answers:

"Q. What is your name?"

"A. N, or M."

"Q. Who are you this name?"

"A. My sponsors in baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven."

In a Catechism, published by "the Sunday School Union of the Protestant Episcopal Church," it is explicitly declared that before baptism the child belongs to the family of Satan. This makes the salvation of the child conditional upon its baptism—a doctrine we denounce as utterly unscriptural.

But a very large number in the Protestant Episcopal Church deny baptismal regeneration, with all its concomitants, and hold a Scriptural view of the relation of children to the Church, but the Church itself takes no special action to secure the spiritual culture of her children, beyond the Sunday-school and a few catechetical exercises previous to confirmation.

The other orthodox Churches severally hold one or other of the above views, or that which we shall attempt, in a subsequent paper, to deduce from the Scriptures. But whatever be their opinions, they all, like ourselves, come short in practice, and this very diversity of opinion and practice on this subject, among evangelical denominations, as well as the great interests involved, will, we hope, lead to an earnest and thorough discussion of the question, and the settlement of a more uniform and consistent course of action.

D.

* We hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. The baptized infant is, with us, a member of Christ, a child of God, an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. And this be is made by a sacrament—a mysterious and inscrutable means of conveying God's grace, the regenerating influence of the Holy Spirit. And this is no figure, no metaphor embodied in action, no type, no bare symbol, no signifying that which may be, or may be not; no Jewish sacrament, as Timothy Dwight would make it—but a saving ordinance, a reality tenfold more real than any phenomenon that is presented to us in type, or yet in space.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

PREACHING.

If a man had anything in him, anything to impart, really worth knowing, anything to contribute to the stock of human knowledge or human happiness, how glorious an opportunity would he consider that he possessed of doing justice to his convictions, and disseminating his opinions, if he had the exclusive audience for two half hours one day in every seven, of an intelligent assembly which has set apart that day from the cares of the world and devoted itself to the quiet contemplation of its temporal and spiritual interest! What would Mr. Robert Owen give for such an opportunity of proving the perfectibility of man—what would M. Louis Blanc give for such a chance of proving the principles of socialism—what would a Birmingham political economist give for such an occasion of finally and clearly establishing the philosopher's stone in the shape of the little shilling! Our tables and our waste-baskets groan under the weight of circulars and pamplets from misapprehended geniuses, who are bursting with instruction which the world will not listen to, and discoveries by which it will not profit, while that very hearing which we refuse to them we patiently accord as a matter of duty to any one who may happen to occupy the pulpit of our parish church. It is not common among the clergy to undervalue the dignity of their sacred office, but we really think they are at this moment fairly obnoxious to the reproach levelled against them by Archdeacon Sinclair, of under-estimating the vast opportunity for good which they enjoy, but fail adequately to employ every Sunday morning and evening. Man is, after all, a thinking and reasoning creature, and there is something in his mind that never fails to respond to the hand that touches aright the chords of that wonderfully attuned instrument. If the clergy preach to inattentive audiences—if people leave the church with little notion of the sermon that has been addressed to them—if it has become fashionable, as Archdeacon Sinclair complains, to praise short sermons for their shortness—the fault, rely on it, is not in the audience, who are always willing to be interested and excited—the fault is in the speaker himself. For, in the first place, the church needs administrative reform as much as any other department. Care is taken that our preachers should understand the dead languages, but no trouble is ever taken to see that they are men capable of stirring the feelings, convincing the reason, or awakening the conscience of living men. Their own language, that in which they speak and read, is sure to be the last to the structure and literature of which their education has directed attention, and no Bishop, in ordaining a clergyman, ever seems to consider whether he possesses command of language and readiness of expression. And yet for men whose principal utility consists in the bold they can take of the ear of their audience, who are nothing if not persuasive and convincing, there is no qualification so important—indeed so absolutely necessary. Watch the poorest sputter at a public meeting, and see how a man ill educated in general, and probably ill-informed on the subject on which he speaks, possessing neither fluency nor correctness of language, can still, by adapting himself to the comprehension of his audience, stirring their feelings, and looking at matters from their point of view, beguile them of their sympathy, their applause, and their assent? Why cannot the clergy do this? There are many reasons, but one must strike everybody—there is a great gulf between them and their audience, an imperfect sympathy, a totally dissimilar point of view.—*London Times.*

WITNESS OF THE SPIRIT.

"How," says the Rev. John Wesley, in his first sermon on Romans 8: 16, "does God's Spirit bear witness with our Spirit that we are the children of God?" It is hard to find words in the language of men to explain the deep things of God. Indeed, there are none that will adequately express what the children of God experience. But perhaps, one might say, (desiring any one who are taught of God to correct, to soften, or strengthen the expression,) the testimony of the Spirit is an inward impression on the soul, whereby the Spirit of God directly witnesses to my Spirit, that I am a child of God; that Jesus Christ hath loved me, and given himself for me; and that all my sins are blotted out; and I, even I am reconciled to God. "I do not mean," observes Mr. Wesley in another place, "that God testifies this" (the believer's adoption) "by an outward voice: no, nor always by an inward voice, although he may do this sometimes. Neither do I suppose that he always applies to the heart, though he often may, one or more texts of Scripture. But he so works upon the soul, by his immediate influence and by a strong though inexplicable operation, that the stormy wind and troubled waves subside, and there is a sweet calm. The heart rests in the arms of Jesus; and the sinner is clearly satisfied that God is reconciled."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MANSFIELD AND ITS SCHOOLS.

Mansfield is the County House site of De Soto parish. This parish, with Caddo on the north, and Sabine and the major part of Natchitoches on the south, cover an unbroken body of country, well settled, lying between Red River and Texas line. Extending from the Arkansas line or lakes above, to the sterile, long-straw pine regions below. The access to Mansfield from the alluvion, or immediate bottom lands of Red River, is as easy as from thence to any other inland point. At the period in which vacation is fixed, there will rarely, if ever, be any inconvenience in crossing the bottom. This will naturally place the school convenient to the river country, but also to all the country over east. East Texas will find nothing to obstruct the travel to this place, and we are persuaded, that when they have ascertained all things relative to the case, they will find it much to their advantage to educate their daughters in this institution.

Mansfield is located on well elevated ground, 15 miles from the river, or any overflowed lands, with heavy intermediate forests. The surrounding country, undulating, diversified by frequent small bayous, with branches, leaving it in the warm season free from sloughs and stagnant waters, to infect the atmosphere. In the immediate vicinity of Mansfield, the soil is thin.

The population is about 1000. Society compares well with the best communities in this half of our State. Our citizens are generally awake to the importance of a high moral tone to society, and are laboring steadily for this end.

The place is reputed healthy, having never been visited by any of the epidemics, which occasionally fled their way up our heatable streams.

After reflecting upon all things, which go to make up the conveniences and safety of a good school, we feel sure that, very selfishness, if nothing else will, when things are properly understood, give Mansfield Female College a large patronage.

A word on the prospects. We feel sure, since forming acquaintance with the Board of Trustees, especially the number constituting a building committee, that the proposed edifice will be raised as soon as practicable. The failure of navigation has retarded operation; much of the necessary material having to be shipped, would make the expense intolerable at this stage; they had better occupy the old Seminary much longer, than incur it. But the committee are at work. They retain the job, as a whole in their own hands: to one they let out the making of a lot of bricks, to another carpentry, and so with each of all the items, making each responsible to the committee. This, in proper hands, would be hazardous; but where it now is, we have no uneasiness.

Such materials as can be obtained here, are in a course of preparation, the bricks nearly ready, and by the time when such materials as have to be shipped can be procured, the building will probably be at the stage to work them in at once.

The house will be commodious and of fine architecture—$17,000 or thereabout, in good subscription, or other funds, are in the hands of the Board. If more be requisite, we feel assured that our people will furnish it. This country is fully able to do it, and when they are assured that the work will be done, well done, and promptly done, they will give all necessary for this object; so we are persuaded of them, and feel that we shall not be compelled ever to think otherwise. The demand is too imperious, they cannot disregard it, and see such a cause suffer.

The interest felt, was evinced at the laying of the corner-stone, which took place on the day preceding the Examination. This office was performed by the order of Free Masons. It was prefaced by the never-varying usage of the order, a turnout, a procession, etc., a short prayer, a brief ritual, and the depositing of a number of papers relating to the Institution, with other articles. Though the morning was very threatening, somewhat showery, there was a large assemblage on the spot, who hailed the event with great enthusiasm. We had, on the occasion, an address from Mr. Shearer of Mansfield. It was prepared for, and fitted to its place. It was chaste and fluent. Gen. Philips of Desoto highly entertained the audience on the proposition: That the female mind is competent to embrace in the course of education, all the higher branches of science and literature, embraced in a classical education, as readily as the other sex. Of the truth of this predicate we were pretty well satisfied by the sequel of the week's exercises. But our orator more especially sustained, with lucid argument, the practicability, aye necessity, of educating the youth of the South at home, in institutions reared and disciplined by our own Southern genius, and from books prepared or selected by the same, and thereby rescue our children from the vicious doctrines sent forth under the guise of philosophy.

We discover in the last Advocate a notice of, with other interests, our worthy Dr. Thweatt, with his corps of teachers, by "C. F." This relieves us from anything more on that score, further than to endorse the statement in fact, given by "C. T.," and render to him our acknowledgements, hoping that another twelve month will afford us the pleasure of his presence again on like occasions of equal interest.

R. RANDLE.

Mansfield, La., Aug. 29, 1855.

Rev. Dr. Cox, lately of Brooklyn, has been compelled to relinquish his charge of the new church on Wooster Square, New Haven, (where he has been preaching for a few weeks past,) in consequence of a bronchial affection, the same that caused him to quit Brooklyn.

THE PRAYER OF FAITH ANSWERED IN SOMETHING BETTER.

...tial often redeems his promises in ways little anticipated by us. Sometimes he seems even to deny what we have asked in faith, and then to secure it to us by the very means which seemed to contain the denial. The principle affecting this case, is best made intelligible by examples. A father has prayed long, earnestly and believingly, for the conversion of his son. The son, in many prayer-goers up seriously disposed, respecting religion and its institutions, but giving no signs of a regenerate character. The father naturally anxious about the influence which the son's more intimate relations in life are to have on his spiritual prospects, is concerned to find him disposed to form a marriage connection with one who has been educated in principles opposite to his own, and who is averse to religion. He does all that is proper to do to prevent it. He makes it a subject of earnest prayer. He begs and pleads before the throne of grace, that his son may be saved from this danger. But here he seems to fail. Now he is exercised with misgivings and fears that all his supplications for his son have been in vain.

Time passes on, and for a season the prospect appears more and more dark. At length a ray of light appears in that quarter where it was least expected. The Spirit of God moved upon the heart of the wife. After a struggle she is brought into the life and liberty of the Gospel. And now again the power of the prayer of faith is tested. The first aspirations of the converted wife are for the conversion of her husband. Her desire assumes the force of an all-absorbing passion. She feels as if she could not live were her request denied. In her burdened heart the Spirit of God makes intercessions with groanings which cannot be uttered. At length, her desire is granted; and the child of many prayers is rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. Now is that father's prayer answered, and that in connection with the very event which he so much deprecated. The feeling which led him so anxiously to deprecate that event, was doubtless approved in the sight of God; though it had been determined, on the part of God, to make it the very means of securing answer to the prayer. In like manner, God is wont to lead his people in paths that they know not. It would make our faith and encouragement in supplication, the more easy, did we more fully realize how abundant God's resources of power and mercy are, and that he can fulfil his promises, in ways which to us may seem most improbable; and that when he does fulfill them, the gift transcends the measure of the promise, as in the case referred to. Indeed, he is able to do for us exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think.—*Puritan Rec.*

FROM NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—Notwithstanding the awful reports that have been heretofore received from these places, we find that we must be prepared for accounts still more terrible. Every mail brings us a larger list of deaths, notwithstanding the small population that must be left in those places.

It is worse there now than it ever was here. Out of a population of 6000 in Norfolk, there are 45 deaths per day. At this rate the city would be totally depopulated in less than three months. As it is, there are not seven out of ten who are well.

In Portsmouth, matters are worse, although the population of this place is much less than Norfolk. On Sunday, the 2d inst., there were 32 burials, and they were *unable to bury eight more for want of coffins*, making in all 40 deaths on that day.

The want of nurses is much felt, and the Mayor is said to have determined on forcing the negroes who have been left there by their masters to perform these duties.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Baltimore American, of the 14th, says "Old Ric." the following well-deserved compliment:

Ricardo, of New Orleans, and his gallant party of doctors and nurses, are doing noble service. They are an unique organization, and I cannot help telling you of a peculiarity of Ricardo, who, as you know, is a whole-souled Southerner. He calls his nurses the "French artillery," and has them in as good discipline as you ever saw a military company. They sit together at the hospital, at the old City Hotel, and the instant he calls for one, he or she rises and answers, and immediately bundles up and travels to the place designated. I never saw such system. Pity that we had it not before.

STONINGTON RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic dispatch informed us a few days ago that on the night of the 31 a serious accident happened on the Boston and Stonington Railroad. It occurred about three miles from Kingston, at a bridge, and was caused by a rail having been removed, apparently by design. Besides the engine, etc., the train comprised two second class and six first class passenger cars, and carried between four and five hundred passengers bound for New York. The entire train, with the exception of two first class cars, was thrown off the track; the baggage and second class cars were totally demolished, and ten persons were severely injured. One man had his legs so badly crushed that immediate amputation became necessary. Most of the baggage was saved. Subsequent to the accident a meeting of passengers was held on board the steamer Plymouth Rock, when appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a subscription amounting to $193 was collected in aid of injured passengers.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—We give below the receipts of cotton per wagons at this port, says the Shreveport South-Western, from the 1st September last to the 28th August:

	Bales.
Receipts per wagons at the warehouses	63,147
" at Mrs. Alexander's	1,500
Total receipts	64,647
Shipped during same time	57,500
Stock on hand	7,245-64,647

The total receipts during the same time last season amounted to 72,269 bales. The deficiency this season is occasioned by the planters keeping their cotton at home, there being no opportunity to ship it at reasonable prices.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The latest dates we have from these places are of the 2d September. At that time the fever was on the increase to an alarming extent.

During Saturday (1st inst.), there were eighteen deaths in Norfolk, and from sunset Saturday evening to sunrise Sunday morning there were fifteen more, making a total of thirty-three deaths in twenty-four hours. The number of new cases reported on Saturday night was *one hundred*.

In Portsmouth there were thirty-five deaths on Friday and Saturday.

D. I. Ricardo had arrived with the New Orleans deputation. Among the new cases reported at Norfolk are Drs. Richard L. Page and Jas. Henderson, and two of the Philadelphia physicians who had recently arrived.

We extract the following from the Charleston Courier of the 5th inst.:

A gentleman of this city informs us that he received a letter yesterday from a relative in Norfolk which stated that over fifty bodies were remaining unburied from want of coffins and grave-diggers. Nurses, also, are greatly wanted, as many are left wholly without assistance, and some even crawl out on the pavement in hope of attracting attention to their distressing condition.

We are truly gratified to learn, however, that the South Carolina Railroad Company have generously determined to give free tickets over their road, going and coming, to all physicians and nurses sent to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and we sincerely trust that the other railroad companies will immediately do likewise.

One of the young physicians of Charleston, who went to Norfolk for the purpose of attending the sick there, communicates the following to the Charleston Mercury—his letter is dated on the 30th ult.:

It was told to-night, by the chief physician that there were upwards of one thousand and thirty-six cases in the town of Norfolk alone. I have just come from one of the hospital wards, to which there were three young girls, all in the agonies of death, and no one, except the nurse, in watch them. God grant that I may never again witness such a scene. The town is crowded with physicians from all parts of the country. Many from the North are here, but nearly all have been taken with the disease. We have just received nurses from New Orleans, which are very much wanted. The people have been very kind and hospitable to us, and we have everything we could expect from them at our disposal.

The Charleston Howard Association met in that city on the 4th inst., and appointed committees from every ward in the city, for the purpose of soliciting aid for the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

ANOTHER SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic dispatch in the New York Express, dated Pittsburgh, August 31st, says: This morning, about two o'clock, the express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, going West, ran over a cow, and three of the cars were thrown off the track about twenty miles from this city. One car was completely wrecked, and ten persons were more or less wounded—four of them seriously. J. W. Glenn of Alleghany county had a leg broken; Theodore Adams, of Harrisburg, was severely, but not dangerously hurt; Daniel Fisher, of Flat Rock, Ohio, had an arm broken; and Joseph Reinhart, of Nevada, Ohio, was badly injured. The train was going very fast at the time of the accident.

THE ACCIDENT AT BURLINGTON.—We learn from a telegraphic dispatch in the Charleston Standard of the 6th inst., that the verdict of the coroner's jury at Burlington is, that the accident was caused by the train running backwards, and the carelessness of Dr. Ilsleuken. They exonerate the conductor, blame the engineer, and suggest that the Company adopt a rule to avoid similar accidents in future.

The following items will be found interesting. We extract them from the New York Express of the 4th ultimo:

The bereaved consort of Mrs. Gillespie, of Mississippi, whose husband died on Friday, is spoken of by all. It is a somewhat singular coincidence, that the left leg of herself and husband were both amputated, and both at the same place—just above the knee. Chloroform was administered to her while her leg was being amputated. She bore the operation with almost superhuman fortitude. She even apologized to the surgeons for what she termed her "weakness" in groaning faintly. At the first touch of the knife, a jet of blood shot up in the face of the operating surgeon; for this she also apologized, and regretted the trouble which she was causing. When the limb was severed, she said, "I hope they will be able to bear this sad news at home;" and then requested (if the surgeons did not desire to keep it for any purpose) that her amputated limb might be buried together with the limb of her husband.

One of the sufferers says, that as he lay beneath the rails, parched with heat, a "hot liquid" came pouring down within reach of his mouth, and he sipped it up eagerly. His physician has not yet learned it was trickling to him from the "hot liquid" which he drank was *the blood of one of his fellow passengers*, who was lying above him dead, crushed almost to a jelly.

Some boys, while hunting in the sand, at the scene of the disaster, dug up a portion of the breast, with some ribs attached, belonging to one of the killed. Dr. Chaler, who was present, took the bones in charge. They belonged, it is said, to the body of Mr. Howard, of Natchez.

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—By the arrival at New York of the schooner Earl Dundonald from Demerara, a file of the Royal Gazette of that place, states that the yellow fever had broken out with great virulence at the Island of Barbadoes, and at the Dutch colony of Surinam. Capt. Williams states that just before he left Georgetown, Demerara, on the 11th inst., information was received from Barbadoes that the deaths there from this dreadful disease had reached the number of thirty a day.

The following paragraphs are from the Barbadoes West Indian of July 27th:

We regret to learn the death of Mr. Blankburn, of the firm of Messrs Atkins & Co., of this city, a young man recently from England, who died to-day, after an illness of only three days, of yellow fever. There are, we are sorry to hear, several cases of fever in the city. The weather is exceedingly sultry, and after the heavy rains there is a moist, damp atmosphere, very trying to the constitutions of Europeans.

Demerara is reported to be unusually healthy. The new sugar crop had just commenced, and a large number of vessels were lying in the Demerara river, waiting for cargoes.

A sealed bottle drifted on shore at Bailey's Bay on the 20th inst. On being opened, it was found to contain a written paper, which has been forwarded to us for publication. The following is an accurate copy of the contents of the paper taken from the bottle:

BOTTLE PAPER.

U. S. STEAMER JOHN HANCOCK, }
1 P. M., June 28, 1855. }

Latitude N. 34:38 Longitude W. 35:30.

Whoever finds this will please forward it to Lieut. M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., United States of America, with a statement of the latitude and longitude where found.

[Signed] WM. KING BRIDGE, Acting Lieut. U. S. N.

LATER FROM EL PASO.—The Santa Fe mail, in charge of Capt. James Gross, arrived at San Antonio on the 26th ult., in thirteen days from El Paso. The San Antonio Ledger says:

The trip would have been made in twelve days had it not been for the heavy rains experienced during the trip. Hon R. Dona was re-elected Senator, and Hon J. Crosby Representative for El Paso county. They will probably be down next mail.

No ladies have been on the route, no doubt owing to the prompt action of Lieut. Randall.

Major Emory was at El Paso, endeavoring to raise money for his drafts.

Judge Taylor, Commissioner, and Dr. F. Giddings, came down as passengers.

The following table will show the number of killed and wounded by railroad accidents in this country during the years 1853 and 1854, and the first eight months of 1855:

	Killed.	Wounded.
1853	234	499
1854	186	816
First eight months in 1855	62	315
Total	482	1,630

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1855

The Home Circle.

Volume VI. has reached us. Our apology for not noticing it sooner is, that it does not lie on our table, and when the contents of the table are written up, its omission grows out of its absence. It is taken home and read, and then loaned about, and we seldom get sight of it till it has done duty in two or three home circles. It stands at the head of the list in our circle. "Has the Home Circle come yet—the next number is about due now?" We are used to such inquiries, and like them. They show good taste where every one is concerned to cultivate it. Young is an admirable, lively sketcher, and his communications have been advanced in this volume to their merited position. If Erwin's poetry is always equal to "Death and Cupid," he is born to it, and may claim nature's patent. Dr. Taylor's pieces unconsciously mirror the clear, equable, pleasant writer, of healthy moral tone, sound in body, mind and soul. The editor works in his small pieces and fugitive contributors, and his own elegant varieties, *secundum artem*.

About the picture. It looks approvingly toward the contents. We promise any friend of Dr. A. L. P. Green's a pleasant sensation on sight. Depth of meaning and length of seeing lurks in the calm blue eyes, while humor hangs in fold's about the corners of the mouth and the jaws.

The editor, Dr. Huston, and the agents, have issued what was called for—what was wanted—what the Southern Church has not had before. Now, will our people support it? In doing so they will do their families a benefit. Send two dollars, the subscription for a year, or order it through your preacher. It will give us pleasure to forward names, with the money.

Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D.—Two weeks ago our telegraph reported the death of "Stephen Combs, President of the American Bible Society." A mistake for Dr. Cone, President of the American Bible Union, New York, and an eminent divine of the Baptist Church. He was an earnest Advocate of the scheme for a new version of the Bible. He was a native of Princeton, N. J., and a graduate of the college at that place. In early life he was a play-actor, but renounced it in disgust, and afterwards gave himself to Christ and the ministry. He was about seventy years of age at the time of his decease.

Buildings.—An Asylum for Hebrew widows and orphans is going up in the Fourth District, corner of Jackson and Chippewa. Workmen are engaged upon the Presbyterian Church, Lafayette Square, removing burnt rubbish and laying foundations. The new church will be of brick, and will seat two thousand persons. The distance from the ground to the top of the steeple will be 215 feet. In the rear there is to be a lecture room. The whole cost will be about 75,000 dollars.

The Good Samaritans.—A number of our most worthy citizens, desiring to make themselves useful to those who may be suffering from sickness, have organised an association under the above title. They have elected energetic and capable men as their officers, and have named as their medical advisers and agents for the reception of donations some of our best physicians and residents.

John Ross, the Indian.—A correspondent of the True Delta, August 15, near Tallequah, says the Nation is prospering. Of this chief, just re-elected:

"In the same neighborhood is the residence of the Principal Chief, Gen. John Ross, whose name for patriotism, sterling integrity and statesmanship, has been identified with the history of his people for the last thirty-seven years. In 1818 we find, by reference to the records, he was at time President of the National Committee; in 1816 he was elected Second Chief; in 1827, Principal Chief. Mr. Ross, though a constant attendant at Church, had made no profession of religion until a few Sabbaths since, when he united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

Methodist Celebration.—The Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, on the 27th ult., celebrated the sixtieth Anniversary of the erection of the first Methodist Church in Boston, in what is now called Hanover Avenue.

Representative from the British Wesleyan Church.—The English Conference of the Wesleyan Church, recently in session at Leeds, have appointed the Rev. Dr. Hannah a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held on the 1st of May next, at Indianapolis. The Rev. Dr. Hannah is well known by many in the United States as the companion of the late Rev. Richard Reece, who was the delegate from the British Conference some years ago. The Rev. Frederick Johnson is to accompany Dr. Hannah.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur, one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society, has been authorized to visit Canada this fall, to plead the claims of Irish Methodism.

What an S Can Do.

To Philologists, Postmasters and Preachers.

The United States Courts have repeatedly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving seasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

The free list—for Agents and Exchanges, of every paper of considerable circulation, is a heavy expense. But there is an equivalent returned, in services. Not so in cases where, on account of the death, removal or refusal of the subscriber to take out his papers, they accumulate in the office to which they are sent. This is a dead loss, and may go on for years and ruinously. Against this the press is protected by law, defining the duties of postmasters.

Notwithstanding, see how we suffer: A preacher, who is a vigilant and energetic agent, writes from Clarke County, Alabama, Aug. 30:

"You will stop the Advocate coming to the address of A. Ruggers. He has been dead two or three years, and the papers have consequently not been taken from the office. The account is barred by the statute of limitation and hence lost to you."

Here is another case, nothing better, but rather worse. The reader shall be judge of its morality. The preacher, more watchful of our interests than the postmaster has been, says:

"You will please stop the paper coming to the address of M. S. E. By some mistake, the initial S. has been added to the name, and hence the paper has not been taken from the office by M. E.; so you will lose the account, he will not pay it."

We have been minding our P's and Q's, but see what comes of not minding the S's. Perversely crooked letter! M. E had been getting his paper without the S., and paying too. By some mistake in settling accounts, or transferring names from old to new books, the S. slips in. It saved us nothing, but rather increased our labor, by writing a capital S. on the address 52 times a year; neither did it divert the paper to another. This may be very nice—but—Oh, M. E!

We desire our friends to look into these cases and stop our losses. It is not improbable that two hundred copies of the Advocate are sent to worse than dead heads, under the name of "paying subscribers." We can only *send* the paper. We cannot tell how matters are at each of several hundred post offices.

Many of the postmasters are very prompt and courteous in their duties, and have our thanks. Some are neither. Will the preachers as they go about have an eye to this thing and protect the press of the Church. We hope to meet them at their Conferences, with a *live list*, all paid up, and purged.

Ex-Governor Collier.

Ex-Governor Collier died at Bailey's Springs, near Florence, Alabama, on the 28th ult., of an attack of cholera morbus. His remains were taken to Florence, and after funeral services, performed by the venerable Dr. Manly, were committed to the dust in the presence of the corporate authorities of the place, and an immense assemblage of the citizens of the town and surrounding country. Alabama has never bestowed honors on a purer or juster man. The Florence Gazette contains the following:

Henry Watson Collier was born in Abbeville District—in that home of genius—South Carolina, on the 17th day of January, 1801, consequently was in the 55th year of his age at his death. Having acquired a classical education, he studied law, was licensed to practice, and settled in Hunt ville, and in short time afterwards moved to Tuscaloosa, in which place he resided to his death. By ceaseless application to his chosen profession, he made considerable proficiency and was soon promoted to the responsible and arduous station of Circuit Judge, which station he held till 1836, when our present organization of the Supreme Court was formed. Gov. Collier was chosen one of the Associate Justices, which dignified position he held from June, 1836, till June, 1837. At this period, a vacancy having occurred in the seat of the Chief Justice, and Gov. Collier being the oldest Judge, was made Chief Justice of the State of Alabama, the most honorable and elevated station known to our laws, a position which he held for twelve years, and one which he filled with honor to himself and usefulness to his country.

In 1849, he was called by the voice of the people to be Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth, and at the expiration of his first gubernatorial term, such was the approval of the public of his administration, that he was again elected. His second term expired on the 20th December, 1853, when he retired from the vexation and turmoil of the public to the more peaceful and happy walks of private life, in whose sequestral charms he spent the remaining portion of his time. Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of a man who retired from public service with a constitution so shattered, that a rest from his labors could not restore him to his health.

The many high stations in which Gov. C. has been placed, and the long period of time the people trusted in his honesty, integrity and ability, sufficiently establishes his reputation, both as a civil magistrate and a jurist; but he was equally celebrated in his administration of christian charity and love, and to the kind husband and affectionate parent were added those noble and philanthropic feelings which so much exemplified the purity and beauties of his moral character. *Requiescat in pace.*

Gov. C. was long a consistent member of the Methodist Church. While Supreme Judge he taught a negro Sabbath school, in Tuscaloosa. During the time he was Governor of Alabama, occurred a trifling but characteristic incident. The boat reached Mobile Saturday night or early Sunday morning. A military company, after the fashion of Louisiana Gubernatorial Sabbath parades, tendered him a "reception," which he declined, on the ground that it was the Sabbath, and quietly attended church.

In Richmond, Va., a few days since, a large bomb-shell was dug up from a depth of six feet.

Death of Ministers.

They come sparingly: they pass away like a flood. But it is God's work and they are his workmen. He who is infinite in mercy and power, can be at no loss for means. The Governor of the world is the Head of the Church. The earthly kingdom is administered the heavenly. Notwithstanding, the most hopeful view of Providence calls, as a means of realizing its fruits, for searching and humiliation and prayer. Living ministers must work the more.

Rev. A. Dibrell, pastor of the Granby st. Methodist Church in Norfolk, died of yellow fever on the 1st inst. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:

"In the faithful discharge of his duty, he scorned to desert his post in the hour of danger and death, but nobly, like a true Christian, stood by his flock, administering the comforts of religion, visiting the sick and dying, until at last, 'with harness on back,' like a gallant soldier of the Cross, he too has fallen, and gone to enjoy that unspeakable reward which he so richly deserves!"

Thomas, a son, has since died. Mr. Dibrell was one of the purest, noblest men. Few ministers of this age were more powerful in their ministry, or successful in winning souls.

Rev. D. P. Wells (Willis) his colleague, is also among the dead, reported for the following week. Mr. W. was younger, but winning as fair a fame where crowns are to be won.

The Florida Conference has just lost one of its ablest ministers—Rev. Wm. Chaice. He died on the 18th of August, away from home, but happy, while engaged in the Agency of the American Bible Society.

Closing of Wesleyan Conference.

After a session of three weeks in Leeds, the Annual Conference adjourned on the 14th August. It was the largest ecclesiastical Convocation in England—five hundred and fifty ministers, besides many laymen met. The storm of agitation that has been raging for the last five or six years has subsided; and although the numerical loss has been great during the period, at least 80,000, yet the body is giving unmistakable signs of vitality. The Rev. Isaac Keeling, a minister of 44 years standing, was, by a large majority, placed in the Presidential chair; and the Rev. Dr. Hannah was elected Secretary. Great harmony and piety have characterized the deliberations of the Conference; the devotional services have been eminently hallowed, and hallowing; the preaching of the Word has been with power, several awakenings and conversions have taken place, and the members of the body are full of hope for the future.

Rev. Isaac Keeling was appointed president of the next Irish Conference. Rev. Enoch Wood, of the Canada Conference, Rev. Dr. Cook, of the French Conference, Rev. Wm. B. Boyce, of the Australasian Conference.

Dr. Beecham, who had been sent to America for the purpose of organizing the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland districts into an independent conference, returned just in time to be present on the last day of the session. At the call of the president, he addressed the conference, giving a most interesting narrative of his travels and proceedings in the eastern provinces of British America, and of the state of Methodism in that rising portion of the British empire. He had been completely successful in the accomplishment of his mission.

The conference is to be held next year in Bristol, commencing on the last Wednesday in July.

Religious Intelligence.

The following results from revivals in Methodist churches, are communicated to the Richmond Christian Advocate by its correspondents. At Randolph Macon College, 69 have joined on probation; at Bellaney's, in Gloucester circuit, 100 additions, Leonidas Rosser officiating; at Rocky Oak, 9 additions, Rev. Mr. Proctor, of Manchester, officiating; at Old Williams', in Brunswick circuit, 55 additions; Rock Church, Mecklenburg circuit, 25 on probation.

A letter from Anderson, Texas, Aug. 20, says: The Methodists have been holding a protracted meeting in town for two weeks past. They report about forty conversions, and thirty-two accessions to the church. There is a deep interest pervading the entire community, and much good will doubtless be done before the meeting closes.

Rev. T. E. Ferguson, Presiding Elder of the Victoria District, writes to the Texas Christian Advocate that six hundred members have been received into the Church on that District since Conference, and he says they expect to report one thousand by Conference.

In Natchez, Miss., we hear of good meetings, in the Methodist Church, Rev. A. T. M. Fly, pastor. Drouth, politics, long or short crops, epidemics—none of these can hinder the Spirit of God. He works, and no man or circumstance but unbelief can hinder. May Revivals be the feature of the current year!

Aid for the Germans.—During the week we received this note, enclosing $10, which has taken the direction indicated by the donor:

Thibodaux, La., Sept. 7, 1855.

Bro. McTyeire—Enclosed please find ten dollars for German Missions in New Orleans. My wife has just been reading Bro Holer's last report, and she is so well pleased with it she requests me to send you this amount for her. F.

A Pious Soldier.

How a praying man feels going into a battle! A brave, pious man. Perhaps every one has thought on it. The following touching letter was written on the eve of battle by Col. Shadforth, of the 57th regiment British army, who fell in the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June:

"My own beloved wife and dearly beloved children, at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning I lead the attack to storm the Redan. It is, as I feel, an awfully perilous moment for me, but I place myself in the hands of our gracious God, without whose will a sparrow cannot fall to the ground. I place my whole trust in Him. Should I fall in the performance of my duty, I fully rely in the precious blood of our Savior, shed for sinners, that I may be saved through Him. Pardon and forgive me, my beloved ones, for anything I have said or done to cause you one moment's unhappiness. Unto God I commend my body and soul, which are his: and should it be his will that I fall in the performance of my duty, in the defence of my Queen and country, I most humbly say, 'Thy will be done.' God bless and protect you; and my last prayer will be, that he, of his infinite goodness, may preserve you. God ever bless you, my beloved Eliza, and my dearest children, and, if we meet not again in this world, may we all meet in the mansion of our Heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ. God bless and protect you; and ever believe me your affectionate husband and loving father,

THOMAS SHADFORTH."

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Walnut Hill, La., Aug. 25th, 1855.

The Advocate is gaining in favor and influence in our country, and if there was money in the country as there once was, I could place it in a great many families that do not have it now. Brother Pipes, our preacher, is doing a work on his circuit, and, no doubt, represents the interests of the Advocate, but I have access to families that he has not in practice of my profession, and I feel it but my duty to co-operate in promoting the interests of a common cause, though I am not a traveling preacher.

Perhaps there has never been, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of North Louisiana, so gloomy a prospect for a cotton crop as at this time. I suppose there are few, if any, who can expect to gather from ridge lands more than *two hundred pounds* per acre; and there being but little of any other quality of lands than such, west of Moorehouse parish, till you reach Rice river, in North Louisiana. Little cotton will go to market from this portion of the State,

A. D. GASKILL.

Philadelphia Ct., Miss. Con.
Shiloh, Miss., Sept. 3d, 1855.

Say to our friends that old Philadelphia Circuit is on rising ground, and the work is reviving. Some 138 accessions to the Church this year, up to the present time. We commenced a meeting at Providence new school house, on Saturday, the 25th August, and continued nine days, resulting in some nine or ten conversions. The Church was considerably enlivened, and we are looking forward to a pretty general revival. We have several two-days' meetings appointed, and our camp meeting will commence on the Friday before the first Sabbath in October next, at which time and place we expect a most glorious victory over the enemy. Lord, give us the victory, though our Lord Jesus Christ. The above camp ground is three and a half miles North-east of Philadelphia, Mississippi. Ministerial brethren and the public are invited.

E. A. BIBLEY, P. C.

Walton Ct., Ala. Con.
August 4, 1855.

It numbers sixteen appointments at this time, fourteen of which have classes and are in a prosperous condition. There have been some revivals on this circuit this year; sinners awakened, and mourners converted, and believers made to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. I have received thirty in full connection and thirty-five on trial. Many have been baptised, both adults and infants. About two hundred and fifty children catechised. Our third quarter is past. Brother N. Dowling attended the Quarterly Meeting in the place of the P. E. Our camp meeting on this circuit, this year, will commence on the 17th day of October, embracing the third Sabbath, and will be held in Holmes county, Fla., on Chootawhatchee river, at Howlit's Bluff. Preachers are all invited to attend.

JAMES PAUL, JR.

Names of Literary Men.—The real name of Erasmus was Gerard. He first changed it into the Latin, *Desiderius*, of much the same signification, which he afterwards refined into the Greek, *Erasmus*, by which he is commonly known. The original name of Luther's coadjutor and friend was Herlz Schwartz, (black earth,) which he elegantly turned into the Greek name of *Melanthon*, by which he will go down to the remotest ages. The great church historian of modern times was born of Jewish parents, of the name of Mendel, and assumed the name of *Neander* (*neon andron*—new man) at his baptism, at the age of seventeen.

Religious Revival.—The Baptists of this parish, says the Claiborne (La.) Advocate, 26th ult., have been holding a protracted meeting about twelve miles northeast of this place, at Antioch Church, which closed a few days ago, after the most gratifying success. The meeting was largely attended, and everything passed off in the most happy and satisfactory manner. The labors of the ministers present were untiring, and were crowned with a victory over sin which must be truly gratifying to them and the church generally. We are informed that thirty-eight members have been added to the Baptist Church as the fruits of the meeting, and that thirty of the number have received the ordinance of Baptism.

The Mobile Tribune of the 6th inst. says: "It will be seen from the following report of the Board of Health that there has been only *one case* of yellow fever since the report of the Board on Tuesday. The weather at present is very favorable for health, and we think it probable that the disease will go out as rapidly as it came in. We have at present no reason to apprehend an unhealthy autumn.

BOOK EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS.

Short Sermons and True Tales. By Bishop Capers. With an Introductory Notice of the Author, by Thomas O. Summers. 18mo, pp. 105; price 25 cents.

The Editor says in his Introduction: "The following 'Short Sermons and True Tales' were written for the Sunday-school Visitor, and appeared in the first and second volumes of that journal, it being at that time under our editorial management. The lamented and venerable author was a great lover of children, and took a deep interest in their spiritual welfare. This induced him to write these beautiful sermons and tables, the latter of which—except that entitled 'Little Clara'—refer to his own children, to whom he was devotedly attached."

He then gives a rapid sketch of the late venerable author, which it is hoped will add to the interest of this little volume. The contents are as follows: "Introduction; Parental Kindness; Elisha and the Young Scoffers; Joseph's Coat of Many Colors; Hagar and Ishmael; The Birth of Cain; Cain and Abel; Little Clara; Anna Singletary; Susan, the Sunday-School Child; Little Frank; William and Edward; The Boy that would not be laughed out of his Prayers; What Children can know about Religion; Children's Song and Prayer; When Jesus to the Temple came."

Bible Readings for every day in the year. Specially designed for Children.

These are six beautiful volumes—taking the youthful reader, by easy steps, through the Bible. They have been carefully revised by the Editor, for Sunday-school and family libraries; and we are mistaken if they will not win their way to an immense popularity. They are embellished with a dozen elegant engravings—they contain nearly 200 pages per volume, and the entire set, bound in gilt muslin, are sold for the low price of $1 80.

Memoir of Old Humphrey: With gleanings from his Portfolio. 18mo. In press.

The biography of the late George Mogridge, better known by his *nom de plume*, 'Old Humphrey,' is, as might be expected, a very interesting book. Our edition is a reprint of the new London edition.

The Bible Christian: A View of Doctrinal Experimental and Practical Religion. By the Rev. Josephus Anderson. 18mo, pp. 350; price 50 cents.

This excellent little manual is written in popular style. It is peculiarly valuable as embodying the views of the best authors of the various Christian communions, on the vital truths of religion, showing with what unanimity they express themselves in regard to these essential principles. It studiously avoids polemical discussion. It is brought out in good style, and put at a low rate, as it is designed for general use—the author, by the way, generously presenting the work to our Publishing House.

For fifty cents, enclosed to the Agents, a copy will be sent, postage prepaid.

A Plain Account of Christian Perfection. By the Rev. J. Wesley.

The Agents have brought out a beautiful edition of this standard volume—price 25c. In a Prefatory Note the Editor says: "This treatise, as published in Mr. Wesley's works, is entitled, 'A Plain Account of Christian Perfection, as believed and taught by the Rev Mr. John Wesley, from the year 1725 to the year 1777.' It appears that Mr. Wesley revised and enlarged it at different times, and in each successive edition prefixed the date of the most recent revision. The last recension appears to have been made in 1777—hence, that date has heretofore been retained on the title-page; but we have omitted it, because its appearance might lead some to conjecture that Mr. Wesley may have afterwards changed his views on the subject of Perfection, which is not the case. Indeed, there appears to have been no material change in his views for fifty years preceding that period. Sometimes his language was unguarded; this he acknowledges, and corrects in the present treatise; but he uniformly maintained that it is both our privilege and duty—a present privilege, a present duty—to

"——sink into perfection's height,
The depth of humble love."

"Of this he gives ample proof in this excellent essay, which we should think no one can read with candor and attention without giving a cordial endorsement.

"May its republication be the means of causing thousands to say, "Herein is our love made perfect, that we may have boldness in the day of judgment, because as he is, so are we in this world."

THE TRACT AGENCY IN MISS. CON.

The agent writes us as follows:

Yazoo City, 1st Sep., 1855.

Mr Editor: Will you be so good as to inform my correspondents and others expecting me to attend to the business of the Tract Society in this Conference, that I have been sick in bed for the last two weeks. I had commenced a tour in the upper districts and took sick at the first camp meeting. My plans are now all thrown into disruption. Got home yesterday in a very shattered condition; found a bundle of letters, which I can't answer now, as I am able to sit up but a few minutes.

The friends of the Tract enterprise may be assured that so soon as I am able I will be with them again.

The Lord be praised. All things work together for good, to some profit.

Yours, truly, H. ABNEY.

Donation.—By the will of the late L. C. Dunoan $1,000 was left to the Protestant Boy's Asylum, Fourth District. It was much needed.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ONE OR TWO?

FOR THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

Mr. Editor.—The educational interests of our people in the South Alabama Conference has been an engrossing subject. Perhaps there has been more interest felt since the last Alabama Conference published their design to create a college than at any previous period. Much of success and utility will depend on the character of the institution wanted to be created. If we can unite our people in one grand effort, a college equal to any in the United States may be established in Central South Alabama. We ought to endow this institution at $25,000 to the Chair or Professorship, with a contingent $1000 when the tuition fees are sufficient to admit it. A salary of $2000 (the interest of $25,000) and one thousand from tuition fees—making $3000—to each Chair. This sum will support and make comfortable the most competent and useful faculty. In addition to this, a fund should be raised to purchase a competent library and apparatus. Also a fund (the interest of which) for the education of candidates for the ministry and the sons of worthy itinerant ministers. With one institution, ably endowed, under the care and guidance of the competent christian sages who would rally to its halls and seek employment in it, hundreds of young gentlemen, who now go North—to the Universities of Virginia, Yale, Princeton, Chappel Hill, etc.—would feel that they had a competent and creditable in Alabama, and that their objects could be accomplished at home. Soon neighboring States would look to this college, and gentlemen of 1855 would have the high pleasure of knowing that they had endowed a seat of virtuous learning for the Southern States.

But now, Mr. Editor, if we multiply colleges, we shall fail to endow any, and be compelled to pay small salaries to inferior and less competent teachers. Georgia is the Methodist State of the South. After years of talk, strong resolutions, and many efforts, she has one feeble college, and to the great mortification of the best friends of christian education, Dr. Means, the President, has been driven to tender his resignation. And why? Because the salary was not sufficient to support him, and the duties of the office required his whole time. The trustees, I have understood, have adopted Mr. Hilliard, and offered the Presidency to him. Will he accept? It is yet doubtful. What inducement has he to do so? Is he willing at the shrine of christian philanthropy to live poor and hungry? Or can he live on less than Dr. Means? The history of Lagrange is before the State. When was she without an agent in the field begging funds to keep her alive? Take all the denominational colleges in the South, and if one of them is liberally endowed, I am not acquainted with the fact. I don't know of any denomination of Christians who have almed at more than one college in a State, nor do I believe that the Methodists have attempted to create more than one college in a Conference. I don't think that any of the institutions almed to be created by any of the denominations have been endowed, and yet, here in Alabama, with the entreaties of Lagrange ringing in our ears for a quarter of a century for aid to protect her expiring existence, we, the Conference of Alabama, are going to create two more colleges—i. e., two more feeble, starving beggars, necessarily devoid of credit and curtailed in usefulness.

I hope and trust that wise counsels will predominate in our next annual Conference, and that, learning something from experience, we shall aim at but *one* college in South Alabama.

Yours, etc., HOPE.

Foreign Religious Intelligence.

Switzerland.—The many sorrows of the Holy Father have just been multiplied by the unfilial and Gallican conduct of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. The civil authorities have presumed to demand of the clergy the records of the mixed marriages they have celebrated. The clergy refuse compliance, and the secular authorities take measures to vindicate their authority. The apostolic nuncio appeals to the Federal Government, the Federal Government transmits the complaint to the cantonal authorities, and the cantonal authorities declare they owe the Pope's nuncio no explanation on the subject, but that the only bishop entitled to represent the clergy of the Grisons to the temporal government is the bishop of the diocese, with whom they are ready to settle the matter. The Federal Government has transmitted this reply to the nuncio, declaring that it quite agrees with the cantonal government as to the rights of the case.

Ecclesiastical Scandals in France.—The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:

The clergy of France is divided into two very distinct belles—one represented by what are styled the Ultramontanes, the other by the so-called Gallicans. The war between these two parties is an exceedingly bitter one. I need hardly say that all or nearly all the talent and instruction of the French priesthood is enlisted on the side of the Gallicans or liberals; but, on the other, there is a great deal of energy and influence. The larger portion of the lower clergy, from being Gallican, becomes gradually socialist and revolutionary; and the retrograde part of the same body, perceiving this, becomes naturally more retrograde and more absolutist than ever.

The revolutionists count upon a certain portion of the lower priesthood, and not without reason; for these are not alone devoted and capable of any sacrifice for the cause they adopt, but the more to be dreaded by their antagonists; that they are for the most part young men, of austere conduct, and convinced, even to fanaticism, that their view of the Christian creed is the right one. These are the men who, in June, 1848, gave the communion to the insurgents who were about to mount upon the barricades; and of these there are no inconsiderable number in France. Now, among these, it is hardly necessary to remark that the present regime has no friends. Its supporters (and among the most zealous ones) are to be found in precisely the opposite ranks. The upper clergy, and those parts of it which have the strongest tendencies toward Ultramontanism, are the active friends of the existing government in France.

The "John Williams."—This missionary ship, after an absence of nearly four years among the islands of the Pacific ocean, arrived safely at London on the 11th of June. Two missionaries with their wives, and twenty-four children of missionaries, from different islands, sent to be educated in England, were on board.

The Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Norfolk Argus, the last paper left in the town, suspended publication on the 6th.

The contributions from Philadelphia up to the 6th had reached $14,000, and many physicians and nurses had arrived from Mobile and New Orleans. The Argus says, in regard to the proposed removal of the population:

It will be seen by several communications which we publish to-day, that there is an intense desire on the part of benevolent friends abroad to remove us bodily from this dire home of pestilence. Would that it could be done with convenience? But we fear that there are too many sick among us, and too many difficulties in the way, for the scheme to be practicable.

The Washington Evening News of the 6th states that information had been received that the relief committee would renew the application to the President for the use of Old Point Comfort, as a refuge for the people now in Norfolk and Portsmouth; Mr. Falls, the President of Bay Steamboat Line, having offered to furnish, at twelve hours' notice, the transportation that may be necessary for the removal of the entire population now at the Point, some fifteen hundred souls.

The President presented the committee on their departure with a second contribution from himself and Cabinet of $325 for the sufferers.

From the latest correspondence of the Richmond, Charleston and Petersburg papers, we clip the following paragraphs:

Mr. Franklin H. Clack, of New Orleans, has been appointed Chief of Police of Norfolk, with pretty strong authority. This is done to promote order and secure the prompt burial of the dead. The Mayor delegates to him the same power that he himself has over the police department.

It is unfortunate that the Board of Health selected the City Hotel as a hospital. It is the one of the most infected districts in town. Thirty have died there within twenty four hours, and none that we know of have been at all benefitted by the change to their new quarters.

Nothing whatever can be said against the treatment of the sick or of their attentive nursing; all that can be done in this respect is kindly and faithfully performed by the physicians and nurses in attendance—but all appears to be of little avail.

The gathering at the Post-office (the great point of attraction) has dwindled down to a mere handful.

The whole of the Ericsson family, five in number, residing on Talbot street, have died with the fever.

Christ Church Lecture Room has been selected as a house of refuge for children, made orphans by the prevailing epidemic. We stepped in there this morning, and found about a dozen of the little bereaved innocents, comfortably provided for, and well attended to.

J. D. Marks, of New Orleans, lately appointed Superintendent of the City Hotel Hospital, was arrested last night and lodged in jail, charged with robbing the late interesting, but unfortunate Miss Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis, deceased, of about $1000 worth of jewelry, while the poor young lady lay dying with fever!

We notice with some interest the arrival last evening of 100 coffins from Richmond; 15 from Petersburg, and 40 from Hampton. About 100 more from Baltimore are expected to-day.

One day last week there were fifty eight deaths, the next forty-nine—and that is sent out of 7000. If the mortality was as great in Charleston in proportion to population, it would be about 400 a day. What do you think of that? We are now putting two bodies in one box—coffins not to be had. An old man told me he had buried his last child in a *soap box*, as he could not get a coffin. One body was lying in a house eight days before it was buried. A store was smelling very badly and they broke it open, and found a dead body. You cannot walk the streets without smelling the decomposing bodies. Persons have shut themselves up, and are taken sick and die without any one knowing it, until they smell so bad as to cause the house to be broken open. We have been burning tar in the hospital yard. The negroes are not exempt from it here at all. We have over 80 cases—there are between 80 and 90 cases in the house now. We lose from 10 to 15 a day. Such sights I never saw before—now there is a body lying in the yard all night in the rain, and they are about bringing two more to put there with the others. We have no intern to take out in the yard, so we will be obliged to leave the bodies there till morning. I have just tied down a man, and they are tying down another. The scenes here are perfectly awful.

The hearses not being sufficient to carry out the coffins for interment, recourse is had to carts and wagons, and in several instances we have seen the dismal shells of mortality protruding far out from the front of a cart, with the driver sitting besides it with perfect nonchalance, cracking his whip and puffing away at an abominable, cheroot! "How use doth breed a habit in a man."

The negroes hold divine service in their different churches every day, and incessant praying and singing may be heard from morning till night.

The whole week seems one continued Sunday—and one's brain is crazed by the upsetting of the regular routine of former every day life. We seem to be in a different world, with nothing to do but to walk about with one's hands in one's pockets and see burials! burials!

A remarkable circumstance connected with the epidemic is, that not a bird is to be seen within the limits of the city, and has not since the fever became general. Whether this is owing to the poisonous density of the atmosphere that keeps them away, or from want other cause, we are not able to say, not being philosophers or ornithologists enough to solve the phenomenon.

The poor pigeons have ceased their "soaring flight," and perch themselves on their houses with drooping head and wing, the very picture of despair, and, as Alexander Selkirk would say, "shockingly tame."

The cows, in despite of the city ordinance, wander about the city seemingly in search of lost mates, making the welkin echo with their melancholy lowing; while gangs of half-famished dogs take possession of the streets after nightfall, and rouder "night hideous" by their incessant yelping and howling! Truly, the very acme of distress and desolation has fallen upon poor Norfolk!

The number of new cases has slightly diminished, but the deaths have increased awfully! In the City Hotel Hospital, from yesterday morning to this morning, there have been thirty deaths!

The Fever in Mississippi.—We copy the following from the Jackson Mississippian, of Friday, the 7th instant:

Health of Jackson.—Up to the present writing, but one case of yellow fever has occurred in our city—that of Mrs. Hall—which terminated fatally on Wednesday. There is little or no sickness in town of any description.

Sickness at Canton.—A note from Canton to the Postmaster at this place, states that there are some twenty or more cases of fever in that town—supposed by many to be yellow fever—but which generally yields readily to the treatment. The disease is considered by many as a violent type of bilious fever. One or two deaths, we understand, have occurred.

The Whig, of the 8th, contains the following about the health of Vicksburg:

Only two deaths from yellow fever have occurred in our city since Monday last. One was Charles Wright, late of the firm of Wright & Whaley, and the other an old man named Simmons, who came from Bogue DeSha a short time since. From the best information we can gather from physicians and others, we are inclined to think the number of new cases have been on the increase during the past two days.

Fever at Vicksburg.—The Sentinel of Saturday last says:

It becomes our duty to announce the increase of the fever since our last. Some of the better class of our citizens are being attacked with it, which we regard as the most alarming feature of the disease. Five deaths have occurred since our last issue. Mr. Wright, Mr. Booth, Mr. Simmons, and two others; two of these we understand were not stricken by yellow fever. We have heard of two or three new cases.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

The Ballville Camp Meeting, Conecuh county, will embrace the first Sunday in October. Commences on Friday night. Ministers, traveling and local, are invited to attend.

L. M. WILSON.

Deaths.

DIED—Near Eutaw, Alabama, Aug. 19th, ALFRED CLEMENTS, in the 48th year of his age.

He professed religion in the maturity of manhood, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844. The Dr. was a man of more than ordinary ability and skill in his profession.

As a husband, he was kind, as a father mild, as a master, he was exact, yet giving proper attention to all, as a neighbor he was surpassed in kindness and readiness to help. As a member of the church, he was positive to the duties and requirements of Christian religion. In regard to his christian experience, however, he was frequently heard to complain that his enjoyment and communion with the Saviour were not as deep and permanent as he desired; but his purposes were fixed, trusting in the Lord. During his last sickness, his spiritual condition was a matter of much concern to himself. Oftentimes did he engage in fervent prayer for comfort and light, which, before death, he happily realized.

It was the privilege of the writer to be with him in his sickness, and to engage in prayer for him, and to enjoy with him to the full refreshing from the presence of the Lord. He has gone, we believe, to "mansions in the skies.

T. Moody.

August, 1855.

DIED—In Demopolis, Ala., August 15th, Mrs. JAMES T. GILBERT, son of Mrs. E. Fisher, now the consort of Rev. J. D. Fisher, Alabama Conference.

She was born in Perry Co., 1831, professed religion at the age of 13, and died when she was 21. It was on the Spring Hill Circuit, under the ministry of his father, and at the same time with an only brother, that he gave his heart to God. The editor will remember the time and place. His religious life the present year as tested by his conversion in the world, and his own testimony at Class-meeting, was a development of piety. Indeed, he was a model to young men in purity, modesty and humility. Even delirium he uttered no word to cause a blush. Dear to all, he received in his last hours the ministration of many kind hands, male and female, and was waited upon by day and night by the religious, and by those who were not. Prayers were offered in his behalf, but such has been his life, that resignation to our loss mingled with the desire that he should continue with us. He fell asleep death as sweetly as a blooming tree in the vernal storm. Death was a soft wind which stole away his spirit from the walks of life, enfolded it in visions of immortality, and softly but swiftly conveyed it to God. We felt at the hour of sunset that while we were entering a night of darkness and sorrow, he was passing to a reversed issue—where there is no more night and no more death!

A solemn and good impression he left upon the young men of this village, and some of them we trust have resolved to follow in the path to the skies, which his life and death left luminously open and rigidly bright. May the stone they erect to his memory not be a mark of final separation, but the foundation of future fellowship and praise. Hear his requiem from one of his companions:

"He sleeps in peace, where the soft winds blow,
And their golden beds in the distant west,
Breaths sweet incense o'er the grave,
Where death has given eternal rest.
Needs no more the battle of life,
The sword of Sin at last is riven,
And the shafts, which fell from the fiery foe,
Are thick on the field where the Christian has striven.
Then be the zephyrs that fan thy cold breast,
And gentle the murmuring stream at thy side;
Let be the footsteps that gather around thee
To weep o'er the grave where angels preside."

F. M. G.

Please C. Advocate to please copy.

DIED—At his residence in Brownsville, Aug. 14th, 1855, WAYNE C. PATTON, in the 29th year.

Bro. P. was of a quiet and peaceable disposition, and it is probable no youth ever endeared him for moral habits. In the year 1851 all his father's family that were adults became the subject of convorting grace except himself. At which time he received very serious impressions, which he cultivated by secret prayer and punctual attendance upon public worship. In 1852, at a protracted meeting, his wife solicited him to come to the altar for prayer, which he readily accepted, and God must powerfully converted his soul. From that time he lived a consistent Christian. That religion which he had lived was his solace and comfort, and enabled him to say to his friends, that he was "ready and willing to die, and that this world was not poor at best, but that there was a mansion in heaven." He has left two little boys, a heartbroken wife, with a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss, but to rejoice in his gain.

J. W. LANEY.

DIED—15th Aug., 1855, in Benton County, Miss., MARTHA DEWS, wife of George W. Dews, formerly of Lincolnton, N. C.

She embraced religion and joined the church when but a child. Several times during the last ten years of her life she was sorely afflicted, and her friends thought she was soon to be called away, and this was made known to her, she also expressed herself as in her best hours, ready and willing for the will of our blessed God. On the day before she died, while Mother Montgomery (one of her kind neighbors) was praying with her, she became very happy; called all her relatives that were present around her bed, and gave them her dying advice; sent messages to those that were absent, to meet her in Heaven. Committed the raising of her two dear little children to her parents and husband, and requested that they should raise them up in the nurture and admonition of God. In this happy state of mind she continued until the next day, when her happy spirit went to God who gave it. The writer had the pleasure of meeting Sister D. in the same class for several years, and she was always ready to give a satisfactory reason for the hope she had in Christ; she walked by faith in God; lived as beholding him here, who is invisible; died full of faith and the Holy Ghost.

J. E. GUICE.

Eastaboga, Alabama.

DIED—In Lauderdale county, Miss., July the 12th, 1855, Mrs. LUCINDA BELL, consort of Abraham Bell.

I visited her three days before her death, and found her perfectly resigned to the Divine will, notwithstanding she had strong earthly ties, yet to depart and be with Christ was far better. She was happy in the glorious anticipation of a crown of glory at God's right hand. Bidding her aged and widowed mother and brothers and sisters, husband and children all farewell—exhorting all to meet her in heaven—thus fell asleep this beloved sister in Christ.

She joined the Presbyterian Church in 1845, in which communion she remained until the congregation of which she was a member was dissolved. In 1851 she, with her husband, joined the M. E. Church, in which communion she remained a consistent member until she was removed to the better Mount Zion above.

Sister Bell was one of those rather disposed to doubt, and did not have so clear an evidence of her acceptance as some do, until during her last illness, when the Lord was pleased to reveal himself to her the fairest among ten thousand and altogether lovely, and she was able to read her title clear to mansions in the skies.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"

E. M'MEANS.

DIED—In Clarke county, Ala., on the 27th inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. EMILY A. FILES, wife of Dr. G. W. Files, and daughter of the late Joel E. Cannon, of Wilcox county, in the 27th year of her age.

She early imbibed the spirit of piety though reared an orphan. About the age of 16 she attached herself to the M. E. Church, and lived a faithful Christian from that time. She ever manifested a holy zeal for the promotion of vital piety. Her untiring efforts to relieve the sick by watching around their couches and ministering to their wants for days and nights together, have embalmed her name in their memory. Though she is dead she yet speaks. When we say she died triumphantly, hearing testimony to the power of religion to sustain in death, we only reiterate what the memory of many christian virtues will ever testify.

Thus the church is bereft of one of its brightest ornaments, the community of a faithful friend, and the family circle of its very life.

Aug 30, 1855. W. K. NORTON.

DIED—At the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. George P. Weaver, in Conecuh county, Ala., 12th of July, 1855, Mrs. MARY MCMILLAN, aged seventy-five years.

She was born in North Carolina, and in the spring of 1828 she, with her family, consisting of her husband and twelve children, emigrated to West Florida, and settled on the Escambia river, where religious facilities at that time were not favorable; but still she maintained her religious course, having been a member of the Presbyterian Church for about thirty years. Some few years after coming to Florida, she attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which communion she remained a steady and faithful member.

Our loss is her gain, for she had long looked forward with calm resignation to the time when she should bid a last farewell to the trials and troubles of this life.

L. DOWLING.

THE CITY HOTEL.

This old, well-known and popular establishment, will be re-opened for the accommodation of the public on the 1st of October next, under the proprietary supervision of that well-known and experienced caterer, R. S. Morse, Esq., formerly of the St. Charles and now of the Arcade Hotel.

Since the house has been closed, numerous and expensive improvements have been made. It has been thoroughly renovated from top to bottom—repainted, repaired, and refixed throughout. Nothing that experience, good taste and ample means could do, has been neglected. All alterations likely to contribute to the convenience, comfort and luxury of his guests, have been closely studied by Mr. Morse, without regard to expense. The hotel has been completely refurnished throughout. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most fashionable and elegant description. Especially is this the case in the ladies' apartments, which have been fitted up in the most superb and costly manner. So much for the house and its improvements.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—The regular passenger and freight trains of the Opelousas Railroad commenced running regularly to the Terrebonne Crossing, says the Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday, on Monday last, the 21 inst. This new link, three miles in length, completes the worst portion on the whole line of the road from Algiers to Opelousas, and has clearly established that there is nothing impossible with the Yankee nation, when once it determines to go ahead! The new connection is all important to the railroad, as it will secure to it the entire crop of the Parish of Terrebonne removed from the sea-board. There now remains but six miles of track yet to be laid to complete the road to Tigerville, which, we learn, is being pushed forward with the greatest alacrity, and, weather permitting, will be completed by the 15th of October, if not sooner. Speed forward the good work, and all honor to the President and Directors for their energy, activity and efficiency.

A terrible accident occurred in the office of the New York Daily Times on the 4th inst. Two young men named Stevenson and Timpson were descending in a box used for the purpose of lowering the "forme" from the upper story, when it caught on the floor of the fourth story. Before it could be freed several feet of the chain by which it was held unwound, and the jerk of the falling box broke the chain, precipitating the boys into the basement. The injuries they received were fatal.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of the 8th, has the following about the health of that parish:

The health of the perish during the past three months has been remarkable, fewer cases of the common fever having occurred during that time than we recollect ever hearing. But within the past week or two the yellow fever has made its appearance in our midst, but, we are happy to say, not to any considerable extent. Two of our most estimable citizens have fallen victims to its ravages, since then, however, we have heard of no new case being contracted.

Foreign News by the Atlantic.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON SWEABORG

We have already received by telegraph some particulars of the Atlantic's accounts. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* gives the following official account of the affair at Sweaborg, which differs materially from the French and English accounts, but, all things considered, the former must be regarded as nearest correct:

The enemy's fleet, which was anchored at Nargen, and is composed in all of seventy-five vessels, raised anchor at mid-day on the 6th of August, and the same day at 4:45 P. M., left a squadron of three ships and four steamers anchored before Sandham.

By two telegraphic dispatches, dated the 9th inst. at 9 and 11 o'clock, General de Berg announces that the enemy, after having formed a line of bombarding ships from Ronskhar to Grokhar, and having constructed during the night a battery on the Longern Rock, commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning to discharge bombs against the fortress of Sweahorg. The two vessels anchored before Sandham also opened their fire against the Island and against battery No 2. We expect further details.

A supplement extraordinary of the *Invalide Russe* of the 11th August, publishes a dispatch from Sweaborg, dated July 28. It states that about mid-day on the 28th the cannonade of the enemy against Swaab rg had become very violent, and redoubled in activity, discharging from 15 to 20 shots per minute. Our artillery answers them with success, particularly from the Nicholas battery. At 2:40 the fire of the enemy became more violent, the number of shots being about 36 per minute. Two of the enemy's frigates have been brought to bear between Malko and Drumso, and keep up a very rapid cannonade against the latter island. The fleet has already fired five thousand bombs. At 5:00, the cannonade of the enemy was concentrated against the fortress, but slightly diminished since three o'clock in the afternoon. Our batteries on the Isle of Sandham fired with so much success upon the vessels which had attacked the Isle that they withdrew out of the reach of our fire. At fifteen minutes past eight the violent bombardment had not ceased.

At nightfall the besiegers commenced to fire, besides bombs, congreve rockets into Sweahorg. According to the nearest calculation, they could not have discharged less than 10,000 bombs between 7 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, and at midnight they were firing congreve rockets at the rate of thirty a minute. At 2:40 A. M. the rapid discharge of rockets against the fortress, the islands, and the forts, had not discontinued, but the number of bombs was less considerable. The spirit of the troops is perfect. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the 29th July, (10th August,) the fire of the enemy had become much weaker, but at half past four o'clock the bombardment was kept up with redoubled intensity. At ten o'clock the enemy brought his bomb vessels and gun-boats round towards the left, concentrating his fire against the Wester Swartho work, but, thanks to God, he did not succeed in effecting any injury. All our works and batteries remain intact.

July 29, (Aug 10) 2:30 P. M.—The fire of the enemy was renewed with double intensity after 9 A. M. Up to noon their fire was directed chiefly against the works on West Swartoe, and the Nicholas battery on the island of Rautaw, but without success; their cannonade was then again turned against the fortress. According to an approximate calculation about 3000 shots were fired yesterday against Sandham Island; the firing consisted chiefly in broadsides or rolling fire.

To day about 4 800 shell were thrown into West Swartoe, and the Nicholas battery, which, to judge from their explosion, were all of the weight of seven pounds.

7:6 P. M.—The cannonade of the enemy is weaker. 10:17 P. M.—The bombardment to-day has positively done no damage, either to the fortifications or to the batteries or guns. In these two days the conflagration destroyed some buildings on the Island of Sturn-Ester-Swartoe.

July 30th, (August 11th) 9:50 A. M.—Yesterday about 10 P. M., the enemy recommenced firing rockets, and opened fire from the mortars of their battery on Langern rock, which fired from 100 to 120 shots per hour. The rockets ceased at half-past eleven. During last night about 350 rockets were fired. This morning at 5:30 the fire against the fortress ceased. During the night some rocket boats approached close to the Nicholas battery on Rantan Island, but were fired on with grape, and withdrew.

10 P. M evening.—The bombardment was not renewed during the day. The enemy's fleet remains at anchor in its old position, and counts the same number of vessels.

July 31st, (August 12th) 4 A. M. morning.—At one this morning the enemy fired 72 rockets into the fortress, which did no damage. Some of their gunboats are getting up steam.

1:5 A. M.—The bombardment has not been renewed; the enemy appears to be disarming the battery they had established on the Langern Rock. The ships that bombarded Sandham of the 28th July (August 9th) continue their repairs.

Ten o'clock, evening.—The enemy remain at their old anchorage, and do not renew the attack.

FROM A LETTER.

A few incidents from private letters are worth notice. The gun-boats drew close in to the batteries, and kept steaming around in five different circles, delivering their fire as they proceeded. The mortar vessels were outside; the gun-boats were moved stern and stern, and continually altered their position to destroy the range of the enemy. The fleet was at anchor outside, beyond the range of the batteries. The men employed had, as is usual, their ears padded with cotton, and few cases of deafness are reported, but all employed experienced severe pain in the chest, and in two days some of the men had not recovered their voices. The mortar-boats threw 1600 tons of shells!

Operations in the Crimea.

A supplement of the *Invalide Russe* publishes the journal received from Prince Gortschakoff, of the operations in the Crimea, from the 26th July to the 31 of August.

The report states that during that space of time, the cannonade and bombardment of the fortress, which fell off at times, took, at intervals, an extraordinary degree of quickness against certain parts of our line of defence; for example, on the 27th July, in two hours and a half, the enemy, having concentrated his fire on No 4 battery, discharged about 1300 projectiles. The fire of the carbineers was incessent on both sides.

Within Sebastopol, besides the repair of our damages, we continued the works which have been commenced, and which consist of increasing the thickness of the coverlugs, in reinforcing the coverings of the powder magazines, and the construction of new batteries. Our artillery fired with great success, shackling and often even entirely stopping the works of the besiegers, and silencing their ordnance. Four days of rain, which has succeeded a long drouth, has refreshed the atmosphere.

The following are the details of the siege.

July 14 (26).—Toward mid-day we effected an explosion in one of the mine passages of the enemy. The besiegers placed in the second trench thirteen gabions, in a half circle, opposite the right face of the Schwartz redoubt; they labored also to raise a height in front of bastion No. 4, and they constructed with large gabions, filled with stones, an lodgment towards the Mamelon, in front of the left face of the Kornileff bastion, and about 300 paces from the Malakhoff tower.

July 15 (27).—At one o'clock in the afternoon, the French batteries opened a sharp fire against bastion No. 4. On our own side we answered with the same activity. The cannonade was prolonged until half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in that space of time it is calculated that not less than 1300 projectiles and treu, fired against the bastion. Considering the violence of the fire, our loss was very moderate. Against other points of the line of defence, the enemy endeavored to continue the construction of the lodgment commenced of old by him in front of Schwartz redoubt, but the fire of our artilly compelled him to abandon this work. In front of the Kornileff battery the enemy prolonged his approaches five sagenes and considerably increased the height and the thickness of the covering of his other trenches.

July 16 (28).—During the day a well sostained fire from the enemy's batteries was at first directed against bastion No. 3, and towards six in the evening the besiegers opened a violent cannonade upon bastion No. 6. At the point our batteries answered with so much success that at the end of an hour they reduced the enemy to silence. On this day the enemy finished the height in front of bastion No. 4, and organized upon its covering a number of loopholes and embrasures by means of bags of earth. These works were, however, much interfered with by the fire of our artillery. From the Malakhoff Tower we remarked that they continued to supply with artillery the redoubts near the bays at Kamtesch and Streleta.

July 17 (29th).—At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the besiegers set fire to two mine furnaces against the angle of bastion No 4, but without success. Towards 7 o'clock in the evening an English steamer coming from Eupatoria, passed within range of the guns of the batteries on the Sevastopol shores, the well directed fire of which compelled her to put out.

July 18 (30th).—About midday our artillery opened a fire directed against the semi-circular trench of the enemy in front of the Schwartz redoubt, and in two hours this trench was entirely demolished. In the course of the day the besiegers tried several times to resume the works, but the shot from our batteries made all their attempts vain and useless.

July 19 (31).—The besiegers works, in front of the Schwartz redoubt, and of bastion No 5, were twice stopped by the fire from our batteries, and, in general, the fire on our side did not allow the enemy to finish his new approaches.

July 20 (August 1st).—At eleven o'clock at night we interrupted their work, by an explosion at the extremity of the gallery of our countermine, and, in consequence, the enemy could not push forward his new approaches. One of his lodgments on the declivity opposite to the Kurnileff bastion, was destroyed by the Cossacks of our secret port.

Nothing of importance has transpired in other parts of the Crimea.

The Battle of Traktir Bridge.

Accounts are yet imperfect. The following are the dispatches received:

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Evening, August 10th.—Part of our troops crossed the Tchernaya and attacked the heights of Tchiuchene. Having encountered very considerable forces, we, after an obstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy for four hours. As they did not move forward, we returned to our former position. The loss is heavy on both sides."

Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "August 17.—Prince Gortschakoff commanded in person. Gen. Read is killed. Our Allies have 600 prisoners. The Russian loss is greater than at first thought. Our batteries have kept up a steady fire."

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs: "August 17, 11 P. M.—In his attack yesterday the enemy threw forward five divisions, supported by 6:00 cavalry and 20 batteries of field artillery, with the determination of possessing himself of the heights of Tchiuchine. After having crossed the river at several places they had accumulated supplies of sappers' tools, ork planks, beams and scaling ladders, all of which they left in their retreat. As on all occasions our artillery fought most valiantly and successfully. An English battery on the rising ground occupied by the Piedmontese, was powerful aid. The Russians left on the field 2500 dead, and 38 Russian officers and 1620 Russian wounded are now in our ambulances. Three Russian generals are killed, and two have now more than 600 prisoners. Our loss amounts to 181 killed and 810 wounded."

Pelissier again telegraphs: August 18, Prince Gortschakoff has asked for an armistice to bury the dead. Lieut. Gen. Read is killed.

August 19, 1 P. M.—It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. to-day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest return we could make gives these results: Russians buried by the French 2,129; by the Russians 1200. Total 3329.

(Signed) PELISSIER.

The *Moniteur* adds these words: "The artillery has again opened fire against Sebastopol. An error in a dispatch led to the belief that another bombardment had commenced; but that was not the case. The fire referred to was from our guns, which have powerfully contributed to facilitate our works of approach against the Malakoff."

Gen. Simpson's latest dispatch by mail is dated August 11th, and states briefly, in a dozen lines, that the army was unceasingly employed in strengthening the advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that scarce any further advance can be made; that Major McGowan of the 93d is taken prisoner; and that the health of the army is, on the whole, good, although cholera still continues to take several victims a day.

Gortschakoff's latest dispatch is equally brief; "August 21st. The fire of the Allies has sensibly diminished, and it ceases as but little damage." His previous dispatch of the 17th mentioned the renewal of a steady fire by the besiegers.

War Items.

Many British officers are leaving the camp on sick leave. The general orders of August 31 to 8th give leave to no "lower than seventy. Complaints are made that officers are not sent from england to take the places of the absent. The French go into the other extreme and grant no leave.

The present effective force of the British in the Crimea, exclusive of sick and of reinforcements on the way, is 28,000 men. The hospitals are now in quite a satisfactory condition.

The Duke of Newcastle is still in camp.

Captain Layard, brother of Mr. Layard, M. P., has died of dysentery on board ship, at Balaklava.

A private letter from the French camp (quoted by the London Times, Paris correspondence) referring to the disproportionate loss of the Russians, as compared with the Allies, at the Tchernunya, says, the Russians had to pass through a deep ravine to approach the Allied lines, and while approaching they were absolutely mowed down by grape and musketry, while the Russians, from their position, could do little more than fire in the air. It was consequently in the advance and retreat they suffered most. The same letter says the Russians, both in the field and fortress, are destitute of provisions; and adds, "If we do not take Sebastopol by our cannon we shall soon do so by famine.

A Russian deserter says that when volunteers were called for to attack the Tchernaya lines, about 300 in each regiment volunteered, making the volunteer attacking force 10,000, but, of course supported by the whole army.

Sea of Azoff.

Captain Osborne, under date 25th July, reports that he had succeeded by means of submarine explosions in destroying the four Russian steamers sunk in Berdiansk Bay, and, in consequence of the citizens having fired at the British boats, he had set fire to the western suburb of the town, and had also burned ten granaries and four mills. Captain Osborne is promoted for this service.

The British gun-boat Jasper went ashore and was taken by the Russians, who found on board a complete code of French and English signals, of which they have since attempted to make use.

England.

In the absence of the Parliament we have no political news.

Subscriptions are being collected for a national testimonial to Mr. Roebuck.

Sir Charles Napier writes a letter to the London *Times*, saying that Admiral Dundas merely carried out plans which he (Napier) was unable to do from lack of gun-boats.

France.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris has been a success of the most triumphant kind. The Parisians have expended an immense amount of enthusiasm, and the Emperor has exhibited the most Imperial spirit of hospitality. The English papers are full to overflowing with accounts of the festivities.

Spain and Portugal.

Senor Escalante, the new Minister to the United States, has left Madrid for Washington.

The report of disturbances at Barcelona were not important.

King Pedro V. and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, have returned to Lisbon.

The Duchess of Saldanha, an English lady, noted for her charities, has died at Cintra.

The Board of Health declares the archipelago of Cape Verd and the port of Faro infected with cholera.

Austria.

A letter from Vienna speaks of the menaced dislocation of the Austrian Cabinet. There are two elements struggling for mastery—one, now in office, and favorable to the alliance of the Western Powers, but without action—the other, which is not only favorable but desirous to cooperate actively and speedily. It is the latter (the letter says) that has the best chance of success.

It is said from Vienna that a concordat between the Holy See and Austria was signed on the 19th instant, and will be published as soon as ratifications are exchanged.

Germany.

The Wertemburg Chambers have been dissolved in consequence of having passed a resolution in favor of a more liberal federal constitution.

Greece.

The ministerial crisis continues. Gen Kalergi has sent in his resignation, which the king insists shall be accepted, but M. Mavrocordato declines to receive it.

Magnetic Telegraph.

Further by the Africa.

There is nothing from the seat of war except a repetition of former news.

Battle of the Tchernaya.

Official dispatches state that the battle lasted five hours. The Russians made three attacks upon the heights, and were each time repulsed with great loss.

The Russian loss is estimated at 5000 killed and wounded. The Allies lost fifteen hundred men.

The Allies were preparing to cross the Tchernaya with their cavalry. Omar Pacha has been ordered to the command of the army in Asia.

There is no news from Kars.

Spain.

A rumor was current at Paris that Queen Isabella was about to abdicate.

Austria.

A circular from Vienna states that the Germanic policy is unchanged in reference to the Eastern question.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, Arrived Tuesday morning from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that place to the 8th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 24.

The bark Wildfire arrived at Vera Cruz from New York on the 2d. The Mexican war steamer Iturbide arrived from Havana on the 5th.

We have received by this arrival the first seven numbers of a new paper, "*El Progreso*" published in Vera Cruz, and looking to the new order of things, probably, for success. We have also received a file of the *Eco del Comercio* under a new name, *El Fronterizano*."

The *Progreso* has an article upon the proclamation of Captain Henry—who proposed some time ago to assist with an American volunteer force in the overthrow of Santa Anna—which it winds up by exclaiming: "God save me from my friends, that I may save myself from my enemies!"

Gen. Ignacio Llave, chief of the liberating forces of the department of Vera Cruz after the flight of Santa Anna, left Orizaba and took possession of the city of Vera Cruz at the same time refusing to acknowledge the authority of Carrera, as he had not been elected in accordance with the plan of Ayutla, and for various other reasons. Llave then published a manifesto to the people, setting forth the case and declaring that he had taken the government of the State into his hands because he conceived such a course indispensable to its tranquility, and the only one likely to insure the tranquility of the department. The national Guard was immediately reorganized, and the citizens enrolled themselves to considerable numbers.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received at Vera Cruz, from the City of Mexico, stating that Carrera was disposed to deliver the Presidency of the nation into the hands of Alvarez, and had signified that fact to official manner.

A company of one hundred and forty-four soldiers who had been imprisoned at Perote by the former Government for attempting to join the revolutionary forces had been liberated in accordance with a manifestation of the popular will.

For refusing to obey an order to leave the department of Vera Cruz, Gen Tamariz had been arrested and placed on board the war schooner Tamaulipas.

The garrison at Zacatecas pronounced in favor of the plan of San Luis Potosi, retaining the late officials in power, whereupon the people attacked and put the garrison to flight after a severe fight. The plan of Ayutla was then adopted, and Gen. Zamora was placed at the head of affairs.

Among other decrees lately issued in the department of San Luis Potosi for the better administration of justice, is one imposing the penalty of death or two years' imprisonment for the crime of robbery and for sundry lesser offences.

A son of Degollado, who had been imprisoned by Santa Anna in consequence of the fact that he was so near a relative of one of the chiefs of the rebellion, had been set at liberty and returned to the capital.

El Heraldo speaks of a letter from Gen. Alvarez, in which he announces the intention of immediately proceeding to the capital.

Rumor prevailed that hostilities had broken out between the forces of Haro and Vidaurri, in the department of San Luis Potosi, but they needed confirmation.

The papers of the capital are filled with proclamations and other documents from the newly constituted officials in every part of the country, but few of them appear to be of much importance. For the time being each person wielding the least authority appears to impose such laws and regulations as he see fit.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 8th says:

HEALTH OF BATON ROUGE.—We are glad to be able to state that we have had for a day or two past hardly any new cases of fever in town. It is evident that the disease has nearly run its race unless new material should be brought here. Those already sick are doing as well as could be expected.

The Franklin (St. Mary) Banner of the 6th, says:

The yellow fever appears to be stealthily purming its onward march, not only in our parish, but in other portions of our State. On Monday afternoon we were informed that there were eleven cases of clearly recognized yellow fever in and about Patterson ville; and yesterday morning we were told by a gentleman just arrived from there that the number had increased to sixteen. The disease is not considered to be of a bad type; however, as a large majority of the cases readily yield to medical treatment, when attended to at an early stage.

The same paper says:

On Friday last it blew quite a gale here, accompanied by a most searching rain, prostrating the cane in many places and no doubt doing considerable damage within the reach. The light ship Atchafalaya, Captain Jacobs, stationed at the Atchafalaya bar, was driven ashore at Turkey Hammock, and is much injured. The light ship Pleasanton, Capt Smith, stationed on Ship Island shoal, parted her moorings about 10 o'clock in the morning, and drifted ashore on shell Keys about 9 o'clock that night, also much injured. Fears were entertained on Sunday for the fate of the Last Island packet, the Star, which was due here on Saturday evening, as it was known she would have many passengers on board; but this staunch little steamer reached Morgan's safely, and arriving here on Monday night, dispelled all apprehensions.

YELLOW FEVER.—There has been no deaths from fever within the city since our last. The Orleans physicians state that the cases under treatment are doing well, and with the exercise of prudence, there are but few who will not recover.

From the accounts which we receive, the fever is undoubtedly prevailing to a more alarming extent in the adjoining county of Hinds than with us. [Vicksburg Sentinel, 6th.

CONTINUED HEALTH.—It affords us pleasure to say, remarks the Plaquemine Sentinel of the 8th, that our town continues in excellent health, and we have now great hopes that the same good fortune will attend us throughout the season. Persons from the country really are running into town to escape the epidemic. This is the fact.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of the 8th has the following sad intelligence:

MORGANZA.—A letter from Morganza speaks of the fever being terrible there. Would it not be well for those of our citizens in New Orleans who are sending nurses to a distance to take care of helpless sufferers to turn their attention nearer home—to Morganza for instance?

MURDER OF A SHIP CAPTAIN AT SEA.—On the 4th inst., the clipper ship Ariel, from New York, for Ohioe entered the port of Charleston, her captain, Wm. H. Eayres, having been murdered in his cabin on the night of the 16th of August, in latitude 23 deg. 45 min. longitude 39 west. He was found in his berth with his throat cut, his head bruised and several cuts and stabs in his face and stomach. After the murder the first mate, Nicholas Lakeman, took command of the ship and was about to proceed to the Rio Janeiro, but the passengers and crew insisted upon returning to the United States. On arriving at Charleston two apprentice boys named Henry Girard and Geo Anderson were arrested, each of whom accused the other of the deed. A jury of inquest was held and a verdict rendered, implicating the boys and the mate, Lakeman. The Charleston papers publish the testimony, which is quite voluminous, but vague and inconclusive.

YELLOW FEVER.—There has been no deaths from fever within the city since our last. The Orleans physicians state that the cases under treatment are doing well, and with the exercise of prudence, there are but few who will not recover.

At Rochester, New York, on the 31, Judge Humphrey charged the Grand Jury of Monroe county, that the liquor law was constitutional—that imported liquors came within its restrictions, and that the Jury was not to judge of its constitutionality.

Miscellaneous News Items.

On the 30 instant, the jury in the Wheeler case, in Philadelphia, returned a verdict of not guilty on the first count, charging riot; and no guilty against all the defendants on the second count, (assault and battery) except in the cases of Bullard and Castle, who are pronounced guilty.

A Washington dispatch of the 6th instant says:

A committee from Norfolk and Portsmouth waited on the President to-day to ask for the use of Fort Monroe by the citizens of the inhabited cities. The President replied that it was not in his power to grant their request, but he issued orders to the commandants of other navy yards to employ the refugees from thence. The members of the committee have contributed upwards of three hundred dollars to the relief of the sufferers.

The trial before the jury of award at the Great Exhibition in Paris, to test the excellence of the various piano fortes on exhibition, resulted in the piano manufactured by Messrs A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, being declared to be the best in the French exhibition, and awarded the highest prize medal.

The Cape Cod telegraph line has been completed to Martha's Vineyard, which, for the future, will be in direct communication by telegraph with all parts of the country.

At a meeting of the Washington bar, held on the 4th inst., to testify respect for the late Judge Crunch, it was resolved to erect a monument to his memory, and subscriptions have been commenced for that purpose.

It is stated that contracts have been made for the introduction this year into the Island of Cuba of large numbers of African slaves. One party alone has contracted for the supply of 5000. Portuguese agents, it is said, are now in New York making arrangements.

Three American ladies—Mrs. Kyle and two daughters—were lately robbed while on a visit to the heights of Quisisana, by four Neapolitan brigands. The robbers demanded and obtained all they had, which was only two piasters.

Mr. Fillmore was presented to the Emperor of the French on the 30th of August, together with nine other Americans. Mr. Fillmore was to have been favored with a private presentation, and in consequence went in a black coat, but by some unexplained accident was thrown among his countrymen, who were in uniform, and in this presented in more than one respect, the most undesirable figure in the company.

During the month of August last the whole loss by fire in the city of Boston will not probably exceed $9000.

They have had a remarkably snobesaful season at Saratoga; it is estimated that during the last nine weeks there were 20,000 arrivals at that place.

The Ironsides called the Merlin Rock, at the entrance of St. Johns, N. F., harbor, has been successfully removed by the American contractors. It is now twenty seven feet below low water mark.

The Caddo Gazette of the 1st inst. states that a runaway negro was accidentally killed a few days before near the negro quarter of Mr. Flournoy, by a man who was in pursuit of him, and who fired upon him only with the intention of frightening him into submission.

The same paper states that the crops in that region have been greatly benefitted by the recent rains.

The Catonsien Press states that an extensive saw mill, situated on the Catonsien river, was set on fire on the night of the 17th and consumed, together with about 100,000 feet of lumber.

The Free American, at North Adams, Mass., of a recent date, announces that a boy was carried off the woods by a wild beast, supposed to be a bear or panther, in Woodford, adjoining Readsboro', the week previous. All but his head and feet (the latter inclosed in his boots) were eaten by the animal. Near the remains lay a fishing rod and line and a small string of fish. His name was Jones.

The President has appointed B. Squire Cottrell, Esq., United States Commercial Agent at San Juan, Nicaragua, vice Joseph W. Fabens, removed.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Isaac Ashbit commanding United states squadron in the East Indies and China Seas. The following is an extract from a dispatch dated "United States flag ship Macedonian Shanghai, May 5th, 1855."

I have just received a letter from Commander [illegible], (United States sloop Vandalia,) in which he informs me of a successful attack upon a small gang of pirates about twelve miles from Hong Kong by the boats under the command of Acting Lieut Wainer, whose conduct in the affair is largely praised. I regret to say that one of the seamen was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of his own musket.

At Washington, on the 31 inst., there was a full meeting of the Cabinet, and a considerable amount of business which had accumulated during the President's absence, was considered.

Also, that the Mexican Minister, does not fear a recall by Carrera, the Provisional President, who is his personal friend.

The President has under consideration the report of the Navy Retiring Board, which will be published shortly.

The bark U. S Lex, recently from Hayti, brought a letter to a distinguished gentleman of New York city, signed by twenty colored persons—all heads of families—who had been persuaded to remove to Hayti and who now petition to be taken to Liberia. It appears that the Imperial chevrolier of Soulouque the First have degraded these people, and they sigh for republican Liberia.

Local Items.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The cemetery returns of last week show a continued but not great decrease, in the city mortality. The weather is cool, rainy and unfavorable. Here are the figures for the week ending Sunday morning, Sept. 9, at 6 o'clock:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total
Protestant	1	1	2
Odd Fellow's Rest	1	1	2
Greenwood	1	0	1
Cypress Grove, No. 1	4	4	8
" No. 2	22	9	31
St. Patrick's	40	18	58
Catholic No. 1	9	8	17
" No. 2	5	12	17
St. Vincent de Paul	31	19	50
St. Joseph's Asylum	49	10	59
Lafayette	12	9	21
Hebrew, Lafayette	1	0	0
" Chalmette Ridge	3	0	3
Charity Hospital	74	15	89
Total	255	116	373
Total previous week	301	106	407
Decrease this week	46	12	34

REBUILDING OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We are pleased to learn that the New Orleans Mechanics' Society have completed their arrangements for the erection of an Institute on the site of the old one on Bayou de street. A plan by the architects, Messrs Gallier, Turpin & Co., has been adopted; and some bids of the style of the building may be derived from the fact that while the former building cost $47 000, the new one is to cost $75 000. When the former building was contracted for, the society had but $7000 in its treasury. Now there is $30 000 in the treasury—enough for a very handsome start—and it is anticipated that the receipts henceforth will enable the new building to be completed about the fall of 1856. The public in general will be pleased to hear of this restoration to the city of one of its proudest and most useful ornaments.

In this connection we may state that it is calculated that the Church of the Jesuits' College, on Baronne street, will be finished in the ensuing January. It will be a splendid edifice, built, as it is, in the Moresque style, similar to the Alhambra, in Spain. The two towers in front will be surmounted by steeples reaching to a height of 145 feet, while the rear will support a dome reaching to a height of 135 feet.

The above two buildings, when complete, will be noble architectural adornments to the part of the city in which they stand.

HEALTH OF THE PRISONS.—There has been no yellow fever in the Work-house this year, and we have to record the first death by the disease in the Parish Prison—that of Thomas Moore, who was sent there a few days ago for drunken brawling and carrying concealed weapons. Considering the number of unacclimated persons who occupy both institutions, the healthiness speaks volumes in favor of regular exercise and temperate habits as preventive of yellow fever.

JACKSON MONUMENT.—We perceive the work in Jackson square is going ahead, in preparation for the erection of the Jackson Monument in the center of that pleasant park. The circ

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL.

RULES FOR MILKING.—If you would have a gentle cow, be gentle yourself. If a cow kicks much, place a switch under the left arm, the pail in the left hand, and if, while milking, she kicks, let it be followed invariably by a single blow. Never strike but once, even if she kicks so hard as to break your leg; and never omit it, even if she hit nothing. A small mess of food at the time will serve to do away with any disagreeable impression in connection with milking.

To be a good milker you must pare your nails short, sit on a stool, milk fast, never scold a cow, never get out of patience, tie her tail to her leg in fly-time, never wet the teats with the milk, and never pound a cow for running or kicking. Milk applied to the teats to soften them, dries, and forms a glossy varnish, which tends to cause cracking or chapping of these parts. Cold water is much better, becoming dry by the time the milking is finished, and leaving the teats clean and soft.

BENEFITS OF DROUTHS.—A recent able paper, by the Maryland State Professor of Chemical, Agriculture, etc., shows that drouths are a necessity in the economy of nature, as it respects fertility, productiveness of soils, etc. We give an extract:

"The manner in which drouths exercise their beneficial influence is as follows: During dry weather a continual evaporation of water takes place from the surface of the earth, which is not supplied by any from the clouds. The evaporation from the surface creates a vacuum (so far as the water is concerned) which is at once filled by the water rising up from the subsoil of the land; the water from the subsoil is replaced from the next strata below, and in this manner the circulation of water in the earth is the reverse to that which takes place in wet weather. This progress to the surface of the water in the earth manifests itself strikingly in the drying up of springs, and of rivers and streams which are supported by springs. It is not, however, only the water which is brought to the surface of the earth, but also all that which the water holds in solution. These substances are salts of lime, and magnesia of potash and soda, and indeed whatever the subsoil or deep strata of the earth may contain. The water on reaching the surface of the soil is evaporated and leaves behind the mineral salts, which I will here enumerate, viz: Lime, as air-slaked lime; magnesia, as air-slaked magnesia phosphate of lime, or bone earth; sulphate of lime, or plaster of Paris; carbonate of potash and soda, with silicate of potash and soda, and also chloride of sodium or common salt. All indispensable to the growth and production of plants which are used for food. Pure rain water *as it falls* would dissolve but a very small proportion of some of these substances, but when it becomes strongly imbued with carbonic acid from the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil, and thus acquires the property of readily dissolving minerals on which it before could have very little influence."

FILIAL AFFECTION REWARDED.

Nowhere in the world, one would think, is romance so intimately intergrown with the realities of every-day life, as in *La Belle France*. The following charming little story is one of the many that is being enacted every day and hour in the gay metropolis:

In a modest apartment in the Faubourg St. Germaine, a young man of about thirty and an old white-haired man, whose wandering eye reveals that his mind is not quite steady, have dwelt for several years. This young man, whom we shall designate simply by the problematical letter X., for fear of being indiscreet, is an engraver on copper, and shares his dwelling with his father, who fell into his dotage ten years ago, from the loss of all he owned. The poor old man's insanity consists of a sort of restlessness, for which he cannot account, even to himself, and nothing but the presence of his son can calm him in the least degree, on which account the young man tends the afflicted parent with the tenderness and solicitude of a mother for her child. The neighbors are sometimes moved almost to tears by the lovely picture they occasionally see through the open windows, of the good son supporting the white head of his poor old father on his shoulder, where it rests with the confidence and happiness of a child.

However, this affection of the artist for his father did not prevent his youthful heart from asserting its rights, but it imposed the most rigid silence upon the expression of this inward sentiment, for he feared lest his bride should find the care of the old man a burden, and fail to bestow that tenderness upon him to which he was accustomed. Therefore, in order to deceive if possible this necessity of loving which he felt so painfully, M. X—— would watch for hours at a time a charming young maid which appeared at one of the neighboring windows, abandoning himself fearlessly to the pleasure of nourishing this passion, since it was utterly impossible he should ever win its object, as the lady was the daughter of his own landlord, and would have a dowry of some two hundred thousand francs, while he had but his burin. She was then but the ideal creation which every artist calls up in his dreams, and in all the young man's productions shone forth her lovely features.

Matters had been in this state for some time, when finding himself in arrears for two quarters' rent, the young artist sought his landlord to beg a further delay, until the pay for some work then due should enable him to meet the debt.

"In the first place, young man," replied the proprietor kindly, "I have never asked you for the money, and I request you will not distress yourself about it; in the next place, why do you not marry? You might readily find a wife with a handsome dowry, and money never comes amiss."

"Monsieur," replied the young man, "I have long determined to remain single, fearing that a wife would regard as a trouble and embarrassment that poor old man to whom I feel more like the father than the son; but to speak truly, I have discovered a maiden for whom I would answer as for myself, so much of sweetness and angelic goodness is there in her whole appearance; but I never hope to win her, for she is rich and I have nothing."

"What, nothing! Have you not your talent? Besides, gentleman—millionaire though he might be—would hesitate to give his child to the care of one who would watch over her with the devotion with which you attend your afflicted father? Fear nothing, then, but speak for her, be she whom she may."

"But, sir, if I were to tell you that your daughter is the one I love?"

"By heaven, sir, you would tell me glorious news! Do you believe I have forgotten, despite my fifty years, the passion which a lover regards as fair one?"

A few days only have passed since M. X—— witnessed the realization of what he had regarded as an impossible dream, and the poor deserted feels with surprised satisfaction the kisses of a young woman, beautiful as an angel, mingled on his wrinkled forehead with those of his beloved son.

DEATH AMONG THE CATTLE.—A mortal disease has recently made its appearance among the cattle at Long Pond, on the mountain, about the centre of the county corners of Columbia, Sullivan and Luzerne, Pa. About two weeks since, in one day, they found twenty-seven dead cattle in the woods on the mountain. The disease by which so many have met their death is said to have originated from some impurities from the stagnant pools, without access to any pure water.

FROM, RAMBLES IN ICELAND.

BY PLINEY MILES.

Iceland was first discovered by Naddod, a Norwegian pirate, in the year 890, almost one thousand years ago. He was thrown on the coast in the winter, and from the appearance of the country he called it Snæland—'Snowland.' Four years after, Gerdar Swarfarson, a Swede, circumnavigating it found it an island, and named it 'Gardener's Holm,' or Gerdar's Island. His account of the country was so favorable, that Floiki, another sea-rover, went there to settle; but neglecting to cut hay in the summer, his cattle perished in the winter. From the accumulation of ice on the west coast, (ice then was driven over from Greenland,) he called the country 'Iceland,' a name it has ever since borne. In 874, the first permanent settlement was made in Iceland, by Ingolf, a Norwegian chieftain.

Greenland was discovered in 980, one hundred and twenty years after the discovery of Iceland. In 982, Eric, surnamed the Red, sailed to Greenland, and in 986 established a settlement there, which flourished more than four hundred years. To induce settlers to go and reside in a new country the most fabulous accounts were given of the climate and productions. The face of the country was represented as clothed in green, and it was even stated that 'every plant drooped with butter.'

The name of "Greenland" thus given to it was as great a misnomer as "Iceland" applied to the neighboring isles. In reality the two countries should change names, for Iceland is a country of green fields and fair flowers, while Greenland is covered with almost perpetual ice and snow. Eric the Red had a companion in his Greenland settlement whose name was Harinlf. Biarni, the son of of Herinlf, sailed from Iceland to join his father in Greenland, was driven south, and landed on the American coast—probably Labrador. Thus the first discovery of America by Europeans was in the year 986, by Biarni Heriulfson, a native of Norway, though he sailed from Iceland. He returned north and landed in Greenland, and gave an account of his discovery.

Subsequent voyages to the American coast were made by Lief and his two brothers, sons of Eric the Red, who after the style of names in Iceland was called Iriksson. I am speaking on good authority in saying that a gifted Swede, now an American citizen, and most prominent before the world, is a direct descendent of Erio and his son. I allude to Capt. Ericsson, the laventor of the celorio ship—a pioneer in American discovery, and a worthy descendant of America.

Another interesting fact may be noted. Among the early settlers in America—for a settlement was formed, that continued several years—some of the men had their wives with them. One of these, the wife of Thorfin, while in America gave birth to a son, who was named Snorre.

This Snorre Thorfison was the first native American of whom we have any account, and may be set down as the first Yankee on record. From this Thorfison was descended Thorwaldsen, and also Fin Magnusem, the historian and antiquary, so that we can almost claim the great sculptor of the North and the great historian as Americans.

These facts I gathered from Icelandic geneological tables; and all who have investigated the history of the Northern nations, know with what accuracy these tables are compiled. To return a little in my narrative: Leif Erikson having purchased the ship of Biarni Heriulfson, sailed from Greenland in the year 1000. The first land he made he called "Helluland," or land of flat stones. This was doubtless the coast of Newfoundland. The next coast he saw was covered with forests, and consequently he named it "Markland, or Woodland." This was probably Nova Scotia. The next land he discovered, still farther South, produced vines and grapes, and this he named "Vinland," a name the Icelanders ever afterwards used in speaking of the American continent. We have the best of proof, the climate and productions, in the length of the days, as well as in their maps and drawings, that their settlements were on some part of our New England coast, probably Massachusetts or Rhode Island. In a subsequent voyage, these adventurous navigators sailed father South, and it is supposed, from the account they gave, that they proceeded as far as Virginia and the Carolinas. Timber, furs, and grapes, were the most valuable articles the country produced; and for these several voyages were made to Vinland, from Greenland, houses were built, and settlers resided in the country for at least three years, from 1011 to 1014.

Music by Steam.

A Yankee genius has succeeded in harnessing steam to a musical instrument in such a way as to secure perfect execution. The name of the inventor is Joshua C. Stoddard, of Worcester, Mass. The following description will give some idea of the possibilities of the invention.

The instrument is of simple construction, and when once thoroughly put together, will seldom if ever get out of repair. It consists of horizontal steam chest or cylinder, some six feet in length, and from four to six feet in diameter, which is fed with steam from the boiler in the establishment where it is located. Upon the top of this cylinder is a series of valve chambers placed at equal distance from each other, into which the steam is admitted without obstruction. Each valve chamber contains a double metallic valve, with no packing, yet it fits so closely upon its seat as to allow no steam to escape. To each of these valves is connected a very small piston-rod or stem which passes through the chamber and is operated upon by machinery without. Were it not for this steam the valve would be simply a double balance valve and would remain stationary wherever placed, the pressure of steam being equal on all sides; but a part of one end of the valve being carried outside of the chamber gives it the self-closing power, which is then the nicest part of the whole invention, and perhaps the best patentable feature. With a slight pressure against those rods the valve is opened, and when the valve is removed it closes as quick as steam can act, which is not much behind electricity.

Directly over each of these valves is placed a common alarm whistle, constructed similar to those used upon locomotives, except that it admits of being lowered, to flatten or sharpen the tone. These whistles are made of different sizes, so as to produce the desired tone corresponding with each note, etc. This completes the machine with the exception of a cylinder similar to those used in a common hand organ or music box, containing cogs, which, when properly arranged, will, when tuned by hand or otherwise, operate upon the valves in such a manner as to play any tune desired, by simply changing the position of the cogs, which are intended to be movable.

One of these instruments can be heard from ten to twenty-five miles on the water, and every note will be perfect and full. We heard the inventor play, "Rosalie" on it, and it looked like "getting off tall notes" mechanically. This invention is so completely under the control of the operator that, were it arranged with a key board similar to a piano, it would obey the slightest touch, and a child could play slow or quick tunes, every note of which might be heard several miles.

It is the design of the inventor to place those instruments upon locomotives and steamboats. It would appear rather novel to John Bull to hear "Yankee Doodle" from one of our ocean steamers as she was about to enter a British port, (say twenty miles,) and it would remind a Yankee of his jack knife to hear "Sweet Home" from the same vessel on its return to New York or Boston. This invention, if it meets the expectations of most who have seen it, will alter the tone of public demonstration on important occasions very essentially.

From the first of January to the 30th June, 1855, the total killed by accidents on railways in Great Britain and Ireland was 113, and 158 injured; of which three were killed and 107 injured from causes beyond their own control.

It appears that during the twenty-six years of high wine duties prior to 1825, the average annual consumption of wine in England was 5,575,160 gallons, and the revenue £2,259,800; from 1825 to 1851, under low duties, the average annual consumption was 6,474,029 gallons, and the revenue £1,727,644. The decrease of revenue was 24½ per cent. The increase in consumption, only 16 3-5 per cent.

A list of consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents in the service of the British Government shows the entire number of the three grades to be 538.

THE BEQUESTS OF THE LATE ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—The Boston Courier, speaking of the bequests of this truly great and good man, gives the following particulars, with the accompanying remarks:

We last Monday gave a sketch of the life and character of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, and after stating that he had given fifty thousand dollars for the establishment of the Scientific School at Harvard College, and four thousand dollars towards the establishment of prizes in the Latin and English High Schools of this city, mentioned that he had, in his will, bequeathed further large sums to other public objects. We are enabled this morning to state precisely the amounts thus bequeathed, which, in the gross, foot up to the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, viz:

To the Lawrence Scientific School	$50,000
For building Model Lodging Houses in Boston	50,000
To the Boston Public Library	10,000
To the Franklin Library in the city of Lawrence	5,000
To the American Bible Society	5,000
To the American Tract Society	5,000
To the Home Missionary Society	5,000

The princely donation here recorded, in behalf of science and education—fifty thousand dollars in addition to a similar amount given in his life-time—is worthy of all praise. He whose generous admiration falls to be intensified in the atmosphere of such capacious munificence, and who is not moved by the Alpine grandeur of the thought and the act, must be dull indeed, and incapable of appreciating the lofty motives of a Christian heart. This act alone stands out in bold relief, like a colossal statue. But it is the more domestic and thoughtful bequest, in aid of the "Model Houses," that opens at once the flood-gates of the heart, and makes every pulsation of humanity joyous. Such a feeling recognition of the poor and needy who are to share the benefactor's bounty, during the unconscious slumber of the giver, place all his other glorious gifts, and portrayal in characters of living light his goodness of heart and wisdom of mind.

There is no unworthy selfishness in the desire to gain the approbation of an approving conscience, or the appreciation of mankind for deeds of charity and love. On the contrary, it is the elevating incentive of a noble soul. The goodness of Abbott Lawrence was like "a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid." The ignoble reverse of action, that studiously does nothing that is laudable and exalted, for fear of publicity, may possibly consign both name and fame to the mere dust from whence they sprung—unwept, unhonored and unsung. The name of the Lawrences glow with unfading effulgence in the same moral constellation which embraces those of Heyrard, Franklin, Lowell, Appleton, Perkins, McLean, Lyman, Shaw, Smitheon, Girard, Cooper, Astor, and hosts of other luminaries, who have left the shadowy earth to shine among the stars of heaven.

"He was born of poor, but respectable parents," say the biographers. We have quite a list of men of our own country, who were born of poor, but respectable parents, who are not unknown to fame and usefulness. George Washington, Ben Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Nathaniel Green, David Rittenhouse, Nath. Bowditch, Benj. West, Robert Fulton, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, J. C. Calhoun, Geo. McDuffie, Walter Forward, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Ewing, Thos. Corwin, J. J. Crittenden, Silas Wright, and Abbott Lawrence, whose recent death has filled the land with deepest regret at the decease of a man so useful to his race. Mr. Lawrence died in the full possession of his mental powers, and in the glorious triumphs of the Christian's faith.

A "FAST" CHILD.—Children have sometimes a peculiar way of saying things very subversive of gravity in the old folks.

Mr. Frederick Flizgerald Smith had a luxurious growth of whiskers. The lower part of his countenance was entirely enveloped in hair from ear to ear. The pilous vegetation stood out in large, matted, tangled and curly magnificent masses all over his jawn and chin. Indeed, it was commonly reported that he had taken a promium on it at a fair held by the society for "ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and encouraging the growth of the hair."

Nature, if too profuse in her gifts in one direction, is very apt to correct the redundancy by a compensative deficiency in another.

So it happened with Mr. Frederick Fitzgerald Smith. All over the upper part of his head above his ears was very curly. But per contra:

"His head no hair on the top of his head,
In the place where the wool ought to grow."

Mr. Smith lodged one night and breakfasted at the house of Mr. John Simpkine, his friend. Mr. Simpkins had, like every parent who has children, a very smart little girl. It is surprising how many smart children there are now-a-days! At the breakfast table young Miss Arabella Simpkins could not take her eyes for one moment from the patrinrchial countenance of Mr. Smith.

"Arabella, love, don't be so rude," nudged Mrs. Simpkine, primus.

"Arabella, eat your toast," frowned Mr. Simpkine, secundus.

But Arabella kept staring at Mr. Frederick Fitzgerald Smith.

"Betty, remove this naughty girl from the table," cried Mr. Simpkine, in a rage.

"I don't want to go, ma, I don't!" squalled the smart Arabella. "I want to look at that man a little longer. Don't you see, ma, he has got his head ou wrong side up!"

The young lady was living and doing well at last accounts, but it is difficult to conceive how she can survive.

ARAB ODDITIES.—An Arab, entering a house, removes his shoes, but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side, while his wife milks their cows upon the left side. With him the point of a pin is its head, while its head is made its heel. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in summer, while his feet may well enough go unked in winter. Every article of merchandise which is liquid he weighs, but measures wheat, barly, and a few other articles. He reads and writes from right to left, but figures are read from left to right. He eats almost nothing at breakfast, about as much for dinner, but after the work of the day is done, sits down to a hot meal swimming in oil, or, better yet, boiled butter. His sons eat with him, but the females of the house wait till his lordship is done.

He rides his donkey when travelling, his wife walking behind. He laughs at the idea of walking in the street with his wife, or even vaoating his coat for a woman. He knows no use for chairs, tables, knives, or even spoons, unless they are wooden ones. Bedsteads, bureaus, and fire places may be placed in the same category. If he be an artisan, he does his work sitting, perhaps using his toes to hold what his hands are engaged upon. Drinks cold water like a sponge, but never bathes in it, unless his home be on the sea-shore is rarely seen drunk—too seldom speaks the truth—is deficient in attention for his kindred—has little curiosity and no imitation—no wish to improve his mind—no desire to surround himself with the comforts of life.

THE ALLIED NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE BLACK SEA.—The maritime forces of England in the Black Sea at the present moment are as follows: Seven sail of the line—that is, two 120 gun ships, three 90, one 84, and one 78; three frigates of 18 guns, three of 27, three of 50, and one of 8 guns. The ships with steam power attached are—four with 90 guns, and two carrying 101 and 121. The screw frigates are five in number, carrying guns from 5 to 23. In addition to which there are seven other steam frigates carrying various weights of metal up to 22 guns. There are also thirteen small screw steamers—forming in all 64 vessels of the royal navy. There are no less than 300 hired steam transports and sailing vessels constantly employed. Immediately before Sebastopol there are eight screw steamers, eight steam frigates, two corvettes, and five sailing ships, with six cannoniers. The French have also stationed two steam frigates and six corvettes—in all, 37 ships before the fortress. The remaining ships of the Allied squadrons are at Kamiesch and Balaklava. It is calculated that the Allied maritime forces employed at the present moment in the Black Sea, including transports, amount to 1200 ships.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—As Van Amburg & Co.'s menagerie was crossing a bridge in Burlington, N. J., on the 24th ult, the bridge gave way, and the cage containing the rhinoceros went down. The rhinoceros, horses and driver were badly bruised, and a lad who was standing on the bridge at the time was so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival on Tuesday morning of the steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, we have received dates from Galveston to the 8th and files of papers from interior Texas.

In regard to the election the returns are still incomplete. The Galveston News says:

The race between Fields and Crosby is getting very close. El Paso has given her entire vote to Crosby, about 860; this brings him up within a hundred of Fields. The Eastern Congressional race is also very close. Ward leads Evans a few hundred—but the knowing ones here seem to incline in the impression that Evans will be elected.

The Legislature will be largely Democratic. The Public Debt Bill is behind, and it is said that in some counties where it has obtained a majority the members elect will vote against it.

The latest news from many parts of the State inform us that the cotton crop is greatly suffering in consequence of the wet weather. The seed is sprouting in the ripe bolls and the young bolls are dropping off. The Titus county Lamplighter states that Western Texas has been flooded by continued storms of late, and we learn that in many places the cotton crop has been injured.

The oldest inhabitant, says the Lagrange (Fayette county) Paper, has scarcely any recollection of so wet a spell of weather as we have had during the past ten days. Very serious damage has already been done to the cotton crop; and, should it continue, we apprehend that the crop will be very materially shortened.

The Palestine Advocate says:

Several hard rains have fallen during the past week, which has, no doubt, seriously injured the cotton which was ready for picking. It will be the making of potatoes, however, of which, report saith, we are extravagantly fond.

In Navarro county the weather has been very favorable for crops.

The Gonzales Inquirer of the 25th ult. says:

A heavy rain fell in this place on night before last and yesterday. Potatoes and ducks may need it, but cotton and cotton planters do not.

The same paper has the following in regard to the crop prospects in Jackson and Lavaca counties:

Mr. Dennet, who came through Jackson and Lavaca a few days since, informs us that the worms have made their appearance in the cotton crops of those counties, but had not done much damage. On Peach Creek, in our county, we also learn that they have been seen in two or three farms, but they soon commenced webbing without doing any material damage. It is thought they will reappear in two or three weeks, but their depredations cannot affect early cotton much—it is only the late plantings that will suffer.

The Galveston News has the following paragraphs:

We learn that Mr. Thomas D. King, accompanied by Mr. Morse, an experienced diver, has gone to Brazos Santiago to make an effort to recover some of the specie lost by the wreck of the steamship Yacht, which occurred some time ago. They are provided with sub-marine armor and other appliances for the enterprise.

The San Antonio Sentinel says a very disgraceful affair occurred the week before last, at a fandango house west of San Pedro, in which a Mexican was shot, and two Americans seriously cut with knives.

The Indians have been committing fresh depredations near San Antonio and on the upper Nueces. The San Antonio Herald states that several horses had been stolen in the immediate vicinity of the city and others wounded by arrows. The Herald also gives the following particulars:

On the night of the 27th, sixteen head of horses were stolen from Mr. Bennett's rancho, and several from other ranches, about five miles from the city. Early next morning a couple of gentlemen who were camping out, discovered five Indians leading and driving a number of horses, some of which they recognized as Mr. Bennett's. When the Indians saw them they moved off behind some chapparel. The gentlemen obtaining aid, returned and recovered all of Mr. Bennett's horses but three. The Indians, no doubt, becoming alarmed at being discovered, left all the animals they could not conveniently take, and made off in a hurry. They are supposed to have taken with them some twenty head of horses. They were followed four or five miles when the pursuit was given up as useless, the Indians being well mounted, and having a good start.

Horses were also stolen from Mr. Twohig's place, on the San Antonio river, about thirty miles below the city. One hundred and fifty head were taken from San Patricio.

It appears as if the Indians did not fear to come in the vicinity of the town, emboldened, no doubt, by previous success.

A letter in the Nueces Valley Advertiser of the 1st inst., from Fort McIntosh, says:

On the 20th inst. a Mexican was wounded by Indians, near Santa Barbra, about fifteen miles above here, to the right of the Eagle Pass road. He made his escape and got within six miles of here, where he was found and carried into Laredo. He died the following day from the effect of the wound which he received.

On the 21st inst., two Mexicans were attacked by one Indian, on the river, eight miles above here. The Mexicans were unarmed. The Indian killed one of them, the other taking "leg ball." The Indian gave chase for a considerable distance, crying out to the vanquished at the same time (in Spanish) "stop and give me your old clothes and I will not kill you." But the former found he was distancing the latter, so he had no idea of surrendering himself or his old clothes.

The Seguin Mercury, of the 1st inst., has the following:

A report reached town yesterday that the Indians, supposed to be seven hundred in number had captured the little son of the Rev Mr McGee, on the Cibolo. He was going from the residence of his father, two miles below the crossing of the old San Antonio and Seguin road, down the Cibolo to Mr. Rector's, a few miles this side of Sutherland's Springs, when he was taken. Accompany, under Captain McCulloch, armed themselves and started for the Cibolo yesterday evening. We hope they may overtake the enemy.

We have since learned that the Indians killed the boy. The old man Rector narrowly escaped the same fate, by leaving his horse and taking to the bushes. The Indians took his horse.

We take the following from the San Antonio Texan, of the 30th ult:

We have just received information from a gentleman of our acquaintance from Fredericksburg, that a boy, some twelve or fifteen years of age, was in the country some twelve miles from town, when several Indians suddenly came upon him, but as he happened to be well mounted, and having the advantage of position, he fortunately escaped with no other injury than a shot in the hand. Had they taken him, there is little doubt but he would have lost his life; but what they most wanted was his horse, and as they took away several from the neighborhood around, probably they went away satisfied.

It is a well known fact, that many of the Lipan Indians are encamped on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, some six or eight miles of Laredo, and they can cross the Rio Grande and come within fifteen miles of San Antonio, commit depredations, and if they get six hours start they can defy pursuit, and he the way do this occasionally.

☞ The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles continually deduced from the contradictions of long experience and loose observations. How important, then, that no medicine could be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the ancient medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in their hands, as evidences that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids. See advertisement. sept 1m

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Hon. J. F. Trotter, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.

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Rev. M. J. Blackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.

Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

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Rev. D. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.

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Persons wishing information will address

REV. D. J. ALLEN,
aug18—2m Holly Springs, Miss.

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Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

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School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 38. WHOLE NUMBER 289. 247

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE 86 CAMP ST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

HOW A SINNER WAS CONVERTED.

The late Dr. Cone's account of his being converted sounds a good deal like Methodist experiences we often hear in love feasts, and we find scoffers and unbelievers would be disposed at once to say, "it is only a Methodist way of talking, like the way," but when they are told that a learned Baptist minister who speaks English would be confounded—at a loss for an explanation, which, indeed, is not a matter of wonder, for the carnal mind cannot discern spiritual things.

The correspondent of Zion's Herald details

He had many requisites for the stage—a voice and figure, a powerful and musical ear and a perfect knowledge of the art of pantomime. However, he became disgusted with the actor's disguise," and left the pro-

Dr. Cone then became book-keeper in the office of a Baltimore newspaper; subsequently became one of the proprietors and editor of the Baltimore Whig; and at this time—during the last war with England—fought in the battle field for his country. He was captain of a company of volunteers, and was present at the battles of Baltimore, Bladensburg and Fort McHenry. After this he was clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington. Here his wanderings were about coming to an end; teacher, editor, politician, actor, literary man—restless, unsatisfied—the Divine Spirit moved upon these troubled waters and soon there was to be a great calm—the blessed effect of the prayers and tears of a mother were about to be seen in bringing her erring son into the Redeemer's fold. In his own words: "For two years I do not recollect attending public worship more than twice; politics and war completely engrossed my mind." One would think, after this neglect, Mr. Cone's early religious instruction would have been obliterated; not however.

But I must give his own account of his conversion for sin, and remarkably clear and full conversion:

"In the month of November, 1813, after breakfast, I took up the newspaper, and saw among other things, a large sale of books advertised at Wood's auction rooms, and said to myself, I will look in as I go the office, and see what they are. I did so, and the first book I took up was a volume of the works of Sir Isaac Newton. In an instant my whole life passed in review before me. I remembered seeing that book out of the college library, when at Princeton, and reading Newton's works to my mother. His dream of the last day reminded me forcibly of my dream of hell, and I felt an ardent desire to own that book and read the dream again. I left the room, having first requested Mr. Wood, who was a pertienlar friend, to put it up for me as soon as he saw me in the evening, as he was the only work I wanted. He promised to do so, and I immediately went out towards our office, which was nearly opposite; but I had scarcely reached the middle of the street when a voice 'like the sound of many waters,' said to me—This is your last warning! I trembled like an aspen leaf—I felt myself to be in the grasp of the Almighty, and an earthquake could not have increased my dismay. Sermons heard when only eight years old, on the Balm of Gilead, and on the Lamb of God—the dream—all were painfully present, and I thought my hour of doom had come. I went to the office, took down the day book to charge the new advertisements, but my hand trembled so that I could not write, and I put the book back in its place. I went out into South street—then walked up Wall down Market street in the crowd till some time, to drown, if it were possible, my horrible and feelings. But all in vain. The voice still sung, not only in my ears, but through my heart, like the sound of a trumpet—This is your last warning! I went home to dinner, endeavoring to conceal my feelings as much as possible from my wife. They were heavily away; I was at the table room at the hour; purchased the book that seemed to be strangely connected with my weal or woe; returned to my house immediately, and read Newton's eventful life entirely through before retiring to rest. There seemed to be some strong points of resemblance between us; he had been rescued from the wrath to come! What would become of me? I found that he read the Bible and obtained light. I went to bed with the determination of rising early to imitate his example, and search the Scriptures. My dear young wife thought I was going mad. No! no! I was not mad! He who had possession on the poor Gadarene, was now forcing me to my right mind in a way that I knew not.

"I commenced reading the Scriptures with deep interest, to find out how a sinner could be saved; and in two months, read the Psalms. John's Gospel, and the Epistle to the Romans, were particularly precious. It required great effort to attend to domestic duties, and my business in the office; for I felt continually that it would profit me nothing, to gain the whole world, and at last lose my own soul.' I sought out preachers, and heard Mr. Duncan frequently; but could not learn from any of them the way of salvation. One evening, after the family had all retired, I went up into a vacant garret, and walked backwards and forwards in great agony of mind. I kneeled down; the instance of Hezekiah occurred to me; like him I turned my face to the wall and cried for mercy. An unction seemed to be vouchsafed in an impression, that just as many years as I had passed in rebellion against God, so many years I must now endure, before deliverance could be granted. I clasped my hands and cried out, 'Yes, dear Lord, a thousand years of such anguish as I now feel, if I may only be saved at last.' I continued to read, and whenever I could steal away unobserved into the garret, there I walked the floor, when all around was hushed in sleep; there I prayed and poured out tears of bitter sorrow. While thus engaged one night, the plan of salvation was revealed to me in the figure of Noah's Ark. I saw an ungodly race swept away with the flood, but Noah and his family were saved, for God shut them in the Ark. I felt that as a sinner I was condemned and justly exposed to immediate and everlasting destruction. I saw distinctly that in Christ alone I must be saved, if saved at all; and the view I at that moment had of God's method of saving sinners, I do still most heartily entertain, after thirty years' experience of his love. This was Saturday night, and that night I slept more sweetly than I had done for many weeks. Before daylight on Lord's day morning I awoke, and went down stairs quietly, made a fire in the front parlor, and threw open the window shutters, and as soon as I could see, commenced reading the New Testament. I opened to the 13th chapter of John, and came to where Peter said, 'Thou shalt never wash my feet;' Jesus answered him, 'If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me.' Simon Peter saith to him, 'Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head?' At that moment my heart seemed to melt. I felt as if plunged into a bath of blood divine—I was cleansed from head to foot—guilt and the apprehension of punishment were both put away; tears of gratitude gushed from my eyes in copious streams; the fire in the grate shone on the paper upon the wall, and the room was full of light; I fell upon the hearth-rug, on my face, at the feet of Jesus, and wept and gave thanks; my sins which were many, were all forgiven, and a peace of mind succeeded which passeth understanding. Bless the Lord, O my soul! from that hour to the present, a doubt of my calling and election of God has never crossed my path. With all my imperfections, shortcomings and backslidings of heart, I have from that hour steadfastly believed that 'Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor any other creatures shall be able to separate me from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus my Lord!'"

METHODIST PREACHING.

There is a growing tendency in Methodist literature to accommodate the spirit of the age, by acknowledging that its ministry, is not exactly the thing for modern society. Its organs do not plainly declare that this is the case, but they leave their readers to infer that the intelligence of the people has outgrown the intelligence of the pulpit, and that it is, therefore, indispensable that theological schools should prepare a more learned and polite generation of preachers than have heretofore done execution in the work of evangelizing the world:

We are afraid of this thing. We do not believe it is true that Methodism has outgrown its efficiality. Learned men are in the ministry, and learned men will continue to increase as educational advantages multiply. What we fear is that the tone of certain recent articles will tend to excite an increased fastidiousness in hearing the plain, old fashioned truths of the gospel; and that the usefulness of many preachers will be lessened by the capriciousness of ignorant pretenders to good taste and polished periods. A few days ago, the subject was incidentally spoken of in our office, when an intelligent gentleman present remarked, that he had recently been at a camp-meeting, where educated men delivered long and eloquent discourses; but that the impression made by a rough illustration, thrown out by an exhorter of little pretenseloue, probably was more effective than anything said by all the rest. He was speaking on the danger of impenitence and resistance to God, and quoted the passage, "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." He introduced two oxen, and supposed that one on the application of the yoke, became so refractory as to be entirely unmanageable, exhausted the patience of his owner, and was finally turned loose to feed on the best of the grass, where he might enjoy the coolest shade. "If he could reason," said the preacher, "how he would compliment himself on the success of his resistance, on the ease and prosperity of his condition, not knowing that when he becomes fat and plump the knife will be suddenly put to his throat, and his carcass fill the shambles of the butcher. Just so it is with you, prosperous sinner; you disregard the breaking of God's laws, will not yield yourself to the yoke of the gospel, and God's spirit, ceasing to restrain and coerce you, you are given up to worldly indulgence and enjoyment—and make yourself happy in your possessions. But know this, that just when you are sleekest and fattest, destruction, as suddenly as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, will fall upon you, and that without remedy!" The effect was electrical—and, though the illustration might be pronounced rough and vulgar, it did execution and brought home conviction to the hearts of the rebellious. "That," said our friend, "is what I call good preaching. But the polish of theological schools, and the ado made about the refinement of city congregations, if not watched, will go far towards softening these homely but forcible illustrations; so that, while they put in more elegance and grace, they will take out the point and power of Methodistic address from the pulpit." There is something in that,—don't you think so, christian reader?—*Meth. Protestant.*

A TEXIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

As long as Methodism produces such trophies as the following, her end is out of sight. Let the prophets prophecy on—God is with her, for she is doing his work. The lost sheep are also wild. The ministry goes after them. From a rude box and unlearned man the truth takes its aim. We clip it from the Texas Christian Advocate:

"My father was the 'old ringtail panther' of Missouri. I was raised until fifteen in the wilderness of the upper part of that State, our nearest neighbors were the Sioux and Osage Indians. We had to fight them often; all that I recollect of learning in those few years was, that the Indians must be whipped. During this time I had never heard anything of religion, save I had heard an Old Hard Shell Baptist preach, who I was for years confident was John the Baptist, that I had heard of.

You would be astonished at my exceeding ignorance on this subject; be placed in a waste howling wilderness full of Indians, your parents irreligious, you would know but little about it as I did. My father moved here in 1825, and just after that I was in Allen's settlement in Louisiana, and for the first time in my life that I can recollect of, I heard of the Methodists as a people; noisy and frolicsome, as I had heard, the outside appearance pleased me, for I was all for fun; war whoops, war dances, and war speeches, and killing Indians, was the most I knew; but to return, I went to see the Methodists that had assembled at a camp meeting, on "Flat Lick," and I was prepared for a frolic, but as I rode up, I expected to hear the favorite war whoop as usual, but I heard a sound that I never heard before; it seemed a voice from the tomb all sweetened with love. I stopped my horse and looked around, all I saw looked sorry for me; and I was sorry for myself and them; it struck me if that is Methodism they are playing a game I never played. I had not yet hove in sight, though I drew nearer, and was in hopes the sainted voice would become funny, but not the case. I saw old Father Henry Stevenson standing in a box, as I thought, talking to the people; they all seemed charmed with what he was saying, but I paid no attention to anything but the voice.

I was then sixteen; had never heard a chapter read, nor a sermon preached, save the one that I thought was John the Baptist I did not know that there was a Saviour, or ever had been. I could not read of course. But to return: I rode up and got down, and went off some distance and sat down on a log, and felt that I was in the wrong box. I would occasionally see the face of the speaker, and there seemed to be something on it I did not know what he was talking about; there was a kind of galvanic process about his face that it made him look to me that he was the most honest man I had ever seen. I would have given him my buttom dollar and Roan, if he had asked it; by this time something ailed me, but I did not know what; I had not spoken to any one, but about this time an old gentleman came towards me, and asked me if I would not take a walk; I told him gladly. I thought perhaps there was a funny crowd out where he was going, that would suit me better; therefore, I began to cheer up, and would use a bad word, to which the old man would grunn; it struck me he was sick, and I did not feel well myself, but we did not go far till he fell on his knees. I saw he had not fainted, and nobody had shot at him; I was astonished; he said something that I did not understand; he finally got up. I asked, what are you? "A Methodist." What have you been doing? "Praying." Does anybody pray but Methodists? "Any one can pray." Can I pray? "Yes." Why did you not tell me before? for I must do something for I have felt bad ever since I saw that man in the box. I told him I would go back and hear him make his next speech, which I did, and in his sermon I understood something of the plan of salvation; at the close of his sermon he invited all that wanted religion to go to the mourner's bench. I went of course, and thought every other one without religion would certainly go, but it was not the case; many stayed away who had no religion, as they do now; and I thought then and think now, that a man or woman has not common sense that will not seek the salvation of their souls after being convinced that it is their duty; there is a want of honesty about it if they refuse. But, to the mourner's bench; the first I had ever seen; it was the half of a split log with legs to it; the ends were east and west, and I knelt with my face towards the north. I felt sick, and not sick either—there came round a brother and told me to give up all to God. I told him I had nothing but Roan, and he was welcome to him if he wanted him; the brother then told me of my error. I then began to try to say, not my will, but Thine be done; and, in an hour, I suddenly felt that I was in the middle of a dark world, in the middle of a dark room on my knees, on a black pile of powder and it flashed, and I went up with it. I then found out what was on the old preacher's face; it was glory, it was on everything I could see—the trees, the ground, the people, all, all seemed and shined glorious—the word to me seemed to suit the occasion. I felt that I could scale the universe. I tried to tell the isles of the sea what God had done for me. I do not recollect noticing the company that was with me. I felt desirous to converse with those far off. Brother, you know how I felt. I felt glorious, and even now, while I write, I can hardly stand it. I felt victorious and triumphant in Jesus, my blessed Saviour. Speaking of it brings it so forcibly to my mind, that my pen gets lost; but I soon began to meditate, to see if I could understand why I was so happy. I first thought I was mistaken in the hay; it was not Tom, it was somebody else; and after close examination on this subject, I yet had not decided until finally, I recollected that I had smashed my finger nail not long before, and there was a white speck under the nail, if it was Tom. I looked and it was there; I then traced the finger to the hand, and to the arm, and to the body, and found it was I. Brethren! forgive me; and I'll say glory! Glory! Glory to God and the Lamb forever and ever. I then went to the dear blessed mourner's bench, and it shined like glorious gold; I felt that I knew all about religion; yet, I knew nothing of the Bible. The next morning, old Father Stevenson gave me a Bible and Hymn Book, with these words: Take these, my son, and be faithful.

THOMAS PARMER.

Walker Co., Texas.

MORE WAR PROPHECY.

Dne Dr. Nihill, of the English Church, publishes, in the Philadelphia Christian Observer, a contribution to an answer to the question: Is Sebastopol, which the Allies are vainly endeavoring to take, the Armageddon, spoken of in Rev. XVI: 16?

"Learned interpreters of prophecy, (says Dr. N.) some years ago, brought down from totally independent considerations, our present chronological position to the outpouring of the sixth vial; under that vial the Battle of Armageddon takes place; so that we ought now to be looking out for Armageddon."

Sebastopol, like Odessa, was a miserable Tartar village little more than sixty years ago. Its capability of being made a naval position of great power was then made known to Queen Catharine, who put the engineers to work, and changed the name to what it now is.

The following remarks are not without curious interest:

"Commentators, writing before the present war, have, I believe, generally drawn their conclusions or explanation of the word from its first syllable. Ar, signifying a mountain, but this has thrown no real light upon the text. There is, however, another Hebrew word having the same sound (Ar,) though formed from a different letter. This Ar signifies a city. Joining it to the word Megeddon, which in Hebrew signifies pre-eminent, or illustrious, we get Armageddon, the illustrious city. Now Sebastopol is commanded of two Greek words, which together form the same thing, the august or illustrious city. This as far as I know is in substance, the discovery suggested by the present extraordinary siege. The coincidence is at least curious, but the point admits of further elucidation. St. John wrote in Greek, and if he had not in the passage under consideration forsaken the Greek for the Hebrew, that passage would have run thus in our translation: "And he gathered them together into a place called in the Greek tongue Sebastopol."

But this would have been too plain for prophecy, which employs enigmatical devices for the purpose of presenting truth, as it were looming in the mist, to the eye of faith, while it conceals the precise event foreshadowed from certain knowledge until the proper period for its development. In this instance, the enigma consists in substituting the Hebrew word Armageddon for the plain name of the place Sebastopol. It deserves remark that had St. John used the Greek word Sebastopol, this too might equally have hidden his meaning up to the time when the Russians gained fraudulent possession of the Crimea, but no longer. The Tartar name of the place was Aktiar. Dr. Clarke in his travels, published in 1810, alluding to this change in the designation of the city, says: "We reached the great Bay of Aktiar, upon which place the Russians, in the time of Catherine II., bestowed the fantastic name of Sebastopol."

PREACHING CHRIST.

For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord.—2 Cor. iv. 5.

To preach Christ Jesus, is to preach the necessity of his atonement. This results from the sinfulness of man, and the impossibility of pardon, except through a full satisfaction to the justice of God. His law is broken and its curse incurred; hence Christ must die that man may be forgiven. It is to a lost race that Christ is preached. Man is fallen, sinful, degraded; and to preach Christ Jesus is to lay open to man his own sinfulness.

To preach Christ Jesus is to preach the sufficiency of his atonement. By him the justice of God is satisfied. His sacrifice is infinitely meritorious. His blood cleanses from all sin: 1 John i. 7. As he is God manifest in the flesh, there is in Jesus Christ a sufficiency for all our wants. All we need, and just what we need, is found in him—an all-sufficient Savior.

To preach Christ Jesus is to make a full and free offer of salvation through him to all who hear the gospel. As the sinfulness of man makes an atonement necessary, so the sufficiency of the atonement opens the way for the free offer of salvation. Since Christ has died the invitation is given, "All things are ready, come; ho, every one, come!" Matt. xxii: 4; Isa. lv: 1. "Whosoever will, come; come one, come all; come, come." Rev. xxii. 17.

To preach Christ Jesus is to declare that he is the only Saviour, the only way of salvation. "There is no other name by any can be saved," Acts iv: 12. They who reject him must be lost. Reader, how shall you escape, if you neglect so great salvation?—*Presbyterian.*

HISTORY OF CATECHISMS.

At a late Congregational Association meeting in Boston, Mr. Livermore read a paper on the subject of Catechisms. The Puritan Recorder says:

"Mr. Livermore commenced with some historical notices of the practice of catechising. He remarked that in all ages past, the Church had attached great importance to the practice of catechising children, though this practice now was esteemed of less importance by reason of the introduction of Sabbath Schools—which, by the way, is another form of catechising. Formerly it was a part of the employment of the Common School teachers, who devoted the forenoon of Saturday to this exercise. Parents also employed a part of the time on the Sabbath in catechising their children. Ministers catechised the children in public and from house to house. A thorough catechising of children was a test of the thoroughness of their Christian education. But this practice has been gradually in a great measure superseded by Sabbath Schools.

The practice of catechising did not originate with the Romanists. They received it from the early fathers. In the first centuries there was a catechist in every Church; Chrysostom, and others eminent among the fathers, had been distinguished as Catechists. Indeed, the Jewish Church had essentially the same form of instruction. The Jews were commanded to teach their children in answers to questions, and to instruct them in the house and by the way.

Ursinus, the author of the Heidelberg Catechism, says that catechising is an ordinance of God, (for God is the God of the young,) that both parents and children may be instructed in the doctrines of salvation. Hence the catechising commanded to be connected with the Passover, was a perpetual practice in the Jewish Church.

Calvin, alluding to the practice introduced into the Romish Church, by which the habit of conveying solid instruction through catechising was set aside says that the devil overthrew the sacred policy of catechising, and left nothing but trifles which beget superstition.

The most distinguished Christian writers in all ages have laid great stress on this mode of instruction. The Church cannot be built up without catechising. Shepard, after he was forbidden to preach by the bishop, begged the privilege of catechising, as a sort of compensation for the loss of his former function, but he was denied that privilege.

The Pilgrims brought over to this country the practice of catechising their children. In 1629, Matthew Craddock said: We appoint, that all secular business cease at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and that the time should be spent in Catechising. Higginson, of Salem, testified that the people had a plenty of preaching and catechising. The colonial records show that the legislature ordered that all parents and masters of families do once in a week catechise their children, and that the selectmen see that this order is obeyed. Cotton Mather spoke of drawing out the breast of catechism to young ones, and said that to keep school and catechise the young was a noble work, fit for angels.

THE POWER AND DEVICES OF SATAN.

There is nothing more important to those who desire their salvation than be fully on their guard against the adversary of souls and know the way in which he may be successfully resisted. Dr. Chalmers has some important and encouraging remarks upon the subject in his "Scripture reading" in the third chapter of Genesis. He says:

"The serpent was actuated by Satan, as is evident from other Scriptures. That is a very lax theology which disowns, and still more which derides the doctrine of this evil spirit and of his mischievous agency in the hearts of men. I feel as if it gave additional security to my salvation, and inspired additional confidence in Him who is the author of it—when I view his works as a warfare, and the success of it as His victory over him whose works he came to destroy. It seems all the more to identify my safety with His honor; and never, never will he give power or reason for the great adversary to say, 'there is a poor sinner, who, misled by the assurances of your Gospel, trusted himself to you, and you have disappointed and deceived him.' Let me not be afraid, then, but only believe; and let this view not only confirm my faith but animate my practice. Let me enter in the spirit of the warfare; and in the name of Christ my captain, let me resist the devil and he will flee from me."

It is an important part of the Christian experience to be able to say with St. Paul, 'For we are not ignorant of his devices,' the devices of Satan. And to reiterate and rely confidently upon the promise, 'Resist the devil and he will flee from you,' is an appropriate means through Divine grace of ensuring the victory.

We are naturally led to the same train of thought from a consideration of our Lord's temptation by Satan. This was the great contest between the power of Satan and that of Christ as the Head of His Church. In view of that contest and of his victory, we may well adopt the emphatic language of Dr. Chalmers and be satisfied that 'his honor and the interests of his kingdom are identified with his promise in the defence of his poorest disciple against the wiles of the devil.'

What an encouragement and consolation must it be to the poorest disciple of Christ, to know that in this contest he is one with his Master.

Details of Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS ARAGO AND AFRICA

The steamship Arago left Southampton on the 20th ults., and arrived at New York on the 11th. Her mails are principally occupied with long accounts of the battle of Tchernaya, to which we have not room. The following items comprise about everything in the way of news:

Her Majesty the Queen and family left Edinburgh on the night of the 27th ult in the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, and arrived at Osborne Isle on the following morning. Her Majesty rode from Paris with the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Napoleon in the Emperor's state carriage. The farewell was most enthusiastic and the Rhoufhatians superb. General Canrobert formed part of the cortege.

A dispatch from Gen Simpson dated August 26, states that the works of the Allies were making satisfactory progress.

A telegraphic dispatch received by the French Governor from Gen Pelissier, congratulating the army upon their late success on the Tchernaya, in which he says—"Tell those brave soldiers, who for more than a year have undergone unheard of fatigues, that the termination of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol I hope, will soon fall beneath their blows; and even if the event should be delayed, the Russian army, I know, by information which appears, positively cannot again sustain the struggle in the Crimea through the winter."

The last accounts from Odessa state that the Russians had launched several vessels which had been on the stocks at Nicolayeff. An attack by Gen Mouravieff on Erzeroum appeared inevitable. The fortifications of the place are incomplete.

The Allies have placed 150 new mortars in position before Sebastopol. The Russians have doubled the garrison of that place, and are preparing for a desperate defence. The Allies expect the most favorable result from the bombardment. A British brig, the Louisa, has been pillaged at Sulina.

The news agents report an engagement which took place off Riga on the 11th ult. Seventeen Russian gunboats, as is said, came out of Riga, and fought for two hours with Her Majesty's screw blockship Hawke, 11, and the screw corvette Desperate, 8. The result is said to have been indecisive.

Advices from Constantinople of the 20th ult., announce that Omar Pacha and Hussein Pacha were to leave on the following day for Batoum, where the sultan had given orders for the landing of 25 battalions, selected from the Turkish troops in the Crimea and on the Danube.

Gen Pelissier, in an order of the day, dated August 17th, says that the Russians lost in the battle of the 16th, more than 9000 men.

The Times' Baltic correspondent states that on the 15th ult, six Russian gun boats came out from Cronstadt, and having ingratiated by their movements that they were prepared to measure their strength with any vessel that dared to go out to meet them, the Impregnable, Bulldog and Cyclops were ordered to chase in close and try to cut them off. The Russian gun boats, however, beat a retreat as quickly as possible into shallow water. The steam English ships opened fire upon them, which was returned. The engagement lasted about two hours, with little damage to either side.

The Kanna Gazetteer says: According to reliable advices of the 25th of August from Constantinople, the garrison of Kars has made a successful sortie against the Russians. The Russian corps which threatened Erzeroum has withdrawn.

The following is a condensed account from the London Times of the affair on the Tchernaya:

We have full details of the battle fought on the Tchernaya on the 16th. Encouraged, it may be, by the arrival of a portion of the Grenadiers, and probably urged on by the impatience of high personages in St Petersburg, the Russian General determined on an attack on the allied position, and made preparations for many days, with a disregard of caution which revealed his plans, and, but for extraordinary carelessness, should have caused their more easy discomfiture.

It is said that the movements of the Russian force were plainly visible that their collections of pontoons and engineering materials were exposed in front of their position, and that no means were taken to hide the proximity and the magnitude of the attack from a foe whom the Muscovite General might have learnt to respect, but whom the oft repeated alarms of an attack had lulled into security.

At last, on the morning of the 16th the Russians, pouring down the steep sides of their position and favored by the mist, without cry or beat of drum, burst upon the Piedmontese position; driving in the outposts, they reached the Tchernaya, forded the narrow stream, and, notwithstanding a heavy fusilade from the Z moves, rushed upon the Allied camp. They attacked two French regiments in front and flank with a desperate bayonet charge, and a hot contest ensued, in which Gen. D'Herbillon, with 10,000 men, had to sustain the attack of the Russians, who probably by this time had brought a much larger force into action.

Reinforcements, however, soon arrived, and a long and formidable combat ensued, in which the Russians were beaten on every point. Their artillery were silenced by the superiority of the Allied fire, and they appear to have been on this occasion entirely outdone in the effective management of their favorite arm. Their greatest loss, no doubt, was from the deadly action of the enemy's cannon and rifles against their advancing columns. Descending a slope, they presented the fairest mark for the well served artillery of an enemy, and the Minnie and Carabine-a-tige, with which the French are armed, must have done deadly execution upon them before they could reply with their inferior weapons, or close, as they appear to have attempted, in hand-to-hand combat.

The superiority of position as well as of military skill on the part of the Allies is proved by the great disproportion of loss on the two sides. While the Russians are officially declared to have suffered to the extent of 9000 men, probably a fifth of those actually engaged, the French and Sardinians together compute their loss at only 1200 men. No less than 900 prisoners had arrived at Constantinople when the packet left.

No attempt was made to follow up the victory, and indeed such an enterprise would have been impossible. General Pelissier says that General Morris, who commanded the cavalry, was eager to pursue the enemy, but his own opinion was that enough had been done, and the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief must command assent.

In a country so difficult as the Crimea the attacking party has always the disadvantage; and though the defeated and retreating Russians might have suffered from a charge of cavalry, it is difficult to say that some such fate as that of Balaklava might not have awaited the adventurous General, had he advanced far into a tract of land where cavalry might easily be placed in a difficult position, and where the enemy possess the advantage of a superior knowledge of the ground.

As for an advance against the Russian position itself, that is a matter for the most cautious strategy, and not for soldiers with blood roused by the excitement of a new victory. The day went sublimely against the Russians, whom it foiled in a long planned scheme, and roused from a dream of success, which we may think absurd, but which we see was sufficient to lead them on to bloody actions and a most hazardous and deadly conflict.

It is not difficult to see the object of the Russian General, though how he could hope for success is surprising. Gortschakoff knew that the Allies were pressing close their works round the Malakoff; that the batteries they were erecting were a scale and of a power unknown in the past history of the siege; that in spite of sorties and unbounded sacrifice, his soldiers never regained a foot of ground that they had lost; he knew that the ships and the steamers in Sebastopol were in danger, and that even the daily communication with the north side of the harbor might soon be interrupted. It was necessary, then, to seize a position from which the combined army the Allies, might be assailed, and advantageous attack, and divert them from the assault of the Malakoff, or force them to attempt it with diminished forces while the flower of their army should be watching the Tchernaya.

It was a bold idea, and the means taken to carry it out were probably correct enough according to the rules of war. But the Russian Generals forget one thing, for, with negligent cruelty to those they lead, disregard it, where the faintest hope of success appears. They have yet to learn, or more thoroughly appreciate the inferiority of their troops in the open field. The late Czar could not, it is said, believe it, yet probably a conviction of its truth reached his heart sufficient to embitter his latter days.

BY THE AFRICA.

The advices by the Africa are three days later. She arrived at Halifax on the 11th, and the following are her dispatches to the New York Associated Press:

The week had been productive of no event of moment, and the attitude of the belligerents was entirely unchanged.

In corroboration of the battle of Traktir Bridge, on the Tchernaya, and the official accounts of the Allied commanders, had been received.

Another Russian attack upon the Allied lines near the Cemetery was looked for, and preparations were being made to resist it.

It is definitely announced that Omar Pacha is to take command of the forces in Asia, forthwith.

The Tchernaya Battle—Additional Particulars

Gens Simpson and Pelissier both furnish reports of the Tchernaya affair. They say the Russian attack was a deliberate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol, and if the Russians had succeeded in holding the heights on the Allies' side of the river, they intended further to attack the Allies from four points, namely: a fresh attack on Balaklava, another on the British camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and left of the French lines.

Gen Simpson says the Russians advanced three times with the most determined bravery. Thrice they carried the bridge and crowned the heights, but were thrice driven back by the French batteries.

Gen Pelissier calls the French loss 17 officers killed and 63 wounded; 172 men killed, 150 missing and 1,160 wounded. The Sardinian loss was 250. The loss of the Russians was 8,000 killed, and 5,000 wounded, including 1,600 wounded prisoners in the hands of the French, and 200 in the hands of the Sardinians. The Turks were not engaged.

The Russian report admits great losses and three Generals killed. It attributes the loss to the two great impetuosity of the attacking columns of attack. The Russian troops engaged had just arrived in the Crimea.

General Gortschakoff commanded in person from the Mackenzie Heights.

General Pelissier issued a grandiloquent order, announcing the victory, but his account does nothing favor in Paris. They say that he did not make the most of his victory, nor prepare a sufficient force to crush the attack.

From Sebastopol.

General Simpson's mail dispatch of the 18th says: General Pelissier having announced to me that the batteries against the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire, it should be commenced yesterday morning against these works and the Redan. This was continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, became gradually feeble. In the afternoon shells from our mortars ignited, and a number of them exploded in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. Captains Oldfield and Hammet have been killed. The British loss 138.

General Gortschakoff, on the night of the 27th, telegraphs:—Affairs are unchanged, but the fire of the Allies is occasionally very strong.

There is a report in London to day that Gen. Simpson is sick, and that General Bentinck, the senior officer, has taken command.

Decisive operations will not be undertaken until the Allies have crossed the Tchernaya, and occupied the heights on the right bank, and succeeded in separating the Russian forces on the Tchernaya and Belbec rivers.

The reinforcements are collecting for this purpose. Meantime, however, the Russians are expected to offer the Allies another battle near the Cemetery.

The Russians are daily expecting the arrival of General Parmatine, with 9000 cavalry, 3000 infantry, and 160 guns.

The Baltic.

The London Times contains an editorial article, couched in very severe language, on the non-effectiveness of the fleet, and says that "Nelson and Collingwood must blush in their graves."

Private letters state that the loss of the Russians at Sweaborg was not less than 2,000 men. The Russian paper *Nord* says that the loss was only 50 killed, and that 1,350 guns still remain in position, and that the batteries are still wholly uninjured.

The Berlin correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette states, that the Prussian Cabinet has recently replied to Count Buol a circular, to the effect that Prussia is disinclined to make any change in her policy in regard to the Eastern question, because she is unable to see what practical guarantee the three mentioned four points can afford for its settlement; further, that Prussia cannot consent to bind herself to these four points, while the parties principally concerned reserve to themselves the right of going beyond them. Finally, Prussia rejects the decision of the Germanic Bund, made last December, acknowledging the entirely as of the proposed conditions of peace, without, however, pledging itself to maintain them.

From the above it is evident that Prussia and the Germanic Federation, stand precisely as they did twelve months ago.

A Berlin letter says that Count Nesselrode had addressed another letter to the Russian Ambassador, in which he says the Czar is willing to make honorable terms of peace.

The "Nord," Russian journal, says: Omar Pacha freely expressed himself at Constantinople, that the Allied commanders—especially General Pelissier—were humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army if he had followed their advice.

Boni, the engineer, writes that the Russian Railway is in a condition to stand the winter.

Abdel Kader had arrived at Constantinople.

Great Britain.

A national shilling subscription is proposed to be raised for a testimonial to Admiral Charles Napier.

A list of bankruptcy has been issued against Edward Oliver.

Five hundred Highlanders had embarked on board of the steamer Hannibal at Liverpool for Malta. On board of the Great Britain cavalry were about to embark.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

Methodist Books.—The publications of the M. E. Church, South, are for sale by McGhinn, No. 36 Camp street, at *Nashville* prices. Send him your orders. The agents require cash, in advance.

Talladega Institute.—President Ross informs us that on the 1st Monday in October this Conference Institute opens. We hope to hear of full halls from the beginning. If excellency of faculty, beauty and health of locality, be considerations, it will not be otherwise.

Some It-as Known I.—A subscriber writes to have [illegible] he owes the Advocate. He [illegible] dite him back that [illegible] preacher, has his account, with others—just to step over the way and settle.

There are many like him, ready and anxious to pay or subscribe, if they knew to whom and how much. Will the preachers give out publicly that they have accounts, will take names and money? Let it be known who and where the agent is.

"Old Shoes and Clouted."—We ask the attention of the publishers to the tardiness with which the "great official" comes to our office. Better late than never, but we prefer our bread fresh—not dry and mouldy. Instance—the *El Heraldo*, 2d Sept., published in the City of Mexico, reached us on the 11th; the Nashville Advocate of 30th Aug. came to hand on the 13th inst. This is falling behind the former time, for our mail from the City of the Montezumas announcing the flight of Santa Anna, was laid on our table with the Advocate from Nashville of same date!

Taking an Airing.

On Friday evening last we went, as the phrase is, to take a breath of fresh air, and got it. After sweltering in this superb brickkiln through the summer, and becoming as lean as Cassius, it was grateful to every sense to be on the Creole, where Capt. Post does the navigation, and the clever Chapman the civilities for passengers. Taking the benefit of all the Lake Shore, we disembarked at Ocean Springs. What a contrast between the quietly reposing villas of Friday evening and the desolations presented on Monday's return!

As if for our special accommodation, there was a breeze got up. We cannot return the *puff* to old Ocean, but will say that his blow was grand, beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. That individual had been raised on a bluff, under a grove of grass spreading palm. Old Jerome is desert of Gipsey—a cradle. Under those grand oaks his children and grand-children were rocked. About noon, on Sunday, 16th inst., we saw the floods digging about their roots and wrestling with their venerable trunks, and a half dozen fall.

In another place, the history and work of the tempest are given, generally. We only speak for Ocean Springs. Early Saturday morning our friend and host, Rev. E. R. Porter, remarked on a roaring in the direction of Ship Island, which was never heard but immediately before heavy weather. Fishermen understood the sign and did not venture out. Sailors furled their canvass, and housekeepers their curtains, and people, whether on ship or shore, got ready for storm. This knocked our boat excursion in the head, and fishing on the banks for Spanish mackerel and trout, and a good many other projected fair weather entertainments.

By Sunday morning the worst had come. Wind from the East hauled round to the South. The elements were unchained and furious. The bath houses were lifted off their foundations, and quickly worked into plank and scantling, piled up on shore. Boats were dashing about, like riderless horses in a battle. Wharves were stripped of the last plank; every liquid thing seemed reduced to spray, and every solid to splinters. The bay boiled like a pot; and the sound was awful. Sea-birds of long bills and curious shapes were driven to land.

The sight and the impression of a storm at sea obtained from a land stand point—that is grandeur with safety!

The schoolmaster belabored our brain, including the onomatopoeia of a certain line in Homer, which has these two words in it—*prēsphōizein thalasses*—"the loud roaring sea." The *prēsphōizein*, he was wont to say, imitated the heaving of the waves and *anaspasis* roar of the sea when tempest lashed. Much better nature teaches the poetry of that line! Nature, from whom Homer learned it.

From the sublimities of the scene, attention was pleasantly and practically diverted to Capt. Walker, who [illegible] keeps it, had gone out about two miles in the morning, with his boy Dennis, to capture the Creole. At daylight he saw that [illegible] was cut off—every plank was gone, and the pier on which he stood was built entirely from them. In the blank where [illegible] he [illegible] refuge, but every moment was expected to be its last, as the waves came higher still rolled heavier. He hung on a flag of distress—built a fire to be better seen in the half darkness of the storm; but for aid to reach him was impossible. The suspense was long and anxious—"Poor Walker" was looked upon as doomed—in sight, but beyond help. Between him and the shore upon which the wind drove were rows of piles, on which the best swimmer would be impaled, even could he outlive the waves. Our friend Porter offered one hundred dollars to any one who would bring Walker and his companion ashore. "I," said Mr. Abram McGehee, "will give another." Major Galbraith offered two Spaniards in addition to this his light and tidy yawl for the adventure, and to make them a present of it if successful. It was now about 3 P. M.; a slight mitigation of tempest and the tide setting out. The brave fellows were watched with a solicitude better imagined than described, as they put out, and many a prayer silently ascended for their success. Like a feather the frail bark rode, now hid by a wave, then by mist. As they neared the pier head those who had been watching from every house and hotel window breathed easier; but again the fitful darkness enveloped them! This uplifted—the boat was seen shooting home like an arrow. Four are in it. They are safe! Thank God. When next we go airing and taking "a fresh breath," the almanac shall be consulted—the Southern Methodist Almanac—and the trip pitched at a seasonable distance from the equinoctial.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. A. T. M. Fly adds a P. S. to a business letter:

Natchez, Miss.

The Lord has blessed us with a glorious revival of religion recently. A three days' meeting, which commenced on the 10th of August, and was protracted three weeks, resulted in the accession of 127 white and 153 colored persons to our Church, and since the 15th July, 322 accessions.

Leake Co., Miss., Sept. 6, 1855.

The fourth Sabbath in July we commenced a meeting at Willow Springs, a church twice dead, pinched up by the roots. It was protracted seven days. The members much revived; many of them praised God aloud, from a sense of his love shed abroad in their hearts. Many mourners were at the altar of prayer, pleading with God for mercy, from time to time; but, strange to say, none made an open profession or joined the Church.

At our Third Quarterly Meeting Brothers Drake, Campbell, Booth and Forsyth preached with demonstration of the Spirit. We had a precious love feast. In the evening eight united with the Church; and it was thought by many, could the meeting have been protracted the entire neighborhood would have been brought under religious influence. May the Holy Spirit continue to pursue this people.

B. J. WOODWARD.

Salem, Jefferson Co., Ala., Sept. 7, 1855.

The Lord is blessing the labors of his servants in the Warrior Mission. I commenced a two days' meeting at Holly Springs, embracing the first Sabbath in September. I preached on Saturday. On the Sabbath, Brother A. Watson, from Jasper Circuit, came and preached the funeral of Sister Parsons, to a large and attentive congregation, with power, and the Lord met with his people by his Spirit to bless. The meeting continued four days, and resulted in the conversion of six or eight persons. The Church was abundantly blessed.

R. B. HALL.

Plaine Store, East Baton Rouge, Sept. 15, 1855.

A week ago Brother Jones, of Jackson, commenced a protracted meeting at the Union Church, which continued until yesterday. The Spirit of God was there, the altar was crowded with penitent mourners, who were anxiously seeking their soul's salvation. Fourteen were added to the Church, all of whom will, I am confident, make useful and zealous members of the Church. Never have I seen a more intelligent and attentive congregation than have been in attendance here during the present meeting. Brother Jones had the assistance of the following brethren: A. G. Miller, ... Millsaps, J. L. Wheat, Campbell and R. Malloy. He had just concluded a protracted meeting at Olive Branch, where, I was informed, some fifty or sixty persons joined the Church.

We are not fully organized as yet, but expect to be in a few weeks. We are going to commence a Sabbath School soon as we receive the proper books.

The Baptists commence a protracted meeting to-day, conducted by Rev. J. B. Smith, of Clinton, assisted by Bro. Millsaps.

WM. A. BRYAN.

Black Hawk Ct., Miss. Conf., Sept. 8, 1855.

The Lord has visited Black Hawk Circuit. We have had a peaceable and pleasant year, and occasionally a very happy meeting at different points of my circuit: a gradual increase. On the 30th of August we commenced a camp meeting at Enon, near Salem, because there was much water there. At the first service there were thirteen persons at the altar for the prayers of the Church. The work went evenly on, increasing in power; the altar was crowded with mourners every service; mourners prayed for mercy and were made happy in love. The last day there was preaching at 8 o'clock A. M., but such was the excitement that it was impossible to preach after. There was an accession of 58 whites and 20 colored. We suppose there were at least 100 converts among the whites, but there was no calculating those among the colored.

I am doing what I can for the Missionary enterprise. I trust to bring up to Conference a good collection for the Missionary Bible, and worn out and destitute, &c., I am not forgetful of the interests of all our periodicals. I have been here two years, and shall feel the pang of separation from this noble people. But for the general good I shall go willingly, for I love an interchange and I love our Church government on this account, although I feel pained to leave my friends. May God bless the Black Hawk Circuit.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

"Leasing" Extraordinary.

The most taking form of falsehood is a streak of truth and a streak of lie. The following specimen appeared in the Catholic Standard of Sunday, the 9th inst:

"From the N. O. Christian Advocate, Sept. 1."

JESUITS IN NEW ORLEANS.

"This active society of Romanists have suffered severe losses by the death of their most eminent men. Rev. Blackney, President of the Jesuits College on Baronne street, and a highly accomplished man and scholar, died of yellow fever last summer; his successor, Rev. J. Adams, died of the same malady August 23d, in Baton Rouge, whither he went to address the students of St. Peter and St. Paul's College, but his attack with fever, almost immediately upon his arrival, prevented the performance of his mission.

He was born in 1816, near Bardstown, Ky., educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, and at St. Mary's College, Baltimore; after which he served several years as priest in Kentucky. He entered the society of Jesus in 1848, and about the same time was made Vice President of Spring Hill College, near Mobile.

Two weeks since died Rev. E. Plantaz, in this city, a native of Savoy, and a member of S J.

Honored be the dust of those holy and true ministers who died at their posts. Their graves among us are "Evidences of Christianity" more forcibly appreciated by our people than arguments draw out in books.

The bones of such pastors, with the memory of their life and death, are a richer inheritance to a church than the most eloquent pulpitian alive of whom it is it is said, at the approach of danger, "he ingloriously fled."

A moral power attaches to the faithful pastor who passes with his flock through a trying time, that mere talent never bestows. A sympathy, a confidence grows up that is rooted in the heart when the hardest is cleft deep and thoroughly. The very sound of the voice that mourned with them, when mourners were few, is associated with painful and pleasing memories; and a propitious medium for sacred truth is that voice ever after.

A season of peril is equaled by no other for doing good instantly to the souls of men, and laying the foundation of future good.

The yellow fever is spreading out and reaching into the interior. Pastors of Protestant churches within the afflicted districts will have an opportunity of imitating the bright example of Romish priests and showing their faith by their works. We cannot conceive of a more unenviable position before a community than that of a minister who, having fled from it, returns with returning health.

Having left them to make their own beds in sickness—to be buried without Christian forms—to contend, uncheered by gospel ministrations, with the gloom and sorrow of the solemn and black-palled time—to drag through the dreary months of woe—with only such a sympathy as he could extend at a safe distance, he has come back, like a tender and brave shepherd. A congregation must have great charity and forgiveness that gives him a hearing.

A few of these prudent pastors have done more against the character and moral power of the Christian ministry than its professed enemies. We hesitate not to say, in military phrase, it ought to break the renegades."

Does the reader of the Advocate recognize that? It took us sometime, after the "first burst" of indignant surprise, to make out the mosaic. The first part of our editorial of Sept. 1, with its caption, is published. Then follow, without any notice, portions of another and entirely different one of that date. The reader is imposed upon by taking this compost to be an integral article, as it originally appeared in the "New Orleans Christian Advocate, Sept. 1."

The paragraphs of the second editorial are not even patched on to the first, in their original order, but, collocated ingeniously so as to predicate of one subject what was predicated of another. As the scissors ran through them, for this transposition, the click of the blades must have said to any tolerable conscience, *lie—lie—lie!*

Not stopping at suppression and perversion, the third element of falsehood is resorted to—Invention. Besides, an arrangement that violates our meaning, *words* are interpolated, never used by us. Perhaps the reader may have patience to search out others, but this instance is too deliberate and wilful, to pass by—We said, Sept. 1:

"Pastors of churches within the afflicted districts will have an opportunity of shewing their faith by their works."

The Catholic Standard, Sept. 9, makes us say:

"Pastors of *Protestant* churches within the afflicted districts will have an opportunity of *imitating the bright example of Romish priests* and showing their faith by their works."

There *are* "Jesuits in New Orleans!" And this is the "Catholic Standard"—of truth! Can Romanists be trusted with history, when with the original before them, under our eyes, and only a week intervening, they falsify copy thus! Falsehood is ingrained with the system, either by the dogma, that the end justifies the means; or, the cheapness of indulgences and absolutions.

We put this "Leasing Extraordinary" on record, as a nugget specimen.

As for the Catholic Standard—patronized by Archbishop Blanc, &c., we dismiss it. It has sunk below respectful consideration.

Clerical Independence.

There are a few hard places in this lower country, as preachers of more than one denomination can testify.

Rev. B——, of the Episcopal Church, after laboring in a small old town in Louisiana (name begins with a vowel letter) long enough to have planted a vineyard and eat of it, became discouraged and even disgusted. In his farewell sermon he told the whole matter out, and thus shook their gold dust off his feet:

"And now, if there is any man in this congregation that can prove he ever paid me a dollar, it shall be refunded him on the spot."

A Methodist preacher, not a hundred miles from Manchac, was visiting an appointment on the last round. The officials had opened the door for him and shut it, sung and listened; but nobody ministered to his necessities. He made bold to take up a collection, giving out the following hymn as the hat was passed round:

"Lord, what a wretched land is this,
That yields us no supply!"

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor: We have been greatly rejoiced of late, in this city, by revivals of religion in several of the churches. The work commenced among the Cumberland Presbyterians, who seem to be a zealous and useful people, and the public interest is gradually increasing. Our excellent pastor, Brother Irwin, began a protracted meeting nearly three weeks ago, which has been productive of much good. Some twelve or fourteen have professed to find pardon. The brethren of the publishing house have not waited to be called upon to assist, but as far as their official duties allowed, have promptly volunteered their aid, like genuine Methodist preachers.

Dr. Hamilton left us a week ago to visit the Western Virginia, Kentucky and Louisville Conferences. Dr. McFerrin has just returned from a very effective trip to the southward, and in a few days Dr. Huston will leave in order to attend the Kentucky Conference, of which, I understand he is still a member.

The General Conference officers are not all here yet. Dr. Sehon seems to find some difficulty in leaving Louisville, which is a little unfortunate for the Missionary Board, considering always the needy state of the finances; but I suppose it must be all right.

There is but little news of general interest. I am happy to report that matters at the Publishing House are still progressing with the utmost activity. Every man is in his place and "hard at it." I feel proud of our great publishing privilege. Blessed be God, it begins to look like marching abreast with the foremost ranks of the sacramental host, and fully meeting the demands of this advancing age. I heartily wish that every member of the Church could stand within the roar of those hundred wheels, and feel the joy of the reflection that every revolution they make helps to send to the million assurances of a Saviour's love.

Our much abused river has been in good boating order all the season, and the hopes of business men, especially property-holders, have been greatly increased by a late act of the courts, by which the immediate completion of the railroad to Louisville was rendered certain. The city continues remarkably healthy.

I have just read a formidable communication in your last issue from A. Z., and am not exactly surprised, but painfully confirmed in a suspicion I began some time ago to entertain, viz: that the simple, honest utterance of truth is always sure to give offence somewhere. I anticipated some "whining," but had no idea that any one would be so unguarded as to yelp out aloud. There was a time in the history of this world when a certain class of Doctors of Divinity, now in existence, would have found themselves in a more modest position than the one they at present occupy. In the name of common sense, Mr. Editor, what does any man want with a title intimating the possession of something he has not? My friend quotes Webster's Dictionary; allow me to do the same:

"Doctor—*A learned man; a man skilled in a profession; a man of erudition.*"

"Erudition—*Learning;* knowledge gained by *study*, or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences."

Now cannot any one see that the bestowal of such a title upon a man who does not in a single particular illustrate its meaning, simply proves either that we do not understand its importance in the history of the Church and of literature, or else that we disregard our own reputation as a just and discriminating people, bestowing the highest literary titles where they are not deserved, and rendering what should be an honor in all cases "a lighter thing than vanity!" Because a man is good, and amiable, and pious, but unfortunately weak enough to desire such a thing, is no reason for making his name a falsehood.

I thank you, sir, for your editorial comment on regarding this thing in the light of a *charity*. It is neither kindness nor charity to sanction this growing evil in our Church, and I confess it is one of my "perverse concits" to feel heartily ashamed whenever I see good and useful, and, in their proper sphere, respectable men, thus held up to the ridicule of a discerning public. We *have* Doctors of Divinity in the Methodist Church who well deserve the title, and no man honors them more than I do. Men who are really worthy of it would be the last to cavil at a remonstrance against its indiscriminate bestowal; and I suspect that the part of my letter that gave Brother A. Z. so much offence is the part to which he has not alluded at all. *Why*, do you suppose, is he not in a situation to receive the Doctorate?

But what a blind plunge your correspondent makes at Brothers Greene, McFerrin and Irwin! Up here, in their home, we "Crotchet" and all) consider them beyond the reach of such insinuations as he has been pleased to cast upon them—namely, that, on the subject of college honors, they live in glass houses, which fact should keep them silent; that they were but telling their own *experience*, &c.

The report these brethren brought back from the college commencements was a simple narrative of facts, given to me by other parties. It was I who spoke of the temerity of the colleges in conferring the Doctorate. I have never heard either of these gentlemen allude to the subject, and must myself claim the entire credit of the offensive paragraph.

Criticism and ridicule are rather dangerous weapons in unskillful hands. A. Z. laughs at what he calls my *nome de plume*, a literal translation of which would be, *an Egyptian government or division of a feather, or a poem of a feather.* I suppose he wanted to say *nom de plume*, or, more properly, *nom de guerre*, which means a fictitious name, or one assumed for the time.

Speaking of books of reference, I have seen a pictorial primer with an illustrated alphabet, beginning, "*A* stands for Ape," and ending with, "*Z* stands for Zany" (See Webster's Dictionary.) Surely, Crotchet will do as well for a *nom de guerre* as *A. Z.!*

The author of this letter congratulates himself in that he has no acquaintance with "Mr. Crotchet." Perhaps he has not, perhaps he *has*. Persons striking in the dark are notoriously in danger of making mistakes. I have only to say, in conclusion, that whatever may be my claim to the Doctorate, it can never become sufficiently urgent to make me *ask* for it.

Yours, with all good wishes,

Nashville, Sept. 7. CROTCHET.

Help for the Germans.

Another liberal deviser and doer writes:

"Enclosed I send you $25 for the German Missionary, whose statement I have just read in your journal. He will appropriate it as he deems best, for building or for books. With their enthusiasm and simplicity these Germans make good Methodists, when soundly converted. "The land to the French, the sea to the English, the air to Germans"—the Prince of the power of the air has been operating powerfully among the Germans lately in the West, and should be combated. Methodism will make better citizens of them than Rationalism. Wesley is a safer guide than Straus. I have a great horror of their Turner Bunds and Singen Bunds, and Sabbath blasphemies and Vandal Democracy. J. W. B."

Woodville, Miss., Sept. 10.

BOOK EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS.

Dublin: An Historical Sketch of Ireland's Metropolis. 18mo, pp. 185; price thirty cents.

This beautiful book contains a mass of valuable information concerning the noble Hibernian capital. It will be interesting to anybody that is fond of history; but we can imagine that an Irishman—young or old, boy or girl, born on the Emerald Isle, or the Western Continent—let the hulls pass—will read it with great delight. Put it in the family and Sunday School library, and let him have a chance to get it.

Methodist Pamphlets for the People: Package No. 5, pp. 196; price 15c.

This is a select series on Baptism. We regret the necessity of discussing this subject so much in a controversial style; but Romish, Anti-pedobaptist, and Immersionist errors must be confuted. This is done effectually, and in the spirit of Christian charity, in these excellent pamphlets. In many of the works on Baptism now in circulation, arguments are used which seem to bear against the errors in question, but are nevertheless not sound, and, if pressed into service in this controversy, they may be found inconvenient when called up by an opponent in the discussion of other mooted questions. The Editor has kept this point in view in revising these tracts, as well as in writing his Treatise on Baptism. In these works, it is believed, the candid inquirer after truth will find enough to settle his faith and practice in the premises, and those who are set for the defense of the truth will find a sufficiency of reliable aid. Eating what some think an ambiguous passage or two in the first of the series, which, considering its author, the Editor did not feel at liberty, as he did not see the necessity, to change, these pamphlets are remarkably clear and plain in their style—admirably adapted to juvenile circulation. Their titles are as follows:

	PAGES.
Nature, Subjects, and Modes of Baptism, by R. Watson	60
Christian Baptism	8
Subjects and Mode of Baptism	36
Baptism: what it is not, and what it is	8
Regeneration more than Baptism	28
Are your Children baptized?	4
Fact and Mode of Purification	16
Conversations on the Mode of Baptism	36

Some of these Tracts have previously appeared in other series.

Reasons for not joining the Baptist Church. A Dialogue between a Baptist and a Methodist. By the Rev. Joseph Travis, of the Memphis Conference. Price 5 cents.

The numerous friends of the venerable author will be pleased with its perusal. There is nothing hard in it but its arguments.

Christian Liberality Explained and Enforced. Price 10 cents.

The Witnessing Church. Price 10c.

These two pamphlets, from the eloquent pen of Dr. Harris, are too well known to need any recommendation from us. They are brought out in convenient style, and at cheap rates, for the use of Missionary Societies and individuals engaged in promoting the interests of Christian benevolence.

The Divine Assessment for the Support of the Ministry. By the Rev. R. Abbey. Price 10 cents.

We shall not wonder if this is deemed the best production of Mr. Abbey's prolific pen. It is bold and outspoken—as if the author had taken a verse from C. Wesley's versification of the tenth Psalm for his motto, "Misers, hear, hy God abhorred." Mr. A. seems to have the whole tribe in abhorrence—and so have we; hence we yield to the request of the Board of Managers of the Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference, in publishing this Essay—which, by the way, makes a large pamphlet of 72 pages, with cover.

Unity of the Human Race: A Refutation of the Theory of Dr. Morton, Prof Agassiz, and Dr. Nott, on the Characteristics of Genera and Species. By John Bachman, D. D., LL. D., Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society, etc. Price 10c.

We scarcely need state that the venerable author of this excellent pamphlet stands in the front rank of naturalists; and he is, perhaps, inferior to no man living in defending the Unity of the Human Race on scientific grounds. In this essay, he utterly demolishes the theory of Morton and Agassiz, and throws Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind" into *pie*. He absolutely demonstrates the unity of species among all the varieties of men—as among all the varieties of horses, dogs, etc. We hope this pamphlet will be sold by thousands, and that we shall be encouraged to publish other productions of Dr. Bachman on the same subject. The reverend author is pastor of a church in Charleston, S. C., and President of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States; but he is far more concerned in the common salvation than in any sectarian interests. He deserves the thanks of all Christians for battling so sturdily and so successfully with infidelity, on its chosen ground of natural science.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

The Gulf shore was visited, on Saturday night and Sunday last, with one of those devastating hurricanes which so often mark their course with the destruction of life and property. On Saturday the wind was from the East, with medium high tides, and from the dark and heavy clouds which appeared in the Southward, denoted that the elements were in motion and gave unequivocal signs of the coming tempest. On Saturday evening, the wind, being from E. N. E., began to freshen and increase until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it temporarily lulled. It came out again, fresher than ever, between 10 and 11 o'clock, from the S. E., and then from S. S. E., and continued up to 3 or 4 o'clock, when it in a measure abated and hauled around more to the South. At sundown, on Sunday, the wind was from S. S. W.

The accounts from all parts of the coast are truly deplorable. The loss of property is beyond calculation, as it is believed that not a sailing craft of any kind on the coast, outrode the hurricane. At all of the watering-places many valuable shade trees—the pecuniary worth of which cannot be estimated—have been destroyed.

Notwithstanding the storm, the mail steamer Oregon, Capt. Myers, continued her regular trips. The California left here for Mobile with the mails on Saturday, landed at the Pass about 9 o'clock P. M., and shortly after, the gale being so severe, she came to under the lee of Round Island, where she rode at anchor in safety for eighteen hours.

With the information now before us, it is impossible to estimate the loss by the gale. Perhaps more distress will be occasioned by the losses among our coasting vessels than in any other quarter, they being generally owned by the master and usually being his whole worldly wealth.

The loss of the wharves at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Ocean Springs, are a serious inconvenience to the visitors and citizens of the respective villages. The long wharves of Dr. Tegarden and Colonel Bernet, at Mississippi City, from their extreme length, one being nine hundred yards, and erected at great cost, are serious losses. Dr. Tegarden estimates his losses at $10,000.

This has been much the most severe gale experienced on the coast since the year 1823. In the month of August of that year the loss of life was terrible. One packet schooner, bound for Mobile—the schooner Washington, Capt. McCloud—foundered off the Bay of St. Louis, and every soul perished—say twenty-nine passengers, captain and crew. Several other vessels were lost with their entire crews. The Coroner of Shieldsborough held inquests on forty-nine bodies which floated ashore at that place.

In the year 1810 was another terrific storm, in which the U. S. schooner Firebrand with a crew of forty-five persons was lost, having struck near where the light-ship is moored.

Pass Christian was not a village, neither was there a house at Mississippi City, and not more than a dozen at Biloxi at that period, or possibly greater losses, both in property and life, might have been recorded. But we will return to our present subject.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS.

Not a bath-house or wharf left standing. The entire front of the place swept clean. Two or three lives are reported to have been lost. Several buildings blown down and others much injured. The front road is completely cut up by the surf, being in many places impassable.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

This beautiful and favorite place of resort is a wreck of its former self. From one extreme to the other, on Monday morning, it presented a scene of devastation that no pen could accurately describe. Not a wharf left. Of all the beautiful bath-houses that lined its shores, nought is left but heaps of lumber piled on the beach. Nearly every china tree on the Pass succumbed to the storm king, while of shade and ornamental trees the loss has been immense. Several small buildings on the front beach were swept away. One of the buildings attached to Montgomery's Hotel came down about daylight on Sunday morning. The ground floor was occupied as a ten-pin alley, and the upper story as servants' apartments. Two men were injured, though not dangerously, by its fall. A lumber schooner came ashore, and is high and dry in front of the residence of W. E. Leverich, Esq. Lower down on the beach are the timbers and what is left of another schooner. Near the remains of the steamboat wharf, in the back-yard of Mr. Hook's place, there is a good-sized schooner, not much injured. Below the hotel, towards Henderson's Point, there is a large-sized schooner on shore, ten or twelve feet above high-water mark.

The yacht "Algerine," belonging to Mr. Fassman; the "Bertha," owned by Mr. Fisk; the "Ed Sparrow," and "Kenyon," belonging to Mr. Behan, are injured, it is believed, beyond repairs. Com. Story's "Venture" came ashore over the steamboat wharf, and is injured on her larboard side, but not beyond being again made whole. The hotel stood the storm well. All the old trees in the front-yard and on the beach were destroyed. Fences were blown down in every direction.

So far as we could learn, it was not positively ascertained that any lives were lost, although serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of nine fishermen who were out engaged in their avocations of supplying the Pass with fish. When we left the Pass they had not been heard from.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

This place came in for its full share of the general devastation.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the large buildings attached to the premises and hotel of Dr. Togarden at Mississippi City, were blown down. The sleeping apartments, a building of two stories, full of lodgers, was the first to give way, from the washing of the foundation by the waves, causing the death of two of our citizens, a son of Mr. George W. Givens, and Mr. Joseph Prentiss, attached to the factorage house of Messrs. Curry & Person, and wounding four other persons, not however, seriously. The other building crushed at this place was the billiard saloon and ten-pin alley.

The other damages sustained at Mississippi City are the entire destruction of the two long wharves attached to Barnes's Hotel, and Paradise Point, with every private bath-house and wharf. In fact, there is not a bath-house standing from Ocean Springs to the Rigolets.

Fences were blown down, and the largest kind of pine trees snapped off like rotten wood.

BILOXI.

Deer Island afforded a partial protection to this place, and to it may be attributed the safety of two wharves; that known as Brown's wharf, and the wharf of Pradet, Green Oaks Hotel; all the other wharves and all the bath-houses are destroyed.

The beach in front of the light-house, and the residence of Jno. G. Robinson, Esq., is much washed and cut up by the surf.

We understand that a schooner passed through one of the streets and now lies two squares from the water's edge—carried there by the force of the gale. Many small crafts were driven ashore and destroyed. Mrs. Thomas Byrne's fine yacht "Edith," was driven ashore and is much injured. The "Coquette," "Gylph" and "Ripple," were fortunately on the ways in the back bay of Biloxi.

OCEAN SPRINGS.

Our information leads us to suppose that this point has had its full share, as the only remains of all its wharves and bath-houses is the pier head of Captain Walker's new wharf.

Pascagoula and the settlements on the Eastern Shores of Mobile Bay appear to have escaped with but comparatively trifling injury, although it must be confessed our accounts from those quarters are not full. Pensacola, we believe, was much injured—having been visited with its full portion of disaster.

We are indebted to a friend who was on the Creole, the following vivid accounts of the disastrous trip:

THE HURRICANE AND ITS INCIDENTS, AS PERCEIVED BY AN EYE WITNESS.

The writer, in company with about one hundred and fifty others, took passage on board of the steamer Creole, under command of Captain Post, for the various watering places on the Gulf shore, on Saturday evening last, under the usual circumstances of such a trip. The steamer, as usual, departed punctually on the arrival of the four o'clock P. M. train of cars of the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. At the hour of departure there was a pretty strong breeze blowing from about S. E., with occasional showers of rain. The steamer sailed finely on her course for the bay of St. Louis, where she arrived at about half-past one o'clock, A. M., of Sunday morning, having been greatly impeded, in consequence of the continual increase of the winds and sea-way. By the time it blew a perfect gale, the wind varying from S. E. to S. S. E.

After landing the passengers and freight destined for Bay St. Louis, Captain Post, deeming it prudent for the safety of his boat and passengers, instead of continuing his voyage, ran up the bay about a mile and a half, and came to anchor under the lee of Honderson's Point, where the boat remained with a prospect of riding out the gale in perfect safety, until about 5 o'clock, A. M., at which time the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, the force of which, together with the heavy sea which was running at the time, caused the cable to the anchor to give way and drove the steamer directly towards the land shore on the west side of the bay. Steam having been kept constantly up during the night, the captain ordered her to be put under way. The steam, however, not being sufficiently high in the boiler, and the force of the wind being such as to prevent the boat from being perfectly manageable, the captain determined to prevent her from going ashore by backing her round. Unfortunately, at that moment a schooner was discovered lying at anchor directly in his ways and the danger of running the steamer on to her seemed most imminent, which, however, by one of those dispensations of Providence which some times take place did not happen. At the moment of peril, another equally alarming, at least to the unexperienced, presented itself, as two or three most severe thumps of our stern bull upon the sand gave unmistakeable evidence that bottom was not far off. The judgment of the captain in undertaking the maneuver above stated, proved correct, and in a few moments our boat was in a position of comparative safety. The scene of consternation and alarm which prevented itself among the passengers in this critical moment above described, is more easily imagined than expressed, suffice it to say that life-preservers were in general requisition, as the expectation of being lost seemed universal. Several incidents of quite a comical character occured, which might appear improper to relate in a general narrative, and are therefore omitted.

Upon getting the boat under headway against the gale and waves and heading up the Bay of St. Louis, the channels, bars and reefs of which were unknown to Captain Post or his pilots—they never having had occasion to investigate them on any previous occasion—the Captain felt the difficulty as well as the responsibility of his station, recollected that among his passengers there was one of great knowledge and experience in the navigation of the various bays and inlets of Lake Borgne—Captain Pass Jontelle—whose name and services on that occasion will never be forgotten so long as memory holds her seat in the minds of the passengers or crew of the Creole on the route now described. Captain Post at once asked him whether he could pilot the boat into a safe harbor; to which an affirmative answer was given—on which Captain Post placed the boat in his command. He took charge of her and directed her course toward Bayou Portage, at the head of the Bay of St. Louis, in which the boat was safely brought to an anchor at about right o'clock A. M., in a position where she was most perfectly protected from the violence of the storm, and in which we rode at rest in perfect safety, notwithstanding the winds kept on blowing in fury until about half-past nine o'clock A. M., at which time the pine trees on the shore were being wrenched off near the ground by the violence of the gale. After the boat was brought to anchor in safety, and the services rendered by Captain Jontelle becoming known among the passengers, they at once resolved to give him a substantial token of their acknowledgment of his valuable services rendered to the boat and passengers. A subscription was immediately set on foot, which resulted in the subscription and collection of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and Col. A. P. Field was invited to become the spokesman of the passengers in presenting it to him.

Captain Jontelle being invited into the cabin without any previous intimation of what was going forward, was addressed by Col. F. in substance as follows:

"*Captain Jontelle*—The passengers now on board of the steamer Creole having just been informed of the valuable services which you have rendered us, as well as the steamer on which we now are, have requested me to express to you their unfeigned gratitude for the bold and prompt manner with which those services have been rendered in piloting this boat from a position of imminent peril into one of perfect security; and as a substantial evidence of the sincerity of their declaration, they have requested me to ask your acceptance of this small sum of money, which they have collected for you, as a slight compensation for the services you have done them, which will never be forgotten by us as long as any one of us shall survive in this life of perils and trials."

The Captain stood for a moment completely nonplussed by this (to him) unexpected address, and, in true seaman style, replied, in substance, as follows:

"If, in the hands of Providence, I have been enabled to render any services to this boat and her passengers, I have only done my duty, for which compensation is neither due nor expected. I accept, however, your proffered donation, not as a payment of any services rendered, but solely as an evidence of your kind feelings towards me, assuring you that the greatest pleasure I could ever enjoy would be to peril my life and all for the safety of those who may be in danger."

After this little incident, universal gratitude and confidence was depicted in the countenances of all on board, and our steamer remained at her anchor until about half-past two o'clock, P. M., when the wind changed its course to about Southwest, and abated sufficiently, as it was thought at the time, to enable her to pursue her voyage, when Capt. Post resolved to proceed. We accordingly weighed anchor and proceeded down the bay; but when getting out into the lake it was found that the gale had not yet sufficiently abated to enable us to proceed with safety, when the boat was put about and again run into harbor at the mouth of the River Jordan, where we remained in safety until Monday morning, when we again put out for our destination at Ocean Springs. The scene presented at the various landings on the coast was beggers description. At the landing of the Bay of St. Louis, the only remains of the hitherto extensive wharves and bath houses to be seen were a few lonely posts to mark the spot where they had stood, while the beach was covered by a complete raft of drift-wood and debris of various kinds, interspersed with vessels and boats driven ashore by the gale. At Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs, the scene is the same. Not one of the buildings at either of these places having escaped except at Mississippi City, where one of the buildings of Dr. Tegardens's establishment, known as Blue Ruin, is a complete wreck, being only a mass of ruins; having caused the death of two young men and seriously injuring three others in its fall. The only wharves standing at any of the landings are those of Messrs. Brown & Fisher of Biloxi.

The force of the winds raised the water in the bay to about six feet above its usual hight at high-tide, which, together with the great hight of the waves, was the cause of the great destruction of property along the coast.

In closing this narrative, which is already almost too lengthy, it is impossible to do justice to the courageous and manly bearing of Capt. Post, and the officers and crew of the steamer Creole, during her last perilous trip, which has ended by the safe return of all her passengers at their various places of destination. The feelings of the passengers in this respect having been already expressed to the captain and crew, we will say nothing more on that point at present, knowing, as we do that the greatest satisfaction which they can derive is from knowing that they have done their duty, and that their efforts in performing that ware appreciated by those under their care.

General Woll.—This distinguished individual, late commander of the Northern forces of the late Mexican Government, arrived in our city on Saturday last, on his way, it is said, to join Santa Anna in Carthagena. The General, we are informed, is a Frenchman, and entered service under the Mexican standard many years ago, in pursuance of advice tendered him by the General Scott, whom, rumor says, he is about to visit. They were both, at the time that advice was given, much younger than at present, and have both, no doubt, obtained some valuable experimental knowledge regarding military matters as pertaining to Mexico.

Gen. Woll has proved himself not only one of the most able officers of the Mexican army, but what is more rare in Mexican leaders, faithful and loyal to those who employed him. He showed every disposition to fight it out to the last, and unquestionably would have done so had not the abdication and flight of His Serene Highness rendered it unnecessary. There is little doubt that the revolutionists would have found the job of subduing and defeating the General and his troops the most facile of the whole business.

A dispatch states that at a party given at Jamesville, in Haywood county, Tenn., a few days ago, forty-five of the guests were poisoned. One man is dead, and several other persons are not expected to recover. The poison was contained in some of the ingredients of cake used on the occasion.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

ived at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN Advocate, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 13, 1855, inclusive.

B.		H.	
...ns	$12 00	S Hodgdon	2 00
...Hooker	5 00	Mrs A T Hunter	2 00
...	20 00	I W Hawshurst	1 00
...ood	2 00	J W Holston	5 00
...Bows	2 00	E Hearn	3 50
...Burrell	2 00	S Hewes	6 00
C.		J.	
...O'Connerly	15 00	S T Jones	10 00
...Dobbs	2 00	K.	
...Searcy	2 00	J N Klein	2 50
...Crawford	20 00		
...	10 00	M.	
D.		B Mostimer	5 00
...el DeVaughan	1 00	N.	
...	10 00	J B Newman	15 00
E.		J Nugent	3 50
...	25 00	M J Nugent	2 00
F.		P.	
...Ferver	5 00	John Pipes	10 00
...Dyson	2 50	I A' Peebles	6 00
G.		S.	
...Gillespie	2 00	L A Sims	10 00
...Gilmore	5 00	G Shaffer	5 00
...Grant	3 00	R A Sibley	2 00
...Grubbs	5 00	A B Stone	2 00
...Gordon	10 00		
...Goodson	5 00	W.	
		W K Wilson	5 00
		h M Wilson	5 00

Special Notices.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp ...ng in the Tallula Circuit, one mile from Mississippi ... The meeting will commence on Thursday, before ...nd Sabbath in October. Preachers and people ...joining circuits are invited and desired to attend ... my brethren of the Mississippi Conference, come ... help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against ...ghty.

J. T. DEW.

NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting ...t Poplaw camp ground, in Pike county, Miss., on ...day before the first Sunday in October. Ministers, ...ding and local, are invited to attend.

GEORGE D. WADE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The TREASURER OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY ACKNOWLEDGES THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

...ec. 1855—From Henry Cage, Terrebonne, La., for Colored Missions.....$50

Marriages.

MARRIED—In Carthage, Leake Co., Miss., by the Rev. B. J. WOODWARD, Col. JOHN HANSON to Miss J. E. S. COATES, daughter of the late Samuel Coates, of Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIED—August 24, by the Rev. F. M. ..., CHARLES H. MORSE, Esq., of Co..., Miss., and Miss LAURA F. COMP... of Marengo Co., Ala.

MARRIED—On the 5th inst., by Rev. T. ..., Rev. D. C. B. CONNERLY, of the ...ma Conference, and Miss ELLEN T., ...daughter of Dr. J. C. and Mrs. M. R. ..., of Forkland.

The Editor acknowledges a piece of wedding ...ke, and tenders his wishes to each party ...the happiness of the other.]

Deaths.

DIED—July 27, 1855, in Auburn, Alabama, ... CORNELIA S. MCCARTY, wife of Rev. ... A. MCCARTY, of the Alabama Confer... and daughter of Rev. John B. Glenn. ... McCarty was gifted with a very fine ... well trained by science, and highly ...ated by christian literature. But large ...ely cultivated as were the powers of ...mind, she had more heart than mind. ...filled the relation of step-mother to the ...ration of all—taking her husband's chil...to her heart with all the warmth of a ...ther's love. She was one of those rare ...precious characters, who ignoring self, ...given wholly and constantly to labors of ... She was converted and joined the M. ...Church in 1840. From the first, she took ...n and decided stand. It cost her warm ...ny a pang to give up the companion...ship of youthful friends; but "immediately ...conferred not with flesh and blood." ...r conversion, though always kind and ...ying to all, her intimate associates ever ...lected from the higher walks of Chris... life. Her piety was progressive—"shining ...more and more unto the perfect day." ...ving the great blessing of "Christian ...fection," her life, by long suffering, and ...ntleness, by purity, by zeal for all good, ...ded fully and convincingly the sincer... and truthfulness of her profession. In the ...rch, in the Sunday-school, and in the ...ily, her godly example, her gracious in...ctions, and her "meek and quiet, but ...ctive spirit," are treasured in the me...y of grateful hearts. Such a life, it ...seem, needed not the supplemental ...ory of a dying hour; but the all-wise ...dence, in this instance, (as in nature ...grace,) by the richest plentitude of ..., would take as prisoners and shut us ... the inevitable conclusion that Chris...ity is the true religion. About twenty ...s before her death, being perfectly ...—fully self-possessed, she said to her ...band: "the Christian religion is true; ...ification is true; I have the witness of ...Spirit; seek it, (sanctification.) Then ...ng to her husband's children: "Train ..." said she, "for God; tell my father ...he has trained me for heaven." When ...could no longer speak, with eyes up...and and smiling countenance, she clasped ...hands in token of complete victory. "Let ...die the death of the righteous, and let my ...be like hers," was doubtless the felt lan...ge of every heart that witnessed that ...h of glorious Christian triumph. We ...all the more, because of the greatness ...our loss, but from the heart, scathed and ...arless incense of gratitude to Him, ...ho, in our presence and before our eyes, ...ified humanity with attributes so glo...s. Or, more impressively, to use her ...n language, borrowed from the great pa...rchical, God-chosen, exemplar of patience ...s uttered for our consolation, in the hour ...her triumphant exit: "the Lord gave and ...Lord hath taken away; blessed be the ...e of the Lord!"

W. A. M.

DIED—At his residence, in Caddo Parish, ... JOSEPH WELLS, in the 26th year of his ...

He was a member of the M. E. Church ... for the last twelve months previous to ...death. He was a converted man, useful ...the Church, and exerted the influence of ... exemplary life upon the world around ...him. A sudden and untimely death found ...him prepared, and he has left in his dying ...testimony, all the assurance that his relatives ...and friends could wish, of his acceptance and ...safety.

DIED—Of consumption, in Jackson, La., June the 11th, 1855, ALEXANDER COVINGTON MAGRUDER, aged 27 years.

By the early and melancholy death of this gentleman, society has lost an ornament, and literature one of its most accomplished advocates.

He was born in Adams County, Miss., on the 17th April, 1828. He received his early training entirely from his parents, both highly gifted and both devoted to intellectual improvement. At an early age he gave indications of unusual strength of mind and aptness to learn. He was carefully taught the rudiments of an English education at home, and his reading was so judiciously directed, that at a very early period he was well acquainted with general history, and had acquired a decided taste for literary pursuits. He was sent from home to school only long enough to fit for college, which, under an able instructor, he accomplished in an unusually short time. He was then placed at Centenary College, where in 1845 he graduated with high honor, when but little more than seventeen years old.

During his Senior year, he was selected, and appointed by the Trustees to assist the Professor of Greek, and in that department had the entire business of preparing students for College.

It is generally a work of great difficulty, for one who is himself a student, and amenable to the same authority with themselves to maintain that respect from his pupils, and that influence over them, which is necessary to success in teaching. Yet so fully did he do this, that the two relations of a respected teacher and a beloved associate were distinctly kept up at their appropriate times and places. They were almost exclusively his companions during the seasons of recreation; and while their progress was highly satisfactory, they manifested for him their regard, and ever afterwards a warmth and steadiness of attachment, which falls to the lot of but few men of the same vocation. From that time until the attack, which after a few months terminated his life, he pursued the same calling; he was a teacher *con amore*, and of course successful and popular in his profession. In this department of life he did good. Many a youth has been stimulated by his example and influence to aim at high attainments in literature and in virtue.

His talents were of a high order and varied. In classical and general literature, and in science his acquirements were extensive and accurate. His taste, naturally good, was chastened by careful and judicious culture. Possessing quick and clear perceptions of moral and intellectual beauty, he had a remarkable faculty of interesting others; and by his correct and discriminating criticisms, directing the minds of young or old to an appreciation of a literary production, or to the points most worthy of consideration in whatever might be the topic of conversation. Nor were his attainments limited to the range of subjects embraced in what is called a "liberal education." In the purely professional departments he was so well informed as to be an agreeable and improving companion to those who were especially devoted to them. His conversation was always entertaining and suggestive.

In his social character, thought not faultless, he possessed as many of the qualities which render social life delightful, as are ever found in one man—amiable in his intercourse with others, ardent, constant and singularly unselfish in his friendships.

From a mere boy he was a member of the M. E. Church; and, though, perhaps, not as zealous and active in Christian life and labor as he might have been, he was consistent, and his influence always on the side of religion. He was taken off suddenly by excessive hemorrhage, but died communing with his Saviour, and the last effort he ever made to speak was an acknowledgement of his trust in Him. A troubled conscience can never leave so sweet and peaceful an expression as his countenance wore when the spirit had departed.

W. H. N. M.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher by a young man, who has a fair knowledge of the Classics, has had much experience in the business, and can produce the best testimonials as to character, qualifications and success in teaching. Is qualified to teach vocal music.

—ALSO—

A Situation as Teacher of Mathematics in an academy by a young man who can furnish the best recommendations. Address,

D. WEBSTER,
Charlottesville, N. Y.

sep22—1t*

LABOR SAVING INVENTION.—ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD, of Pascagoula, Miss., has secured a patent for a new method of pumping vessels. It saves the expense of raising the water to above its main level, and maintains an advantage of at least fifty per cent over the common method. An engraving of this pump can be seen in vol. 10, No. 50, page 396, Scientific American. Agents who will engage in the manufacture and sale of these pumps are wanted in all parts of the United States. Rights for States can be bought also. For more information address the patentee, at Pascagoula, Miss.

sep22—5t*

ELLIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.—A copy of this literary curiosity lies before me. It is in quarto form, rough and rusty with old age, and ballowed by old associations.

The language in which it is written is dead; entirely dead; no man living can either read it or speak it.

This Bible was printed in 1685. The quality of the paper is poor enough, and the type is uneven and unsightly; that of the title page seems in part to have been cut with a penknife for the occasion. It is bound in sheep, with heavy ribs upon the back.

The "illuminations" at the beginning are extremely rude; and the "lines" are bent and broken.

The difference between this Bible and the fine edition last issued by the American Bible Society, in a typographical point of view, appears almost as great as that between the rude "wigwame" which its readers inhabited and those elegant and commodious dwellings which now occupy the site of them. This copy before me contains the old and new Testaments, together with the Psalms of David rendered with Indian verse.

The title at the beginning of the Bible is:

"Mamuwe wunuetu panatamwn
Ut Biblum Oou
Nanceswn Nukkone Testamawt wah knok wuskne Testament. Na quoshkinoumuk nashpe Wuttinneaunch Onriet noh asoowesit. JOHN ELLIOT. Nahobtoou onteohetor Printseoomuk. Cambridge, Printeuop pashpe Samuel Green, 1685."

THE WEATHER.—We have had a precious mixture of wind, mist, rain and mud for the last two days—a regular blaster, gotemp by Old Sol, we suppose, in preparation for his semi-annual ceremony of stepping over the equinoctial line, which will take place in about a week. The only pleasant feature about it has been the change in the temperature, which has caused prickly heat to subside and sleep to become a luxury. The health of the city, under all changes of the weather, continues steadily to improve.

Prevalence of the Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We extract the following from a letter in the Petersburg Express of the 13th, dated at Suffolk, Va., on the previous day:

Two or three nights during the past week I was upnursing a case of yellow fever we had in this town, young Mr. Riddick, who unfortunately died on Monday morning.

Enclosed I send you several of the yellow fever or plague fly. This fly was minutely described by our Norfolk correspondent last week. They appear to be a sort of cross between the mosquito and common housefly, and have very broad and large wings projecting upwards instead of lying flat.—ED. EXPRESS.]

The tidings from Portsmouth to-day is very heartrending. I feel so sad and melancholy, that I can scarcely find courage to write. The number of deaths for the forty eight hours ending yesterday evening, are said to be FORTY-SIX!!!

On Monday night several very copious showers of rain fell, and all day yesterday the sun shone with a power and intensity which is represented as having been absolutely overpowering. To the cause is attributed the heavy augmentation of mortality.

There were not many new cases reported yesterday. Indeed, such a fearful sweep has the terrible scourge made, there cannot possibly be many now to have it.

Dr. William White, of Deep Creek, Norfolk county, about eight miles from Portsmouth, says he has fifteen cases of fever there, every one of which are from either Norfolk or Portsmouth.

From Norfolk, the news received here is most heartrending. Accounts recently arrived say they cannot get forces sufficient to inter the dead, although persons are constantly on the streets, and compelling the negroes by force to carry the dead bodies out of the city, as also to assist in digging graves.

On Sunday there were twenty dead bodies piled in a heap in the "dead room" at the City Hospital. They were not able to coffin them last enough.

How long, how long, oh God, shall this state of things continue? Was there ever two communities so scourged before? Certainly no such scenes have ever been witnessed in New Orleans or any portion of Mexico.

The following is extracted from a Norfolk letter in the Richmond Dispatch:

Of fourteen physicians who went from Philadelphia to assist the sick, seven have been attacked by the fever, and three have died.

A common spectacle in the streets is a cart laden with coffins, which are deposited at some convenient street corner and removed thence by the undertakers as occasion demands. Three or four of these coffins often stand together. The dead are immediately taken out of the house and placed upon the sidewalks; a strip of parchment, inscribed with the name, age and date of decease of the victim, being nailed upon the lid of each coffin. A duplicate of this parchment record is preserved. The bodies of the dead are conveyed away by carts which traverse the streets at stated intervals. There are three places of burial.

The houses of the citizens who have fled are, it is believed, pretty generally respected. Few cases of theft are reported, and burglaries are not common. A considerable amount of valuable property is frequently in the hands of the physicians. This is always confided to the care of the Sanitary Committee.

On last Sunday six physicians breathed their last.

The Express has the following telegraphic dispatches:

RALEIGH, Sept 12 1855—The Norfolk boat that left yesterday, and arrived here this morning, reports that for the twenty-four hours previous to 6 P. M., on Monday, there were 36 deaths in Norfolk!

There was no report for Tuesday.

The "Howard Association" of Norfolk have declined sending the orphans of that city to Baltimore.

Several families have removed to "Camp Falls" near Hampton.

In Portsmouth the panic is increasing; there were fourteen deaths previous to three o'clock P. M. yesterday (Tuesday.)

Rev. Vernon Eskridge, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his son Richard, and Rev. James Chisholm, of the Episcopal Church, are dead.

Rev. Francis Devlin, of the Catholic Church, has suffered a relapse, and it was thought that he could not live.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 9 P. M.—Intelligence received here this afternoon by the Curtis Peck, represent forty deaths in Norfolk yesterday, and twenty-one in Portsmouth.

The Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Richmond Dispatch last received, publishes the following letter:

NORFOLK, Wednesday, 12th.

Many of our citizens are still falling victims to the scourge. There are lamentation and mourning in many parts of the town and in Portsmouth. We are yet in the midst of one of the most terrific calamities that ever visited any place. The people are still falling beneath the leveling arm of the destroying angel, at the rate of fifty a day or more! Men, unaccustomed to weeping, are pouring forth copious streams of tears, and hearts are made to feel deeply and almost to break with grief. All nature looks beautiful and charming, but here in our ill-fated city, the silence of death and the look of desolation chill the heart and depress the spirits.

We hear scarce a sound but that of the hammer and saws and wagons of the undertaker, and the rattle of the physicians' vehicles. Business has ceased, and the voice of mirth and revelry is not heard.

More than two hundred have been buried in the two principal cemeteries in eleven days. Many have been buried in the Catholic burial ground and elsewhere. There have been about 1700 deaths in the city! Being hurried to-day, and as the mail will close in a few moments, I must conclude, promising to give further particulars to-morrow.

A Baltimore dispatch, of the 13th, says:

The ladies here held a meeting this morning, to demand in the name of humanity, that the orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth should be sent here immediately, as large contributions had already been made for their support, and nurses and a superintendent appointed for an asylum in which they are to be lodged. Provisions enough here been donated to support them one year. The Relief Fund has reached $30,000.

A dispatch, of the 12th, from Washington to the New York Herald, says:

"There is no truth in the report that the Ambassadorship to England will be tendered to Gen. Cass. Neither will Allen, of Ohio, nor Mason, of Virginia, stand any chance. Gen Pierce still sticks to Col Greene, of the Boston Post, but Marcy and Davis say no. Buchanan's friends are in favor of Dallas, so that he may be out of the way in 1856. Dallas is on his own hook, and says he will have it. It is, altogether, a very pretty Schr Forney is too busy attending to "Old Buck's" chances in 1856 to interfere.

FINALE OF THE GILA EXCITEMENT—*Poole Hanged.*—John A Lennon and David Dyar, two citizens of Hannibal, Mo., returned home last Wednesday from the gold hunt, having been unsuccessful. They report that Poole, the leader of a company to the gold regions, had been hung by his companions. They say that Poole's fate was decided by a vote of the persons composing the expedition; and a majority being in favor of hanging him he was accordingly swung by the neck to a limb. Thus the poor fellow expiated his folly in leading an expedition to the locality of the supposed gold mines. [St. Louis Dem.

SIEGE OF DANTZIC.—On the retreat from Russia of the French army, the tenth corps, under Count Rapp, was thrown into Dantzic for its defence. The 21st January, 1813, the Russians invested the town on all sides. Then the besiegers were Russians and Prussians, and the besieged French and their Allies. "From that day," says the history, "all communications were intercepted and the garrison abandoned to its own strength, without being able even to procure intelligence as to what was passing in Germany and France." The garrison reached the number of 35,034 men, but the greater part were sick, wounded and frost-bitten, wretched, harrassed fragments of "la grand armee;" so that at first there were not more than nine or ten thousand available as combatants, and they had to bear the burden and minister to the necessities of twice their number of suffering comrades. In the last half of March the garrison lost two hundred men per day from disease. The sick soldiers encumbered all the hospitals. Two thousand died in February, four thousand in March, three thousand in April, and near two thousand in May. Eighteen thousand sick soldiers burdened the garrison:

From the 20th April the daily ration of meat was fixed at two ounces of horse flesh and one ounce of salt beef. By the 16th September the Russian force had been increased to over 50,000 men, beside 120 vessels; their artillery had arrived and was in place, and they were able to convert into a siege what had been hitherto been only a blockade. In twenty-four hours they fired 7500 discharges—shells, shot, hot shot, and fire-balls. The town was several times on fire, and the provision stores were consumed. Some of the miserable inhabitants, whose provisions were exhausted, sought to leave the place; but they were prevented by the besiegers from passing out, and were obliged to turn back. The greater part of these died of cold or starvation. Woman and children labored on the defences, under the besiegers' fire, to obtain their daily bread. The 29th of November hostilities ceased, and Dantzic being without provisions, was surrendered. Fifteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-six soldiers had died of disease, one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-six were killed by the enemy, and sixteen thousand marched out of the town.

THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says: Many may wonder why the bite of the rattlesnake is so fatal. The reasons are simply these. The poison, or the fluid which acts as such, issues from the fangs, and is secreted in the wound made by the bite. This fluid chills and crystalizes the blood, and a benumbing steals gradually over the frame like that felt by a freezing person—the blood being like water in a freezing state.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Indian Hostilities—Shocking Murders, etc.

The mails by the steamship Granada bring dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult., but the news is not voluminous.

The American and Democratic parties have made their nominations for State officers, the former nominating J Neely Johnson for Governor and R M. Anderson for Lieut Governor. The Democrats have nominated John Bigler for Governor and Samuel Purdy for Lieut. Governor.

From several papers we gather the following paragraphs:

"A terrible massacre of some of the inhabitants of Benicheria, Amador county, was perpetrated by a party of Mexicans and Chilenos on the 31st August. Five white citizens were murdered, including Mrs Hammond, whose husband was severely wounded. Three Mexicans, who gave their names respectively as Peterino, Francisco and Jose, were found guilty of murder in the above case and, after half an hour's time being allowed to prepare themselves, were hung on one tree. While the trial was being conducted, the outraged community burned out en masse and burned every Spanish house in the place. After the three were hung the citizens of Rancheria passed a resolution that no Mexican shall hereafter reside at the above place.

The Indians of Rouge River, Scott River, Shasta Valley, Horse Creek and Klamath, are said to have combined in open hostility to the whites. On the 27th ult. three miners were attacked on Humbug Creek, and a Mr Peters was shot through the breast and died within an hour; shortly afterwards the Indians attacked and killed three men, named Edward Parrish, Thomas Grey and William Hennessey—who lived opposite Buckeye Bar on the Klamath.

Proceeding down the river two miles, they murdered a man named Peter Hignight, and two others, whose names are unknown. The three men were sleeping in their beds at the time. The next morning they descended the river to Pickett's Ranch, some six miles below Buckeye Bar, where they arrived at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. Here they killed four men who were working in the field. Mr Pickens saved his life by concealing himself behind a fallen tree. The names of the killed have not yet been ascertained.

Down the river Indians have made a descent upon the miners at the New Diggings on the Sacramento, and seven whites were wounded, and some fifty Indians killed.

On Sunday two Indians were captured, near the town and hung, and six more were shot on Humbug.

The Scott Valley Indians are said to have surrendered their guns, and are now on the Government Reserve. Five Indians were killed at Humbug Bar on Thursday evening.

A man named John Peters died last night in the County Hospital, from the effects of a stab in the back, which he received on the 28th of last month.

A Frenchman, named Alexis Briant, attempted on the 3d inst to blow up the premises corner of Washington street and Jones's alley, belonging to Mr. L. J. Hitter, the agent in this city for heavy Cephalants to Hazarland. There were great many persons in the building at the time, but fortunately no injury, except some slight bruises received. Briant was the only person injured, and he yet confined under surveillance, in the hospital in this city. He seems to have lost his reason in consequence of heavy losses arising from speculations in real estate.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Santa Barbara in the latter end of last month. No harm done.

A man was found in the vicinity of Scorpion Gulch, on the way to Log Cabin, dead, with his pockets turned inside out, and some money scattered about on the ground. He was quite well dressed, about 30 years of age, rather more than ordinary size, with sandy whiskers; had about him an old revolver, addressed, McGloughlin, Marysville.

We learn from the Calaveras Chronicle that Messrs. Wade & Lamson, proprietors of the Bohemiume Hill Canal and Mining Company, are projecting an extension of their valuable canal to Mokelumne Hill, a distance of twelve miles from Camps Seco, involving an outlay of forty thousand dollars.

The Supreme Court of the State has decided that only State District Courts and the Courts of the U. S. can issue letters of naturalization to foreigners.

Hon. O. P. Head, of Stockton, in a letter to the Herald, states it as his opinion that the yield of the grain crops in the San Joaquin Valley, this year, will not amount to more than half the expected quantity.

From the news summary prepared by the San Francisco Evening News, we select the following items:

The Grand Jury have indicted John Stockdale for the murder of his wife, Nancy Stockdale, and have also found a like bill against James McEvoy, for the murder of Henry Fernhurst.

The Grand Jury have found bills of indictment against the proprietors of the different theatres in town, for violating the law interdicting barbarous and noisy amusements on the sabbath day.

A man named Scott Ferrish, was shot at the "What Cheer House," on Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., by Geo. Dubbelly, a former friend, whose wife had eloped with Ferrish from the mines, and were on their way to the Atlantic States.

One hundred and fifty-four patients were admitted in the U. S. Marine Hospital in this city during the month of July; 188 discharged, and 180 remained in the Hospital up to the 1st inst. The number of deaths from July 31 to 26th was nine.

The ball given to the Admirals and officers of the Allied fleets took place on the 3d inst. The French Admiral, owing to some informality for which the projectors were much to blame, refused to attend. The result, on the whole, was a failure.

All the French and British men-of-war have left our harbor; some for Europe and the rest on a cruise. The Alberts carried off all the men who had been suffering with scurvy, quite recovered of their complaint.

Several prisoners left in the steamer of the 1st inst, to join the revolutionary forces under Alvarez, and it is stated, on the authority of Madame Cowgill, that a number of others are preparing for a like trip by the steamer.

A gentleman by the name of A Barret, of Sacramento, committed suicide at Wilson's Exchange, in this city, on the 24 inst, by taking laudanum. The principal cause for this act appears to have been some publication in the Alcalde Sentinel, prejudicial to the character of the deceased.

Two couples were divorced from the holy bonds of wedlock on Saturday: Maria Brittingham from Edward T. Brittingham, by Judge Hagarty of the Fourth District Court, and Adeline Stichmond from M. L. Richmond, by Judge Norton, of the Twelfth District Court.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur came to port on the 5th inst.

I. C. Woods, formerly partner of the Express firm of Adams & Co., in this city, suddenly disappeared on the 9th inst., leaving a letter behind in which he states that instead for the Atlantic to look into the affairs of his late firm. It is believed, however, that the fugitive took passage in the ship Audubon, for Australia.

We have received a most needed supply of ice by the Zenobia, from Sitka.

The U. S. Government has caused a fog gun to be planted at Point Bonita, the northern head of this harbor, which will be fired at intervals of every half-hour, in foggy weather, in order to give warning to vessels that may happen to be on the coast at the time. It is a good idea, and one of which mariners will be grateful.

The Nicaragua steamer Uhoa Sam, C. H. Baldwin commander, arrived on the 11th inst., from San Juan del Sud, in the unprecedently short time of 10½ days. She brought upwards of 600 passengers, without a single case of sickness or death during the passage. The Uncle Sam leaves again to-morrow for San Juan.

A large coal lump, painted black and white, was laid on San Francisco Bar on the 1st of August, 6¾ geographical miles leeward of Fort Point.

A Frenchman named Dusuzean, and a Turk named Youssef Bey, were arrested on a charge of manufacturing "bogus" gold dust. Their case has not yet been disposed of.

A Prussian named Gill, aged about 40 years, a druggist by profession, drowned himself in the bay on the 9th inst. He leaves a wife and children.

The steamer from Panama, with the Atlantic mail of the 20th ultimo, is still missing.

From the Isthmus.

We have files of the Panama Star and Herald up to the 30th ult., but they contain nothing of importance.

Col. Joseph W. Fabens and a considerable number of unemployed foreigners had left the town of Panama to join the Kinney expedition in Nicaragua.

A large iron lighter had been launched at Panama.

From Australia.

The Panama Herald has received advices from Sydney to the 16th and from Victoria to the 26th of June.

The American ship Whistler and the brig Neapo had been lost on the rocks off King's Island, and several sailors perished.

The Melbourne Argus, of June 26, has the following caution to captains of emigrant vessels:

The captain of the ship Alfred, from Hong Kong, was fined at the Williamstown Police-office, in the sum of £902 upon 162 convictions for bringing into port an excess of Chinese passengers. Each conviction carries with it an imprisonment of fourteen days, making eight years altogether. Captain Brownlow has been committed to prison for the latter term in default of payment.

The same paper has the following items:

Serious collisions have taken place between the Irish at the Maryborough diggings and the miners. The "Tips," as the former are called, attempted to take the law into their own hands relative to "jumping" claims, but the others rose in mass of the number of three thousand, and obliged them to conform to law and usage. The miners are known as "the Allies," in contradistinction to the "Tips." Military and police have been sent to preserve the peace in the district.

A mutual protection society has been formed, with the sanction of the Government.

At the Belfast diggings the Irish have also been placing themselves in opposition to the English, Scotch, and American miners, and scenes similar to those at Maryborough have occurred.

At Maryborough a "Tip" who rashly presented his gun at a body of 2000 of the Allies, was fired at twice and slightly wounded.

A monster nugget weighing 1000 ozres and valued at £4800, was found at Maryborough diggings.

The Mount Alexander Mail says: "Hundred weights of gold are scarce now-a-days, and diggers no longer nugget out 10,000 worth between breakfast and dinner. The new word "Shiner" has been introduced into the Australian vocabulary, and the precious metal is now bought and sold by the pennyweight instead of the pound.

At Ballarat the American miners were busy, making arrangements to celebrate the 4th of July on an extensive scale.

THE POPE VS. THE SPANISH CORTES.—The following is a paragraph from the late allocution or address of the Pope to the Spanish Cortes, in reference to the act confiscating the property of the Church in Spain:

Raising our voice in your assembly, we complain of all that the lay government has done and is still doing, in Spain, unjustly against the Church. The patrimony of the Church has been usurped in spite of all Divine and human law. We therefore, in virtue of our apostolic authority, censure, abrogate and declare *without value and without force, null and of no effect, for the past and future, the said laws and decrees.*

Later from Texas.

The steamship Charles Morgan arrived from Galveston on Monday evening, but from some cause we did not obtain either her mails or manifest.

The health of Galveston remains good. The News of the 15th states that a few cases of fever had occurred, but they were of a mild type.

The Bellaire Telegraph of the 12th states that cases of fever occur in that town among the unacclimated, but readily yield to the ordinary treatment. The Telegraph says:

"It is reported that an expedition has been raised in Holland and other places, to go into Mexico to recover property that has been felonously abstracted and harbored on the other side of the Rio Grande. Some three hundred men are reported to have joined the expedition."

The San Antonio papers of the 6th and 8th are full of accounts of Indian murders and depredations. The Indians who killed the little boy of Mr. Meller were pursued and overtaken by seven men, but the savages were too strong in numbers, and after a few shots, the white men were obliged to flee for their lives. The particulars of the murder of the boy are most horrible—he was dragged from his horse with a lasso and killed with a lance.

On the 30th ult., a party of Indians and a white man attacked two men a few miles from Fort Merrill, and killed one of them, named Hopkins. The other escaped. A party of twelve men started in pursuit, and on the latest previous the Indians near the 9th inst. The dentilions gives the following particulars of what followed:

"There were eight Indians—first on them were in camp with their horses stalked out; the other three were at some distance on horseback. Those on horseback were first discovered, and pursuit was instantly made. They had not proceeded far when a caballado of horses were discovered not very distant, to one side. The company immediately turned their attention to cutting the Indians off from the horses, and were successful in doing so.

"In coming near, the other five were discovered and charged upon. Two were killed, and the other three very seriously wounded, but succeeded in reaching a dense thicket of weeds and brush, about City or one hundred yards distant, before they could be overtaken by the party.

"When the Indians reached the thicket, they were entirely safe to walk. The grass along their trail was dyed with blood that poured from their wounds. Each of them had received two or more shots through his body."

The party brought back two Indian scalps, two shields and a large number of spears, bows, arrows, etc.

The Texan gives a long account of an affair in which Mr. Frank Pitcmeky and Mr F. O. Jones defended the house of the latter, in Wimbs were a number of women and children, against the attack of fifteen Indians. A number of the Indians were wounded by the rifles of the besieged and by several fierce dogs belonging to Mr Jones. The Indians finally retreated, taking away all the horses they could find.

The Texan appears to be astonished at the obstinacy with which the two men defended themselves, as the Indians "only wanted their scalps."

The Sentinel has the following paragraph:

"We have received news by private correspondence from Fort Chadbourne that Mr Alexander H. Davis was killed some fourteen miles from that place by the Indians, on the 22d of August. It seems that Davis, and a man by the name of Hodge were out some distance from the Fort and were attacked by Indians, and compelled either to surrender or fight their way through. Knowing that there would be no hope for life, in case they surrendered, they determined to fight their way through the enemy; and in so doing, Davis was killed and Hodge fortunately made his escape.

Mississippi.

The Jackson Mercury, of the 11th, says:

Up to the time our paper went to press last night, not a case of yellow fever had occurred in Jackson, excepting the one one mentioned a week ago. The quarantine is still rigidly enforced. The weather has been very disagreeable and unfavorable for several days. This strengthens the hope that we may escape any epidemic this year.

We learn that there have been twelve new cases and four deaths within the past two days in Canton. The town is almost depopulated, but few remaining excepting the relatives and friends of the sufferers. Drs. Dudley and Boyd, Mr. Black, and others of our townsmen, have gone up to attend the sick.

We learn that the fever has appeared at Yazoo City, and that five cases and two deaths had occurred up to Saturday morning.

While the town of Woodville is free from the disease, it is raging with great violence on the plantations in Wilkinson county.

The Holly Springs Times, of the 6th, has the following:

Two citizens of Leake county, near Edinburg, suddenly met their death on the 17th ult. A young man, John Nix, about twenty-one years of age, out of curiosity went down into a well which was said to have *damp*, or carbonic wood gas in it. On attempting to return, after ascending some few feet, he fell back lifeless. Mr. James Smith descended for the purpose of attaching a rope to Mr. Nix and drawing him out. But he too fell a victim to the fatal gas.

The Vicksburg Whig, of Thursday last, says:

From the very best information we can obtain, three new cases of fever occurred yesterday. The sexton informs us that there have been two burials since his last weekly report, from yellow fever—one on Tuesday and the other yesterday. There are probably from fifteen to twenty cases in all under treatment, up to last evening. Many of them, we are happy to learn, are doing well. There has been a change of weather since our last issue, and the scarcity of material here leads us to hope that we shall not witness any considerable increase of the disease. As we have before stated, our readers shall be promptly and correctly as possible kept advised of the sanitary condition of the city.

The Natchez Courier, of Thursday, has the following:

On Friday, 17th ult., Mr. Alfred Marsh, residing about nine miles east of Nolensuleo, Miss., had three of his children killed by lightning. Their ages were as follows: sixteen, ten and two years. The children were returning to the house when they were killed by the lightning. The eldest had the youngest on his shoulders when death overtook them.

The Jackson Flag of the Union, of Friday last, says:

It affords us much pleasure to be able to say that there is not now a solitary case of yellow fever in the city of Jackson. A most rigid quarantine is enforced, and strong hopes are entertained that our city may escape a visitation of the awful scourge. Quite a number of families left on the first alarm, and are now scarcely rusticating, where we advise them to remain until it is decided to a certainty that Jackson will be an exception to the general prevalence of the disease in all large Southern towns.—P. S. Since the above was in type there has been one case reported in this city.

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Lisington and at the Artesian Springs, though not indigenous to these places. The patients are fugitives from Cooper's Well or Canton. Only two or three cases had occurred up to our last issue.

The Jackson Mercury has the following paragraphs:

We learn from Dr. Harper, of Vicksburg, (on his return home,) that most of the cases in Canton were doing well. Fifteen deaths have occurred in all, and between thirty and forty were under treatment.

In Natchez the Board of Health fairly gave up the efficiency of quarantine to keep out the fever, and say that it is "the visitation of an all-wise Providence." All boats have been required to land four miles below town—no goods carried in except after being aired and smoked—the roads guarded by armed men—and a secret detective police employed in town. Notwithstanding all this, the disease has appeared in all parts of the city.

ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Gazette and Democrat of the 7th has the following:

The river, after rising several feet commenced falling. There is now, however, some four feet in the channel below this. The Lucy Robinson left for Fort Smith on Tuesday morning, but the Western stage driver reports the river as having fallen two feet at Lewisburg.

The late rains have done considerable damage the cotton crops in this immediate neighborhood. Our news from other quarters incline us to the belief that the crop of 1855 will fall short of the one last year.

The new stage line from Washington to Shreveport has been started.

Much enthusiasm is manifested in regard to the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad, and the stock is being rapidly taken up.

The Washington Telegraph of the 5th, says:

We have had several heavy rains since our last, and there appears to be a prospect for navigation in the Ouachita. A gentleman who left Camden on Saturday morning last, informs us that the river lacked only about two feet of being high enough for boats to reach Camden, and that it was still rising.

The Helena Shield of the 8th says:

The corn crop in this section of country, as we have before stated, is thought to be the best ever made. Cotton, but for the recent heavy rains, would have doubtless proved fully an average crop. These rains, however, have resulted in considerable damage, the full extent of which we are not apprised.

Mrs Bodisco and daughter, and Mr. Toombs, U. S. Senator, were among the passengers by the Atlantic.

Miscellaneous News Items.

PROGRESS OF THE FEVER IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express of the 11th says:

There have been, in all, about 900 yellow fever deaths in Norfolk. The undertaker buried 135 last week.

From ten to twelve cases of small pox are reported to have occurred in Norfolk last week.

The aspect of affairs in Norfolk is said to be truly heart rending. It is believed on all hands, that every man, woman and child in the place will be taken down before the tide of disease is completely arrested.

At Portsmouth, on Friday, there were 22 deaths up to 6 o'clock, and 50 new cases. Sunday one report. On Saturday, up to 12 o'clock, there were 8 deaths in the city and 7 in the Naval Hospital. Ex-Mayor Stokes told a gentleman on Saturday morning, that the panic was greater than at any previous period of the epidemic. The disease is spreading to the surrounding country.

The Express publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:

WELDON, Monday, 8 o'clock P. M.—The Seaboard train is in, bringing passengers from the lower district.

Mr. Thomas Rollins, son of Richard Riddick, reported to be dead at Suffolk, Va., died at that town early this morning of yellow fever. He had not been into either of the infected cities since sometime anterior to the appearance of the fever.

The town has been dreadfully alarmed with reliefs ever since the appearance of the fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the death of Mr. Riddick has produced the most terrific consternation and alarm. The citizens and visitors are flying in every direction.

The train on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad came in to-day appropriately draped in mourning, as a token of respect to the memory of their recently departed President, Wm. Dobbins, Esq., who died of yellow fever on Saturday afternoon last, as stated in yesterday's Express.

There are 18 miles now here

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

A PLEA FOR HORSES.

We have a word to offer to our farming friends who employ horses as their chief draught animals. The horse, of all animals, is one of the most sensitive to sudden changes of temperature, and to impure air or want of cleanliness. We speak from observation, when we say that not half the stables in the country are, at this season, kept in a fit condition to be occupied by horses, even while put in an hour for the noon feeding.

The droppings of horses, both liquid and solid, are among the most quickly fermenting, easily decomposed manures. In warm weather the work of decay commences immediately, and in a very few days one-half or more of the weight goes off in a gaseous form. This keeps the air constantly loaded with noxious, unhealthy matters, which are just as deleterious to the health and vigor of horses as those of men. During the busy season of harvest and seeding, cleaning stables is generally ever attended to regularly. Then animals generally occupy them a short time in the morning, at noon, and perhaps in the evening for grazing, but the stables lie untouched for days or weeks—we have seen them so that for months. The horse is tied up for an hour's feeding and rest in the heat of the day, but instead of standing in a cool, sweet ventilated stable, ten chances to one, he stands sweating and panting, with scarcely a breath of air which is not literally loaded with the fumes of his own decaying excrements, and he goes forth tired and debilitated instead of refreshed, to undergo the severe toils of drawing the plough during the sultry hours of the afternoon.

The remedy for this is very simple. If the stalls do not have a free circulation of air, let a board or two be knocked off in front or on the sides at the head of the stalls; they can be easily replaced when cold weather comes on. Let some such plan be adopted and in every case let the stables be made as cool and airy as possible.

Let all excrements, however small in quantity, be removed at least once a day, and by all means keep the floor well sprinkled with some deodorizing material. A weak solution of sulphuric or muriatic acid is excellent for this purpose; but these are often inconvenient and troublesome, even if readily obtained. Plaster of Paris, Gypsum or sulphate of lime, is very good; common salt is also good. Each of these substances increases the value of the manure more than it costs. Dry straw and muck are also very valuable for the same reason.

We have frequently known lime and ashes recommended for this, but these rapidly decompose the manure, and greatly diminish its value for applying the crops, and they should never be used unless with muck, or with long manure which is to be immediately covered in the soil. These may seem trifling considerations, but they are really of great importance.

As before stated, horses take cold very easily. On this account they should never be turned from a warm stall, where they have prospered for an hour, directly into a wet, bleak pasture. A horse should never be compelled to lie down over night in a wet, unsheltered pasture. Let them always have a dry plot, or what is better, a shed or stable to retire to when they have completed their evening's grazing, especially if there be heavy dews, fogs or rain. A horse will never lie in an open field when a sheltered spot is accessible. Every one must have observed that they always seek the driest spot to be found, and generally lie near a fence, shed or tree.—*N. Y. Times.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The following singular case of death by lightning is reported in the Brantford (C. W.) Chronicle. The wife of Mr. John Currie, farmer, on the 18th concession of West Gwillimbury, was on last Thursday killed by lightning. She had gone out to milk in a field near the house; her daughter and servant man were going with her, the latter to hold a wild heifer while being milked. On looking out and seeing it likely to be wet, they returned back, the daughter to throw a shawl over her, and the man to put on his coat. This was the work of a moment, and the daughter having hastily thrown over her shoulders a man's coat, she was stepping out of the house, when a volume of flame rushed toward her, which was accompanied by a most tremendous peal of thunder. Fearing for her mother's safety, the daughter sprang towards where she had last seen her. Here she met a great body of smoke, and saw her mother prostrate in the midst of it, her clothes on fire, and her body lifeless. On going out Mrs. Currie had two milk-pails, one tin and the other wood. The rim of the tin pail was cut in two by the electric fluid, and two holes were made in the bottom of the wooden one as if perforated with a rifle-shot. Her cap was on the same distance from the body, and her shoes a considerable distance apart, and several rods from where she lay. The soles of her shoes were torn from the uppers; the hair of the head and the trunk of the body were greatly singed and burnt, but no appearance of bruise or broken bones. Within a radius of six feet the ground where she fell was perforated in six places, all obliquely, as if by grape shot. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned that the deceased came to her death by being struck with lightning.

A DANGEROUS ANIMAL.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of Monday last, has the following account of a ferocious attack by a wild cat:

We learn that on an evening of last week some alarm was excited at the plantation of Mrs McCullough, in the lower part of this county, by the onslaught of a ferocious wild cat on some of the people. It seems that the cat sprang suddenly on the back of a woman, tearing her neck and shoulders with its teeth. After much effort it was beaten off by the negroes, and escaped itself. It was appeased by them, in the gloom, to be a mad dog. The overseer, who had been ill, came out and sent the negroes with the dogs to take its track, supposing it had gone to the woods. On returning to his house, he was suddenly attacked by the animal in the same way, and after a long struggle was thrown down. He continued to fight him until the negroes and dogs came up and dispatched the beast, which was found to be a wild cat of the short tail species, and of large size. The animal was a cub, undoubtedly having whelped but a short time previous, and was much famished in appearance, which may account for her unusual ferocity. The overseer was much hurt, having been stabbed in about seventy places.

CANAL.—It is proposed to construct a canal from that portion of Lake known as the Georgian Bay, (in reality an arm of Lake Huron, though distinguished by a separate name,) to Lake Ontario at Toronto or by extending the mouth our readers will see that there is a chain of small lakes almost connecting Huron and Ontario, and we believe it is intended to lock the river Severn, which runs into Lake Simcoe with Lake Huron to the Simcoe lake, and from its most southern extremity cut across the country to Toronto. Should this project be carried out it will have a very powerful influence on the trade in the Upper Lakes, and almost set seriously upon Buffalo.

PARTING WORDS.

Forget not thy mother! she cherished thy youth,
And fenced thee with tenderness, fervor and truth;
She led thy weak footsteps with caution and care,
And taught thee to lisp forth thy first morning prayer.

Forget not thy mother! rest nights she kept,
And knelt by thy bedside to pray whilst thou slept;
When sickness was nigh, she set their stamps on thy brow,
And robb'd thy young face of its bright youthful glow.

Forget not thy mother! when far, far away,
She thought of her first-born by night and by day;
How her heart clung to thee thro' the lapse of long years,
When hope sweetly beam'd 'mid her bitterest tears.

Forget not thy mother! condemn not her deeds,
Let her heart be to thee a green spot free from weeds;
Though, her few Virtues, her frailties still hide,
And be thou the last one to doubt or deride.

Forget not thy mother! thy love should o'er be,
Like ocean's broad billows unchecked and free;
In life's busy moments, or death's darker hour,
Let thoughts of thy mother, all others o'erpower.

Forget not thy mother! unkindness unfeigned
A wound made by those too long open would keep;
And remorse, tho' she heals'd her balm drops to pour,
Could but half heal the bosom all sadden'd and sore.

Be kind to thy mother! let gentle words fall,
Ingratitude's seed-bath its wormwood and gall;
But love blent with duty, rich blessings impart,
And gilds each recess of the desolate heart!

Extracts Jotted Down from Letters of Sydney Smith

"One evil of old age is, that as your time has come, you think every little illness is the beginning of the end." "When a man expects to be arrested, every knock at the door is an alarm;" and again, he says, "Among the evils of getting old, one is, that every little illness may probably be the last. You feel like a delinquent who knows that the constable is looking out after him."

"Very high and very low temperature extinguishes all human sympathy and relations. It is impossible to feel affection beyond 98 deg. or below 32 deg. of Fahrenheit; human nature is too solid or too liquid beyond these limits."

"Quite well," I find, at 67, means about 12 or 14 different ailments."

"If you want to get a place for a relation, you must not delay it till he is born, but make an application for him *in utero*."

"The curses of Glasgow are itch, punch, cotton and metaphysics."

"Mrs. ——, who, as a literary woman, might be ugly if she chose, but is as decidedly handsome as if she were profoundly ignorant."

Of railroads he says: "Before this invention, man, richly endowed with gifts of mind and body, was deficient in locomotive powers. He could only walk four miles an hour, while a wild goose could fly eighty in the same time."

Of bad spirits he says: "Is Dives not occasionally affected by the Lazaro-phobia?"

"The only consequences of a University education are the growth of vice and a waste of money."

"Our birds, presuming on a few fine days, are beginning to make young birds, and the roots to make young flowers. Very rash!"

"Will you come to a philosophical breakfast on Saturday—10 o'clock precisely? Nothing taken for granted; everything (except the 30 articles) called in question—real philosophers! P. S.—My carriage shall call for you to-morrow at a quarter past 10, at Mrs ——, whence we will proceed to *that scene of simplicity, truth and nature—a London rout.*"

Of goat he says:

"Opium, a glass of champagne, excess in joy, access in grief—any crime, however small—is sufficient for redness, swelling, spasms and large shoes."

Of himself and wife he says:

"We are both tolerably well, bnging out like old houses, but with no immediate intention of tumbling down."

The Scotch "are not to be believed on their oath, where the climate of Scotland is concerned."

"It seems necessary that great people should die with some sonorous and quotable saying. Mr. Pitt said something not intelligible in his last moments. G Rose made it out to be, 'Save my country, Heaven!' The nurse, on being interrogated, said that he asked for barley water."

On inheriting £30,000 from a brother, he says: "After buying into the Consols and the deduced, I read Seneca 'On the Contempt of Wealth!' What intolerable nonsense!"

"Your charming wife, I am sure, would bring any plant in the garden into full flower, by looking at it and smiling upon it. Try the experiment from mere curiosity."

His daughter, Lady Holland, and her children, being with him, he writes: "My house, as I tell my daughter, is as full of Hollands as a gin shop."

"Tell me how to dress the herrings; but, perhaps I mistake, and they are to be eaten naked."

"By deaths and marriages the world is thinned since we met."

"I am literally well, but intalerably old."

"As I never return books, I make a rule never to borrow them."

In one of his last letters he wrote: "If you hear of sixteen or eighteen pounds of human flesh, they belong to me. I look as if a curate had been taken out of me."

"Lucy, dear child, mind your arithmetic. You know in the first sum of yours that I ever saw there was a mistake. You had carried two, (as a cab is licensed to do) and you ought, dear Lucy, to have carried but one. Is this a trifle? What would life be without arithmetic but a scene of horrors?"

REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA.—If the emigration drain from Ireland to the United States is being gradually diminished, as no doubt it is, the influx into Ireland of American money, earned by Irish hands, is steadily on the increase. Just take a few figures in illustration of this statement. The number who left Ireland for all parts of the States, British America, and Australia, in the year 1853, was 192 009; whereas the number who left Ireland in the year 1854, did not exceed 15 ,209. Of these 111,095 emigrated to the United States, 22,909 to British America, and 16,202 to Australia. In 1853 the amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants to their relatives in Ireland, for payment of passages as well as for various other purposes, was $1,439 000; but in 1854 that amount, vast and wonderful as it was, was far exceeded, it having reached to £1,730,000, or nearly £300 000 over that of the previous year. In the history of the world there is nothing like this amazing proof of the strength and intensity of the feeling of affection and family attachment which has ever distinguished and adorned the calumniated Irish race.

[London News, July 21, '55.

THE BEST THING OUT.—An ex-commission merchant, repentant for past transactions, says he once sent the following "returns" for a crop of corn consigned him:

"Mr. Brown—Sir: I have, according to your instruction, made a forced sale of your corn, and received for it, against which I have commission—

For Bostage	$125 00
Cartage	12 00
Wheelage	12 50
Sarcage	90 00
Rakers	3? 00
Salage	43 00
Total	$314 50
Leaving as you perceive, a balance in your favor of	$160 50

You can draw upon me for that amn. Trusting you will honor me with still further consignments,

I remain, sir, yours sincerely,
SAM SWINTON."

By the next mail Mr. Brown sent back the account, with three words at the botium:

"Yun-infernal villain! put in "stealage," and keep the whole of it."

A writer in Notes and Queries states that the good old beique Will Iam and Ann, built in London in the year 1759, which vessel actually conveyed General Wolfe at the time of the siege of Quebec, is now in existence, and is classed in Lloyd's register book as A. No 1, (second class,) and yet is almost a century old.

TALL TRAVELING.—The express train on the Great Miami (Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton) Railroad, with the engine, "L H Meeches," made the run from Dayton depot to Cincinnati depot, on Saturday, 25th ult., in one hour and twenty-two minutes, with five cars, making four stops, and reducing speed through the corporate limits of the villages on the route. Distance, sixty miles; running time, "a mile a minute."

Later from Texas and the Rio Grande

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship Nautilus we have dates from Brazos Santiago to the 10th and from Galveston to the 13th inst.

The Flag states that an organized band of thieves and burglars exists in Brownsville, and many daring depredations have recently been committed.

Gen. Vidauri holds the supreme power in Northern Mexico. At San Luis Potosi he arrested Gens. Gutian and Parrodi, and proclaimed the plan of Monterey; which is popular with the people, as it places the government in the hands of civilians.

A Brownsville Flag extra, of the 4th inst., relates the following affair:

The latest news we have of the revolution on this frontier is, that on the 30th ult., a battle was fought between the Federals, commanded by Guadalupe Garcia and Miguel Tijerina, and a detachment composed of one hundred and forty government troops, under the command of Pedro Quintero, who was mortally wounded, and has since died; his command was surrounded, when they surrendered, having lost some thirty or forty in killed and wounded. The Federals had ten killed and seven wounded; the action took place in the vicinity of Reynosa. Among the prisoners taken were several officers, who formerly belonged to the Federals, but had deserted from them after they had come in possession of the necessary information, which Woll was anxious to possess. They were immediately tried as spies and ordered to be shot.

Gen. Woll left Matamoras on the 8th or 9th, stating to his friends that he would not acknowledge the new Government, and could not remain any longer. He turned over the command to Gen Castero, who, it is supposed, would pronounce in favor of the plan of Ayutla at once. He has about 1 800 men under his command.

On the 4th, Gen. Woll published a manifesto to his troops, announcing the resignation of Santa Anna, and stating that they would obey the orders of any Government which might be formed by the nation. He was escorted from Brownsville to Point Isabel by ten U. S. Dragoons under command of Lieut. Pelouze.

We find not much of interest in the Texas papers. The Galveston News has the following paragraphs:

The health of this city continues good. No cases of yellow fever have occurred among our population thus far. The weather has been somewhat stormy. Last night the wind increased to a gale, but it soon moderated.

A letter has been received this morning by Col Lacey from the President of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, stating that the iron for laying twenty miles of the road has been purchased from Corder, Goode & Co., of London, and part of it has already been shipped.

Professor Forshey has made arrangements to establish a Military Institute in Texas.

The Indians continue to commit depredations. A letter in the Civilian from the Upper Guadalupe has the following:

The Indian depredations in our neighborhood seem to be bolder than ever. Yesterday two gentlemen from Curry's Creek came to my house stating that the Indians had stolen Mr Hodges' horses just about the time they were eating breakfast. Mr. Hodges pursued the Indians, and came close up with them about the time they crossed the Guadalupe river. He fired at the Indians, but without much effect, when the Indians broke for the bushes. Mr Hodges and his party recaptured some horses which the Indians had stolen at some place unknown as yet. They got off with Mr. Hodges' horses. The two gentlemen went to the camp of Capt Callahan to get help to pursue these savages. Capt Callahan, with his company of Rangers, re stationed some fifteen miles up the Guadalupe river. He is doing everything in his power to keep these robbers away from our borders, and should his company be continued, we would feel perfectly safe. Lieutenant Kyle and a party of Captain Callahan's men, had a fight with the Indian's on Johnson's Creek, near Fort Terrett road. They killed one Indian and captured all the animals the Indians had. The Indians were Comanches. Articles found in their camp proved that they had killed some white persons. About San Antonio, not more than twelve miles from the city, the Indians stole several large cavalladoe, part of which were retaken again. There is scarcely a day but we hear of some mischief by Indians.

The Austin Times, of the 6th, says:

A party of Indians made a descent upon a settlement on the Upper Blanco. They killed Mr Montgomery's cattle—stole his horses and those of his neighbors. The people are calling for help. Tom McKinney, with others, left on Friday for the scene of depredation. The Indians are supposed to have gone in the direction of Fredericksburg. Montgomery's settlement is only about twenty-five miles from Austin.

The Austin Gazette says:

News reaching the capital that hostile Indians were within four miles of San Antonio, and that several murders had been committed on the upper Cibolo, Gov Pease immediately left our city for San Antonio, with the object of requesting Gen. Persifor F. Smith to receive immediately into service such number of companies of rangers as may be necessary to protect the lives and property of our people on the frontier.

Our paper goes to press before the arrival of the San Antonio mail, bringing us an account of the result of the Governor's visit to Gen Smith. The Governor had already given authority to raise one company of volunteers, and it is organized and in the field. With a hearty co-operation on the part of Gen. Smith, the country may now be saved from much loss of blood and treasure.

The San Antonio Texan says of the marauding parties of Indians, who are plundering the settlements in the west, that with six hours start they defy pursuit, and escape beyond the Rio Grande.

The Columbia Democrat mentions continued rains, but says that the worm has not as yet commenced its ravages very generally. In some places it has not yet appeared. In others the worms are yet few in numbers. It is supposed that the "second crop" will be more extensive. Cotton is opening finely. Cane is doing well, though on Gulf Prairis they have had too much rain.

The Victoria Advocate says it learns from an authentic source that Harris & Morgan, anxious to meet the views of the people of Texas, propose this fall to form the whole of their ships on this Gulf, into a joint stock company, thereby doing away with that odious feature of monopoly so much complained of, and give the public an opportunity of participating in those "enormous profits" they have so long coveted, if such is the case, there will be now no necessity of asking the Legislature to form an opposition line.

The Seguin Mercury states that an unusual quantity of rain had fallen during the previous week. The streets were covered with water, and several cellars were flooded and goods damaged. Fences, and buildings of concrete which were in process of construction, were injured. They had been put up too quickly, the lower layers not having had time to dry thoroughly. Three horses, belonging to the Western stage company, were drowned in a creek between San Marcos and Austin, which, usually, has no water in it.

It is stated that Carrajal is at the ranche of his brother, in Bexar county.

SNAKE ADVENTURE.—Captain Franklin Methews, of this town, while in the woods a few days ago, had a large snake wind himself around his leg—the creature's tail being wound around a tree—and looking with very scrutinizing glances into Capt M's face, in a style of inflimacy not particularly pleasing. Capt M made several ineffectual efforts to disengage his membership, and finally cut him with an axe on his back, when he released his hold, but made another spring at Capt. M., who parried his attack, and finally drove him into the bushes. He was thought to be ten feet long, of a black and yellow color. [Yarmouth Register.

Louisiana.

The Caddo Gazette, of the 8th, has the following:

The weather during the last week has been variable, alternating between all the extremes incident to summer changes, and in the early part of the week was blustering and cool enough for autumn. At the present writing it is dry, close sultry and oppressively hot.

The river rose at this place during the week twenty-six inches; it is now at a stand here, but is falling above; at Harrisons Bluff it has fallen eight inches.

The Gazette says that the low stage of water in Red River has proved an effectual quarantine for Shreveport.

The Franklin Planters' Banner, of Thursday last, says:

A meeting of the sugar planters of the parish of St. Landry is called for Saturday next, in the town of Opelousas, having for its object to devise ways and means for removing the sugar market from the levee at New Orleans to the opposite side of the river. The principal reason assigned for wishing this change, is, that the present sugar platform is too small to suit the steadily increasing demand of this agricultural interest, owing to which all sugar deposited there has either to be sold within thirty-six hours, or warehoused at the expense of the planter.

A correspondent of the Banner, writing from Pattersonville under date of the 10th, states that the yellow fever was increasing in that place, and that five deaths had occurred within a few days.

The Lake Providence Herald of the 8th says:

The yellow fever has made its appearance in our town, and in a most fearful form. Business is almost entirely suspended, and there are but very few citizens remaining who have not had the disease before. Two deaths only have occurred, that of Mr. Goodman and his wife. Mr. Goodman's child is very sick of the fever. There has occurred no new cases up to this time, Saturday morning.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of Saturday last, says:

As a faithful chronologist, we are pained to say that there have been several cases of fever in our town and vicinity since our last issue, and some two or three deaths. At the present moment of writing, there are two or three cases very low, in and near our town.

The Clinton (Feliciana) Democrat of Saturday, has the following paragraphs:

Our town still remains healthy. Many of our absentees have returned, rather prematurely, we think. It would have been more prudent on their part, had they postponed their return a few weeks later.

We learn from Mr. Joh Rowly, who resides six miles east of this, that the army worm has made its appearance among his cotton. He has been noticing it for some days past, and is assured that they are the real worm.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday mentions a rumor prevailing in that place, that Francis Hartgraves, one of the men who murdered Jackson in Catahoula parish, has been arrested somewhere in the North. The Intelligencer has the following:

In addition to the rot now so prevalent in all the cotton fields of our section of country, we have to add that immense swarms of caterpillars have invaded many plantations. It seems that a variety of obstacles are combined at the same time to prevent our planters making a full crop.

The Mansfield (De Soto) Times comes to us in mourning for the loss of its editor, Mr. Andrew S. Flowers. The Times says:

The melancholy news we received about ten days ago, of the death of the editor and proprietor of the Mansfield Times, was unhappily too true. Mr Flowers died about two weeks ago, at the mouth of Red River, of yellow fever. He had gone to New Orleans with the view of purchasing printing materials, where, we presume, he contracted the disease. He was taken sick on his way up the Mississippi, and had partially recovered, but relapsed, and died on the wharf-boat at the mouth of Red River.

The Calcasieu Press speaks in the following terms of the recent wind and rainstorm which prevailed in that region:

On Friday night, 31st ult., a violent storm of wind and rain swept over a great portion of this parish, uprooting and demolishing houses, blowing down trees and fencing, and doing great damage to the crops. We are happy to learn, however, that this gale was not so severe at many places beyond the limits of this parish.

Heavy rains have fallen since, and swelled the bayous and rivulets far over their banks.

For some days, by way of relief, hordes of the most gigantic, malignant, and uncompromising mosquitos, of the Shanghae tribe, have been preying upon us.

THE FEVER AT CANTON, MISS.—We are indebted to a highly esteemed friend for the following particulars of the state of the fever in the beautiful and heretofore healthy town of Canton, in our sister State. The information was contained in a telegraph dispatch dated yesterday: Present population, 388; total cases of fever, 107; deaths, 29; sick and convalescing, 78; new cases in the twenty-four hours, 13. The nurses were all busy and the sick doing well.

THE WHISKY REMEDY.—The Point Pleasant (Va.) Republican states that a colored boy, belonging to Mr. David Long, of Mason county, Va., was lately bitten near the knee joint by a copperhead snake. The leg immediately become swollen, and thereupon nearly half a gallon of whisky was poured down the boy's throat, producing no intoxicating effect, but he soon recovered from the effects of the bite.

☞ The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of four experiments and close observations. How important, then, that not medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands, as evidence that the article is prepared carefully, and skillfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids. See advertisement of

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the literary and Ornamental Departments. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Montgomery, Ala. aug18—3t*

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in Teaching, and a member of the M E. Church, South, is desirous of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek. Would also give instructions on the Melodeon. Address, J. W. HAWKHURST, Vernon, Madison county, Miss. se8 fi9

WANTED—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family. Liberal wages given. Apply to S. J. NORWOOD, or THOS. F. COLLINS, near Clinton, La. se? 4t*

FAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY—FAYETTE, Jefferson County, Miss.—The next session of this Institution will open on the 1st of October, 1855, under the patronage of the Coles' Creek Circuit Quarterly Conference.

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Rev. J. L. FORSYTH, Principal and Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

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Miss SARAH E BLEDSON, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Mr R OU-FAVUS HERRMANN, Professor of Music.

——, Assistant in Music.

Mrs. R C. HAWKINS, Matron.

For further particulars, apply to me at the place.

J. L FORSYTH.

Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss. se8 2t

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A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, &c. And so certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H S. HUGHES Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee. And for sale by

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——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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Miss M. M. Johnson, | Professor H Carstensen.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Lectures will be delivered in the College Hall every Wednesday night by the following gentlemen, successively; and those Lectures will be published in the Collegiate Mirror.

Hon. P. T. Scruggs, Lecturer on Political Economy, Statute and Common Law.

Hon. J. F Trotter, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.

Dr. J. R. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

Rev. M J. Blackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.

Rev D J Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Mechanical Philosophy.

Rev. D. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.

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Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Philomathean Society.

Miss Amanda A. R. Ospers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Euphradean Society.

Miss Amelia K Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.

Miss Lucretia C. Pitcher, Assistant Librarian.

We are now engaged in corresponding with one of the first gentlemen and scholars in the south, whose services as President we expect to secure. The other blanks will be filled by competent teachers, who, with the President, will be in their places at the opening of the session on Monday, September 8, 1855.

Persons wishing information will address

Rev. D. J. ALLEN,
se?8—2m Holly Springs Miss.

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FACULTY.

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Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

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RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
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Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	8 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	10 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the lodirldual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for it can, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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The fall session of this institution will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Tuition, per session of five months	17 50
Board	36 75
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Jy21—8t Emory Post Office, Va.

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As this section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academies and preparatory schools, there is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, in which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness.

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A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

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Rev. A. D MILLER, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

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EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$50
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
Total College charges	$61
Tuition per session in Preparatory Department	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is rounded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Stewards' Hall, or in private families, for about $14 per month; students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, shall have an academical guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested.

If the above

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 24,
WHOLE NUMBER 240 — 242

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

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THE HORNS OF THE CRESCENT.

Wrinkle No. 3.

For those who have nothing better to do, the changes which come over the current meaning of words would form an interesting study. The right of the world to change ideal signs from old to new significations cannot be questioned safely in such an age as this, when baby rights, and woman's rights, and all sorts of rights, are made prominent subjects of discussion and popular vindication. We take it that temperance used to mean moderation in all things; and when used specifically, moderation in that particular thing. The word has now another application. A specific phase has appropriated it to itself and brought about a conventional monopoly of its use. Temperance refers to drink—its sound and significance are purely liquid. The word does not lead our thoughts, as of yore, to continence, frugality, economy. Rather it sets the imagination running upon hills clad with clustering vines, malt, breweries, bar-rooms, the wine sparkling tumbler, the red-eyed bottle and the jolly tippler. A modern dictionary would define total abstinence as its synonym. As everything must be reduced to an ism, our English friends over the water have nicked the word temperance" into euphonious "teetotalism." In putting our pen to this wrinkle, we have thus defined, lest it should be thought that in this matter we have rejected the action of modern progress and presumptuously adhered to bible English and Webster's authority.

Washingtonianism came to the Crescent City. Ten years ago we saw the last vestige of it embodied in a gold lettered sign, somewhere on St. Charles street. This society was an exotic from the green-house in the first place, but at this time, like many other horticultural transplants, it had withered. The letters of gold, in a blue ground, were there, but the Washingtonian organization had ceased to be. The pledge system had its organizations still. There were a number of faithful temperance men who continued to live and advocate its principles. Somewhere about 1840-'45 the old temperance societies were astir. The cause then numbered several eloquent defenders, and Lafayette square was sometimes thronged with clamorous hosts, who were swayed by the clarion tones and sonorous appeals. It was in these days that Gen. Sam Houston addressed a large and enthusiastic audience from the pulpit of old Poydras Church. All night the ton and beauty and might of the Crescent were there. Prominent among the City Fathers who listened was the late Recorder Jarvis Peters, and others of like eminence and influence. The Texas Senator signed the pledge around, and many fair hands with "huge paws" mingled their autographs on the same scroll. During the period our history now traverses, the "Louisiana State Temperance Society" was organized. New Orleans was its center, whence it threw out auxiliaries in the different towns and parishes. It numbered amongst its members several of the high officials of the city and State, and flourished for a while. In 1846 we attended a public meeting of this society in the room of the "Young Men's Literary and Lyceum Association," in Exchange Buildings, near the Post Office. This meeting was called for the special purpose of reviving and reorganizing the almost defunct but still pretentious "Louisiana State Temperance Society." Our old and venerable citizen, Alfred Hennen, occupied the chair. Men of distinction were there—an ex-Governor or two, we are sure. Some of the best speaking talent was on the floor. The lesser matters were soon disposed of, and the "Nebraska Bill" of the evening came up: "Whether the partial or total abstinence platform should be adopted?" ..., a thick, round, well-favored person, advocated the partial abstinence, which he attempted to prove, from Scripture and other authorities, to be "temperance *proper*." Mr., a tall, thin, erect man, with a graceful young aloak depending from his shoulders, was the champion of total abstinence. The question had thus to make its way through thick and thin, and was finally laid on the table. Nothing has been heard of the society since that evening. This question and its other records are now buried in oblivious past.

Afterwards came the "Sons of Temperance" and the "Daughters" as well, with the Temples of Honor. The palmy days of these organizations were from 1847 to 1850. They were, if we mistake not, as many as two flourishing Divisions, and a fair proportion of Templars. The advent of the latter brought about a temperance revival in the city. In those golden days their frequent enthusiastic gatherings, their banner presentations, and their long processions, with unsoiled standards and spotless regalia, were demonstrations of an earnest and stirring strength. Every night of the week one of the Divisions were at work, and hundreds, yea, thousands, must have been initiated to the order. In especial, the number of young men which entered the Divisions was large. It is noticeable that the Daughters of Temperance, as an order, never flourished greatly, even in the golden age. One Division had its existence in Algiers, and one held its meetings somewhere in the lower part of the city. Probably no others were organized.

Since these good and prosperous days temperance in New Orleans has declined in outward demonstration, if not in inward vitality. It has entered upon the silver age of its history. There are now four Divisions left; besides one of the "Cadets," under the persevering patronage and direction of that apostle of young temperance, Mr. P. H. Willard.

The Knights of Jericho have a fast hold still, and possibly the order of the Good Samaritans. Intemperance in this fair Crescent exhibits itself in a state of unmistakable progress. Our three thousand coffee-houses are multiplying monthly. The police reports reveal an equal, if not an increasing amount of crime and wretchedness from this source. Twice has the license question been carried to the ballot box, and the last was a greater defeat than the first. In the course of this decline Father Matthew has visited us, the Reform League, of eloquent and honorable endorsement, has lifted up its voice, and Dr. Harmon, our most enthusiastic champion, has battled with tongue and pen. His weekly quarto has come to us reeking from the press, ladened with the poetry, the argument, and the facts of this noble cause, until it threatens to bankrupt its editor, and to leave our temperance prospects worse than it found them.

In attempting to account for this apparent stand-still and regression, perhaps much is to be set down to the account of local circumstances, to peculiarities of population, and the unfriendly influences of climate and epidemics upon all social organizations. But this method of accounting for it is exhausted before it fulfils its mission. Temperance, in the sense of teetotalism, must be set down simply as a specific moral reform; and as such it will follow the law of all moral reforms. In obedience to this law it cannot permanently go beyond the moral and religious culture of the people amongst whom and the times in which it is advocated. Observe the Sabbath question in this city. It has kept pace with our moral and religious progress, and every attempt to push it beyond has proved a failure. By various and extraordinary efforts the temperance cause was advanced beyond the level of our moral and religious culture, and what we now witness is simply a return to that level beyond which it was pressed. There is, then, in this, no indication that the cause is either dying or dead, but it is the illustration of a law which holds good in all moral reforms. Before the advent of the temperance movement the world, and the Church, too, were further advanced in other respects than in this. Hence the habitual use of ardent spirits was tolerated in religious communions and considered respectable in society. This special reform has benefited the Church by bringing it up to itself in this particular; and it has benefited society by giving to temperance an equal, if not a superior position with its other moral and religious elements. The true and permanent advance of this principle is defined by the general moral and religious culture. This is the average water mark, from which it will rarely vary. For further success temperance depends upon moral and religious progress. These must go before and prepare the way, because they are those preparations of the soil without which it cannot take root. In taking a hasty survey of temperance in our city we would modestly suggest that it may have reached this barrier, and that it must patiently bide its time. It will still go on if wisely advocated, but proportionately and equally with other things.

Whilst we suppose that it cannot go beyond the boundary which this law establishes, there are causes which may keep it back and retard its possible development. We are perhaps in danger of losing sight of the true issue, and of allying and confounding it with what is incongruous. If it is rightly defined a special moral reform, its character must be kept in view. When science comes to its aid by demonstrating the always baneful effects of alcohol, it does not change its moral into scientific reform. When religion approves and endorses, it does not become the special and sole province of religion. And when social and political economy, with their tables of statistics, back the argument, it does not necessarily transform its moral to a political character. Temperance has derived great assistance from all of these, but it is distinct from them. We will venture the suggestion that it is not scientific, religious or political, nor are any of these capable of taking its place. It is a moral reform, and moral suasion is needed for its advancement. Whether, in the abstract, it loses or gains by being thrown into the political cauldron, with the thousand other discordant questions which bubble there, we are not called to determine. But certainly if this alliance relaxes the old mode of operation, if it causes us to lose sight of the pledge and of personal appeal and persuasion, we cannot but feel that the cause is lost. If temperance in New Orleans has suffered from this cause, it leads to no forebodings of its ultimate overthrow. It is here in its primitive purity, and we are hopeful for the future.

WOODSMAN.

SELF-ABANDONMENT.

"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass."—Psalms 37:5.

There is a passage in the life of Napoleon which illustrates the spirit of self-abandonment required in this verse. It occurred while Marshal Murat was Commander-in-Chief of the army in Spain. Murat was ambitious. He desired to place the crown of the Spanish monarchy on his own brow, and was beginning to adopt his policy to his desire. Napoleon detected his aim; but having other intentions concerning the crown of Spain, he wrote to Murat, saying, "I will attend to your private interests; have no thought of them." It was the Emperor's wish to have the Marshal devote himself exclusively to the rigid execution of his orders, to rely so confidently on his royal master's disposition to secure his personal interests as to exclude all feverish thought of them. It was Murat's part to obey, Napoleon's to reward.

It is a corresponding abandonment of all his concerns to God that the good Psalmist exhorts in the above strain. As Murat was required to leave the care of his private interests to Napoleon, so the good man is directed to leave his in the hands of Jehovah. Commit thy way unto the Lord!—that is, by a solemn act, repeated until it becomes a fixed habit of the mind, ; commit all thy concerns, temporal and eternal, to the care, direction and protection of thy Father in Heaven. Place thy property, health, life, reputation—thy family, friends, enemies—thy body and soul, in his hands, to be preserved, blessed, afflicted, restrained or saved, as thy need may require, as his wisdom may choose. Keep nothing from him. Renounce all self reliance. Abandon thyself wholly and forever to his care; yes, commit thy way unto the Lord.

Having thus by specific acts of the will expressed in fervent prayer, learned to commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in him—that is, rest assured that, as your faithful friend, he will keep what you commit to him. Be persuaded that so long as you make it your chief and only business to do his will, he will make it his to attend to your welfare, to environ you with his almighty arms, to lead you in safety along the dangerous highway of life, to protect you from the enmity of your adversaries, and conduct you as a conqueror, aye, and more than a conqueror, into the realms of glory. With such a trust abiding in you, your safety becomes a certainty, for "He shall bring it to pass"—he will surely fulfill his promises.

Such is the instructive import of this delightful verse. Of its practice the life of the Psalmist affords no mean illustration. Never had mortal severer need of the high trust it exacts than he, particularly during the time which elapsed between his anointing by Samuel and his crowning at Hebron. Through that period outward events seemed to war against his ascent to the throne, for which he had been so solemnly set apart. The obscurity of his shepherd life, the malignant hatred of Saul, his wandering life when, as a hunted outlaw his home was with the wild beasts of the desert, his forced abode at Gath, were events which frowned in seeming defiance upon his elevation. But, although often disconsolate, David did not despair. The promise of God always stood stronger than brazen walls between his danger and his destruction. Committing his troubled way to God, he trusted, and God did bring his word to pass. The shepherd boy became King of Israel. The fugitive of Engedi's cave became lord of a palace on Mount Zion. The mock maniac of the court of Gath became the inspired minstrel of the Church of the living God. With such an example of faith on the part of the Psalmist, and faithfulness on the part of God, who can hesitate to commit himself to God? Who can choose to live in the unrest of doubt—in the fearfulness of the man whose trust is in himself? "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him and he shall bring it to pass."—*Zion's Herald.*

READING THE LINES.—Among the memorials presented to the recent Wesleyan Conference was one from Newcastle-on-Tyne, which prayed that the rule respecting the "giving out of hymns from the pulpit be repealed, in order to the reading of a stanzas at once." The Conference declined acceding to this request.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.—The London Christian Times enumerates thirteen instances of clergymen having been rejected by the Bishop of Exeter for not agreeing with baptismal regeneration.

WORSHIP AND INSTRUCTION.

The idea of worship (worth-ship) as homage due to God needs reinstating in our congregations. This part of the service is getting to be more bare, hurried over and disesteemed. The sermon too often smothers praise, restrains prayer, supercedes the reading of God's word in His house. The mere teacher or talker usurps the whole ground, or what he leaves unoccupied is only for taking breath.

We need not argue from the Scriptures on this point. Humanity itself cries out for worship. Even in advance of inspiration it exclaims, "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord." Instruction and worship are alike indispensable. But what is to be done in view of our too obvious neglect of the latter? Let not the two be rivals; we may not ask whether is greater. The doctrinal and devotional should both have place. Feelings are to be cultivated as well as opinions—cultivated in God's own appointed way.

The following extracts from a sermon of Dr. Adams, as given by the Vermont Chronicle, are good:

"The ordinary services of the sanctuary in our churches are included under two heads—worship and instruction. The former addressing itself to God, the latter to man. The prayer for worship, the sermon for persuasion, the hymns for the praise and glory of God. The Scripture lessons, mostly for instruction in righteousness, yet sometimes read by the minister and united in by the people as solemn acts of devotion. We would not bring worship and instruction into competition with each other. Between things so different how can there be a competent comparison? It is our design to make a few suggestions on the part of worship.

The *instruction* of the sanctuary is by no means to be underrated. Preaching is logically first; men need to be instructed. The devotion of ignorance is fanaticism. Let the sermon still be highly accounted of. Let it not dwindle into a brief, barren exhortation. Yet let us never forget that we are to pray and praise as well as to preach. 'My house shall be called the house of prayer.' 'Oh, come let us worship,' &c. We do not pay sufficient attention to the devotional part of our public services.

We choose our hymns not so much as wings for our devotion as for their adaptation to the subject of the discourse. The choir is requested to sing, as though they were entirely distinct, a part by themselves, and the interval is filled up by the minister, too often, by looking over his notes or gazing about upon the congregation. Like priest, like people. No one thinks of lifting his heart to God in singing. The only thought is of the *music*.

It is not the sermon exclusively that is to move my heart. In prayer I may be led to exclaim, 'I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear,' &c., and the hymn,

'Show pity, Lord, O Lord, forgive.'

may come up from the depths of a heart conscious of its own unworthiness. The sermon awakens practical resolves; in prayer, the man comes to God for forgiveness, and peace steals in upon his wounded spirit while he joins in that hymn,

'There is a fountain filled with blood.'

There is not a grace which preaching would implant in the human heart that worship does not foster and strengthen; not an instruction to which praise and prayer do not contribute their proportion. The prayer should come down as the dew of Hermon. The sermon is the theory; prayer is the practice. Preaching fits us for Heaven: in praising, Heaven itself appears.

And yet, suppose a minister for once to omit the sermon. He gives out a hymn; he reads the 51st Psalm, 'Have mercy upon me, O God,' or the 103d, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul,' &c. He turns to the 5th of Romans; 'Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.' He unites with his people in another sacred song, and then, as the month of his congregation, he prays. He commends each family, each soul, to Him who is very gracious to save; and so dismisses the assembly. For how many would this be just no meeting at all? The devoted young Christian is engaged in a Sunday School. She must lose a part of the services of the sanctury. Which part shall it be? She will so arrange her school that she may be absent from the morning worship, and steal quietly into some retired seat during the singing before sermon. We can do our own praying; but not so with the preaching! The village doctor is called out just as the sermon is about to commence. He has lost the benefit of the sanctuary for that time. 'We hear that Rev. Dr. such an one is to *preach* in such a church.' 'One of the tutors to the college *performed* the introductory exercises.' 'Where shall you attend church to-day?' 'I think I shall go to hear Miss S.' 'I thought I should hear Dr. B.' 'Ah! the same church. He preaches where Miss S. sings. * * * *

In our zeal to avoid formality and hypocrisy we are in danger of losing the very spirit of worship. We are afraid to be churchy, lest we be accounted Puseyite. Because others idolize forms, we sometimes reject a decent propriety. We are a practical people, too practical almost to be Christian. * *

We ought to make more of worship—not only as an end, but as a means. Not that we should think of this while we worship, or make it the sole motive. Still, it is a means as well as an end. It may be made the means of attracting people in greater numbers to the house of God. It is a lamentable truth that not one-fifth part of our population are regular, faithful attendants upon the means of grace. What shall be done? Say to these men, come with us and let us worship God together.

Say not quite as much about preaching. They think they can do their own preaching. Let this be the chief idea—we come together to pay our duty to God. There is a power in this idea of worship as our first and most solemn duty to the Creator. Here is no question of profit and loss; not whether the preacher is eloquent or otherwise, or whether it will 'pay' to hear him; but—they must go to God's house to worship Him, whether the same 'pays' or not. Worship is itself the great end of preaching. Glory enough has our preaching achieved, when it has brought man to worship. What is religion in its purest, fullest bloom, but worship? Then are our lives acceptable God, when all our acts are nothing less than grateful homage to the Father, the Son and Spirit.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TWO COLLEGES AGAIN.

Mr. Editor—Although the question has been settled by the proper authorities and agreed to on all sides that we should have a college in South Alabama, and this institution, under happy auspices, has been already located at Greensboro', yet the location of a second institution, as recommended by the Board of Commissioners at Summerfield, is still a question, and will have to come before the next session of the Conference. As I had the honor to be the first who suggested the having of two colleges, through your paper, will you allow me to point to some of the reasons why the action of the Board on this subject should be sustained?

1. The action of the Board itself is a strong presumptive evidence in favor of the two. These able and intelligent gentlemen, representing alike the interests of all sections of the Conference, after thorough investigation of the subject, and with an eye to the good of the whole Church, took this step with great unanimity. Each rival place was willing to pay a compliment to the eligibility and liberality of the other, and thus an arrangement was effected the most satisfactory to both parties that could be hoped for, and as we believe the best calculated to promote the educational interests of the Church. The action of this body should then carry great weight in favor of the two colleges, to such place, and to the minds of the Conference.

2. The failure of Dr. Olin to endow the Wesleyan University, and of Bishop Pelroo to endow Emory College, and the partial failure that has been made in the cases of Randolph-Macon, LaGrange, &c., furnish a strong argument in favor of the two colleges. For these things show plainly that $217,000 would never have been raised in Alabama in so limited a space and time, had it not been for the magic influence of emulation. And we beg gentlemen to consider that, instead of having one central, noble and well endowed institution in Alabama, on their principle, that in all probability we should never have had any, had it not been for the idea of two colleges.

3. There are only two necessary conditions to a college which may properly be called successful, and these are—first, endowment; second, patronage.

We have seen what influence our plan of having two colleges has had in raising the former. So that each of these institutions may now be considered endowed, as well as the University of Virginia (unless more than 200 students are expected at each one.) And may we not reasonably expect that the same cause which led to their munificent endowment will cause them to be filled with pupils? If rivalry will make men donate theis money so freely, will it not also bring their sons into these ample halls? Methodist colleges have suffered vastly from a want of endowment, but never yet from a want of patronage. No colleges in the United States have educated so many students on the same endowment as the Methodists'. Let no one ask incredulously, where are they to come from, who knows the mighty resources of East and South Alabama, to say nothing of foreign patronage. We are certainly as well off for boys as we are for wealth, and we see our wealth is sufficient to endow. Are not our boys numerous enough to patronize?

HOPE AGAINST HOPE.

Alabama, Sept. 19, 1855.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Keep as much as possible in the grand and common road of life; patent educations or habits seldom succeed. Depend upon it, men set more value on the cultivated minds than on the accomplishments of women, which they are rarely able to appreciate. It is a common error—but it is an error—that literature unfits women for the business of every-day life. It is not so with men. You see those of the most cultivated minds constantly devoting their time and attention to the most homely objects. Literature gives a woman a real and proper weight in society, but they must use it with discretion. If the stocking is *blue*, the petticoat must be *long*, as my friend Jeffrey says. The want of this has furnished food for ridicule in all ages.—*Sidney Smith.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM CADDO, LA.

Mr. Editor—Having just returned from church at Greenwood, I thought it would be nothing amiss to drop a line giving a sketch of the state of the work in Caddo. In doing this I insist the very brief, as the preacher will report all at Conference.

During the most part of last year (say from June until new year) everything worked well. The Church prospered at every point, and the preacher found a friend in all men. But this state of things seemed as if only created in part for a speedy change. For it so happened when circumstances called for a bold stand in behalf of Methodism, he was there. Nor was he found to be composed of any weak or wabbling substance. For when tested, he "knows no man after the flesh." This test was fairly made. For when the gamblers, drunkards and grocery keepers became bold and aggressive, he spared them not. And when one of the prominent members of the Church built a dancing saloon, and began the practice of giving public balls, the preacher promptly "called him to law;" and after the lawful proceedings in the case, all in good spirit, (the offender excepted,) on conviction he was dismembered. This, as is generally the case, produced bitterness, which, when affiliated with the dancing, drinking and gambling herd, seldom fails to strengthen wicked hands against the ministry and the Church.

And here permit me to say if the preachers would stand together as one man on this point of duty, the task would be an easy one and the heavy cross of reproach and slander would so divided and equalized among them as to make the burden a light one. Such is not the case, however; for from what I have seen on this circuit, but very few preachers are prompt in these matters. Indeed, from the uniform indifference and inattention of some preachers to discipline it is to be feared that there is some disaffection which causes a secret winking at these things, or that the cross of duty is too heavy for the poor man's nerve.

The result of all this is, many persons think of us we though we warred after the flesh; while worldly-minded, man-fearing, time-serving and money-loving members of the Church take license to drink liquor intemperately, and to attend and give public dancing parties, all with impunity, until some preacher comes along and takes hold of these things. Then he is met with the justifying plea, "I done so when Brother ——— was here, and he never said anything to me; and how did you get to be better than he?" This kind of a plea is handed round from one to another until a fire is kindled in the heart, and the tongue of slander is turned loose against the preacher for the unpardonable sin of doing his duty!

How very forcible and clear has Brother "Caughey" drawn the picture in his humorous witticism on this subject: "When you take hold of a tree and shake it, then look out for your head, for the dead limbs will be down upon it." But our preacher has a large, limy and rough sort of a head, and as the "dead limbs" had become quite rotten before the "tree" was shaken, he has suffered no injury, only in part, as above mentioned; and that part is the one already alluded to; and even these are his witnesses that he does not walk as they walk. But the work is progressing. The rise of forty souls, all told, have been added to the Church this year, and many others are earnestly inquiring for the "old paths and the right way."

The exclusive, selfish and proselyting spirit of the Baptists is here. Like the Episcopalians and Roman Catholics they unchurch the world by claiming to be the exclusive and only Church of Christ! Yet they all admit that God acknowledges the ministry and ordinances of the Presbyterian and the Methodist churches to the conversion of sinners and the final salvation of souls (a few exceptions.) And let me ask, if God acknowledges the ministry and ordinances of these churches to the conversion and final salvation of souls, why do they or any others oppose them? And if God sanction ordinances administered by these men, so far as to convert souls and take them home to Heaven, in the language of Gamaliel, I would suggest that these obtemperaneous pretenders "take heed to themselves what they intend to do, lest haply they be found even to fight against God."—*Acts*, 5: 35-39. At least, would it not be well for them to settle this title to exclusiveness among themselves before they venture to reject that which God has accepted?

But I am getting off the subject I proposed.

As you are aware, we have had no navigation for twelve months. This has cut us off from market, which makes everything very scarce—money, too. So the finances of the circuit are not so prosperous. But we will do what we can, and then rest easy under the conviction that God requires of us only according to what we have.

September, 1855. METHODIST.

FRENCH PERSECUTION.—Three Protestant preachers at Estrac, France, have been severally fined fifty, fifteen and ten francs, and costs, for worshipping with more than twenty persons, without an authorization from the civil power.

A BONAPARTE CARDINAL.—Prince Lucien Bonaparte, second son of Prince Charles, Prince de Canino, who has assumed the ecclesiastical profession, is to be named Cardinal and Grand Almoner to his cousin, the Emperor of the French. The young Prince, who is now twenty-one, had already declined accepting the Cardinal's hat, and declared that he had no ambition to be other than a simple abbe. He has only yielded out of obedience to the Pope.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

In a letter of the 15th from Norfolk to the Petersburg Express we find the following:

The number of interments yesterday was 31, which compared with those for the past week, shows a decided decrease. Due two to consumption, only for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, being 16, 20, 44 and 31—making 180 for the four days. This statement, however, is not owing to any improvement in the purity of the atmosphere, or cessation of the destructive attack of the pestilence, but is mainly the consequence of want of material on which to prey. There are few individuals here who are not sick or recovering from the fever, and those who have escaped are hourly anticipating a visit from the frightful scourge, and making preparations to meet and repel it.

The deaths from 9 o'clock yesterday to 9 o'clock to-day, as nearly as can be ascertained, have not exceeded 20.

The Express publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:

WELDON, Sept. 13, 11 o'clock P. M.—Mr. J. M. Jacobs, of the Woodis Hospital, Norfolk, left Norfolk this morning, and reached by the Seaboard train of cars. He reports one hundred and forty-nine deaths in Norfolk, from last Sabbath morning up to Tuesday.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Portsmouth under date of the 14th, says:

There were not more than ten deaths yesterday among us. I could not, after most diligent effort, find out more than six new cases. So far as my observation goes the disease is mending like as malignant. The physicians sustain me in my opinion on this point. It may be expected there will be alternations on the points—yet we trust the preponderating influence will be as the present.

FEVER IN PORTSMOUTH.—From a Portsmouth letter, of the 17th inst., to the Petersburg Express, we extract the following:

The damp and cloudy weather of the last three days has produced quite a number of new cases, and I fear an increased number of deaths towards the end of the week.

Our heaviest mortality has always been preceded some five or seven days by just such a spell of weather as we now have.

The number of deaths to-day amounted to eleven.

The destitution in our town is beyond description, and not only in it as in town, but the refugees in the woods, and the residents in the surrounding country are sadly in want of provisions; we are compelled every day to send cart loads of the necessaries of life for distribution to save them from starvation.

This state of things is particularly the case in the neighborhood where they are mostly reside; their business being entirely cut off, and as they produce no articles of provision, unless aid be extended them, they must die of famine.

Immense numbers of families are being daily supplied at our Relief Store; numbers go away empty, because it is impossible to wait on the crowds that throng the store.

The demands upon us for relief are now such as to call for additional contributions from our sympathizing friends far and wide!

Besides the provisions that are furnished at the Relief Store, there are daily a large number of physicians' orders for chickens, porter, wine, arrow root, etc., which are required for the sick, and those who are convalescing. Each order sent to the store calls for articles worth from three to five dollars.

Louisiana.

The Ouachita Register, of the 18th, has the following paragraph:

We feel grateful in being able to announce to our friends in the country that the health of Monroe still continues good. To the best of our knowledge there has not been a serious case of sickness in the place for the last two weeks, and but one citizen of the place has died during the summer and his death was occasioned more by old age than sickness.

The weather for the last week has been exceedingly unpleasant from the frequent showers and their accompanying pests—musquitoes. The same has also done considerable damage to the cotton. It is now reduced to a certainty that there will not be more than two-thirds of a crop throughout the Ouachita country.

The Ouachita is now in good boating order, but is falling rapidly again. The steamer Fulton passed down on Monday last, with a fair load of cotton.

The Advocate, published in Trinity, Catahoula parish, states that several cases of fever of a malignant character had occurred in that town, but whether yellow fever or not was uncertain.

The Opelousas Patriot, of Saturday last, has the following:

It is with great pleasure that we are enabled to report uninterrupted good health both here and in Washington, as also through the country generally. No case of yellow fever has occurred within the parish, and cases of other descriptions of fever are rare.

The present condition of the telegraph wires along the public roads through our parish, make them dangerous to travel, and calls loudly for their removal; and it is certainly the duty of the road overseer to look to it. The wire is down in many places, and lays stretched across the road, or in loose rolls in the road. Vehicles and horses are in constant danger of becoming entangled in the wire, and the latter of becoming frightened and running away. Indeed, we have already heard of several frights that horses have had, and in one instance where the horse ran away with a buggy, badly injuring the passengers, and breaking the vehicle to atoms.

SICKNESS IN CANTON, MISS.—By a telegraphic dispatch received by our townsman, Dr. J. S. Copes, from the Mayor of Canton, late last evening, we are informed that the sickness is still alarmingly on the increase. Mr. Drane, the Mayor, calls upon Dr. C. to come to Canton as soon as possible, and we understand that he will respond to this call of his friends and former fellow-citizens by leaving town on this evening's boat. His duties as city physician will be committed to eminent members of the profession, who will fulfil them during his absence.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Courier of Saturday states that there is very little fever in that town, only one fatal case having occurred within five days.

The Vicksburg papers of Thursday inform us that the fever was then increasing. The Whig publishes the following dispatch:

Canton, Sept 19.—The fever is on the increase. Two deaths occurred last night. Thirty new cases are reported to have broken out within the last forty-eight hours.

A bale of cotton took fire on the cars from Jackson to Vicksburg on Wednesday, and before the flames could be arrested two cars and about 75 bales were consumed.

The Mobile Advertiser of Sunday states that nine cases of yellow fever had been reported in that city during the week, five of which terminated fatally.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate

Terms: $2 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

CONFERENCE TIMES—

Conshatta, at Eldorado.....	Nov. 7.
East Texas, at Marshall.....	" 21
Mississippi, at Vicksburg.....	" 28.
Alabama, at Eutaw.....	Dec. 5.
Louisiana, at Bastrop.....	" 12.
Texas, at Galveston.....	" 12.

HYMN BOOKS AND DISCIPLINES.—These much called for books may now be had at 36 Camp street, of McGinnis, at catalogue prices; usual discount to preachers. Also other publications of the M. E Church South, at same rates. The Agents require the business of the New Orleans Depository to be conducted, for the present, on cash principles.

HEALTH AND WEATHER.—A shower on Wednesday; Monday and Tuesday the thermometer at midday ran high. Whether because their summer lodges were blown away, or on the assurance of better health, our population is fast returning. Fever disappearing; business alive; churches well attended.

TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE.—The correspondent who complains that his minister gives too much church time to singing and praying and reading, and too little to the "main performance," is respectfully directed, for our views on his grievance, to an article on first page—"Worship and Instruction."

NORFOLK.—We are glad to have to correct the report of the death of Rev. D. P. Wills. He recovered from the prevailing epidemic. Revs. Eskridge and Jones, of the Methodist Ministry; Chisolm, of the Protestant Episcopal; Bagnall, of the Baptist, have been added to the blessed dead who have died in the Lord, and at their pestilential post of duty.

Bishop Early, on his way to the Missouri Conference, spent last Sabbath in this city, and preached morning and evening service. He brings a good report from the Western Virginia Conference. A gratifying increase both in Ministry and Membership, and also cheering prospects for the future.

[*St. Louis Adv. Sept. 20.*

PREACHERS.—Preachers would do well to remember that the Discipline makes it their duty, in preparing their returns for the Annual Conference, "to take an exact account of the members in society in their respective circuits and stations, keeping the names of all local elders, deacons, preachers and probationers properly distinguished.

Unless all observe this rule, there will be confusion in making up the statistics of the Church. Heretofore the probationers have been returned with those in full membership. Hereafter they are to be kept separate, and so reported.

The Zion's Herald gives an account in a letter received from the Pacific Ocean, of a revival of religion on board a whale-ship. In the account, says the Herald, is one thing of unusual occurrence. "One man, we hopefully converted at the mast-head, looking out for whales."

THE QUARTERLIES AND MONTHLIES.—The London Quarterly for July gives to the literature of advertising—from the first "Ads." that appeared in the first "Mercuries," as newspapers were called, of the 16th century, to contemporaneous case by which the London Times took $30,000 in a week. The writer could have increased the interest and value of the article by working in the last catch, *a la* Barnum. He has not brought the subject full up to its advanced position. Quack medicines have ever been a chief staple.

The Edinburg Review, among other leading articles, gives the American reader valuable information on the contest between Rome and Sardinia. These republications by L. Scott are always sustained at the highest elevation of Review style. This a favorable time to subscribe.

HOURS CIRCLE.—No. VII. (July) is upon our table—at home. We must do as we would be done by—quit leading. Go and buy this permission. This is working the golden rule to the advantage of the publisher, whose right is first—and our neighborhood not complain.

HARPER'S MONTHLY OF THE SOUTH.—The first number of this most promising monthly is before us. Terms, $5. Published in Baton Rouge, La., James Francis Harris, editor and proprietor. Three capital engravings, one of Centenary College. If the future numbers sustain this one, it ought, and we think, will succeed.

We have at present no responsible official to look after our interests in China. Our Minister, Mr Ino Leas, has left for Perdu, and Mr Parker, Secretary of Legation, is "acting-envoy" pro tem." Meanwhile, our Consul at Shanghai, having failed in negotiating with the Chinese officials respecting certain items of American merchants' Commodore Abbot had despatched Captain McCleary, in the steamer Powhatan, to bring them to terms.

FLORENTINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Principles N. A. and W. T.—Abundance of Churches—Unlikely Corral Crops—Fat prospect for Christmas Dinners—Rage of Politics—Female Politicians—A Model School at Scottsville—Franklin college—Le Grange at Florence—Students—Bachelor Professors—Onward.

MR. EDITOR—I informed you in a former letter that we proposed making a tour through North Mississippi and West Tennessee, and would give you some items of our travels. We put the children in our large family carriage, and husband and I rode in a buggy. We would take with us a snack, consisting of good old ham, dried beef tongue, corn bread, and stop about 1 o'clock at a spring or well, get a pitcher of cool milk, sit under a good shade and eat; for dessert, luscious peaches or watermelons. This was enjoying life. How you city folks would have envied us such luxuries. My health improved wonderfully. The weather was exceedingly hot, roads rough and hilly, but the cool water and other luxuries rendered our traveling very pleasant. The country was mostly quite poor, until we reached Tennessee, but it was cheering to the Christian to see churches every eight or ten miles; some neat frame buildings, and others of comfortable hewn logs; and, judging from the grass and weeds all being trodden down about and around them, they seemed to be faithfully attended. And school-houses were met with equally as often.

I must here mention a fact, that in traveling a distance of at least four hundred miles I did not see a person who was drunk, or at all under the influence of liquor, except one candidate for Congress, in Mississippi; and I trust he may be beaten badly, for the sake of temperance.

Such crops of grain I never saw before; stalks of corn with three large ears. A gentleman said he had corn with five good ears—just the common corn. The land is greasing under the immense quantities grown this year. There was a fine prospect for cotton until the immense quantity of rain caused the rot, and some farms were seriously injured by the worm. Meal is now worth three bits a bushel, and a first rate article of flour can be had for two dollars a hundred.

And here, Mr. Editor, let me inform you, as I know you are very fond of fat turkeys, just make a visit next winter up to West Tennessee. I never saw such numbers of young ones. You may see, as you travel along the road, from twenty to thirty gangs a day, with some fifty or eighty in a drove. And if it is a specimen of the interior, I think it the greatest country in the world for Turkeys.

When we reached Tennessee we found the same bitterness of feeling existing with regard to politics among the gentlemen that we had seen in Alabama; but were truly glad to find that the ladies had not so far forgotten their sphere as to meddle in politics. In Alabama, they also attended a political meeting, and exhibited much more bitterness than their husbands. This state of affairs is truly to be lamented. God designed woman should fill a different sphere. She should guard the [illegible] whom He has committed to her [illegible] whenever she takes the place God designed men should fill, then the mother's place is forgotten, and the home for the husband and children is neglected and rendered unpleasant. Let man battle with the world, but oh! let woman make home such a place that husbands and sons can look to it with delight after the day's conflict with the world is over.

We found the model school in Somerville, under the control of Mr. Sloan and lady, (assisted by ten or twelve young ladies, all from Yankeedom,) in a very flourishing condition—over two hundred young ladies in attendance. I did not visit the school, but fear, from what I heard, the ornamental is pursued to the neglect of the solid. I do not object to the ornamental, but am a firm advocate for woman's being educated to fit her for usefulness in life.

The Franklin College of Holly Springs, now under the control of Rev. D. J. Allen, is a very flourishing school, than which no school has stood higher. Rev. S. G. Starks has heretofore been President, but he has retired, and they are needing a President. I learn the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth has been written to on that subject. I have also heard Dr. Deems spoken of, either of whom would certainly give character to the institution.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is going on rapidly. The part that is completed, about seventy miles out from Memphis, is certainly doing a fine business.

Since our return, LaGrange College, at Florence, has opened its second session, with brighter prospects than it ever knew, the whole of the twenty-five years it was on the old hill. There are now, on the fourth day, 141 students, and we know of many more who intend coming. We expect to have 175 this term. The Professorship of Mixed Mathematics is now vacant. The Professor who filled that chair "has married a wife in Talladega, and therefore he cannot come." He has been elected President of Talladega Female College. His chair here will be filled temporarily by the other officers until one can be gotten every way qualified to fill the chair, which the Trustees think will not be very long. The Faculty and students have begun in fine health and spirits, and are determined to know no such word as fail.

The Synodical Female Institute, under the O. S. Presbyterians, has now a full corps of teachers, Rev. J. L. Rodgers as President, and has bright prospects for a full and prosperous session. May great prosperity attend it. The very best and most Christian spirit exists between the two churches; long may it continue. The Methodist stationed preacher, Rev. W. G. Dorris, leaves in a few days for Conference. He has filled this pulpit for two years, is a fine preacher, and one of the best of men. His church parts with him with sincere regret. May he always find a home among people who love him as well as the Florentines. One of his flock, an aged and pious sister, who is now only waiting her summons, line often sat under the ministry of John Wesley. 'Tis said to be a treat to the Christian to visit and converse with her.

The College building is now going up rapidly, and will be a magnificent structure. You have doubtless learned that when the College was removed, four of the five Professors were old bachelors; but the prospects of the College brightened up so much after removal, that they felt as if they could take unto themselves wives, and three of them are now happily married, and the other lone one, spoken of by "Sumpter," has, I think, bright prospects. This of itself is enough to reconcile those who were most bitter against the propriety and wisdom of the measure.

You may hear from me again.

Florence, Ala., Sept. 18. FLORENTINE.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

CLINTON, LA., Sept., 1855.

Our fourth quarterly meeting, appointed for the first Sunday in September, was held at Olive Branch, a few miles in the country.

Most of our congregation who live in town had fled, and those who live in the country were afraid to attend church in town, so we removed the meeting into the country. It was protracted nine days, and resulted in the accession of forty-seven white persons to the church, and sixty-nine blacks. A large proportion of these, it is thought, were converted, together with several who had previously joined. The second Saturday of the meeting it was proposed should be given to the negroes, that they might come out and worship God. It was thought that this would be an acceptable offering to God of the Harvest for his abundant mercies. Quite a number of the planters sent out their negroes, and God blessed with the riches of his grace both them and their servants. Three months since we held a protracted meeting at this place and received sixty-five into the Church—making 112 whites and some hundred negroes gathered into the fold of Christ during the last three months. At the beginning of the year there was only one male and five or six females belonging to the Church, and the neighborhood was not thought to be peculiarly favorable to religious influences; but now there is scarcely one left out of the Church. They have organized and put into successful operation a large Sunday School, and a prayer meeting on Sunday evenings; and then the home religion, prayer in the family, and reading the N. O Advocate. Most of those who have joined are heads of families, and are the most substantial and reliable men in the country.

Our Presiding Elder, Brother Lusk, was on hand, faithful and full of labors throughout the meeting. Bros. Muse and Townsend, the whole time, and Bros. Millsaps and Green, a part of the time, rendered efficient service.

By the way of consolation, let me suggest to our planters that to allow their slaves during the leisure portion of the year to attend on week days the house of God, would no doubt be an exceedingly acceptable offering to Him, and one which our abundant mercies continued through every year, make but our reasonable service. If protracted meetings are most efficient means of converting whites, they must be alike so with the negroes; and if the masters desire their conversion, which they do if they are Christians, we think the value of the time would not be thought of. J. J. WHEAT.

E. BATON ROUGE CT., MISS. CONF., Sept. 21, 1855.

This circuit has been steadily improving during the year in numbers and in spirituality. About eighty persons have been added to the Church, some have been converted, and old members generally are revived and coming up to the help of the Lord.

It seems impossible for us on this circuit to get the assistance of ministerial brethren from other circuits, so that we have not the pleasure of saying that this or that brother preached for us one, or four, or six sermons. But we can say that this district is blessed with one of the most faithful of Presiding Elders, one so willing to labor in the altar as in the pulpit, one who proves a blessing wherever he goes.

On one occasion we had the pleasure of hearing the late Rev. T. H. Foster at Bethel, near the Springs. The sermon was a most impressive and useful one, established throughout by unanswerable argument. The Church and especially the Louisiana Conference, has lost a most valuable minister in his death.

On another occasion, at the same place, we met another member of your Conference, an old acquaintance, one of whose commencement in the ministry we knew—Brother Samuel Hawes; were pleased with his zeal and the great improvement he had made of his talent.

You will excuse my concluding this communication by a little reference to myself. I would say that I have never spent a more pleasant or agreeable year, so far, in my itinerant life, and I feel more than ever willing to "spend and be spent" in the glorious work of saving souls. THOMAS PRICE.

SHARON DIST., MISS. CONF., Sept. 19, 1855.

The Lord has graciously visited several of the different churches in this district. There have been gracious revivals on the Sharon, Philadelphia, Carthage, Starkeville and Attala Circuits, and also upon the Vernon Colored Mission.

Our 4th quarterly meeting for Carthage Circuit was a camp meeting, and we had a camp meeting also the third quarter for Attala Circuit. The latter began last Thursday, and was closed to day. I was compelled to leave Monday morning, in consequence of family affliction. Up to yesterday morning there were about thirty-five conversions, I learn. There has been an accession to the Church, within the last three or four months, in the bounds of the several charges named, of about 350 or 400 souls, most of whom, I believe, are happily converted. I have yet an almost entire round to make before Conference, and hope to see still better times. I have been hindered for about five weeks, in consequence of my son having accidently shot himself. His life was despaired of several times, but he is still spared, and we have some hope of his recovery. The yellow fever is still very bad at Canton. There have been some 24 or 25 deaths, and we learn this morning that there are about 70 patients under treatment. No case has originated here as yet. One was imported from Canton, an old lady, reported improving this morning. H. J. HARRIS.

TEXANA, TEXAS, Sept. 7, 1855.

Texana is situated near the head of navigation on Navidad river. Schooners and sloops can come here at all times, except when the river is very high, and why it does not increase like Houston, is something singular. A good back country to support it. Large stocks of cattle around it, also plenty of good land. It is true, people have attended to stocks of horses and cattle mostly, but are now getting to farm, and in a few years the farmers will become more numerous than the cowallados are now. A grogshop cannot support itself here; the inhabitants are moral and religious. They have a neat, large church; the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists preach in it, and are all friendly, getting along well together. A neat hall for the Sons of Temperance, and also Masons and Odd Fellows have each a division here, and anxious from what I can learn, to help on in the great work of putting down drunkenness. J. S. BRANON.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Sept. 19, 1855.

As you doubtless are aware, we are now in the midst of a yellow fever epidemic here. It is thought, however, not to be on the increase. There are now some fifty cases in town. As yet we have had but eight deaths. My wife and infant son are just recovering from the fever, for which I feel truly grateful to a kind Providence. The disease is extending into the country. On one plantation, four miles distant, there are thirty cases among the blacks. Brother and I are well nigh worn down.

Where is the preacher to fill Bro. Foster's place? Let him come forward and show himself. The great Captain-General has use for him. A soldier has fallen in the ranks; his place must be supplied. Oh, that it might be put into the mind and heart of each another to "come over and help us!"

I have left all my district appointments for the present, and determined to remain here until the epidemic is ended, if I may live to see it.

No news to communicate in regard to the work in the district. Am in hopes that the general affliction may yet be turned to religious account. P. M. GOODWYN.

WOODVILLE, MISS., Sept. 22, 1855.

The yellow fever has menaced us for several weeks, from various points. It appeared here ten days ago, but was not declared epidemic till last evening. There are five or six cases under treatment at the village this morning. We have had one death in town, and two at the quarantine station, near by. There are 61 cases on Mrs. Smith's plantation, two miles and a half south of town, she and her daughter of the number. There is no great alarm. Indeed, no alarm at all, that I know of. In truth, we all think no place on earth has such good yellow fever doctors as Woodville; we don't except New Orleans. We think the patient lucky that gets the aid of Woodville physicians and nurses.

I think our camp meeting at old Bethel, which was to have began on the 17th October, and to which we looked with much interest and hope, must be deferred. A good supporter suggests spring as the time. It strikes me as a most appropriate time. If death is to sweep over the land every fall, we could not do better than have our spring meeting to get ready for it.

W. P. BARTON.

LETTER FROM PORT GIBSON.

PORT GIBSON, MISS., Sept. 12, 1855.

The following letter from Dr. Capers, President of the Port Gibson Female Institute, and Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that place, has been kindly furnished us for publication by a clergyman of our city, to whom it was addressed: [New Crescent.

* * * * That we have "yellow fever" in Port Gibson is, *I suppose*, no longer a debateable question; but the "medical profession" agree in the opinion that its ravages cannot be experienced to the same extent as in the never-to-be-forgotten epidemic of two years ago. In less than thirty hours after the first reported case of fever, upwards of forty families had left the town, and the people have continued to leave until but few persons are left who have not previously had the fever.

I suppose that in the last ten weeks, we may have had (not many) than ten well-marked cases of fever, and up to this time we have had but two deaths. I understand, however, that some of our physicians affirm that there are patients with the "yellow fever" now, who suffered severely with it two years ago. *If this be the fact*, then we have a new feature in the disease, and none of the few who are left in town have any security for the future. I am inclined to the opinion that there is some mistake about these cases. If they have well-defined symptoms of "yellow fever" now, I should very seriously question if they had the fever in '48. Many physicians, as well as the people, are so apt to call every type of fever "yellow fever," in time of epidemic, that I am very slow to believe all that I hear about these second attacks. That such cases (under peculiar circumstances) have occurred, and may occur again, is unquestioned, but I have found them to be exceedingly rare. If during the present season, former attacks will not prevent a recurrence of the disease, how solemnly does the admonition come to all, "Be ye also ready."

Under all the circumstances, I am here, endeavoring to put my trust in the overruling Providence of our "Heavenly Father." I feel thankful that I have a calm and abiding confidence in the promises of His "Holy Word."

Our congregation on last Sabbath consisted of thirty-seven whites and a few colored persons, to whom I administered the word of life, from the 6th verse of the 23d Psalm. If the glistening tear and the deep drawn sigh are to be received as evidences of the emotions of the heart, these the few who were present gave assurance of the preciousness of the truth that "God is a refuge for us."

I am glad to learn that most of our preachers are standing firm to their posts, and sharing the sorrows and griefs of their smitten flocks.

We have cause to be thankful that we are not left without the regular ministry in our midst. Dr. Keller, the faithful and energetic pastor of the Presbyterian Church, is at his post, and though in feeble health, is rendering efficient service in visiting the sick and in administering to their spiritual wants. The Doctor never runs.

I have just been read that in several places in the surrounding country, the fever is raging to a more alarming extent than in any of the up-river towns. Mr. McCalpine, an estimable and wealthy planter between this place and Grand Gulf, died a few days since from the fever, and upwards of fifty of his negroes are now prostrated with it. I am also informed that there are several members of the White family who are not expected to live. Where this will end, or what will be the future developments in our town, is known only to God.

We beg an interest in the prayers of all our good brethren, that God's will may be done by us, as well as in us; and especially that we may "have grace" to bow submissively to the dispensations of his Providence.

Yours, &c., Thos. H. CAPERS

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TO THE PREACHERS OF LA. CONFERENCE.

NUMBER ONE.

BRETHREN—I suggest that each of us take in hand a copy of the last minutes, and prepare our reports and get ready for conference business, in the order and of the nature therein laid down.

THE MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

The Louisiana Conference for once stood first on the list in proportion to white membership. Our collections for this noble cause have never yet reached the basis—solid, Scriptural basis—of the ability of the people to give; aye, or their willingness either. They have rather been measured by the faithfulness of the preachers in making collections. Instance: The richest circuits and stations often report half the amount of the poor ones. One medium circuit last year gave more than a wealthy district! The preachers, and not the people, the collectors and not the payors of the Lord's money, are blameable for the poverty of His treasury.

Our missionary Treasury—that faithful gauge of a church's piety and usefulness—is low. Appropriations for spreading Christ's Kingdom have been made that cannot be met, unless something be done. The Lord's box is empty. Souls, not in purgatory, but on the earth, wait for redemption. The price of the means is in our hands. Let the mind be in us that was in Christ.

Are we ready to report "juvenile missionary societies," formed according to the plan adopted, and working? This question will be asked.

Particular days or hours set apart at camp and protracted, and quarterly meetings for missionary matters would be well; lay brethren and local preachers filling the programme, with speeches, exhortations and donations. So a right spirit would be cultivated and information diffused. The Wesleyans, who have done so illustriously in this line, make a regular set-to, a glorious, earnest business of it, once a year. The best talent in reach is engaged for it, and surely it could not be in a better cause.

Those laboring on missions, especially on colored missions, stand in a delicate and responsible relation to the funds of the Missionary Society. To enable them to work freely, independently and without craving embarrassment, the society has taken upon itself their support. Thus relieved of asking for themselves, they are expected to do their utmost for it. The position of the missionary is better than others for raising missionary money. He can point to the actual services the society is doing. The rule adopted by ourselves and printed in the minutes, simply but touchingly says:

"The missionary being thus provided for out of the Missionary Treasury, will be expected and required to use his best endeavors to obtain as much as he prudently can for the society."

The sugar crop of Lower Louisiana brought a high price. The cotton crop—"Ah!" says a Northern Louisianian; "that is piled up on the sides of the rivers." But you have abundance of bread, and ought to be thankful that you have cotton to pile up anywhere. When God gives much, it looks not well if we complain and are churlish because he has not given more to us. A MEMBER.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

I herein give a brief account of the state of the Talladega and Alexandria Colored Mission. Owing to bad health, I did not commence until the third Sunday in February, and of course did very little the first quarter. We found it somewhat difficult to organize, and arrange our appointments. We have now nine appointments, which we manage to fill by uniting some two of them together every round, and sometimes bring two together and spend the day at one place. The scattered condition of the colored people in this country renders it impracticable to labor successfully on plantations. We have invitations enough to come to plantations on Sunday, but none say to us come to my plantation on a week night, except some two or three of the brethren. But so far as I have learned, the plan of week night meetings is generally opposed. And here we would say, while we are glad to know that there are some faithful friends and patrons of this mission, we have reason to fear that a majority in its bounds are quite indifferent to its interests. Our plan is to catechise the whole congregation, placing the children in a circle. Congregations number from 50 to 250, and sometimes even more. Suffice it to say, in some places the Spirit of the Lord is among the people powerfully. Up to this time we have received on probation 60, baptized 20 adults and 16 children. R. PATTON.

FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The Petersburg Express publishes the following letters:

NORFOLK, Sept. 16.—I am gratified to be able to state, that there still continues to be a slight decrease in the number of deaths and new cases, which fact, to whatever cause it may be owing, is matter for hasty congratulation. The burials yesterday did not exceed 24, and the deaths reported during last night and today up to 2 o'clock, were but 18. This is bad enough, it is true, but still so great an abatement of the terrific mortality that has previously occurred, that it serves to raise the heavy burden of despair that pressed so grievously upon us, and causes a gleam of hope to penetrate the gloom that filled the city like a mist.

The atmosphere continues heavy and oppressive, and it has been raining incessantly since 2 o'clock, A. M.

WELDON, Sept. 17, P. M.—Intelligence received here states the deaths from fever in Norfolk yesterday, as fifteen.

It is not thought that there has been much abatement really of the fever. The few deaths is supposed to be for the lack of subjects.

On the 14th, Mrs. Gillespie died in Burlington of injuries received by the disaster on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Particulars of the Baltic's News.

The Baltic, which reached New York on the evening of the 19th, brought advices one week later than previously received. The war news presents nothing of great importance.

Latest from Sebastopol

The bloody episode of the fight of Traktir seems likely to have little effect on the course of events in the Crimea. The Russians have retired up their narrow and well-fortified passes to the steep plateau, where, according to Gen. Simpson's latest report, they are once more prepared for offensive movement. Attention is, therefore, again turned to the siege of Sebastopol. Little in which a judgment may be founded can be learned either from the dispatches of the generals or the letter-writers before the city. To our previous knowledge that the besiegers' sap had approached very near to the Russian defences, we now learn that the foremost parallel, which was begun at the two ends, was completed and united in the middle on the 18th of August. Since then a fortnight has passed without much incident. Gen. Simpson mentions a small sortie, in which the Russians succeeded in destroying some gabions. For the rest, the daily life of the camp, its hardships and amusements, the death or life of individual officers, fill both public and private letters. On the great preparations of the last ten weeks the hopes of the besiegers are fixed, and the fire that will open when the time comes, will be unexampled in the history of warfare.

The Russians, meantime, are actively engaged in bridging the harbor, to remove their defense to the North side, should the South be taken.

The evils of a divided command are more and more felt. The line from Baidar to Inkermann, a distance of twelve miles, is occupied by French, Sardinians and Turks, with part of the English cavalry, each nationality under its own commander, and totally independent of all the others. Report speaks vaguely of a plan to unite the commands of all the troops on the Tchernaya in one hand.

As six weeks, or at most two months, are the utmost limit that can be assured for native military operations, attention is turned to the means of supplying the armies during the winter. Mr. Beatty, civil engineer, has received orders to construct two new lines of railway; one from the Col de Balaklava to Kameisch, to be worked by horse-power, and the other from Kadikoi to the Woronzoff Road, (near the Sardinian position over Tchergoua,) to be worked by locomotive. The labor of erecting these roads will be supplied by the French and Sardinians. Mr. Beatty believes that the original railway will last during the winter, and two hundred men of the army-works corps are now engaged in repairing it. Stores and sheds are being erected as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for winter are going on with energy.

The War in Asia.

Intelligence from Asia Minor is reported to be more favorable to the Turks. According to a Turkish bulletin, the Russians advanced on the 4th of August, against the entrenchment of Kars, and attacked a battery. An artillery fight ensued, which lasted two hours, and the Russians retired, leaving one hundred dead.

The pro-Russian paper, Le Nord, of Brussels, says:

"If we may interpret in a pacific sense the returning activity of diplomatists, all hope of an arrangement is not lost. M. de Bourqueney and Prince Gortschakoff passed the whole morning of the 30th ult. together, in conference with Count Buol, at Vienna. The Vienna Cabinet has already replied to the last Circular of Count Nesselrode, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which take place between Austria and Prussia give reason to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme, which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties, who may be tempted to extend the war beyond the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken.

War Items of Interest.

American steamer Star of the South, left Gibralter 25th of August, with stores for the Crimea.

British steamship Promethens, while on the Riff coast, near Melilla, approached the shore to make out some boats that were observed on the beach. The persons on shore hoisted a white flag, as did the steamer, but on the latter approaching within range, a heavy fire of musketry was opened on her, which killed the boatswain and wounded some others. The sloop replied with shot, shell and musketry, and apparently caused considerable slaughter.

General Sir George Brown has retired from the army.

Gortschakoff has sent Gen Todleben to Simpheropol to recover his strength. Todleben's latest "erection," called the "fort of the holy cross," is armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and completely commands the Malakoff.

Prince Wladislas Czartoryski has left Paris with several officers for Constantinople, to organize a corps of Turkish Cossacks, to include Polish recruits.

Nearly three-fourths of the village of Kadi-Keni (the ancient Chalcedon) was destroyed August 26, by an accidental fire. A destructive fire had also occurred at Moscow.

Prince Menschikoff is said to have retired to a monastery at Moscow.

Great Britain.

We find neither political news nor gossip, with the exception of a rumor current in the cities, that Britain intends to call Naples to account, and will make a recent insult of the Neapolitan police to an attache of the British embassy the ground work of a quarrel.

Sir Charles Napier has put his threat into execution, and has published a portion of his correspondence with Sir James Graham. The correspondence, on the whole, shows that Napier had all along the approval of the Admiralty, as expressed through Sir James Graham, and that he strictly followed out his instructions, which were not to hazard the fleet against stone walls.

The news of the death of Abbott Lawrence was received in England with every expression of sympathy. On the 7th, the American ships in the port of Liverpool displayed their flags at half-mast.

In the affairs of Edward Oliver, the petitioning creditor has failed to establish his case, consequently Mr. Oliver is not bankrupt. Private statements mention that there is a sum of nearly £100,000 almost ready for division on the estate.

Fergus O'Connor, the noted Chartist, has just died, aged 59. For some time past he was under the care of his sister, having been removed from a lunatic asylum. He did not recover his intellect, but died a complete wreck.

London papers contain severe editorials on the uselessness of the fleets. The maintenance and cost of the Baltic fleet alone is called £30,000 per day.

Mr. Hinks, of the Canadian Legislature, is appointed Governor of Barbadoes. There are those who conceive that his appointment is in reward for his recruiting services in the United States.

The Queen and family are at Belmoral, Scotland.

An American book named "Female Life Among the Mormons," is reviewed by the London Times. The reviewer considers it altogether apocryphal.

Trials at the Corn Exchange.

An ingenious trick has just come to light in the Liverpool corn market. At this season the grain dealers keep a watchful eye on the barometer, and, for some time past it has been noticed that the barometer in the Liverpool Exchange Rooms has (mostly on market days) indicated approaching storms, and consequently higher prices. Watch was set, and a speculator was detected in the act of tampering with the indicator. Now the instrument is secured with a bar and padlock.

On 1st January, 1855, the total number of British steamships was 1 430, containing 298,216 tons, exclusive of anglae space.

Italy.

The Pope is founding a college at Rome for the education of English clergy.

Cholera still rages in Central Italy. In Northern Italy the disease still rages, although somewhat abated in virulence.

Russia.

Mercantile letters from St. Petersburg contain no general news. The rate of exchange tends downwards. The heaviness is attributed to the large amount of paper issued to meet the expenses of the war. Expectations are general that this paper will be redeemed by the proceeds of a loan, to be raised when the war is over. The Nishni fair for manufactures and imports is going off favorably, good prices being obtained, and debts being fairly paid.

Denmark and the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes: One of the very interesting questions at this very moment is the position of Denmark. Its position as regards the difficult question of the payment of the Sound dues at this moment resisted by the Government of the United States. The Paris papers have been for the last two or three days much preoccupied with this; and in the *Debats* of this morning there is an article, the substance of which is too remarkable to admit of my not analysing it for your readers.

A few words will explain the position: America has out short discussion about rights or no rights, and has simply said she would no longer submit to the Sound dues claimed by Denmark. What is to ensue? Suppose the United States sloops delivered from the payment of the tax, it is then evident that the Baltic becomes an American lake on which American ships are to rule supreme; for the advantage given would be soon nothing short of that. One of two things would seem inevitable; either Denmark, unable to resist, will allow American ships to pass free of the tax, and then, having no pretext by which to extort its payment from other nations, other nations will also follow in America's wake, and profit by the boldness of the United States; or a Danish fleet will stop the ships presuming to pass untaxed, and the guns of Danish forts will unceremoniously sink them. In the first case, Denmark would lose one of the most considerable of her sources of revenue; in the next, she would drew upon herself an inevitable war with a powerful enemy. "Of course," as the *Constitutionnel* observes, European diplomacy could not let or leave this alone, and there would be congresses and conferences without end; but, at the end of all these, there might still be a conflict, and the result would be to give Denmark as an ally to the Western powers. One thing, however, must be said, viz: that Denmark has drawn a good deal of all this upon herself, by the way in which she has arbitrarily and perpetually altered and increased the rate of taxation of the sound; so that, although probably America would find the Western powers opposed to its pretensions, they might at the same time have a few observations to offer to the Danes, who would probably listen to them, standing in want of protection and help.

PHENOMENA OF GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—Professor Olmstead presented to the Scientific Association, upon the second day of its session, an interesting narration of some curious phenomena connected with the Wilmington gunpowder explosion of May, 1854. We copy the following extract from the New York Tribune:

On 31st May, 1854, three wagons from Dupont's mills were passing through Wilmington, Del., each with one hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder, which all exploded, demolishing buildings and destroying life. Such wagons were accustomed to pass the route daily for fifty years. The regulations prescribed had fallen into disuse. They had left the mills at distances of half an hour, but had got within twenty-five feet of each other. Wishing to trace out analogies between this explosion and some phenomena of tornadoes, Prof. Olmstead wrote Bishop Lee, whose house was destroyed, and received in answer from his son some interesting facts.

The cause of the explosion does not appear, but it is known that two of the men were smoking by the side of their teams. Some of the phenomena were surprising. A splinter from a Venetian blind was blown through an iron board, making as smooth a hole as if pointed with steel. Metals were often displaced. The shoes were torn off the horses' feet, castors from furniture, and hinges from doors. The wagon tire was torn off and straightened, and one piece left on a hill a quarter of a mile off. Windows were destroyed for the distance of more than a mile. Those near the spot were burnt, the others out; these still further off were all burst out. A piano open near the spot was little injured; one closed further off was burst open and nearly ruined.

The effect on the animal system was to produce a sense of suffocation at first, and afterwards soreness of the throat, or even hemoptysis. Many were carried some feet and dropped erect. A man on horseback was lifted out of the saddle and dropped into it again. But the most wondrous effect was exhibited by three depressions where the wagons had stood. The one under the middle wagon was ten feet by five, and three feet deep. It appeared that the earth (Macadamized) had not been removed, but condensed. Prof. Olmstead knew of no instance of greater power, even in the great explosion of Brazil, where two million pounds of powder exploded, that equaled this. Iron water pipes were broken four or five feet under ground. In the New Haven tornado, of 1839, a piece of barrel was carried half a mile, and found sticking into a barn, having penetrated through a thick plank. Feathers have been stripped off fowls, and a woman washing found herself and her tub, with its water, in the cellar, while some of the clothes she was washing were found beyond West Rock, a distance of two miles.

NAVAL RETIRING LIST.—According to the official report, 15 captains are retired on leave pay, $2,600; 16 on furlough pay, $1,250; 3 dropped the service—Levy, Zantzinger, and Ramsay; 17 commanders retired on leave pay, $1,800; 18 on furlough pay, $900; 6 dropped from the service; 18 lieutenants retired on leave pay, $1,200; 44 retired on furlough pay, $600; 19 dropped the service; 3 masters retired on leave pay; 1 dropped from the service; 1 passed midshipmen retired on leave pay, $600; 1 on furlough pay, $300; 18 dropped from the service. Commodore John T. Newton is ordered to the command of the Navy Yard at Kittery, Me., vice Smett, retired on furlough pay. Commodore Stringham, just returned from the command of the squadron in the Mediterranean, is to take command next month of the Boston Navy Yard, vice Gregory, whose term of command has expired. He has built and launched the new steam frigate Merrimac quicker than any of the six frigates. The New York Navy Yard will be next month under the command of Captain Bigelow, relieving Captain Boerum, retired on leave pay. Commander Charles T. Platt, who commanded the Albany, off Havana, when Crittendeu and his fifty companions were shot on shore, has been forloughed. [New York Mirror.

LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge Advocate, of Friday, says:

We have heard that the fever had broken out in the Oley Cut neighborhood in this parish. Its origin is attributed to a peddler's pack which was recently opened there. The peddler himself was the first to take sick and the sickness was spreading.

The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 15th, says:

For the last few weeks there have been rains almost daily, and the cotton bolls have taken the rot. We have heard planters say they cannot possibly gather more than half as much cotton as they believe they should three weeks since. One large planter, who expected to make a thousand bales, thinks he cannot gather more than five hundred. The worm has also appeared, but the season is so far advanced, that not very great injury can be done by it.

The Franklin Banner, of Thursday, has the following:

From a reliable source (a medical gentleman) we are informed that the yellow fever has broken out in St Mary's ville, and that several families had left town, among whom were many prominent citizens. It has also exhibited itself in New Iberia, but in a mild form, not a death having yet occurred to our knowledge.

The Harrisonburg Independent, of the 19th, has the following paragraphs:

With sincere pleasure, we are enabled to say, that the epidemic that has afflicted our town so severely has subsided. No cases have occurred within the last five or six days, and the sick are all convalescing.

We hear of the prevalence of rot in cotton to a great extent. Caterpillar is spoken of in the parish of Concordia, but we have not heard of any certain indications of it in our parish.

The Shreveport Gazette states that the caterpillar has made its appearance in that parish and already committed extensive depredations upon the cotton crop.

The Felicia Coupee Republican gives an account of a horrible affair which took place on the night of the 17th. A small sail-boat, on board of which were two men and a negro woman, loaded for the night near the village of Hermitage. The negroes came on board and killed one of the men, named Jones, and his wife. They knocked the other man Goodwin, down with an iron bar, and threw him overboard. He swam ashore and escaped. They stripped the body of the woman and threw her into the river. They then left, after setting the boat loose, which was afterwards found with the body of Jones and bearing other horrible evidences of the horrible tragedy. Some of the negroes were arrested.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—Dear Brethren—The sermon of our esteemed Di[sc]ussed, furnished by order of Conference, came in on[e] late that we have concluded first to take the [se]ion to Conference, and have the sermon distributed among you there, rather than risk the mails.

THORNTON & HARRIS, Committee.

NOTICE TO THE PREACHERS OF THE ALA[BA]MA CONFERENCE.—Those brethren intending to bring [th]eir wives with them to the seat of Conference, will [ple]ase to give me notice of their purpose, by private letter, [on] or before the first month of the date. D. C. B. CONNERLY.

Selma, Ala., Sept. 20, 1856.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES, MONTGOMERY District, Ala.—

Salem Circuit, Salem	Oct.	6, 7
Lafayette Station	"	13, 14
Tuskegee Station	"	20, 21
Ash Bowery Circuit	"	27, 28
Tuskegee Circuit, Mount Zion	Nov.	3, 4
Crawford, Wattula	"	10, 11
Pine Colored Mission	"	10, 11
Montgomery Circuit, Pine Grove	"	17, 18
Montgomery Station	"	24, 25
Montgomery Colored Charge	"	24, 25
Salem Colored Mission	"	24, 25
Tabernacle Station	"	28. —

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS [in] Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference—

New Iberia Ct, at New Iberia	Oct.	20, 21
Franklin and Pattersonville, Patterson[n]ville	"	27, 28.
Opelousas and Chicot Ct, at ———	Nov	17, 18
Bayou Rapides Ct, at Hudson's Creek	"	24, 26
Alexandria Station	Dec.	1, 2

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting in the Talisia Circuit, one mile from Mississippi Springs. The meeting will commence on Thursday, before the second Sabbath in October. Preachers and people of neighboring circuits are invited and desired to attend. [I] pray my brethren of the Mississippi Conference, come to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. J. T. DEW.

NOTICE.—There will be a camp meeting on the Toplaw camp ground, in Pike county, Miss., to commence on Friday before the first Sunday in October. Ministers, preachers and local, are invited to attend.

GEORGE D. WADE.

Deaths.

DIED—Aug. 10, after a brief illness, at Mayor's Wells, Hinds county, Miss., Hon. [Ja]MES ANDERSON, of Carroll parish, La., in the 59th year of his age.

Judge Anderson, at the time of his death, was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder in the society at Mayor's Bend. He was a man of prayer, daily read the Scriptures; was fond of religious conversation, and soon convinced any discerning of his associates that he was a novice in religious literature. His neighbors regarded him as a just, conscientious and exemplary man, with a unanimity not usually enjoyed while men are living, and not worth liable to be depreciated by conflicting claims to merit; and since he has passed the contest of life, and his worth is rewarded with unenvious eyes, his praise is visible upon the lips of all. As a friend, he was obliging and faithful; as a neighbor, he was generous and hospitable; as a citizen, he was enterprising and patriotic; as a Christian, unostentatious, sincere and catholic; and in public life, when presiding as judge, practising at the bar or serving in our State Constitutional Convention of 1852, he is said to have maintained in each position that impartiality, dignity, independence and energy of character entitled him to unqualified confidence and respect. BOAZ.

DIED—In Claiborne parish, La., Aug. 8, [Mr]S. JANE, eldest dangter of Anderson and [Mar]y Ann Orr. Five years ago she united herself with the M. E. Church at Little [Cr]eek, in this parish, and she adorned her pro[fes]sion. During a long and severe illness the [Lo]rd whom she loved sustained her, and [en]abled her with astonishing patience and [fo]rtitude to bear her sufferings; and when [the] came, she praised God. When told by [her] weeping parents to put her trust in God, she replied, "I do trust in Him." A FRIEND.

DIED—Of Consumption, in Carroll county, Miss., MARTHA MARIA GLANOIL, daughter of Alex. and Martha P. Gray, formerly of Lowndes county, Miss. She professed religion in the ninth year, and joined the Methodist Church, in which she lived and died a consistent member. The 25th August, after taking leave of her parents, brothers and sisters, she fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, to whom she had given her heart in early life. I visited her often, sang and prayed with her, and conversed on the subject of death. She was not only willing but anxious to depart and be with Christ. I never saw any one more calm and serene. Little Alexander she committed to God—gave him a pledge and token of remembrance—gently desiring that his love to God be as pure as that ring. The day before her death she quoted the language of the poet:

"Oh, land of rest, for thee I sigh!"

and added, "I soon shall be in heaven, to rest with God forever. Glory! glory! glory!" A few moments before her departure, she called for the doctor, and asked him how long she would live. He replied, "You are now dying." She said she, "this can't be death, for it is heaven on earth." E. F. A. LILLY.

DIED—Two lovely daughters of Rev. T. O. H. P. Raynar, in Holmes county, Miss. ELIZA, on the 17th July, in her 20th year, five years after marriage. She was converted, and joined the Church at Gay's Spring camp-ground, in 1849. She was careful to keep the rules of the Church—never a ring was worn on her finger, or an artificial in her bonnet. On her death-bed she charged her sisters, "Be kind to each other, obey mother, read your Bibles." To her mother she said, "I have not been as faithful as I might—forgive me." Her mother asked her how it would be if this were her last time God should call her—"Pa, I feel like I could fly right home to heaven." When dying she was asked if she was easy? "Perfectly, perfectly—this is the sweetest bed I ever rested upon." The doctor remarking, "This room is too small," she replied, "I see the whole finest house I ever saw, and such beautiful people in it"—and died.

Her sister NANCY ANN, died August 1, in her 20th year. She was converted, and joined the Church at Gay's Spring camp-meeting, 1850, under the ministry of Rev. P. Cooper. While at school she committed to memory 1700 verses of Scripture, and could repeat twenty-one chapters. Her father asking her of her prospects, she said, "I am not afraid to die—it is not hard to die." In Jesus lay all her strong and confident hope. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

DIED, August the 27th, 1856, ANN ELIZABETH SMITH, aged twenty years, having been married only six months.

A prominent trait in the character of Sister Smith was her fondness for going to church and hearing preaching. During the year, I often conversed with her in class meeting, was as often delighted to hear her tell of the goodness of God, express a desire to be more like him and possess more of the spirit of Christ Jesus. She attended a revival meeting at Oakland, the first week in July, and we were well pleased with her encouragement to the penitents at the altar. The weather was warm, and when mourners were called, she would go with them, and fan them and point them to Jesus. I had the pleasure of conversing with her once during her illness, and, as in class meeting, she expressed no fear, but desired to enjoy more of vital religion. She would ask her brothers in the Church to pray with and for her when they would come to visit her. She told her father twice before her death, that she felt prepared for the realities of eternity, that she was not afraid to die. Relatives and friends, live Ann, humble and devoted christians; choose that better part which can never be taken away from you.

J. LANDRUM.

DIED—In Milton, Fla., on the 2d of August, LEWIS FRATER, a native of Germany. The last fourteen years of his life a consistent member of the M. E. Church, most of that time serving faithfully in the offices of class leader, steward, and superintendent of Sabbath Schools. He left the world with bright prospects of eternal bliss.

The loss of Brother Frater falls heavily upon the Church, as well as upon the citizens of Milton. L. P. GOLSON.

DIED—On the 27th of July, of typhoid fever, in Jonesboro, Ala., NANCY ELIZABETH PARSONS, eldest daughter of Joseph K. and Sarah Parsons, in the 32d year of her age. She was born in Lawrence District, S. C.

At a camp meeting, in Jones' Valley, she embraced the Saviour by faith; joined the M. E. Church, and ever after lived the life of a consistent and zealous Christian, and was one of the four that formed the first class in the wilderness where her brother settled in Tuscaloosa county, N. B. HALL.

THE CITY—SALE OF BONDS.

For some weeks an advertisement has appeared in our columns from the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt, advertising for purchase, by the highest bidder, a series of four hundred and fifty bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable thirty-seven years from the 1st of October, 1855—the principal at the Treasurer's office in New Orleans and the interest coupons semi-annually in New York—bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The Commissioners expressly reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any or all of the bids which may be offered. Bids will be received up to the second Monday in October, until 12 o'clock M., and no longer. Terms of payment, cash—or in lieu of the obligations of the old city, the late municipalities, or the late city of Lafayette, maturing in 1855.

Here is a fine chance for capitalists to make investments. Better bonds than these will be, were ever thrown upon any market. The security they offer is unexceptionable. Nothing but an earthquake, or some other immediate calamity, one provent them from being promptly paid at maturity, and the interest punctually coin. Of this no well-informed man—and capitalists are proverbially well informed—can entertain a shadow of doubt.

The present much maligned Common Council—especially the Board of Assistant Aldermen—deserve a great deal of credit for their judicious endeavors to re-establish and place the credit of the city on a firm and enduring basis. They went to work in the right direction—commenced lopping off expensive and stopping leaks at the beginning. Our readers will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that by the practice of rigid economy in every department of the public service, they have succeeded in reducing the expenses of the corporation some $500,000. Here is an item of *reform*—true, practical, tangible reform—which, if persisted in, will set things all right in a brief period. Much injustice has been done the Common Council by uninformed or designing persons, who make it a rule to grumble or misrepresent, no matter how gross the injustice or how great the expense to the cause of truth and the best interests of the city, while the business community, property holders, etc., have been so much engrossed in their own affairs that they have not taken the time to investigate sufficiently to enable them to do the Council clear and ample justice.

The sale of the wharves was a measure of sound policy which ought to reflect much credit upon the Council. By their sale the city will receive a revenue of about $175,000 per annum from what used to be an expense, instead of a source of profit. The sale was an admirable movement, and it was effected in the very nick of time, for the proceeds of the notes given will enable the city to liquidate its floating debt forthwith. This will be cause for congratulation; and if the same prudence and wisdom that have governed the past six months control in future, the disagreeable incidents, unprofitable to all parties concerned, consequent upon an empty treasury, will never occur again.

In passing, it is well enough to refer to the causeless annoyance and expense which several of the employees of the corporation have seemed delighted to put the city to. We allude to the recent suits, and the manner in which seizures were made. These parties had a right to their pay. That proposition is perfectly clear; they had a right to sue and seize; but several of them went about it in a manner as though that was not *all* they wanted. They evinced a disposition to give as much trouble as possible, which certainly was, to say the least, very wrong. For instance, on Saturday last, during the absence of Gen. Lewis, the clock in the Mayor's parlor—a costly and beautiful piece of mechanism—was seized on a judgment for $90 and removed, although responsible parties offered to take the office of keeper and be liable for its forthcoming, which was refused! The clock is worth from $1,000 to $1,200, and the mere process of removal, it is feared, will injure it more than the amount of the judgment for which it was seized. [Daily Crescent.

FEVER AT ALEXANDRIA.—From the officers of the steamer Julia, which arrived yesterday, having left on the 17th, we learned that the yellow fever was prevailing to an alarming extent in Alexandria. There were from sixty to seventy cases in the town, besides a great many cases along Red and Atchafalaya rivers.

We much regret to learn that Judge Cochman, of Alexandria, died of the fever on Thursday last.

Heavy rains had fallen along the river, injuring the cotton crops very much.

The City Council of Columbia, S. C., refused recently to allow any papers except the official journal to report their proceedings, on the ground that their organ had a vested right in the publication by contract. Dr. Gibbes, editor of the Carolinian, persisted in reporting the proceedings and was expelled from the room by force. He resorted to a legal course for redress.

THE WHARF REVENUES.

Monday, in compliance with the requisitions of an ordinance of the Common Council, which went into operation on the 16th of August last, Comptroller DeBuys proceeded to adjudicate and sell to the highest bidder, for the term of three years, the revenues of the aforesaid wharves, collectable under existing ordinances from all kinds of water craft trading to this port.

The following gentlemen were the successful bidders: The wharves, from the foot of Canal street to North Market street, were adjudicated to Mr. James A. Lusk, for the sum of $125,000; all the Fourth District wharves to the same gentleman, for $40,100; those from Canal to Toulouse streets to Mr. J. W. Hoffman, for $88,000; and all the rest, viz: from North Market to Felicity street, from Toulouse to Esplanade street, and all the Third District wharves, to Mr. Louis Surgi, for $202,000—making the grand total of sales, $538,100.

We are of the decided opinion that this is the best bargain the corporation of New Orleans ever entered into, and we augur from it many beneficial results. Much credit is due those who were instrumental in getting it through the Common Council, despite the opposition of the Mayor—prominent among whom was the able and indefatigable Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistants—Mr. J. Esger.

The wharves under the old system, were a burthen, instead of a benefit to the city. The past year, however, the clear cash profits into the treasury were some sixteen thousand dollars. For several years previous they had not paid expenses. Now they will yield a clear revenue to the city of over $175,000 per annum! If this is not a wonderful change for the better, then we do not understand the correct meaning of the term.

The notes given for these adjudications are thirty-six in number, and are endorsed by men of unquestionable solidity. We understand that one or more of our banks will discount these notes. This will at once place the treasury in possession of funds, and enable the city to meet all pressing claims.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived Tuesday morning with papers from Galveston and interior Texas.

We find little of interest in the way of news. Indian depredations have been less frequent. The San Antonio Texan states that a party of Indians who had been stealing horses in Medina county were overtaken and one of their number killed. The Goliad True American has the following paragraph:

The Indian hunters have returned without effecting anything—being absent only about ten days. One of the company reports having met the Attuscosa company, headed by Capt. Peter Tumlinson, who had, a short time before, a fight with eight Indians, killing five of them, and recapturing the horses taken from the Old Town, and the neighborhood a few miles above this place, on the river. The company were trailing the Indians down the San Antonio river when they met them returning on the same trail, with the horses, and approached quite near before the Indians discovered them. So soon as they discovered their chance for escape was hopeless, the Indians cried out, "Lipans, Lipans—don't Kill Lipans!" Three only escaped.

Another account states that the party which left Goliad saw no Indians until they reached the Rio Grande, where they encountered the chief Wild Cat, who, at the head of three hundred warriors on the western bank of the river, bade the white defiance, and dared them to cross. Their force was not sufficient to cross in the face of such a foe. The Victoria Advocate says that another company was more successful:

They soon missed different bands of the savages, and succeeded in killing thirty-five, without losing a man. In their travels they found the mutilated bodies of two men, who had been evidently murdered by the Indians, and amongst the killed they found the corpse of a white woman and the hat of a young man from Goliad, who has been missing, and was probably killed by the Indians.

The Nueces Valley Advertiser, of the 15th, states that on the previous Sunday evening a child, three and a half years old, was bitten in that town by a rattlesnake and died on the following day at one o'clock. The snake had entered the house and coiled itself upon the bed, and struck the child between the fore-finger and thumb, while the mother was in the act of placing it upon the bed.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Orizaba, Captain Forbes, arrived Tuesday, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d and from the city of Mexico to the 16th.

One item of news by this arrival is important, if the continual revolutions and changes taking place in the administration of Mexican affairs can be considered. On the 12th inst. Gen. Carrera resigned the Presidency, in view, *El Siglo* says, of the difficulties encountered in his administration. He afterwards published an address to his fellow-citizens, setting forth his reasons for the course he had taken. The General Government was thus left without a head, and the command of the district of Mexico devolved upon Gen. Diaz de la Vega, who selected a Cabinet of seven individuals. The chiefs of the garrison of the capital drew up a paper declaring that, although in favor of the plan of Ayutla, they had supported the Administration of Carrera as a matter of expediency, and that they should support whoever might be legitimately placed in authority.

Affairs are in a sad condition in the Department of San Luis Potosi, the chiefs Garza and Tamaris having commenced hostilities against each other and placed the country in a condition of civil war.

Gen. Llavo still holds command in the Department of Vera Cruz. He has wrought many civil and military reforms.

Alvarez, at the head of his army, was on the march for the capital. He was expected to arrive in a short time, and from the posture of affairs, there was little doubt that he would immediately become the supreme head of the Government. Comonfort was also on his way to the capital.

A son of Gen. Santa Anna had been arrested, but what disposition would be made of him, the papers do not state.

CONSUL TO JAPAN.—A Washington dispatch of the 15th to the New York Herald says:

Townsend Harris, Consul General to Japan, leaves this afternoon for New York. Since Mr. Harris has been in Washington, he has been charged with making a new commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. It appears that the treaty with that power made by Mr. Roberts is of no value, in consequence of the absurd way in which the tonnage duties were levied and the royal monopolies. He has been instructed to make such a treaty as will open that rich country to the enterprise of our merchants. And this is of peculiar importance, in view of the opening trade with Japan, for most of the products of Siam are peculiarly qualified to meet a good market in Japan. He will proceed overland to one of the Indian ports, where he is to be taken up by the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, which will convey him to Sangkok, in Siam, and after he has completed his negotiations, will take him to Hong-Kong, from which place he will proceed to Japan in one of our men-of-war.

An amateur gardner and joker went to a seedsmen in town the other day, for some seeds of the "pie-plant," which he had advertised—requesting precisely six parcels of custard pie-seeds, and two of mince-pie. The seedsman promptly sent him half a dozen goose eggs and two blind puppies. The humorous gentleman admitted that the joke was rather against him.

Louisiana.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last has the following:

We were extremely sorry to learn, that our neighboring village of Waterproof, in the parish of Tensas, on Tuesday morning of the present week, had been so sorely afflicted with the epidemic, that nine-teen cases were reported—with a population diminished by flight, and not enough citizens remaining to take care of the sick. All mercantile and other business of the town had been suspended.

A death had occurred some eight days before—a Mr Hunter—from which all the recent cases seems to have proceeded. It was said that there would probably be another victim before Tuesday night.

P. S. On Wednesday morning, the day after the preceding was written, we were truly grieved to learn by special messengers, that the fever had increased most alarmingly in Waterproof. The nineteen cases had increased to thirty-one, and hourly reports of cases came to hand, proclaiming in the terrible voice of public calamity, that the end is not yet. These messengers had the good fortune to procure seven nurses in Natchez, who were hurried to the theater of disease day before yesterday.

The Lake Providence Herald of Saturday states that the health of that town is excellent, the fever having entirely disappeared. The Herald has the following paragraph:

We have been informed that an overseer of Col. P. D. Quays, living about ten miles above this place on the river, shot and killed a man on Thursday last. Our informant knew nothing as to the particulars of the affair.

The Thibodaux Minerva, of Saturday, states that the health of that town and the surrounding country is excellent, the weather fine, and the crops improving. The planters of that section are busily preparing for the rolling season.

The Minerva has a letter from Assumption giving an account of the ravages of yellow fever in Paincourtville, in that parish. The disease commenced on the 20th August. There had been thirty-one cases, eight of them fatal. Only one new case had occurred on the day the letter was written, and it was thought the disease had almost run its course.

The Farmerville Inquirer, of the 13th, says:

Our parish has been visited lately by very heavy rains, which have caused our bayous to swell slightly. We learn that a good-sized steamer has gone up the Ouachita for Camden.

GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—In the St. Louis Democrat of the 19th we find the following telegraphic dispatches:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—A terrific hurricane is now raging on the lake, about two miles south of the mouth of the river. The steamer Sebastopol is ashore on the outer bar; the waves breaking over her; men, women and children, frantic with terror, are seen on her upper deck, evidently expecting immediate death. She is much broken up and will probably go to pieces unless the storm abates. A schooner is also ashore a few rods nearer the river. Two men from the steamer undertook to swim ashore; one was drowned, the other succeeded in reaching it. There are a large number of passengers on board the steamer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Since the receipt of the above dispatch we have been unable to communicate with Milwaukee, on account of the storm. At this point the gale has been increasing in violence since noon, and now rages in a fully. The big Tuscarora, from Buffalo, was swept around the north pier in the direction of the Central Railroad breakwater; an anchor was dropped which finally caught and prevented the destruction of the vessel and all on board. The masts and rigging were all swept away, and the vessel will probably go to pieces before morning. The crew were rescued in life-boats. The Tuscarora has a cargo of coal, and is fully insured. A fire has just broke out in the southern part of the city.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Advices from Milwaukee, about an hour later, state that the steamer Sebastopol was already going to pieces, and there was no chance of saving her. Her cargo consisted of 600 tons of merchandise for this port.

STORM AT POINTE-A-LA-HACHE.—The Pointe-a-la-Hache National of Saturday has the following:

We were visited here with a very severe gale; the storm began Saturday night last and only ceased Monday in the afternoon. For a moment the old inhabitants who have witnessed and suffered by the hurricane of 1812 and 1815, entertained serious fears that it would again be their sad lot to be left to the mercy of the infuriated elements.

Here at Pointe-a-la-Hache the waters of the back bays covered over a great part of our rice and corn fields. Trees were blown down and the orange crop suffered greatly.

We have been informed by a young gentleman who was at Boras Settlement during the tempest that he never saw anything to be compared to the desolation of the scene.

The ground was covered by the waters of the river. The wind blew down a great quantity of trees in the orange orchards.

It is feared that more than one-half of the orange crop will be lost. In one orchard it is said that more than 12,000 oranges will be lost.

Later advices from Milwaukie inform us that the steamer Sebastopol was completely destroyed by the gale, and that six lives were lost. The gale was one of the most terrific ever experienced in that region. A dispatch of the 19th from Chicago, sums up its effects as follows:

The brig Tuscarora, at the pier, had disappeared this morning, and the fragments of her wreck are scattered upon the shore.

Between here and Milwaukie the schooner Drake, of Cleveland, is ashore four miles north of here, with a cargo of lumber, and will probably be a total loss. The schooner Lady Anne is wrecked at Kenosha, and will prove a total loss. A schooner, supposed to be the Superior, is ashore nine miles this side of Milwaukie, and at 3 P. M. yesterday, the crew were clinging to the rigging, with the waves washing entirely over the vessel. There are three schooners ashore near the wreck of the Sebastopol. We have no particulars. One of them is said to be the Rockwell. A schooner was beached against the pier at Milwaukie, but the crew were rescued. The bark Hungarian, which lately cleared from Milwaukie with a cargo of wheat for Oswego, returned safely yesterday, but in a leaking condition. It is supposed that there have been other wrecks not yet discovered.

Upper Canada exports will exceed this year fourteen million dollars. The exports to the United States to the quarter ended last June, were over six and a half million dollars, of which about $500,000 were Lower Canada produce, and the rest from Western Canada. In the half year ended June last, as compared with the same period of 1854 the falling off in the customs revenue is $630,224. In 1845 and 1846 the revenue from imports into Toronto, from ports abroad, was about $24,000; in 1853 and 1854 it was $1,314,456. For every dollar Lower Canada contributes to the general revenue in any form, Upper Canada pays four.

Punch's last caricature is, "La Belle Alliance, 1856." The pretty Eugenie is feeding the head of the British Lion, which rests meekly in her lap. Victoria is toying with her finger the beak of the French Eagle, which is submitting with a look of very wicked disfavor; while in the back ground a shrewd looking Napoleon, fraternally "gets a light" from the cigar of a very stupid good looking Albert.

THE RAILROAD.—The damage sustained by the railroad by the late storm is quite serious. The extent is not yet known at the office in the city. Three breaks are, however, reported, the principal injury being at Munvila, where the water is said to have risen eight or nine feet over the bed of the road. The water was five feet above the floor of the depot, and two or three small buildings between the road and the creek were entirely swept away. It is not known when the damage will be repaired.

[Mobile Tribune, 20th.

A few nights ago a Mr. Bodkin, who had been out taking his glass and pipe, on going home late, borrowed an umbrella, and when his wife's tongue loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out the *parapluie*.

"What are you going to do with that thing?" said his wife.

"Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to night, and so I came prepared."

In less than two minutes Mrs. Bodkin was asleep.

A WIT.—We met a friend the other day who is troubled with a slight impediment in his speech, and finds it especially difficult to pronounce any word beginning with the letter R.

"Well," said he, grasping our hand, "they have had another wiot in the Fwankford wood."

"A what?" asked we.

"Why, a wiot, a wiot!"

"And pray, what is a wiot?"

"Why, don't you know what a wiot is? It's a wiot, wumpus!"

"I don't understand you, now."

"Why," exclaimed he, "I mean a wiot—a wumpus—a wow!"

"Oh, you mean they had a riot, a rumpus, a row, on the Frankford road. Yes, yes—we have heard of that. Good-by."

DISASTER AT SEA.—The schooner Wild Pigeon, Capt. O'Leary, cleared on the 9th inst., by Messrs. Post & Mol, for St. Marks, Fla., arrived at the Basin yesterday, having put back in distress. The Captain reports having left the Basin off the 11th inst. in company with the schooner West Florida and Zalline, the two latter vessels bound for Pensacola. On Saturday the 17th, in lat. 27.18 long. 29 30 at 4 P. M., the gale commenced and lasted until the following morning, during which she lost her deck load, comprising ninety bbls of bacon, jib, main topmast, stay sail, trolley, yawl and forward dash, and had the chain house stove in, and wheel injured, besides otherwise injuring the vessel; the cargo in her hold is badly damaged, owing to the seas making a complete breach over her, the water going through the cabin and forecastle.

On the morning of the gale, the Captain saw two schooners at anchor in Gat Island Harbor, which he supposed to be the two above mentioned. Her cargo is now in the hands of the underwriters.

The vessel will be obliged to go into docks to be repaired.

FROM THE PLAINS.—Mr. Edward Murin has returned to St. Joseph with the remains of Capt. Gibson, killed by the Sioux Indians ten miles below the mouth of Deer Creek, in the Indian Territory. The Sioux Indians are represented by his party to have been in numbers, and an engagement took place between Abercrombie and the Indians, on the 4th July, at the North Platte bridge, in which ten of the Indians were killed.

Gen. Harney left Fort Kearney on the 4th of August, with 1,200 men, making forced marches to accomplish some purpose against Buckhorn. He said to Mr. Morse on leaving, "By H——, I am for battle—no peace." All along the Platte the buffalo were to be seen in great numbers. [St. Louis Republican, 19th.

The census just taken of Boston shows that the total population of the city is 104,829. The number born in foreign countries, with their children under 21 years of age, is as follows:—Irish 59,239; Germans 4,580, other countries, 12,511—a sum total of 10,000 more than the native population and their children. Out of the 23,841 increase during the past five years, 10,296 was by the Irish population, 1,930 by the Germans, and 4,634 by other foreigners, making the increase of natives only 987. It is estimated, however, that Boston business men, with their families to the number of 50,000, reside in the neighboring towns.

The New York Sun, after giving an account of the recent powder mill explosion near Gloucester, says:

Powder had largely advanced recently, and was still rising. There may have been $1,500 worth of powder destroyed, to say nothing of stock and machinery. We understand that the proprietors expected to close their mills in a few days, they being unable to procure saltpetre, and a stock of which article can be procured in the eastern cities. The demand for Russia has caused it to advance in price one hundred and fifty per cent. In the last sixty days our Russian agents in New York and Boston bought by couple all that will arrive this year from Calcutta. It is said that there is but one powder-making firm in the United States that has stock to run sixty days longer. They must close then or sooner and await the result of the Eastern war, for bid against the Czar of all the Russias for that indispensable ingredient for powder, saltpetre.

A magnificent portrait of Washington, woven in silk, at the silk manufactory of Ponson, Philippe & Vibert, at Lyons, and superbly framed, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, was publicly presented to the city of New York, a few days ago, by C. S. J. Goodrich, late consul. It is a gift from the French firm above named, and is the first likeness of an American thus wrought. It was copied from an engraving by Stuart, and two years have been occupied in its manufacture, as it had to pass through the hands of several artists. These specimens of art are but a subject of trade.

On the 18th a singular accident occurred in the cotton gin flouring mill of the Messrs. Haxall, in the city of Richmond. A floor in the fifth story gave way, and an immense mass of grain, about 20,000 bushels, fell through, carrying, with it a portion of each successive flooring until it reached the lower pit. The crash also destroyed or badly damaged three mill wheels in the pit, so that some time elapsed before the water could be shut off. Meanwhile, a considerable quantity of the wheat floated off into the river. The damage was estimated at over $10,000.

John Wise, the aeronaut, writing to the N. Y. Tribune, suggests a means of dispelling the miasmatic atmosphere of Norfolk and Portsmouth. He says:

"A few tons of gunpowder exploded in cannons of the largest calibre, with their muzzles elevated as much as practicable, even to a perpendicular, if possible, would produce atmospheric waves that would travel hundreds of miles. This should be aided by large fires, on open hills and on summits, made of tar barrels or any other highly combustible material. This would put the atmosphere in motion, driving the infected off and receiving the pure from abroad."

He also recommends the fumigation of infected houses with chlorine gas, or chlorids of lime.

The powder mills near Geneseo, N. Y., blew up again a few days ago. The buildings destroyed were four in number, viz: two grinder mills, corning house and press. They were situated a few rods apart, and heavy embankments of earth raised between them. There were probably four or five hundred kegs of powder in the buildings at the time of the explosion. These mills have exploded four times in the last eighteen months and the new mills had only been in operation six weeks. The hands being absent, no one was injured.

The city authorities of New York have found difficulty already in enforcing their quarantine regulations. The Crescent City, after her arrival there, was put under seizure, and the Captain required to give five thousand dollars bond to answer to the charge of violating these regulations. Nevertheless, he unloaded his cargo, and set out to return for Havana and New Orleans on Tuesday. It is said that both Captain and Pilot will be arrested upon their next appearance in New York.

A dispatch of the 17th from Washington, says:

The party who have been here negotiating for a lease of the isthmus in New York to New Orleans have withdrawn their proposition. The lines will remain as heretofore.

It is reported here that President Pierce has restored Commodore Stewart to the command of the Philadelphia station, from which he was removed by the action of the late Retiring Board.

Admiral Breat, in his official dispatches respecting the affair at Sweaborg, says: "It seemed as it Providence watched over us; it evidently did in the following occurrence: a red-hot ball, passing through the desk of the Algerite, got into the powder-house and lodged between a copper canister and the wood-work, which it began to consume, when water from the pump being thrown upon it, put out the fire and cooled off the ball!"

We learn from the Washington papers that Major Markland, who disappeared from that city some time ago, leaving a letter to his family declaring his intention to commit suicide, has been seen near Pittsburgh wandering about in a deranged state of mind. His friends are in pursuit of him.

The clipper ship Black Sea sailed from New York, for Australia a few days ago, having on board several families from New York and New Jersey.

Charles H. Browe, of Philadelphia, was murdered recently while on his way to Salem on board the steamer Mainstonemi. His body was found in Salem Creek, with his throat cut, and the fingers of one hand chopped off, which was, doubtless, done while he was attempting to clamber back into the boat. A number of arrests were made in Philadelphia, and about thirty workmen in the navy-yard were taken into custody as witnesses.

His Holiness the Pope has recently ordered a gold medal of the largest size to be sent to George Cole, Esq., civil engineer, of Buffalo, N. Y., in return for a copy of a work containing his tables and designs of machines for railroads, canals, tunnels, &c. The medal is inscribed "*Bene merito*," (well merited,) and is to be accompanied by a letter of thanks.

An affray occurred on the evening of the 15th in the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, between Capt. J. J. Wright, of Texas, and Mr. R. S. Dean, of Baltimore, which resulted in the former being mortally wounded by a bowie-knife. An altercation occurred between them in the saloon, and Capt. Wright struck Dean across the face with a cowhide. The latter then drew a large knife and stabbed Wright twice.

On the 17th, Mayor Wood received a letter from the Mayor of Baltimore, complaining of the quarantine restrictions against Baltimore vessels, and threatening retaliation. Mayor Wood replied that vessels from Baltimore would only be quarantined when they arrived with fever on board.

On the evening of the 14th, a train on the Baltimore Railroad ran over Mrs. Updyke, near Newport, Del., killing her instantly. The unfortunate woman was walking on the track, and being very deaf, did not hear the train. She leaves a husband and family. No blame was attached to those having charge of the train.

Dates from Nebraska City to the 8th inst., inform us that Col. Mounies' party of government surveyors, was attacked by a band of Pawnee Loups, about thirty miles up the Platte River. Col. Mounies and five others reached Nebraska City safely, but six others were dispersed, and have not been heard from. A company of fifty men was immediately raised, and started in pursuit.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE AMERICA AND WASHINGTON.

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN.

30,000 Men Killed.

THE CITY IN RUINS.

GENERAL BOSQUET KILLED.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

HALIFAX, September 27.—The Cunard steamship American, Capt. Leitch, arrived at this port this forenoon, from Liverpool on the 14th inst.—Her advices are consequently one week later from all parts of Europe. They are of the highest importance, as will be seen by the following summary:

Fall of Sebastopol.

Sebastopol has fallen.

On the 8th inst., after a bombardment of three days duration, the Allied army assaulted the city, and after six repulses sustained by the French before the Malakoff, and nine repulses by the English before the Redan, it was taken. The slaughter was terrific. Two thousand of the English, fifteen thousand French, and about the same number of the enemy were killed, making a total of slain of upwards of 30,000 men.

The Russians evacuated the town, after blowing up all its defences, sinking the ships, and firing the town; thus leaving for the victors nothing but a mass of smouldering ruins.

During the assault, five French Generals were killed, including General Bosquet.

A large Allied force was marching along the coast for the purpose of interrupting the retreat of the Russians in land.

The Allied Generals have orders to demand the unconditional surrender of all the Russian troops, forces and defences among the latter being included Odessa.

The fruits of the capture of Sebastopol were an immense quantity of material of war.

Louis Napoleon.

Another attempt had been made to assassinate the French Emperor. It was not successful.

The Pacific Arrived Out.

The Collins steamship Pacific arrived in the Mersey at noon of the 16th.

Liverpool Cottoe Market.

The Liverpool cotton market was rather easier, in consequence of the advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, and an expected further advance to five per cent., but quotations are unaltered.

The sales of the week were 40,000 bales, including 6000 bales to speculators.

We repeat the figures reported per Baltic:

Fair Orleans 7¼ d., Middling Orleans 07-16 d., Fair Uplands 6¾ d., and Middling Uplands 6⅝ d. per pound.

State of Trade.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are less favorable.

Breadstuffs.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was generally dull, and prices unchanged.

Wheat had advanced one penny per bushel.

The weather had been fine, and the accounts from the crops are favorable.

Provisions, etc.

The Liverpool provision market was generally dull and unchanged.

Lard was in active speculative demand at 58 to 60s. per cwt.

In the London Market, Sugar had advanced 2d.

Money Market.

The London Money Market was more stringent.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamship Washington from Bremen via Southampton on the 17th inst., arrived at this port this afternoon.

Her advices are not so late by three days as those by the America at Halifax.

The Fever at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Sept 26.—There has been a considerable improvement in the health of both this city and Portsmouth. The weather is cool, which will, without doubt, have a still more favorable effect.

Departure of the Africa.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Cunard steamship Africa left Boston to-day for Halifax and Liverpool. She carries letters of the 15th, 16th and 17th, only name to hand to-day, and were of course too late to be transmitted by her.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—The river is falling, with six feet water in the canal. The steamer T. U. Twisbell arrived on Sunday from New Orleans and the A. L. Shotwell departed the the same day for that port.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The mortuary returns of last week show a continued and most gratifying improvement in the sanitary condition of the city. At the present rate of its diminution, the yellow fever will speedily bid us good-bye for the season. The following are the figures for the week ending Sunday morning, Sept. 23, at 6 o'clock:

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Charity Hospital	36	20	56
Cypress Grove, No. 1	2	20	22
" No. 2	10	14	24
Odd Fellow's Rest	1	0	1
Greenwood	1	0	1
Lafayette	8	17	25
Protestant	1	7	8
Catholic No. 1	1	7	8
" No. 2	3	14	17
St. Joseph's Asylum	1	3	4
St. Vincent de Paul	12	19	31
Bishop, Met. Ridge	0	0	0
Bishop, Fourth Dist.	1	1	2
St. Patrick's	12	20	32
Total	89	125	214
Total previous week	150	133	283
Decrease this week	61	8	69

Capt. McGowan, of the steamer Crescent City, has been held to bail in the sum of $5000 for violating the health regulations at New York. His vessel was sent back to the quarantine station.

The Richmond Dispatch states that a few days ago a Mrs. Stevens was visiting one of her neighbors, Miss Sarah Garrison, in Henrico county, when the latter took a pistol and left the house for the purpose of shooting a bird, Mrs. Stephens accompanying her. By some unfortunate accident the pistol exploded, the load taking effect in Mrs. Stephens' side, in

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE LOST BOY.

The editor of the Sandusky Mirror was formerly Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary. He gives the following as one of the incidents which occurred while he had the control of the institution:

I had been a few months in charge of the prison, when my attention was attracted to, and a deep interest felt, in the numerous boys and young men who are confined therein, and permitted to work in the same shops with the old and hardened convicts. This interest was more increased on every evening, as I saw them congregate in gangs, marching to their silent meals and thence to their gloomy bed-rooms, which are more like living sepulchres, with iron shrouds, than sleeping apartments. These young men and boys being generally the shortest in their height, brought up the rear of the companies, as they marched to the t rrible "look step," and consequently must easily attracted attention. To see many youthful forms and bright countenances, mingled with the old and hardened sounds of whose voices betokened vice, malice and crime, was sickening to the soul. But there was one among the boys, a lad of about seventeen years of age, who had particularly attracted my attention, not from anything superior in his countenance or general appearance, but by the look of utter despair which ever sat upon his brow, and the silent, uncomplaining manner in which he submitted to all the hardships and degradations of prison life. He was often complained of, by both officers and men, and I thought unnecessarily, for light and trivial offences against the rules of propriety, yet he had no excuse or apology, and never denying the charge. He took the reprimand, and once the punishment, without a tear or a murmur, almost as a matter of course, seeming thankful that it was no worse. He had evidently seen better days, and enjoyed the light of home, parents and friends, if not the luxuries of life. But the light of hope seemed to have gone out—his health was poor—his frame frail, and no fire beamed in his dark eye. I thought, every night I saw him march to his gloomy cell, that I would go to him and learn his history; but there were so many duties to perform, so much to learn and do, that day after day passed, and I would not go him. Having learned that his name was Arthur Lamb, and that his crime was burglary and larceny, indicating a very bad boy for one so young. He had already been three years, and had two more to serve. He never could endure his sentence, and his countenance indicated he felt it. He had worked at stone-cutting on the State-house, hence my opportunities for seeing him were less than though he had worked in the prison yard; still his pale face haunted me day and night, and I resolved on the next Sabbath as he came from Sabbath School, I would speak for him and learn his history. It happened, however, that I was one day in a store, waiting for the transaction of some business, and having picked up an old newspaper, I had read and re-read, while delayed, until at last my eyes fell upon an advertisement of "A Lost Boy. Information wanted of a boy named Arthur, ——." (I will not give his real name for perhaps he is still living.) and then followed a description of the boy, exactly corresponding with that of the convict, Arthur Lamb. Then there was somebody who cared for the poor boy; if, indeed, it was him—perhaps a mother, his father, his brothers and sisters, who were searching for him. The advertisement was nearly a year old, yet I doubted not, and as soon as the convicts were locked up I sent for Arthur Lamb. He came, as a matter of course, with the same pale, uncomplaining face and hopeless gait, thinking, no doubt, that something had gone wrong and had been laid to his charge.

I was examining the Convict's Register, when I looked up, there he stood—a perfect image of despair! I asked him his name. He replied "Arthur!" "Arthur what!"—said I eternly. "Arthur ——— Lamb!" said he hesitatingly. "Have you a father or mother living?"

His eye brightened—his voice quivered, as he exclaimed:

"Oh, have you heard from mother? Is she alive? and tears, which I had never seen him shed before, ran like great rain drops down his cheeks. As he became calm from suspense, I told him I had not heard from his parents, but that I had a paper I wished him to read. He took the advertisement which I had cut from the paper, and as he read it he exclaimed:

"That is me! that is me!" And again ecbs and tears choked his utterance.

I assured him the advertisement was all I could tell him about his parents—and that as I requested information, I desired to know what I should write in reply. The advertisement directed information to be sent to the Christian Chronicle, New York.

"Oh, do not write," said he, "it will break poor mother's heart!"

I told him I must write, and that it would be a lighter blow to his mother's feelings to know where he was, than the terrible uncertainty which must haunt her mind day and night. So he consented, and taking him to my room, I drew from him in substance the following story:

His father was a respectable and wealthy mechanic in an interior town of the State of New York. That at the holding of the State Agricultural Fair in his native town, he got acquainted with two stranger boys, who persuaded him to run away from home and go to the West. He foolishly consented, with high hopes of happy times, new scenes and great fortune. They came as far as Cleveland, where they remained several days. One morning the other two boys came to his room early, and showed him a large amount of jewelry, etc., which they said they had won at cards during the night. Knowing that he was in need of funds to pay his board, they pressed him to take some of it, for means to pay his landlord. But before he had disposed of any of it, they were all arrested for burglary, and as a portion of the property taken from the store which had been robbed was found in his possession, he too was tried, convicted and sentenced. He had no friends, no money, and dared not write home, so hope sank within him. He resigned himself to fate, never expecting to get out of prison, or to see his parents again.

Upon inquiring of the convicts who came with him on the same charge, I learned that what Arthur had stated was true, and that his only crime was keeping bad company, leaving his home, and unknowingly receiving stolen goods. Questioned separately, they all told the same story, and left no doubt in my mind of the boy's innocence. Full of compassion for the little fellow, I sat down and wrote a full description of Arthur, his condition and history as I obtained it from him—painting the horrors of the place, the hopelessness of being returned there, even if guilty, and the probability of his never living out his sentence, and describing the process to be used to gain his pardon. This I sent according to the directions in the advertisement. But week after week passed and no answer came. The boy daily inquired if I had heard from his mother, until at last "hope long deferred seemed to make his heart sick," and again he drooped and pined. At length a letter came—such a letter! It was from the Rev Dr Ballows, of New York. He had been absent to a distant city, but the moment he read the letter the good man responded. The father of the boy had become almost insane on account of his son's long and mysterious absence; he had left his former place of residence—had moved from city to city—from town to town—and traveled up and down the country seeking the loved and lost. He had spent the most of a handsome fortune; his wife, the boy's mother, was on the brink of the grave pining for her first-born, and would not be comforted. They then lived in a western city, whither they had gone in the hope of finding or forgetting their boy, or that a change of scene might assuage their grief. He thanked me for my letter which he had sent to the father, and promised his assistance to ecanre the convict's pardon. This news I gave to Arthur; he seemed pained and pleased; hope and fear, joy and grief filled his heart alternately; but from thence his eye was brighter, his step was lighter, and hope seemed to dance in every nerve.

Days passed—and at last a man came to the prison, rushing frantically into the office demanding to see the boy. "My boy! my boy! Oh, let me see him!" The clerk, who knew nothing of the matter, calmly asked him for the name of his son. "Arthur—" "No such name on our books; your son cannot be here." "He is here—show him to me. Here, sir, is your own letter; why do you mock me?" The clerk looked over the letter; saw at once that Arthur Lamb was the convict wanted, and rang the bell for the messenger. "There is the warden, sir; it was his letter you showed." The old man embraced me and wept like a child. A thousand times he thanked me, and in the name of his wife, heaped blessings on my head. But the rattling of the great iron door, and the grating sound of its hinges, indicated the approach of Arthur, and I conducted the exciled parent into a parlor. I then led him on to his embrace. Such a hall shriek and agonizing groan as the old man gave when he beheld the altered countenance of his boy, we never stood clad in the deep-aching silence and sobbing a convict's cell in his hand. I never heard before. I have seen similar scenes since and became unmoved to them, but this one seemed as if it would burst my brain.

I drew up and signed a petition for the pardon of the young convict, and such a deep and favorable impression did the letter I wrote in answer to the advertisement, have upon the Directors, that they readily joined in the petition. Gov Wood was easily prevailed upon, in such a case, and the pardon was granted.

Need I describe the old man's joy? How he laughed and wept—walked and ran all more in one hour than he had done for years. When the lad came out in citizen's dress, the aged parent was too full for utterance. He hugged the released convict to his bosom and kissed him—wept and prayed. Grasping my hand he tendered me his purse. His gold watch, anything that I would take. I aimed at the thought of pecuniary reward; I took the old man's arm in mine, and his boy by the hand, and escorted them to the gate, literally to wing their way. I never saw them more. But the young man is doing well, and I dig may he live to reward the filial affection of his parents.

This case may be but one among a hundred where the innocence of the convict is clear but even where guilt is clear there should be pity for youth, and some proper means taken to reclaim them to the paths of rectitude and honor.

Things in India.

[Contributed for the Pittsburg Dispatch by Rev. Joseph Reed Asia Presbyterian Mission, Northern India.]

The tiger hunt is one of the great sporting diversions of India. The native princes conduct on a magnificent scale. But to describe one of their expeditions would exceed my limits, and I prefer to select one that was conducted in a way more simple, and no less interesting, but rather more so.

A young civilian and four or five young military officers had towed as many elephants, some of which had been used in such service before. They engaged the services of some Mahometans who had had experience. These, with the ordinary servants of the gentlemen, the tent pitchers and the cartmen, made up quite a company. They provided themselves with all that they might want to eat for several days two guns to each gentleman and one to each native marksman, and took to the jungle. The natives told them where tigers had killed some cattle, and they proceeded to beat up and down the country for three days without finding them. They killed deer and game birds; but what were these, when they had come out to cope with an antagonist only second to the lion? They despised all minor success, and became exceedingly despondent. To go out with elephants and rifles and double-barreled guns, and bring home only deer and wild fowl, was too ridiculous.

On the fourth day, they early discovered traces of the vicinity of tigers, and followed them up with great care and industry. The tigers evidently preferred retreat to battle, and led the sportsmen a long chase. At last they took shelter in a small morass, covered with tall, coarse grass. They appeared to do this by instinct, as the cover was dense enough to keep them from being made a mark for rifles, and the morass was so soft that the elephants could not follow them there. The gentlemen took their stand with the greater part of their people on one side of the morass, and made all ready for the charge of the tigers. They knew that there were at least two in the grass, and how many more they did not know. The difficulty now was to get the tigers out of their cover, and yet not allow them to go out on the ungarded side and thus escape, and the party was too small to guard both sides. To meet this difficulty they tied a long rope to two elephants, having them sufficiently apart to pass by the ends of the morass and drag the rope over it. To the rope they then attached elephant bells here and there.

They sent the two elephants with this apparatus to the undefended side of the morass, and made them ring the rope in the form of a crescent towards the party on the other side. The rope swept over the ground; the bells thumped and jingled; and the natives on the two elephants shouted. The tigers did not seem to have calculated on such an enemy as this, and declined to attack it; they evidently thought the line of elephants and men less to be dreaded. They were pressed forward through the grass, and it was soon discovered that there were four of them—a fearful number for so small a party to encounter at once. As soon as one of them showed himself a little, he was saluted with a ball or, which wounded him slightly, and enraged him not slightly. With a roar he leaped out of the grass, followed by the others. All thoughts of retreat had been given up, and they dashed at the elephants all at once. One was met by a fatal shot in the head, and fell. Another was severely wounded, but came on. The elephant before him raised his trunk high in the air, and stood on his guard.

The tiger flew at him with the evident design of climbing up his fore leg to get at the man, and was struck by the uplifted trunk and hurled back. Here a second shot placed him dying on the ground. The third, unwounded, effected a lodgment on the head of an elephant, and in an instant more would have torn the officer out of the howdah; but the officer and his servant at this critical moment, both placed bullets in his head, and he fell to the ground to be trampled upon in his agony by the elephant. The fourth tiger seemed to think there was truth in the saying—

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;"

and, lashed of enraging the line, as he appeared about to do, he took a flying leap high over the heads of the men on the elephants, baffling their aim, and escaping without a scratch. Thus he saved his skin; and the new successful party next morning returned to their station jubilant and triumphant, having had enough of excitement and gained sufficient glory to last them for a reason.

ANOTHER ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—In a letter to the London Times, Mr. Eustace Anderson thus describes his recent ascent of Mont Blanc, and the magnificent scene he witnessed:

On the 15th we started from Chamounix, and proceeded, as usual, to the Grands Mulets rocks, where we rested for the night. This part of the ascension is very grand, consisting almost wholly in glacier traveling, and here you see more crevasses and blocks of ice than during the latter part of the ascent.

We found but little difficulty in traversing the glacier, using the ladder only once to cross a large crevasse. On reaching the Grand Mulets, we dined upon the roof of the cabin and prepared to enjoy the sunset; but a thick mist came up which obscured everything, and we feared we should lose the splendid sight. We were veuting our disappointment in loud regrets when a tremendous avalanche descended from one of the Aiguilles in our rear, and in the twinkling of an eye, as by the touch of a magician's wand, the mist rolled away, disclosing the most magnificent sight I ever beheld. In the distance was the setting sun in all his glory. Far as the eye could reach, nothing but mountain tops and ranges could be seen gilded by his rays.

On the left was the crescent moon, at present pale. Dark banks of clouds, some of them in appearance perfectly black, were dispersed here and there upon the horizon and the distant horizon itself appeared like a golden plain in continuation of the earth. Gradually the sun sank, his last glories lingering in rosate tints upon the calotte of Mont Blanc; gradually the horizon changed to green, then to cold; ray the moon increased in brightness, and a single star of large magnitude appeared over the summit of Mont Blanc like a crown of light. The rolling away of the mist was, I presume, caused by concussion of the airs produced by the fall of the avalanche; the effect was surprisingly grand.

A curious law question has arisen in London. A man proposed to a lady, was accepted, but not fulfilling his promise, is now prosecuted. It turns out, however, that he had a wife, and couldn't marry, although "Burkes was willin'." The question therefore arises, "what damage does a lady sustain in not being married to a married man?"

WRONG SIDE OUTWARD.

Or the Difference between Cashmere and Calico

"Did I tell you about it, Eunice?"

"About what?"

"My going to the city wrong side outward."

"What do you mean?" said Eunice.

"Oh, I see you never heard the story, so I will tell you. Two years ago I spent a few weeks with my friends, the Wilmots, near the city of A——. In the family were two young ladies who found it necessary to do a great deal of shopping, and not a little visiting in the city, and of course patronized the railroad connecting their little village with the 'Green Street Depot' to no trifling extent.

"Now you shall see what a handsome and gentlemanly conductor we have on this route," said Bob Wilmot to me, as I took a luxurious cushion-headed car for a 'miscellaneous' trip to A——.

"He is a perfect ideal of a conductor," added Kate; but the car he ever saw," added he is sure to find a place for ladies, and never objects to our bandboxes and carpet bags, as many ill-natured fellows, dressed in a little brief authority, are apt to, and if our dresses are short after a shopping excursion, he offers—Kate's ringlets was interrupted by the starting of the train.

"We were whirled off to A—— in about twenty minutes, yet I had opportunity to notice that the fabulist official was indisputably very considerate and attentive, at all events to our party. While I spend the window which was soiled by damp weather, at a look from Kate, and ordered in Buchanan smoking meekly upon the platform, in the baggage car, at a symptom of faintness from Bell. I could not acknowledge that Fanny Fern should add to her list of models a model conductor, taking this one for her original.

"Arrived at our destination, I was again entertained with my friends' praises of the various merchants and milliners they were accustomed to patronize.

"I always purchase silks at Weaver's, they are so conscientious, and never try to palm off an inferior article upon a customer. At Mrs Lasalle's you will find a superb assortment of gloves and embroideries. The proprietress is a genuine French Countess, and one of the most lady-like persons you ever saw," rattled Bell Wilmot.

"And if you wish to buy shoes, be sure and call at Marvin's; they are so accommodating; they never make wry-faces if you happen to break a string or loosen a clasp, or any other such trifling accident," added Kate.

"This was enough, yet if I needed more to convince me of the superior excellence of these aristocratic shopkeepers, that afternoon's observation would have furnished it. No sooner did the rich brocades, and crapes, and ribbons of the fair Misses Wilmot flutter inside a shop door than every attendant, from proprietor to errand boy, proceeded to den their most obsequious smiles and agreeable deportment. It was an intense, Eunice. The young ladies carried heavy purses, and they were easily persuaded to lighten them.

"The afternoon passed pleasantly and fatigningly enough, in chatting and shopping, in shaking hands with old acquaintances, and trying to bow gracefully to new introductions, and on our return, amid many expressions of satisfaction as our purchases were unrolled and exhibited before Mrs. Wilmot and Aunt Lucy, the girls stored me to confess that the A—— merchants and the A—— and O—— conductor far surpassed any others in the known world.

"And so it was almost daily for the first fortnight of my stay. At one time we called on a celebrated dentist for some trifling tooth operation. He was an acquaintance of Bell's, and she presented him to me as a friend. He was very handsome, and his voice and smile captivating to one who could appreciate music and sunshine. Eunice, I was amazingly pleased, with that man. I who am so fastidious, I fancied him the impersonation of skill and benevolence—the head and the heart—the means and the end—glorious combination for those who set themselves up as the world's healers and teachers. He impressed me as one of the few to whom science may safely commit her priceless treasures, sure that they would be used only for the blessing of humanity. Ah, Eunice! I had only seen the silken side!"

"Pray go on," said Eunice.

"One rainy morning I received a letter from home, giving notice that my young sister was about to take a Western tour with a friend. New dresses, of course, are requisite, wrote my mother, and I wish you to procure and send the articles immediately. Then followed a list of the articles needed.

"This letter had been longer than usual on the route; that moment, I knew sister Bib, amid a sympathizing coachee of waiting milliners, marveled at my long delay.

"The articles must be purchased that very day, raining as it was, and moreover I must go alone; for Bell and Kate had gone to bed with hair in curl-papers, and novels under their pillows. Toward noon the rain abated, and I notified my friends of my determination to go to A——. The young ladies stared with astonishment.

"To-morrow I will be at your service," said Bell, but not to-day. Why, you're crazy—look at the clouds—you'll take a dreadful cold—don't get satin striped tissue; it frays shockingly.

I dressed, walked to the station, but a few rods distant, and found myself half an hour too early. Very soon the clouds lowered, and rain fell in sestarnets. Nevertheless, I stubbornly adhered to my determination, the more stubbornly that I knew the girls would ridicule me without mercy if I returned. But I looked at my dress and thought of my bonnet; and was thankful that the old brown veil I found crumpled in my pocket would protect it. My mantilla was of watered silk, handsomely trimmed, and I remembered a lady told me that water would spoil it. How foolish I had been to wear it.

"Well, Eunice, what do you suppose I did? I turned it wrong side outwards. It was lined with the usual black muslin from which the gloss had disappeared in spots. I was the only occupant of the ladies' saloon, and enjoyed the full benefit of an eight by ten looking glass. I glanced in it, and seeing what a ludicrous figure my old veil and rusty outer garment made in contrast with my fine cashmere traveling dress with its richly trimmed basque, the idea of going to the city thoroughly disguised, at once presented itself. The skirt of my dress was separate from the body, and I had lined it for comfort in winter with an old gingham dress clean and whole, but I must confess sadly faded. Well, I turned this wrong side outward, also.

"You don't mean that you went to the city in that style," said Eunice.

"I did, and enjoyed it, too, convinced that I was doing a sensible thing. But you shall hear. Scarcely was my old toilet completed, when the whistle sounded, and drawing the thick veil tightly over my face, I made my way to the nearest car. And now commenced the development. The handsome and gentlemanly conductor nearly knocked me over in the doorway, in his willingness to pioneer a lady in blue silk with four flounces, a satchel, a hat-box, a parasol, and a lap-dog, safely out upon the platform. Returning while I stood gazing vacantly at the rows of hats and boots, none of which moved to relinquish a seat in my behalf, the model conductor pointed to an uncomfortable corner seat, between a black woman with a baby, and a white woman with two babies. Of course I accepted it, and the evening pranks of the little African made my hard seat endurable.

"Well, I reached the city, and made my way to Weaver's fashionable store. The skies were weeping briskly, and I, scarping a blue cotton umbrella, probably did not call up golden visions to the eyes of the young gentlemen clerks who lounged upon the counters, or sat with feet elevated. When I inquired for silks, tissues, grenadines, any fine summer dress goods, there was one undivided stare.

"It would take too much time to tell how some stammer silks, and half cotton barèges were at last produced, and how I eventually convinced them that I understood their proper quality. Suffice to say, I purchased nothing there, though tempting articles were finally displayed before me, but suited myself at less pretentious establishments.

"Next, to Mrs Lasalle's I went, whose anathemas upon me for detecting the cotton laces presented me for linen, I will not repeat, but must say that they were delivered in a very uncountry-like rage, though in excellent French.

"I did not try the shoe store that day, but in passing Dr. B.'s office something prompted me to enter. I had been aunused, and not the least disappointed by my fastidiousness experience, but now a little anxiety mingled with much curiosity. I thought me of a nervous tooth-ache that had robbed me of sleep for a portion of several nights, and which I had assiduously concealed from the family, chiefly because Aunt Lucy's infallible remedy in such cases was whisky and ginger, boiling hot, a remedy to me infinitely worse than the disease. Perhaps Dr. R. could name something less objectionable.

"I rang grimly, and was admitted. The Doctor, who was talking and smoking with a dashing young man, glanced at my dress as I entered, and without further notice, went on with the conversation. Finally, I instituted a slight cough, and he turned toward me, with—

"Well, old lady, what is the matter with you?"

I inquired in a suffering voice, "the best cure for an aching tooth?"

"Crooked iron, marm, applied cold, is the best thing, and animal magnetism is next best. Ever try it, hey?" And the man of science winked and grinned to his companion, who, in turn, ejected a quid of tobacco from his mouth, quite near my poor gingham skirt, and laughed immoderately. In two seconds I was in the street, and on my way to the depot, questioning within myself, whether there are such qualities yet remaining in our world as unbought honesty and kindness. My doubts were to be removed. The train stood at the depot as I came in sight, and I hurried myself as fast it should depart without me.

"I managed to gain a seat, but had no time to purchase a ticket, and when the conductor came I felt for my porte-monnaie to pay the necessary fare. It was gone. An exploration of my pocket to its lowest depths availed nothing, and I was in a dilemma. I explained the matter to him, asserting him I should leave the cars at the next station, and would there borrow the amount. He left me muttering his suspicions that the story was a lie and went his rounds.

Soon after some one touched my elbow, and on looking round I was greeted by a lank, rugged, uncombed Irishman, who smiled and held something towards me. It was my portemonnaie.

"Faith, and havn't I been searchin' the cars for ye this blessed while," said he; "sure it was meself that saw ye take yer handkerchief from yer pocket, and send this 'ere thing a sploring upon the paving stones. And yo didn't see Pat Crugan after ye—(with if I hadn't been comin' the same road, a precious hunt ye might have had for it.' Bless the untutored, uncorrupted Irish heart!

"And now I was at O—— station; and the sun, though low in the west, was shining brightly. I went directly to the ladies' room, and in five minutes emerged therefrom a well-dressed lady, with an uncovered bonnet of the latest importation. As the conductor crossed the platform to give moving orders, I stepped up and tendered my fare, saying my purse had been found and returned to me. You have a vivid imagination, Eunice; if, you can picture the countenance of that gentleman.

"Did you relate your adventures to the young ladies?" said Eunice.

"No, indeed! When the goods came, they were delighted with them, affirming that 'this silk came from Weaver's; no other merchant had anything like it; and this lace from Mrs. Lasalle's, they remembered seeing it there?' I kept my own counsel; and now, Eunice, what do you think of it all?"

"I think the wisdom you purchased was cheap enough, et all events. Yet there is one other place to which I wish you had gone."

"And where is that?"

"To *church*," said Eunice! [Ohio Farmer.

SPELLING WORDS MORE THAN ONE WAY.—Several years ago," when the country was new," Hon. Nyrum Reynolds, of Wyoming county, enjoyed quite a reputation as a successful pettifogger. He wasn't very well posted up either in "book larnin" or the learning of the law, but relied principally upon his own native tact and shrewdness—his stock of which has not failed him to this day. His great success created quite an active demand for his services. On one occasion he was pitted against a "smart upperring," well-dressed limb of the law from a neighboring village, who made considerable sport of a paper which Reynolds had submitted to the court, remarking, among other things, that "all law papers were required to be written in the English language, and that the one under consideration, from its bad spelling and penmanship, ought, in fairness, therefore, to be excluded." "Gen'l'mee of the jury," said Reynolds, when he summed up"—and every word weighed a pound—"the learned counsel on the other side finds fault with my ritin' and spellin' as the right the merits of the case depended on such matters! I'm agin lugging in any such outside affairs, but I will say that *a man must be a great fool who can't spell a word more than one way!*" The jury sympathized with Judge R., and rendered a decision in favor of his client. [Gloun. (N. Y.) Journal.

☞ The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles or morals deduced from the accidents of long experience and hearsay revelations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the mind of a medical man, of judgment, and the strictest probity. Holland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation on the footing of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, as will be seen in the annexed testimonials, which are the strongest evidences that the article is prepared carefully and scientifically, in producing the effects the proprietor intended. It is used by many of the best of our physicians of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend the medicine to suffering people. See advertisement.

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—ADDRESS—

A Situation as Teacher of Mathematics in an academy or a young man who can furnish the best recommendations.—Address, D. WEBSTER, aug22—3t* Charlottesville, N. Y.

LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.—ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD of Pascagoula, Miss., has secured a patent for a new method of pumping vessels. It saves the expense of raising the water to above its main level, and maintains an advantage of at least fifty per cent. over the common method. An engraving of this pump can be seen in vol. No. 50, page 256, Scientific American. Agents who will engage in the manufacture and sale of these pumps are wanted in all parts of the United States. Rights for States can be bought of him. For more information address the patentee, at Pascagoula, Miss. sep27—6t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental departments. Best of references given. Address A. LEILA, at Montgomery, Ala. aug18—6t*

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in Teaching, and a member of the M. E. Church South, is desirous of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek. Would also give instruction on the Melodeon. Address, J. W. HAWTHURST, Vernon, Madison county, Miss. aug18—6t

WANTED—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family. Liberal wages given. Apply to S. J. NORWOOD, or THOS. F. COLLINS, near Ouachita, La. aug16—6t*

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Persons wishing information will address

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aug18—2m Holly Springs, Miss.

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Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

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Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

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The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last Friday in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 35, WHOLE NUMBER 241 — 245

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE 86 CAMP ST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

From Christian Advocate and Journal.

ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION.

THE ERRORS IN THOSE PREACHING IT AND THOSE SEEKING IT.

Entire sanotification—what a sublime sub- It implies the complete renewal of the in holiness, after the image of God; the re destruction in that heart of the works the devil; the bringing all the feelings emotions of it under the influence of love; the removal of that tendency that is in it to fly off from Christ, and the ing it under a sweet influence by which continually drawn to him as its centre, and which it revolves, while it abides in Christ. Surely, there cannot a more sub- subject employ the tongue or pen of or sage! And it is a subject on which has been said, and much is now being much that is scriptural, and much that scriptural.

feeling deeply interested on this heavenly ject, we give attention to what is said by various instructors who come under our eration. We have, ourselves long con- ined the views of this subject presented Wesley, Fletcher, Watson, and the rest of standard writers of the Wesleyan Method- body and the M. E. Church rational and ptural; but at a late camp meeting which attended, we heard teaching from some who assumed the right to teach, which we think contained errors equally at variance th Methodism, reason and Scripture. At ed Lion Camp Meeting, the one referred to, e promiscuous assembly, some no doubt erously inquiring after a deeper work of ce, but with very vague ideas of what is ded in entire consecration to God were cussed and obscure. We heard it said, You may every one of you be sanctified w before you leave this place—this very ment. Only consecrate yourselves to God, d believe he accepts your offering, and e are holy, just because he says, I will ac- t you. And surely this is not believing thout a reason. It is believing on the rd of God. And can we want a better son? Why, ye are not your own! con- crate yourselves, then, to God, and believe u are holy, for you are holy." &c.

This, we think, leaves repentance out of question altogether. We find that all ough the divine word the command is, ect and believe; and we hold that it is dressed as much to the seekers of a clean rt as to the seekers of pardon and adop- n.

It was further said, "If you could weep ams of blood, you could not induce the viour to be more willing to save you than e cow is." We never thought penitent ars were shed to induce the Saviour to be more willing to save us than he now is; we ought they were the natural consequence a broken and contrite spirit, and it is to ch the Lord has promised to look. This the sacrifice he has promised to accept; d any sacrifice, which, without this, we ay bring, he calls "a vain oblation." The ove mentioned statement could not have en made to induce mourners to look away m their tears to Christ, for indeed there as very little weeping, if any; we saw one.

Again, this saying, "Consecrate yourselves God, and believe he accepts the sacrifice, d ye are holy," which we heard so much leaves the agency of the Holy Spirit out the question. The transaction is altogether ween the Father and the individual; but e Scriptures constantly represent the Di- ine Spirit as the great purifying agent who pplies the precious blood of atonement, and ho sits as a refiner and purifier of silver. gain, it was said to seekers of entire sancti- ication, "You have made the consecration, ave you not? You believe God accepts your offering, just because he has promised o do so. Then believe you are holy—you are entirely the Lord's—you are holy, and ive God the praise. That is believing the ord of God, and that is surely not believing without a reason. Why, it is the easiest hing in the world, the simplest! It is just o consecrate yourselves to the Lord, and be- ieve he accepts your offering, and you are oly," &c.

This, we think, is fraught with error. In the first place, it makes the individual the judge of his own heart, and of the entireness of the consecration, which, we think, belongs to God. The Psalmist says, "Search me, O God, and try me, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." But these put language like this into the months of individuals: "O Lord, there is no wicked way in me; I know all my heart, and there is in it no reserve; I don't need to be tried, for I am an offering entire to thee, and I am holy, I am clean, for thou hast promised to make me so, if I would comply with certain conditions, and I am so sure that I have complied with the conditions, that, though I have no evidence that thou hast cleansed me, I know thou hast, for it could not be otherwise without forfeiting thy faithfulness; therefore, I will profess to all the world that thou hast cleansed me, and I will go on professing it until I die, if thou dost see proper to withhold the evidence." Perhaps they would start alarmed at the charge here brought, but this is plainly implied in the spurious impressions that are urged by those teachers, whether they are aware of it or not. Are not the light and heat of the sun evidences to me that it shines? But if darkness prevails and vegetation droops, will not people suspect my sanity if I insist on their believing the enlightenment! On the contrary, when I see its influences all around, can I help believing it shines? Do not I see it in its own light, and feel its effects? Just so when God's Spirit works in the heart, his light shines upon his work, and there is no difficulty about knowing it.

Again, it makes one believe God says one thing, because he says another. Thus, it makes one believe that God says, I have sprinkled clean water upon you, and you are clean, because he says, "I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and you shall be clean." God requires us to wait on him, believing, for the sprinkling; these forbid us to do so, because we believe we have made the consecration, and they tell us we sin against God every moment we refuse to do so, which implies that we are able to judge of the whole matter without the light of God's Spirit shining on his work.

As to the expression, "It is the easiest thing in the world," we regard the matter in a different light. Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? O, say these, it is the easiest thing in the world, it is perfectly simple. But, with reference to all dwellers upon earth, God says not one, but of himself he says, "I will cleanse the blood I have not cleansed, I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and you shall be clean; from all your filthiness and from all your idols will I cleanse you." It requires omnipotence to perform it. It is a great work. If God were to operate on us as mere machines, we would set no bounds to omnipotent power; but his plan is to have us co-workers with him; and it is not an easy thing to get the human heart and mind and will to an entire surrender to God. It is easy to get some persons to sing, even on their knees—

"Take my body spirit, soul;
Only thou possess the whole."

But to get them to enter into the spirit of this consecration, to fully renounce all right to themselves, to give up all legislating into the hands of God, so as to say, give or withhold what thou seest best, only give me thyself, is a different thing, and not so easy. Neither is it very easy to get the people so to comprehend what the gospel of Christ offers to us as to believe for it, and it is done unto us according to our faith; but this faith must be consistent with the divine arrangement, and it requires much searching of the Scriptures and much self-examination, aided by the Divine Spirit, before we can see the divine arrangement and its adaptation to our wants.

After this preparatory process, which we with the standard Methodist writers, think necessary, then comes the exercise of that faith which claims the blessing now; and thus entire sanctification is both progressive and instantaneous. But instead of being the easiest thing in the world, it is a work that none but God can perform; and he will not do it without our co-operation in every part of it. And it requires all our energies; for all earth, and all hell, and all the carnality of our own hearts are opposed to it. But, blessed be God! his omnipotence is always present to aid us, and all these must fall before it. But this regarding it as an easy thing has caused a host of mushroom professions to spring up, which have but an ephemoreal existence, and have brought much reproach on the holy cause.

Another evil is, that justification is greatly underrated. Give the Lord your whole heart say they, and you are entirely the Lord's; you are entirely sanctified, which conveys the idea that one may have pardon and acceptance if he surrenders a part to God; and the opinion prevails, to a great extent, especially among the young, that conformity to the world, and a great deal which the Bible condemns, is not at all inconsistent with a profession of justification; indeed, they think the Lord made very little demand on them while they profess this, while entire sanctification alters their obligations. We do not understand giving a part of the heart to God, nor do we understand being justified and condemned at the same time; but we do understand the difference between God controlling evil tempers and evil desires and rooting them out. We understand the difference between sin having the dominion over us and God working in us so that we have entire dominion over sin, and have the approval of God, and the peace which it brings, and in order to do this, we must give him all our hearts; but it is a further work in those hearts which have been given to God, and in which his peace rules, to have all disturbing influences set right, all the affections and emotions brought under the influence of love. Here, we think, is the difference between justification and regeneration and entire sanctification; and not the one giving a part of the heart to God, and the other the whole.

Pain at the abuse of gospel truth and concern for some sincere persons, who are living beneath their privilege, because they have been led to look for it in this way, and find it does not lead them into the rest of perfect love, has called forth this article. No one's person is assailed; error alone is aimed at. There was much that is good mixed with those errors, much that is excellent said on the duty and importance of self-consecration. But this is so much the worse, for it serves as a passport for the errors. And we think, if those who would "apprehend that for which they are apprehended of God in Christ Jesus," would, seeking the light of God's Spirit, examine the Scriptures, and call into their aid Wesley's "Plain account of Christian Perfection," or Fletcher's "Address to Imperfect believers," or "The Experience of Mrs. Hester Ann Rogers," or "Wilbur Fisk," or some such, or Mr. Foster's book on "Christian Holiness;" any or all of these, and a number of others of the same kind, approved of by the M. E. Church, we think they will soon reach the desire of their hearts. This may be a slower way than the other, but many have found it a sure way.

The Bible is the only unerring standard—the Holy Spirit is the great teacher. May we all keep close to the one, and pray much for the assistance of the other!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EDUCATION OF MINISTERS' CHILDREN.

Mr. Editor—In a former communication my object was to try and awaken a deeper interest among the ministers, members and friends of our Church in the Conference Education Society, the object of which is the education of the children of our itinerant ministers and the orphans of those who have died in the work.

My mind has been directed to an enlarged view of this subject, and its importance is such that I think it will commend itself most favorably to the friends of Methodism within the bounds of the Alabama Conference. We expect soon to have two colleges in operation, one at Greensboro and one at Auburn—both eligible locations, and admirably suited to meet the wants and wishes of both East and West Alabama. These will go into operation under such favorable auspices as to give assurance of great and extended usefulness, each having funds sufficient to erect the necessary buildings and supply the proper apparatus; they will also be respectably endowed. This will be done, however, to a very great extent, by the friends residing in their respective vicinities.

Permit me, therefore, to suggest to our members and friends residing in all parts of the Conference, the practicability, as well as the great importance of raising $50,000 for each of these institutions, to be vested for the express object of boarding and educating the sons of our itinerant ministers, and the orphans of our deceased ministers, and further, for the education of such young men as are in indigent circumstances, of clear heads, of deep piety, and who, withal, give satisfactory evidence that they are moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel. Many such there are who have not the means of obtaining such an education as would prepare them for more extended usefulness, but who would gladly and gratefully to God avail themselves of all the means within their reach to do most faithfully and efficiently their Master's work. But I feel that it is unnecessary for me to argue the importance of this proposition. Its bare suggestion will find a warm and ready response from every enlarged and Christian heart. Who among us but owes much to our ministry, who have been the instruments, in the hands of God, of awakening us to a sense of our danger, and then in pointing us to the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world? To whom do we, as parents, look with anxious hearts for the salvation of our children? To the ministry! Then, while they are giving to us and our children spiritual things, will we not give them and their children temporal things? Are we not, as laymen of the Church, as much bound by the grace of God to do good in our sphere and with our means as is the minister? While he should consecrate himself, his wife and his children, also his property, (if he have any,) to God, we, too, should consecrate our all to God, and be ever ready to do good as we have opportunity. Where, then, is a wider, more beautiful and inviting field of usefulness than fitting such pious and promising young men as feel that they are called of God to preach the gospel, to be workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. There are many such who would study to show themselves approved unto God, but then want of means precludes them from such an education as is necessary for them to become leaders of the blind. Who does not desire a part in a cause so noble and heavenly? Who would not gladly participate in the cultivation of so glorious a field, the very gleanings of which would be better than all the vintage of the fashions and honors of this world?

While I would earnestly advocate the claims of our male colleges and the education of young men, I would not be understood as feeling less solicitous for the education of the daughters of our ministers, and the importance of placing the Centenary Institute in a situation to give as great collegiate advantages as are enjoyed by the males. This can only be done by an endowment of fifty thousand dollars. For what should we live, and what should most absorb our attention here? Is great wealth best for us or our children. All concur in saying that it is not. Is it not the true object of life to do good, to love mercy, to glorify God, die in peace and get to Heaven? This is the only object that can ennoble life and make it lovely and of good report. Then the best legacy to be left to our children, when we are gone, is a pious and useful life, and the evidence that living and dying we are the Lord's, and that in death our heads were pillowed on the breast of a dear Saviour, and we breathed our lives "out sweetly there."

There are other literary institutions under the patronage of the Alabama Conference which ought to have like facilities of extended usefulness. Our people have all the ability, and I trust, the willingness to place them in honorable competition in this field of pious effort to do good.

Some limitations and restrictions should be used in accomplishing the great work suggested, which I cannot now discuss.

And now, brethren, let us consider one another, to provoke unto love and good works. Who will move in this matter?

Yours, truly, H. A. BAKER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ONE OR TWO AGAIN.

Mr. Editor—I am so thoroughly under the conviction that we should have but one Methodist denominational college in Alabama, that I again importune you with a word or two upon that subject. The design of the Conference, as announced before the meeting of its delegates, at Summerfield, was a result worthy of the deliberations of that intelligent body. One college!—one Methodist college! The fact that we are able to support only one ought to preclude the idea of two. And are we to sacrifice the interests of the Methodist denomination to the individual interest of any portion of our country? I think not. Suppose that Marion, Selma, Mobile, Montgomery, all had said we have good subscriptions, and therefore we must all have a college. Is that a reason why we should give them colleges—by division lose all our strength? Let it be remembered that Professor Garland has accepted the Presidency of our State University; that he will exercise great personal influence in the State, being highly and deservedly esteemed by every one who knows him. And now, with Marion, Spring Hill, LaGrange, the State University, and Oxford, Miss., close by, all of which will attract the students of all denominations in their respective vicinities, and some out of them, shall we go and build up two more colleges—one in Greensboro', one in Auburn. Where are the students to come from? It costs something to build a college, and something to support one. It will take about $200,000 to endow the professorship, so as to command the first talent in our country, and this is what we proposed to do. One hundred thousand dollars for professors' houses, college buildings, library and apparatus, I should think, was little enough; making in all $300,000. With this sum we can erect a Princeton, a Yale. Imagine such an institution in our midst, and what would be the result? The young men from every portion of our own and bordering States—not of the Methodist only, but of all denominations—would flock to her splendid halls, and there, protected from the unfortunate influences that generally surround them, and finding every facility to scientific research and the acquirement of classic lore, they would go forth well prepared to climb the rugged path that leads to virtue, honor, fame. Soon the literary atmosphere would be felt in every portion of our State—our homes be made happier, and the devotees to learning and religion richly multiplied. Parents send their children to Yale and other colleges because they believe them to be well endowed—to furnish every facility, and to be under the guidance of superior talent. But few like to send their sons to a poor college. They take it for granted that the library is poor, the apparatus is poor, the teaching is poor; and we do not want to found a poor college here. Get enough already. We want to erect a Yale, and it can be done. Can Greensboro' do it? Can Auburn do it? Or can we not build up a Yale at each place? No! We must *unite*. United, we may rear an institution that will combine all the elements of success; one that will be respected by all denominations; whose fame will be trumpeted afar in our fair land, and render the names of its founders immortal. Divided, our gigantic structure dwindles to an edifice of less splendid proportions—a name without a substance—a college without a HOPE.

POETRY NOT PIETY.

An exquisite relish for music is no test of the influence of Christianity; neither are many of the exquisite sensibilities of our nature. When a kind mother closes the eyes of her expiring babe, she is thrown into a flood of sensibility; and soothing to her heart are the sympathy and prayers of an attending minister. When a gathering neighborhood assemble to the funeral of an acquaintance, one pervading sense of regret and tenderness sits on the face of the company; and the deep silence, broken only by the solemn utterance of the man of God, carries a kind of pleasing religiousness along with it. The sacredness of the hallowed day, and all the decencies of its observation, may change the affections of him who loves to walk in the footsteps of his Father, and every recurring Sabbath may bring to his bosom the charm of its regularity and quietness. Religion has its accomplishments, and in these there may be something to soothe and to fascinate, even in the absence of the appropriate influences of religion. The deep and tender impression of a family bereavement is not religion; the charm of all that sentimentalism that is associated with many of its solemn and affecting services is not religion. They may form the distinct folds of its accustomed drapery; but they do not, any or all of them put together, make up the substance of the thing itself.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

QUENCHING THE SPIRIT.

A few years ago, as I was laboring in our Western wilds, an individual rode up, and taking me by the hand, inquired earnestly, 'Will you go and see a dying young man? He is in agony, and says there is no hope.'

There was no time to be lost. I went with him. After climbing many a rocky ascent, I came to an open path, which soon conducted me to the house. Anxious ones stood weeping without, and soon held both my hands, conducting me up a long flight of steps to the room of the dying man. Not a word was spoken. Other hearts were too full, and my own was sinking beneath a weight of responsibility. Earnestly seeking the Divine blessing, I ascended the steps.

On reaching the top, a venerable mother approached me, saying, 'I'm glad you have come. Do speak to my son; perhaps he may yet be saved.' I pressed the hand that led me in, and in a moment the most heart-rending scene was before me. A young man in the agonies of death, rolling his eyes and flinging his arms wildly about him, crying out, 'O, I am lost! Hell is before me! In a few moments I shall be among the damned!' He ceased speaking, and I feared his spirit had taken flight for the regions of woe. He soon revived again. Seizing the opportunity I repeated slowly the words, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' 'The blood of Jesus cleanseth us from all sin.' Seeing I had his attention, I spoke of the free, unmerited mercy of Christ, able to save the chiefest of sinners, saying, 'There is hope for the repentant sinner, even at the eleventh hour.'

He replied, 'No there is no hope. Once I might have been saved, but now it is too late, too late.' Then, with a groan of the deepest despair, he exclaimed, 'O, that I had heard them!' In vain, I urged him to cast himself unreservedly on the sovereign mercy of God, as 'able to save unto the uttermost all that come unto God through him.' He only replied, 'I have resisted the Holy Ghost, there is no hope.' I proposed prayer. He only replied, 'Pray for others, not for me.' I knelt. Perfect silence reigned, save as a low, deep moan came from the dying bed. I tried to commit him to the mercy of Christ.

I spoke to him again, but he hopelessly said, 'It is of no use. I am hastening to eternity.' No tear fell. He manifested no contrition for sin, no ray of hope. A wild, piercing cry wrung our hearts with anguish, and he sank upon his pillow.

Reviving yet again, he said, thoughtfully, 'Once I was brought to feel myself a sinner. For days and weeks I was anxious about my soul. Something said, now is the accepted time; my heart said, not now, to-morrow. But when to-morrow came I still put it off. My gay companions laughed at my seriousness, and tried to allure me back to the follies of sin. I said to myself, I will go with you to-day, but to-morrow I will not.'

Pleased with present victory, they led him on from pleasure to vice, the card-table and social bar. He took wine, he laughed, and was the gayest of the gay. Conscience raised her warning voice and bade him pause, but he rushed heedlessly on.

He stated that one pleasant Sabbath morning a young man met him when on his way to join his companions, and taking him cordially by the hand, said, 'Friend, you seem to be enjoying yourself; come with me, and we will have better enjoyment still.' He joined him in a walk, which ended at the house of God. Startled, he drew back, and would have fled from the sanctuary, had not his friend affectionately urged, 'Do come in a little while.' He yielded to the entreaty, resolving it should be only a little while, and took his seat among the worshipers. Here conscience, as if roused to a final conflict, reminded him of broken resolutions, and bade him seek Christ to-day. 'No, not to-day,' was his response to the gentle whispers of the Spirit. He remained through the morning services. His friend, encouraged by his stay, drew him into a Bible class, where the teacher faithfully enforced the duty of immediate preparation for eternity. The young man was impressed, and sat thoughtfully revolving the question, 'Shall I, or not?' I will decide now, or else put it forever out of my mind.' The class was dismissed. The words, To-day prepare to meet thy God rung in his ears as he walked down the aisle.

The decision was made: 'Not to-day, but to-morrow I will. From that moment all was darkness, terror and dismay. Ere the night had passed over him, he was seized with a malignant fever, which in two days left him in the state I found him. 'And now, he added, 'I have oursed my Maker, and am dying without hope.' I still urged him to flee to Christ, but in vain. Despair only was his. One deep groan and shriek of terror, and he expired with these fearful words on his lips, "Lost! lost! lost!"

Quench not the spirit of God. Heed its gentle admonitions. Once grieved away, it may never return, till in another world its memory pierce your soul with anguish past hope. 'You might, but you would not. I entreated, but you refused to hear. I stood long waiting, again and again urging your acceptance of offered mercy. Now it is too late; the door of mercy is shut forever shut.'—*American Missionary.*

Later from California, etc.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF EMIGRANTS BY THE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.

By the arrival on Monday evening of the Crescent City, we have received files of San Francisco papers from the 19th of August to the 5th of September. From the news summary of the Alta California we extract the following items:

The steamer day has been changed from the 1st and 16th to the 5th and 20th of each month.

The 21st August, the primary election day of the Democrats, was remarkable throughout for street fights and bloody encounters.

Jose Lamente, an intelligent Chilean, connected with the editorial department of the *Sud Americano*, of this city, stabbed his wife, Maria Martinez, on the 21st August. The victim died two days after. A domestic dispute is the alleged cause of the deed. Lamente is now in the county jail, pronounced by some insane.

The brigantine Amphitrite arrived from the Amoor river on the 21st August, having left that river on the 15th July, touching at Sitka on her way to this port. Again, a small town on a river of that name, was visited, but found to be deserted. A proclamation was issued declaring that private property would be respected. A small iron steamer belonging to the Russians was blown up.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the morning of the 28th August, at about three o'clock.

The new custom-house and post-office is nearly completed, and meets with general admiration.

The Whig party has revived, nominated a ticket, and issued a party newspaper entitled the Whig. They exhibit much enthusiasm, and have made strong nominations.

State.

The first trip on the Sacramento Valley Railroad was made on the 18th August. It was a short excursion from the Sacramento levee to Seventeenth street. The train, consisting of three platform cars, was densely crowded. Invited guests from all parts of the State partook of the occasion, which forms an era in the annals of California.

A Temperance Nominating Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 21st August.

A man named Amiel Bricknell, proprietor of a public house on Eighth street, Sacramento, was shot and mortally wounded on the 26th August, by his son-in-law, Samuel Garrett. Bricknell died soon after. Garrett had run away with Bricknell's daughter; upon his return the latter assaulted him and was shot.

Gen. C. H. S. Williams, the Temperance nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, has declined. Myron Norton's name has been substituted.

Oregon.

The news from Oregon is up to the 27th ult. The Colville gold mines, first pronounced a humbug, are now well spoken of again.

Mr Benton, just arrived across the plains, reported a terrible Indian massacre of emigrants this season, at Devil's Gate, on the Sweet Water river. A train of 800, men, women and children, were attacked by the Chieunes Sioux and 150 killed, and all their stock, provisions, etc., captured. The remainder of the train reached Salt Lake City in a starving condition. Among the slain were Gen. Lane's brother and family.

It is reported that 70 whites have been murdered near Fort Colville by the Indians. Lt Derby has just completed the survey of the military road from Salem to Astoria, a distance of one hundred miles.

Sandwich Islands

The new Odd Fellows' Hall at Honolulu, was dedicated on the 16th of July.

The frigate Amphitrite, reports the arrival at Ayau, of the brig Leveret, having on board Messrs Swan & Clifford, the forgers of whaleman's drafts at Honolulu. A Mr Packard was with them. The brig remained at Ayau for a few days, and then sailed for parts unknown.

General.

The Amphitrite reports a whale ship, name unknown, was wrecked on Cape Lowsaburg, (Sea of Ochotsk) previous to July 8th.

China.

The news from China is from Shanghae up to June 30th. There is but little of importance. There were several large American clippers at Foochow, from 800 to 1700 tons burthen. The trade of the past season has been prosperous. It is estimated that at the close of May, an export of altogether of 25,000,000 pounds of tea had been shipped to Great Britain, the United States of America, and Australia. An attempt had been made by the Chinese authorities to levy an inland tax on teas on their way to Foochow. This was promptly resisted by Mr. Consul Medhurst.

Woohang and Hangkow have again fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The San Francisco Herald thus describes the earthquake which was experienced in that city, and at other points, a few days before the sailing of the steamer:

The shock was quite perceptible in the lower portion of the city, but was most severely felt at the Presidio and the Mission Dolores, and along the hills intervening west of the line of Jones street. A family residing in St. Ann's Valley were started from sleep by a violent shaking of the house, which caused a general commotion among the picture frames hanging on the walls, and several articles of furniture were moved from their places. At the Presidio Barracks the inmates were all awakened by the shock, and at the Mission Dolores the inmates of every house were awakened, and in some instances the people rushed into the street in alarm for their personal safety. A rumbling sound, as of a heavily freighted vehicle passing over a bridge, accompanied the shock. A gentleman who arrived here last night from a farm situated near the Coast Range, about six miles south from the Mission, says that the shock was very severe in that vicinity, and in view of this fact, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that the next arrival from the South will bring us news of a heavy earthquake on the lower coast.

A war of extermination has been commenced upon the gangs of murderers and thieves in Calaveras and Amador counties. The Columbia Clipper gives the following particulars of the exciting scenes daily occurring in that region:

The massacre at Rancherin, in Amador county, has so incensed the community that hundreds of men are armed and in pursuit of the murderers. We have it from good authority that thirty Mexicans have been convicted, hung, and shot in Amador and Calaveras counties. On Sunday last, Sheriff Phoenix, his deputy, Mr. Durham, and others, passed through Columbia on the track of three murderers; they went to Sonora, and from there to Salvado, a Mexican camp near Chinese, where they corralled some suspicious looking greasers—this was in the night. The Mexicans made the attack and killed Sheriff Phoenix. One of the gang was killed and another was wounded, the balance made their escape. Sheriff Phoenix's remains were brought to Sonora, where they were interred with Masonic honors, he having been a member of the Order. The murder of the Sheriff has caused great excitement in our county, and it is now under patrol. On the arrival of the news here of the murder of Sheriff Phoenix, our citizens called a meeting and appointed a committee to select a force of efficient men to scour the country, and arrest all suspicious looking Mexicans who cannot give a good account of themselves.

Another committee was appointed to collect contributions to pay the necessary expenses of the men—the meeting was then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M. this day—Monday. About dark two suspicious looking Mexicans came into town. Mr. John H. Ward and others trailed them to a house kept by a Mexican woman. Mr Ward opened the door, and inquired if there was any man in the house? He was answered there was not. Not being satisfied, he opened the door, when a Mexican presented a pistol and would have shot, had not Mr Ward knocked it down. He then jumped out of the window, and Ward after him; he shot at Ward, then ran about fifty yards, wheeled and fired again. Ward pursued, but being lame, did not overtake him. The alarm was sounded, when a large concourse of people assembled, and a force was appointed to guard the town. A feeling to exterminate the Mexican race pervades the whole community; and those who are not well known, and cannot produce good evidence as to character, will be forced to leave the country.

By 12 P. M. no less than nine had been captured, and by daylight this number was increased to twelve. Officer Coroner was informed by the principal people of some suspicious Mexicans near the town; he and his posse went and examined a Mexican quarter near Springfield, they discovered a man rolled up in a blanket under a tree. Mr Floyd went to him, and gave him a shake, at the same time presenting a pistol at his head; he told him to arise, and in doing so, two large six shooters were found in his possession, one under his head and the other by his side, cocked. Another man was taken at Jennings' Exchange House. Sheriff Solomon recognized him as a murderer, and has taken him to Sonora.

At S. A. M., Tuesday, Sheriff Clark, of Calaveras, Deputy Durham and others of Amador, arrived from Sonora with a prisoner supposed to be connected with the gang. They were requested to look at the party we had in the jail to see if they could recognize any of them. As soon as they set eyes on Rafael (the man who was found so well armed) they exclaimed that it was the scoundrel who murdered Mrs Dimon and child at the Rancheria, and he was handed over to them, and they hastened to Jackson, where he will go up on the oak tree that so many have been suspended from.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

The steamship Crescent City, Captain John McGowan, arrived Monday evening from New York via Havana. We are indebted to her purser for the following memoranda:

The United States mail steamship George Law, Capt. Gray, arrived at Havana on the 27th last., with the California mails and passengers. The Crescent City was detained three days and a half at Havana, waiting for the George Law. The royal mail steamship Oregon left San Francisco on the 5th inst, and arrived at Panama on the 21st. The Golden Age arrived at Acapulco, from Panama, on the 5th instant—all well. The steamship Uncle Sam (Nicaragua Line) arrived at Acapulco on the 8th inst., having lost thirty-three passengers by cholera since leaving San Juan. Three more died while lying in port. The epidemic was confined principally among the steerage passengers.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Crescent City:

From New York—John Johnson, A Druids, Gan Hunter, Mrs J Quirk, S. P. Morilly, J Brown, W Brown, Messrs. Brown, Murphy, Burge, Stebbins, Meyer and lady, Phillips, Chilcote, Bertrand, Grassac, Fortner, Daniel and wife, Kelly, Van Horn, Harrison, Nicks, Miss Cohen, Mrs Thius.

From Havana—Mrs J P Fraser, J B Labon, A F Vallalia, Peginlota, Lasa, Brohen, Gaston, Penfield, Miss Belle Clinton, Castillo, Carlin, Sanchey, Neri and wife.

From California—Mrs Jones, D O'Allen and wife, D Abbott, N Lesse, wife and child, Young, Levy, Mrs De Caseres, daughter and son Mr Hole—and 45 in the steerage.

We have received files of Havana papers up to Thursday last, but they contain no news of moment.

A correspondent of the *Diario*, writing from Porto Rico on the 13th of September, states that an agent had arrived at that place with the object of contracting with the planters for the introduction of coolies. No progress had yet been made in the matter, but as laborers were much needed, the writer thought the idea would be regarded favorably.

A New York correspondent of the *Diario* gives a shocking picture of the condition of New York society and the depravity of Yankee human nature generally. The affray at the St. Nicholas between Mr. Dean and Captain Wright he speaks of as an affair between a Fifth Avenue aristocrat and a dandy of the Hotel St. Nicholas. A previous number of this paper has an editorial article nearly two columns long, summing up and commenting upon, with the most holy horror, the catalogue of crimes furnished by the newspapers from the States. Dignified employment for the editor of a dignified journal!

GEN. HARNEY'S BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—The following letter, which we find in the St. Louis Republican of the 25th, gives some particulars of this affair not previously received. It was written immediately after the battle and may be relied upon as correct:

CAMP ON BLUE WATER RIVER, September 4, 1855

Dear Sir: An express leaves us in a few moments for the States, and I drop you a few lines by it to let you know that Gen Harney had a fight yesterday morning with one of the principal bands of the Brules under Little Thunder, and very nearly, if not quite, "rubbed" it out.

The Indians were encamped on the Blue Water River, a beautiful stream which rises in the sand buttes to the North of the Platte and empties into the Platte about three miles above Ash Hollow. The Indians were discovered as we came in camp at Ash Hollow, on the evening of the 2d, and General Harney at once determined to attack them. Accordingly, the mounted force, under Colonel Cooke, turned their position before daylight next morning, while at daybreak, Major Cady, with a battalion of the Sixth Infantry, attacked in front. The infantry commenced the action, and as the Indians retreated, they all at once found themselves upon the dragoons, who suddenly debouching from their ambuscade, charged the Indians with sabre and revolver, and that between the troopers, the infantry, and the Indians, there was seen as fine a specimen of a free fight as one could wish to see. The fight and chase lasted for two or three hours, at the end of which time there was no Indians to be seen except the prisoners and the dead bodies which were piled up in all directions. The Indians lost about eighty-five in killed, including their chief, Little Thunder, and between sixty and seventy prisoners (women and children); they also captured a large number of horses and mules—to say nothing of wagon-loads of new lodges, buffalo meat, and Indian fixins in general. We lost four killed, four severely, and four very slightly wounded. Two of the wounded will not likely recover, as the arrows which struck them penetrated their lungs.

Our camp is now at the mouth of the Blue Water, where we shall remain a few days, until a small work can be thrown up at Ash Hollow, which will be garrisoned by one company, for the protection of the road.

In the Indian camp many papers and articles were found which had been taken from the mail party.

General Wolfe, overhearing a young officer say, in a very familiar manner, "Wolfe and I drank a bottle of wine together," said: "I think you might say General Wolfe." "No," replied the subaltern, with happy presence of mind, "did you ever hear of General Achilles, or General Cæsar?"

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855

A Call.

Call of Dr Palmer.—The Presbyterian congregation of Lafayette Square, in this city, have given a unanimous call to the Rev B M. Palmer, D D, of South Carolina, and have obligated themselves to pay him $5,000 per annum, if he accepts.—*Creole, Oct 3*

A pretty loud call! Two fort Methodist ministers of this city, all together, do not get paid $6,000 per annum. Among them are two D.D's and at least that many college men. Some of them, we know, work hard winter and summer.

We hope, on the report of Dr. P's catholic spirit, his ability and evangelical ministery, that he will accept. We make no apology for feeling an interest in the matter. It is an influential post in our social and Christian community, as well as ecclesiastical, he is called to. None more so. Protestantism here is so far one body in Christ as to feel this sympathy. If one member (church) called, all the members unite with it; or, one be honored, all rejoice with it. May it never be otherwise.

Advertising Medium.—We are not going to speak for ourselves now, but for another. It is strange that those who have business in that Empire State, Texas, have not all found out the best medium for advertising in the State—the Texas Christian Advocate, published weekly at Galveston. It has the largest circulation of all papers in that State, and circulates among people who make business. This hint is to our merchants, who desire a share of the increasing trade of that Empire, and others who will improve it.

Relief for the Afflicted.—The German Methodists of New Orleans have greatly shared in the sickness that, we are glad to announce, is well nigh past. The pastor of the Church in the First District, Rev. J. Pauley, has been especially affected in the afflictions of his people. But he was graciously enabled to abide with and minister to them. A collection taken up in the Felicity street Church (Rev. L. Parker, pastor), put well timed and ample hands for dispensing relief.

The Mobile Register, 29th ult., says: 'We have inadvertently failed to allude to the effort made at the Franklin street Methodist Church last Sunday week, in behalf of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers. Though the day was very inclement, and the congregation comparatively thin in consequence, a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the worthy pastor, Dr. Dorman and a collection taken up which amounted to about $77.'

Personal.—We were glad to see Hon. J. M. Bass in the city this week, looking in good health after his arduous benevolent labors through the epidemic in Baton Rouge.

Fifty Thousand Dollars.—The proposition of Hon. R A. Baker is well timed and generous. We invoke its consideration.

Commencements.—They have good news for the Church. We welcome them.

Harper for October.—We have it thro' McGinnis. It contains a suggestive article on Postal Reforms. A money order system is suggested, as in England and France. One post office to draw on another for all sums under $25. Charging (say two per cent.) enough to pay expenses. This would accommodate newspaper subscribers and agents, and all others who have small payments to make. Larger sums exchange banks generally provide. This system would save most of the money lost by mails.

The Late Prelate.—Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, formally deposed his son, a deacon in his diocese, 15th ult. He has submitted himself to Rome.

The Churchman says: "It is in all respects a most distressing case. We have been made acquainted with all the circumstances of the painful occurrence; and the only conclusion we can arrive at is, that it is a manifestation of approaching insanity," &c.

"There is no one in our Church," continues the Churchman, "with whom the deluded convert has been connected, who has anything to answer for in the sight of God and His Church, as respects this most deplorable event," &c.

Revival in Caddo, La.—The Bienville (La) Times, 26th ult., says of a Baptist meeting at Summer Grove Church:

"The church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Jesse Lee. In these meetings he was aided by Revs. A. J. Rutherford, Baskus and Irvings, and by Rev. J. M. Workum, of the Methodist Church. During the two meetings 109 were added to the church, ninety of whom, by baptism. At the close of the last meeting there were still many anxious inquirers."

Under the authority of the law relating to Retired officers, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Court Martial to try Lieut. Maury, on his present petition as Paymaster-Gen. of the National Observatory; and, also, has ordered Lieutenants Stevens and Smith upon examination on duty—the former to command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the latter as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Progress of Humanity,

AS DEVELOPED BY YELLOW FEVER.

A comparison of epidemics in past ages and the present favors the progress of our race. If the ills flesh is heir to are still malignant and numerous, there is an amelioration in the sympathy evoked by them. The single-handed Howard, or the Samaritan, of former times, is now represented by associations. Witness Norfolk and Portsmouth. Without respect to sections, aid has been furnished to those sick cities of 1855, as to ours in 1853. The relief Fund, as last published, amounted to $173,000. Of this sum, New York, the city where are the Tabernacle and Tammany, gave $30,000; Boston, of Burns notoriety, and out of which some Southern ears, on and below the latitude of James River, think no good thing can come—Boston gave $7,500; Philadelphia, $27,000; Baltimore, $37,000; New Haven, Ct., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mobile, Ala., each $1,000; Chicago, Ill., and New Orleans, La., each 4,500. Humanity, fairly touched, knows no North, no South, no East, no West. These are times when it nobly vindicates itself. So can afflictions be sanctified by our Heavenly Father to the good of the race as well as the individual.

The aid of New Orleans, as thus set down in dollar figures, looks comparatively trifling, her size considered, and her indebtedness on a former score.

But it must also be considered—1st, that during the summer season many heavy capitalists are away; 2d, the city has passed a sickly summer—an epidemic at home required to be met by a heavy outlay of labor and charity; and, 3d, New Orleans has given besides what money could not buy, and what was most needed—thirty or forty experienced yellow fever nurses, with competent superintendents of hospitals and physicians. Mobile has also done eminent service of this kind.

The world is improving. Humanity shows signs of progress. Evidently there is a vast, pervading and elevating moral power operating. The history of plagues brings revoltingly to view human selfishness. Where do we read of the far off sending aid, money, provisions, and even coffins for the dead; or of the healthy plunging into the infected regions to succor?

Telegraphic and locomotive communication may have quickened, freshened and sustained it, but they do not account for that intensity of fraternal feeling so widely manifested.

Men are brothers; at farthest, neighbors. This sentiment is growing apace. The teachings of the gospel have leavened the mass, ennobled humane offices, sanctified the ministry of mercy, and created a public opinion that admits the heroism of beneficence.

Our Publishing House.

Up to the 7th September, the presses of the Publishing House had been in operation five months. This statement will show the amount of work which has been done. The number of pages printed has been—

Folio	864.000
Quarto	103.000
Octavo	2,762.000
12mo	20.585.000
18mo	18 628 000
24mo	6 557,000

Making a grand total of 49,589,000, or nearly fifty million pages of all kinds.

A creditable and encouraging showing, considering the backsets at the outset. The Book editor says, moreover: "We had hoped before this time to have announced for sale 'The Wesleyan Psalter,' an elegantly printed edition of the Psalms, versified by the Wesleys, 'The lives of the Popes,' and many other excellent books we have stereotyped; but we have not been able to get them bound. The bindery is yet too contracted, so that a sufficient number of workmen and workwomen cannot be employed to execute our orders and those from other sources. We must be patient, especially as another building will probably be soon finished, which will afford the needed accommodations.

The Preachers' Tent.

No inconsiderable spot on the camp ground is this, considering the influences that go forth from it. Alas! if levity and jesting prevailed there! The keynote of the meeting is often struck in the preachers' tent. Not that the work of God or the people of God are dependent on men, but in the Divine economy we know the ministry is assigned a responsible place. An itinerant of North Louisiana writes: "At our camp meeting we had a very good time. One night (or morning) about 1 o'clock, there was a singular out-pouring of the Spirit in the preachers' tent. I cannot pretend to describe it only as another Pentecost. There was shouting there by those who had never praised God before aloud. The noise continued more than an hour. Tell Bro W. that M., who once led the choir in his church, was present, and has been powerfully converted."

Buenos Ayres.—The Argentine Confederation, composed of thirteen South American provinces or States, not including Buenos Ayres proper, has adopted a Constitution which makes religious liberty the law of the land—a novel thing in South America. But let the Bible have free course a few years longer, and let the preacher of the gospel lift up his voice in the land of Romish idols, till every ear shall hear the glad tidings, and neither civil nor religious liberty shall long remain a novelty in what is now emphatically the "region and shadow of death."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE CREED OF ALL MEN.

"This work is from a ready pen and ingenuous reasoner. It is an attempt to meet infidelity by assuming the bold ground that the abstract principles of Christianity are the common principles of man." Such is the language of Brother Cobb, of the Memphis Christian Advocate, in reviewing this very excellent sermon of Rev. R. Abbey, published by Stevenson & Owen.

I think it cannot be denied that this is the strongest production the writer has given to the public, and one that is to make, upon this age of thinking men, its mark and impress. The kind of skepticism that at this day, floats upon the surface of society, is entirely undermined by it. There may be a few questions underneath this debate, questions that deny, for example, the truth of the existence of any principle at all that it may not fully meet. The author does not design it for such. He directs his attention principally to those who have faith in the common principles of nature, in the steadiness of moral virtue, and in the ties of our common civilization. It makes havoc of the supports upon which they commonly lean. The work is one that should be encouraged, and that should be put in the hands of the young men of our age who are prone to think that the Christian religion demands something of them, which they have only to yield at the expence of fair reasoning. They are apt to think that there is in religion a demand for credulity as a voluntary tribute, given at the cost of reason. This work is well calculated to undeceive them.

Bro. Cobb has, in the Advocate at Memphis of August 22, I think, misapprehended the design and scope of the argument. He takes exception to the author's reference to the doctrine of the Trinity. Bro. Cobb thinks this is one of those profound mysteries of revelation for which we can find no verisimilitude, no true analogy in nature.

This subject of the Trinity is one that we all approach with reverence and with diffidence. That there is no true analogy in nature, is not to be denied. The "Creed" does not say there is; but that the principle upon which it is based, upon which it reposes, is readily admitted by all. All that I understand the author of this treatise to urge is, that there is in nature a ground work for the belief. For example, to take the illustration he gives, there is the "union of the soul and the body." This is evidently a ground work for the union of Three. The union to two establishes the principle. Of course, it is no true analogy, but it is enough for the purpose of the author, and chimes in with the thread and leading purpose of the argument. The man who sees and admits the existence of two in one, is thereby prepared to receive, upon the strength of revelation, the mysterious doctrine of the Trinity; and I do not think a work of very great merit otherwise should be depreciated upon account of a resort to the little strength that is to be drawn from the partial analogy of nature.

The cardinal position and leading idea of the author is carried out with a good deal of ingenuity and very considerable analogical power. He does not undertake to defend Christianity. He does not undertake to explain its mysteries. He does not seek to establish its truth or its evidence. I understand him to lay all that aside for the occasion; and for as the argument he expects to hold with the infidel, "I have no argument," says he, "to make in favor of Christianity. I expect to attempt none." His object seems to be to inquire into the principles of the infidel, and upon which he reposes his hope for happiness. He is working all the time, it is true, along side of Christianity, and does as much for it, indirectly, as his argument with infidel principles will let him. But he is upon the platform on which his opponent is upon. Now, "tell us what you believe, and what you disbelieve." He meets him in his bosom and at his inner shrine. He shows him that his principles, when true, find an echo in Christianity, and when false, dangerous and deceptive. These he recommends to be given up for the true principles of Christianity.

I read the argument with much profit. I think no man can read it without profit. It is not enough to prove Christianity to be true by an appeal to reason and fact. Nothing can be true which is unreasonable, although many things may be true which reason cannot explain. But however true Christianity may be, and however demonstrable may be the argument sustaining the truth of it, still the infidel has his own peculiar notions, his own mental platform of principles, his own private reasons for non concurrence in the faith and practice of the Scripture. These the author handles, and in the handling dissipates them into thin air. "I desire to show," says he, "the folly and inconsistency of irreligion." "The free thinker, the unbeliever, the skeptic, or the infidel," or any other man, may sit here in my seat, and, so far as the logical framework of this essay is concerned, I care not whether it be written with his hand or with mine. All I ask of him is, that he will do no violence at home—that he utter his own sentiments precisely as they are entertained, avowed and acted upon by himself every day. His principles are not to be feared." Of course they are not the Principles of the system of Jesus Christ, because true logic is based upon true reason, and the want of logic is want of reason. Christianity must either be reasonable or unreasonable. There is no other intermediate ground which it can occupy. Everything that is true is, then, reasonable, because God is truth. There are in the Christian system many things that are above our limited comprehension; but what of that? That is no proof they are unreasonable. It is only proof of our ignorance of the true reason of them. They are reasonable in the eye of Christ; would be reasonable to us, provided we were able to see with divine precocience. Says Christ, "I am the truth."

The reasoning of the author of the Creed is not directed to maintain the doctrine of the Trinity drawn from analogy. He has not only not attempted such a thing, but has expressly disavowed all intention of attempting it. Let justice be done if the sky falls. What does he say: "One of the loudest objections supposed to be urged against Christianity is its doctrine of a Trinity. This, it is said, is absurd, for how can there be three in one? And it is often times supposed that Christians are put to considerable trials of skill and logic to maintain this doctrine against the objections of skeptics and infidels. This is all wrong. So far as this objection is concerned, like the previous ones we have looked at, it is not necessary to maintain or attempt to maintain the doctrine at all."

This treatise gives abundant evidence of a thinking mind, fearless religious principles, firm confidence in the steadiness of truth, and unconquerable love of it. ALPHA.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SOCIETY FORMED IN SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Centenary Institute, in July 1854, a resolution was passed by that body inviting those both males and females, who had been students in the Institution to meet in Summerfield during the last examination, which closed July 4th, and Dr. Hamilton was appointed to address them. Accordingly, a respectable number attended. On Tuesday, the Doctor performed his duty in a short but appropriate manner.

At the conclusion of his remarks, he made known the object contemplated by the Trustees in the passage of the resolution. He said, they desired that they should form a society of an alumni character.

A proposition was then made that six—three males and three females, be appointed from their number to draft resolutions which should serve as a constitution for its future government. The committee appointed met, and drew up in substance, the following, which being submitted to a meeting held the next morning, were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the former students of Centenary Institute, will meet in Summerfield on the occasion of each annual examination.

2. *Resolved*, That the object of our meeting will be to manifest and increase our interest in the welfare of the institution, and for social, intellectual and moral improvement.

3. *Resolved*, That we will assemble, while there, at some convenient time, for the purpose of hearing an address from a speaker chosen at the preceding meeting by a majority of those present.

4. *Resolved*, That the officers be a President, Vice Presidents and Secretary; the last to attend to the correspondence of the society.

5. *Resolved*, That either office vacated may be filled at any regular meeting.

Before concluding this notice, we beg leave to make a few remarks in reference to this move. We wish all who have sustained, at any time, the relation of students to the Institution, to feel themselves interested. It is not intended that any shall make great sacrifices to be present on such occasions; but when we consider the good that must necessarily result to the institution and themselves, we feel authorized in saying that all should feel themselves bound to undergo some trouble to do so. A woman of antiquity, pointing to her sons, said, "These are my jewels." The jewels of every school and college are the young men and ladies whom they send forth yearly into society. These reflect what they are, and indicate the measure of confidence the public ought to repose in them. What institution, considering the length of time since its establishment, has done more for the country than Centenary Institute? Everywhere in our own State, and in different portions of the surrounding States, are to be seen her sons and daughters, shedding the blessed light which always emanates from well improved minds, ruled and guided by pure and virtuous hearts. Methodism owes a great deal to her. In the ranks of her ministry are to be found her sons doing battle in the cause of virtue, truth, and their God. Some of the strong pillars of the laity were fashioned by her hands. In view of all this, she is worthy of noblest efforts to sustain her. Those who have been prepared for the duties of life under her fostering care ought more especially to rally around her and bring to bear their influence to advance her interests. Gratitude calls for, and duty to the great cause of sanctified education demands this reasonable service. Whatever, therefore, has a tendency to keep alive and increase their interest in its prosperity, should be heartily engaged in. And who will say, that going every year and witnessing achievements of mind and heart, as displayed in the examinations, compositions, speeches, concerts, &c., of her students, will not have this effect? Who that was an eye witness of the scenes of the last commencement occasion did not leave with his feelings sublimated, enlarged and soul elevated? No one that had a mind to appreciate and a soul to feel. There are other advantages to be derived from this annual visit to the place where the village masters taught their school, and while uttering

"Words of length and thundering sound.
Amazed, the gazing rustics ranged around.
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew.
That such small heads could carry all they knew."

How well calculated is it to renew the friendships and revive the pleasant memories of school days? But it is useless, Mr. Editor, to dwell on the benefits which will result to all, socially, intellectually and morally. Any one, by thinking for a moment, must be convinced that they will be great. Without troubling you further, my friends, we ask you to think on these things.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President—T. F. GREEN.

Vice Presidents—Lewis Davis, J. J. Freeman, W. L. Baker, T. W. Saddler.

Secretary—A. Mims.

Camden, Sept. 22, 1855. W. M. MOTLEY,

Revival in Tuskegee, Ala.—For some weeks past a protracted meeting has been in progress at the Methodist Church in this place, at which there appears to be a good state of religious feeling. A number of persons have manifested their anxiety to seek religion, and there have been a goodly number of conversions, how many, we are not informed. The labors have devolved most entirely upon Bro Hamill, who has been unable to procure ministerial aid, from the fact that ministers are generally engaged in similar meetings or absent in discharge of duties which they cannot pretermit.—*S. W. Baptist, 20th ult.*

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

Mt. Zion Circuit, Ala. Conf., Sept. 14, 1855.

The Lord is owning our work on Mount Zion Circuit. For two months past we have been holding a series of two days and protracted meetings, at some of which we have witnessed outpourings of the Holy Ghost. At Pine Springs we joined sixteen into the Church, about the same number professed faith in Christ. The Church all full of the love of God. At Mount Pleasant our meeting continued for ten days. We had a refreshing season from the very commencement. The Church was baptised with the holy unction. I never saw as many happy Christians, all feasting on God's eternal love, as during the administration of the Holy Sacrament on the first Sunday night of the meeting. Nor were sinners unconcerned. When Christians get happy, sinners tremble, and consequently the altar of prayer was crowded at every hour's service, and many were happily converted. Some Twenty-seven joined the Church. Among the converts was an old man, about seventy, his head grey, his steps tottering; now happy in God's love, and going on his way rejoicing in hope. We also had a refreshing season at Smyrna, during the third quarterly meeting. Our Elder, Charles McLeod, preached three times before he left, with great effect. We continued the meeting ten days. Many souls were brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. We have had other meetings, with varied success. We have a little band of local preachers here in the woods, that cannot be beat in efficiency, and we must tender our thanks to S. G. Hamel, F. Weaver, S. Mayfield, J. F. Martin, S. Gillmore, L. Lyndsay, P. Dunkin and S. May for the good service they have rendered the Church at nearly all our meetings. Some of these are nearly worn down serving the Church they love; but, thank God, some of them have some hiding fair to fill their places. The cause of temperance is advancing on this work. Our local brethren have talked on that subject nearly all around the circuit. Dram drinking Methodists (a nice qualification for a Christian!) are quite scarce here. We are doing something for the cause of Missions, and are trying to do yet more. O that God would open the hearts of the people in this great cause. O. HAWKINS.

Bellevue, La., Sept. 20, 1855.

We have some excellent times on the North Bossier Circuit, recently a glorious meeting at Bellevue, a place where there never was a soul converted until the 11th of August last at which time was commenced a two days' meeting, but protracted for six days. Bros. O. Carroway, David Lawrance and R. G. Skinner, (local preachers,) from the Minden Circuit, helping us. The result of the meeting was, ten precious souls professed to find peace in believing in Jesus, and were added to the Church.

Our third quarterly meeting was held at this place commencing on the 9th inst. Our P. E., Richmond Randle, was with us, and preached in soul awakening style. Brother Carroway and Skinner were with us again; also, Brother R. C. Goodgoin; and on the day appointed for the close of the meeting, just at night, our beloved brother, Dr. C. G. Young, arrived and preached for us. He protested against our closing with the prospect of good before us. We protracted another day. The Doctor stayed with us and preached twice on Thursday. Our meeting here closed. The result of this meeting was twenty-one conversions and twenty accessions. Bellevue has been celebrated as a place of amusements. Dancing was one of the almost constant employments of a large majority of the people of this place. Yesterday I joined in holy wedlock a couple of the young people of this place, and instead of the hall room, they attended church in the evening. There is a good influence resting upon this community. The result of our last on the circuit was forty-five accessions and thirty-nine conversions. We look for good times on our present round. Pray for us. We are trying to live humble and prayerful. We expect to get to heaven. J. L. WRIGHT.

Midway, Miss., Sept. 25, 1855.

We began and carried on a protracted meeting at Concord Church, on Hillsborough Circuit, from the fourth Saturday in August until Sabbath week following. Making sixteen days. For several days most of our labors were directed to the members, who were very cold and discouraged. The meeting increased in interest even to the close. There may be between thirty and forty conversions. Many backsliders reclaimed, and some deemed to be hopeless cases. I heard an aged brother say, since the meeting was closed, it was the best meeting he ever saw. A good Baptist brother became so happy that he rejoiced all the way home, four or five miles—had to have his buggy driven for him and his rejoicing continued long after his arrival at home.

A most distressing case occurred in a Baptist sister. Her sister was powerfully converted, and she became satisfied that she had been mistaken in her conversion. She looked as if she would go deranged. I was called on to talk to her. She said she felt her sins were not pardoned. I told her they would be if she would claim the promises of the Lord and instructed her as well as I could. Many were alarmed about her. But, thank God, she felt she was fully pardoned before the meeting closed.

Bro. Rogers was with me on Saturday and Sabbath, but not able to preach. Bro. Harris and Bro. Franklin Alford, both on missionary work in Madison county, labored with us true and well. Nineteen joined our church. Some fifteen others will join the Baptists.

G. W. Stewart.

Greensboro' Dist., Ala. Conf., Sept. 27, 1855.

This has been a year of more than ordinary pressure in money matters in this District. Much cotton is yet unsold, and there are no advances on the coming crop, as usually is the case. Provisions, till recently, at fair no price, and more calls for the exercise of charity at home than I have ever known.

Corn has been bought at from $1 to $1 50, and then hauled fifty or sixty miles. Our collections generally will be scant, in comparison with former years, both missionary and Conference.

The preachers' hands have been tied; they felt the pressure, with others. Thus, in this district, though matter of regret often referred to by all of us, in conversation, we have been but inefficient newspaper agents the present year. We (I plead, and cry *peccavi*,) have had compulsion on us, the stern force of necessity—no money.

The prospect is somewhat brightening just now. Good crops and prospective chances of money ahead bring out the hoarded and long clung to loose change into circulation. But yet faith in our rivers is almost lost.

Closed a good camp meeting at Mt. Homer, Brush Creek circuit, this morning; about 40 converts. A meeting of much interest under way at Marion. Some signs of vitality at almost every point in the District.

T. J. KOGER, P. E.

Westville Circuit, Miss. Conf., Sept. 26, 1855.

We held two protracted meetings, one at New Providence, the other at Bethel. The first continued seven days. The result was 24 conversions and 17 accessions of whites, and three blacks. I never witnessed just such another meeting in my life. It was one continual flow from the first to the last. The old ship swung off while administering the sacrament. The second lasted eight days. At first it was a drag, but the interest increased until it seemed there two currents, an upper and an under current. For three or four days before the meeting closed, it seemed there was such a holy atmosphere about there that every one who came within its range breathed it, and there were many converted and added to the Church.

J. R. THOMAS.

Apalachicola, Fa., Sept. 26, 1855.

The health of this city is very good. The Lord is reviving his work here. Last Sabbath evening we closed a meeting of considerable interest, which we had protracted from day to day for two weeks. Many souls were converted, backsliders were reclaimed, and the Church was revived. One Sabbath School teacher and three Sabbath School scholars were among the number converted. Our Sabbath School is in a flourishing condition, ranging between seventy-five and one hundred scholars, with eighteen teachers.

The work is still going on. Since we closed our meeting we have held evening prayer meetings at private houses, for the benefit of those who are enquiring for the way of salvation. We have no help, except the members of the Church here.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

Union Church, Brandon Ct., Miss., Sept. 29, 1855.

On this day two weeks since I had an appointment at Union Church, Brandon Circuit. On the second day of the meeting we had a number of mourners, one conversion and three joined the Church. The meeting increased in interest, and on Sabbath even those out of the Church stood near and listened with deep attention. Through the instrumentality of Bros. James Harris, Holland Jayne and others, the meeting was carried on with great success, and there were more than sixty conversions. O. W. STEWART.

Crawford, Ct., Ala. Conf., Sept. 26, 1855.

We have been favored by our Heavenly Father with refreshing seasons at Waccohie, Andrew Chapel, Olivet, Uchee, Union, Shady Grove, Crawford, and also at Silver Run camp meeting, the latter being jointly ours and Glennville Circuit's.

At some of them we had times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and there have been accessions at every appointment, except one or two, in the Crawford Circuit. Nor is the work ended. In union with Bros. Hayes, Wardlaw, Keating, Cherry and Freeman, we hope to see the work continue, God being helper. J. C. M'DANIEL.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSON, LA.

Opening of the College session postponed.

Mr. Editor—In view of the fact that the yellow fever is so generally spread over the country, and that it has appeared in this place, and recently been fatal in several cases, in the absence of the President of Centenary College, and other members of the Faculty, the members present, believing that it is not safe for students to come here now, assume the responsibility of adjourning the opening of the next session of the college from the 1st of October to the 15th. The public will be informed from time to time of the health of the place.

Other papers will please copy.

A. R. HOLCOMBE,
THOS. O. SOWELL,
A. G. MILLER.

Jackson, Sept. 16, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Tribute to the Memory of Rev T. H Foster.

I do not think that you have ever published an item of news, which has so filled my heart with sorrow, as the announcement of the death of our dearly beloved brother, Rev. T. H Foster. It is no disparagement to others for me to say, that there was no member of the Alabama Conference more sincerely loved—more deserving of that love—and, to those of us who were intimately acquainted with him, the news of his death does indeed "strike us with stunning grief"—and many, very many hearts, will share with us in this profound sorrow, in all the various fields of labor, where he was known as a Christian minister.

My first acquaintance with brother F. was at Frankfort, Ky., during the session of the Kentucky Conference in September, 1845. He was then a student in Transylvania University, where he remained until he graduated in the autumn of 1847. In 1848 he joined the Alabama Conference, in Montgomery, and from thence forward, in all his various fields of labor, he endeared himself to the people of his charge, by his pure life, and by the faithfull performance of all the duties of a Christian pastor. His wee one whom no danger or alarm could frighten away from the post of duty; as an illustration, when the yellow fever prevailed so alarmingly in Demopolis two years ago, he was the only minister in town, and he gave himself wholly to the work of nursing and visiting the sick, and burying the dead. His life was then preserved, and he escaped the disease, but it did, alas! in two brief years among strangers. During the four years which brother F. spent in the towns of Eutaw and Demopolis, it was my good fortune to be with him a great deal. We met frequently, and often passed many days together, and our associations were of the most intimate character, and I can truly say, a kinder heart, or a better spirit, I have never known. He was an able and successful minister, and he had many souls to his ministry. But the Heavenly Master has called him away from His vineyard, in the days of his youth, and, with sorrowing hearts, we bow submissively to His command, cherishing the precious hope of a re-union with the pure spirit of our brother in the Heaven to which he hath gone only a little before us.

It affords me a melancholy pleasure to be able to give from his own hand, a most gratifying representation of his spiritual condition at the time of his death, or at most, only three or four days before he died. I quote from a letter to me, dated Aug. 30, 1855:

"*My Dear Brother*—A number of times during the year have I thought of writing to you. I have thought of you frequently and kindly. We have assembled together; seasons of refreshing among sinners and joy in our own hearts—shall we ever see such again? I am frequently reminded of those seasons by the spiritual barrenness in which I am laboring this year.

Well, here I am, family absent, yellow fever, sick and dying all around me—never had it myself, and am expecting it daily. But I remain here from a sense of duty, and if I die, as Bishop Soule says, "no matter when, no matter where, so I sleep in Jesus." My faith is strong, my hopes are bright. I feel sometimes, if it were not for those left behind, it would be so sweet to go and sleep with Jesus. Grace preserves me from all undue alarm. I shall hardly be able to escape it, for it has full two months to prevail. If I live, you need not be surprised to see me at your Conference."

Four days after the above was written, our beloved brother had ceased to work and live; and we shall henceforth miss him from our usual convocations, and from his loved employment in the Heavenly Master's vineyard; but we hope soon to meet him on the banks of the river of life. Amen!

"There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying hour
Translated to that glorious sphere."

J. B. NEWMAN.

Dayton, Ala.

Newspapers in Great Britain.—Thirty millions of people in Great Britain only purchase and read ninety millions of newspapers in a year, whilst the twenty-five millions of the United States require over four hundred millions.

Reading Sermons.—The Central Presbytery of Texas have unanimously passed a resolution discouraging the reading of sermons by the ministers in their connection.

Louisiana.—The Bienville Times of Saturday last says:

The cotton in North Louisiana will be short. There may be found, here and there, a plantation which will turn out an average yield; but they will generally produce but little more than half an average crop.

The Bastrop Times states that a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age, named Pinkney Brigham, killed a large female panther a few days ago in that parish, and captured two of her whelps.

The St. Martinsville Constitutional of Saturday last publishes the following paragraph:

"It becomes our duty to announce the increase of the fever since our last. All classes of our citizens are attacked with it, which we regard as the most alarming feature of the disease. Ten deaths have occurred in town since our last issue, three of these, we understand, were caused by genuine black vomit.

The town of Opelousas is under strict quarantine, and persons from adjacent places where fever is supposed to exist are not permitted to enter it.

The Claiborne Advocate states that a slave belonging to Mr. McLane killed his overseer a few days ago near Vienna. He was pursued for six days, and finally captured by dogs in Lafourche Swamp.

Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. The editor of the Ouachita Register avows his belief, founded on information he received a few days ago from Col. Bonner, the engineer of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, that the road will be built from Monroe to Vicksburg in two years from this time.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of The New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Sept. 14 to Sept. 27, 1855, inclusive.

A.		M.	
Alexander	$13 50	T Moody	13 00
Alexander, P	6 00	W Murrah	12 00
D Atkmag	2 00	W Moores	5 00
Addis	2 00		
B.		N.	
Bishop	2 00	R A New	2 00
Ballard	2 00		
Bailey	2 00	P.	
C.		T Price	2 50
Clarens	14 50	W L Porter	2 50
Cole	5 00	Col Porter	5 00
Chambers	2 00		
A Chesteen	2 00	R.	
D.		Mrs S Rotan	2 00
Smith	6 00	H Y Rew	4 00
Thomas	25 00	W Rencher	2 00
F.		S.	
Ford	20 00	D L Spencer	2 50
G.		Mrs S Sawyer	2 00
Goodwyn	11 00	J D Stewart	2 50
Goodwin	2 50	G A Shaeffer	2 00
		A P Sterns	1 00
K		H G Spruill	2 00
Knight	10 00	T	
L.		Mrs Town	2 00
Lay	21 00	S T Taylor	6 50
Lin	5 00	W.	
Lan	2 00	J T Webb	2 00
		H J Woodward	8 00
		P H Willard	4 50
		W G Watkins	1 45
		J M White	2 00

Special Notices.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISIPI CONFERENCE.—Dear Brethren—The sermon of our esteemed Dr. [illegible] was published by order of Conference, a time so late that we have concluded first to take the Conference, and have the sermon distributed among you there, rather than risk the mails.

THORNTON & HARRIS, Committee.

NOTICE TO THE PREACHERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Those brethren intending to bring wives with them to the seat of Conference, will oblige me by notice of their purpose, by private letter or otherwise month of this date. D. C. B. CONNERLY.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Sept. 20, 1855.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES, MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

Salem Circuit, Salem	Oct. 6, 7
Wetumpka Station	" 13, 14
Tuskegee Station	" 20, 21
Old Bowery Circuit	" 27, 28
Tuskegee Circuit, Mount Zion	Nov. 3, 4
Crawford, Warbula	" 10, 11
Pine Colored Mission	" 10, 11
Montgomery Circuit, Pine Grove	" 17, 18
Montgomery Station	" 24, 25
Montgomery Colored Charge	" 24, 25
Coloma Colored Mission	" 24, 25
Hayneville Station	" 28. —

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

SOUTH BEND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Tuscaloosa District, Louisiana Conference.

New Iberia Ct, at New Iberia	Oct. 26, 27
Franklin and Pattersonville, Patterson-	
ville	" 27, 28
Opelousas and Chicot Ct, at ———	Nov. 17, 18
Rapides Ct, at Hudson's Creek	" 24, 25
Alexandria Station	Dec. 1, 2

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Deaths.

Died, in Monroe City, Miss., Aug. 11th, 1855, Miss MARY JANE DAVIS, aged 14 years and 8 months.

The deceased was the daughter of Sherwood and Martha Davis. Rarely are parents called to mourn the loss of such a daughter. Possessing an amiable disposition, a strong intellect, and genuine piety, she commanded the love and esteem of all who knew her. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church Sept., 1853, since which time she always maintained the character of a devoted christian. She was a great lover of Sabbath schools, and of her influence in enlisting the feelings of the young companions in favor of that Institution.

N. P. RUGAN.

Died, June 16th, in Marion county, Ala., Mrs. ELIZA ANN DUNKIN, Daughter of Rev. S. G. Worrell, in the 28th year of age.

She embraced religion in her fourteenth year; joined the M. E. Church, and lived a consistent life till her death — calmly dying as she lived, *the Christian*. Three of her children had gone before her to the goodly land — her last, a little boy, just a little over one year old. The mother breathed her last. The night before she died, while in great pain, he called his parents to his bedside, and told his mother he could not be long, if she was faithful, till she could see him again where Jesus was. He told his dear uncle of his to come and go with him, that he could not live. Soon after, the next day, during his father weeping, he said, "Father, don't take it so hard; don't weep for me; I'm going home." The mother has soon gone to meet her little ones.

Marriages.

MARRIED, by Rev. J. C. McDaniel, Rev. J. M. Brown, of Ala. Con., to Miss M. E. LOCKHEART, daughter of Rev. David Lockheart, of Russell county, Ala.

MARRIED, by Rev. James L. Wright, on the 26th Sept., 1855, in the town of Bellevue, Mr. HENRY W SPERLIN to Miss ISABELLA ELDER, all of Bossier parish, La.

We seldom recommend a manufactured article, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself performs a cure more speedily and effectually than can be accomplished by the aid of any medicine of mere human science. But in the matter of Dyspepsia, or chronic costiveness, should it, which very often defy, the power of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, it is not unfrequently hoped that thousands suffer but from the want of some remedy, both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its attendant ills, to which HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. Its use in giving a healthy action to the stomach, and thereby, consequently to all secretions, but especially during the Dyspepsia, can only be cured by a patient perseverance in the use of these Bitters, and to all those suffering under this sad affliction we can confidently recommend a fair trial of Hoofland's German Bitters, to be had at the Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

In the afternoon of the 25th ult. a woman named McNamee, accompanied by her two children, had taken passage in the cars at Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, and before starting the mother got out to purchase some cakes for her little ones. On returning, she saw the unfortunate woman, in attempting to step on the platform as the cars were going, fall under the wheels and was almost instantly killed—the wheels passing over her body and breaking her back. She belonged to Camden, where her husband was in waiting. The children proceeded homeward.

By dispatch of the 24th, from Boston, we learn that the British bark Asaia, from Pictau, N. S., arrived at Provincetown on the 23d, off Cape Cod, came in collision with the schooner Chesapeake, from Rockland to New York, with a cargo of lime, and lost foremast, mainmast and bowsprit. The schooner was seriously damaged and was abandoned by her crew, who arrived here in safety. The schooner doubtless sank shortly after the collision, as nothing could be seen of her at daylight.

During the past summer, the wool growers of Hartford and Haverhill, N. H., have lost between three and four hundred sheep. The loss of mutton was at first supposed to be a wolf, then a dog, but now it is believed a panther has done the mischief. Hundreds of men are hunting the animal, whatever it is.

It is said that Austria has proposed to Denmark to be the mediator between that power and the United States, by way of settling the difficulty with regard to the Sound dues. We believe, however, that Austria is now seeing as get into a row to helping us out of it.

On the 18th inst., Mr. Benjamin C. Reynolds, county clerk Larkin Reynolds, a youngsar brother, with all their homes on the Mowah river, near Rome, Ga., and Mr. Manchester, who absconded from Cincinnati some time ago with the funds of a savings bank, were arrested in San Francisco, under a requisition from the Governor of Ohio.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

RUSSIANS NOT RETREATED.

Turkish Victory at Kars.

The Czar Going to the Crimea.

NEW YORK, October 3d.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., arrived off Sandy Hook at two o'clock this morning, and reached her dock a few hours subsequently.

Her advices are one week later from all parts of Europe than those received by the America at Halifax, but are not of much importance.

The Bremen steamship Hermann, from New York, arrived off Southampton on the 22d ult.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

According to the circulars brought by the Pacific the Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and prices had experienced a slight decline since the departure of the America. [The sales of the week are unaccountably omitted from our report.] The closing quotations were for Fair Orleans 5¾d., Fair Uplands 5¾d. and Fair Mobile 6¼d. per pound.

The stock in port was estimated at 547,000 bales of which about 350,000 were American.

Breadstuffs.

In the Liverpool market Flour was firm at 38 to 39s. for Western Canal, and 38 to 40s. per barrel for Philadelphia and Baltimore brands.

Wheat also was firm at 12s. per bushel for White, and 11 to 11s 6d. per bushel for Red.

Corn was a trifle lower, Mixed being quoted at 38s. to 0d. per quarter.

Provisions.

Pork had slightly advanced in the Liverpool market. Lard also was somewhat higher, with sales at 62s per cwt.

Consols.

Consols for money were quoted at 90¾.

The Crimea.

The news from the seat of war by this arrival contains nothing of startling importance.

The reported retreat of the Russians to Perekop is contradicted.

It is stated that the Czar is going to the Crimea.

Asia.

The Russian army in Asia had made no attack on Kars, but was repulsed by the Turks with considerable loss, and had retired to Erzeroum.

Russia.

Russia had offered to Denmark to mediate with the United States on the questions of the Sound dues.

Portugal.

The inauguration of the young King of Portugal was celebrated on the 16th ult.

Italy.

King Bourbo, of Naples, had apologised to England and France.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, September 29—There are now 5 feet 8 inches water in the canal

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.—The river has been rising since our last, but is now stationary with 5½ feet water in the canal. The steamer Antelope departed last night for New Orleans.

LOUISIANA.—The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday has the following paragraphs:

The whole week, up to the day of our publication, has been distinguished with very variable weather—the wind at all points of the compass—dashes of rain—northers, easters and southers, all wound up on Wednesday morning by a nor wester. Over and through all, a burning sun scalds ta the bone when it is permitted to shine. That's the weather we have in Vidalia.

The sickness in our region almost puts the creeps out of our mind. We hear of the rot still progressing, while the variable weather is extremely unfavorable to gathering and housing the cotton.

In Waterproof, Tensas parish, there are now more than sixty cases of yellow fever Quite a number, we know not how many, have died. Coffins are daily ordered from Natchez for that place. Fifteen nurses and one physician, Dr Helecombe, have gone up from Natchez to render the needful aid to the sick, as, it was said, but six white persons could be found in the village able to stand on their feet. The panic, at the breaking out of the disease, had driven very many families and individuals who could leave, away.

The Pointe Coupee Echo announces the capture of four negroes, who are supposed to have committed the murder on board a flatboat, of which we gave an account a short time since. They were to be tried last Saturday before two magistrates, and a jury of ten freeholders. The Echo says:

We regret our inability to chronicle this week any abatement in the ravages of the yellow fever, which are now becoming quite alarming. During the past week quite a number of new cases have originated, the majority of which terminating fatally, and there are still several whose recovery is considered rather doubtful.

We extract the following from an article in the Calcasieu Press of the 22d:

In connection with this state of the atmosphere at present, we will mention a very strange phenomenon on the Calcasieu river. Its surface, on the opposite side of the lake, and for many miles above, is literally covered with dead, turpid and dying fish, of every variety inoident to its waters. We are at a less to offer any philosophical argument for this unprecedented appearance. The most plausible conjecture seems to be, that the immense quantity of gum and other herries blown into the ponds and marshes communicating with the river, and into the river itself, on the night of the gale, has saturated the water with a stupifying and poisonous influence, hence the result alluded to. We learn that the stench arising from the dead fish has become so offensive as to induce some families, residing immediately on the river above this place, to abandon their homes and seek more sanitary locations.

The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 19th, states that a religious excitement had taken place at Summer Grove, in that parish, and about a hundred persons had been baptized. The Southwestern says:

We regret to learn that the caterpillar has made its appearance in the lower part of this parish. Experienced planters state that under the most favorable auspices, the cotton crop in Caddo will fall short one-fourth. The Alexandria Republican reports that the caterpillar has been discovered everywhere in Rapides parish, and that the ret has also appeared.

The Democrat states that the business of Shreveport during the past year has not equaled by one-half that of any other year for a long period.

The Gazette of Saturday says that the fever in and about that town does not appear to abate, but rather to increase.

THE FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Whig, of Thursday last, says:

The Angel of Death, with its dark wing, still shadows our afflicted city. The epidemic manifests more and more its relentless malignity, and despite the skill, the science and the devotion of our medical faculty, holds its dread carnival among us. We have to record the loss, among others, since our last issue, of C. O. Jackson, Wm. H. Hampton, and Wm. E. Francis.

Few new cases have occurred, and we see no prospect of a diminishment of the disease until there is nothing left for it to feed upon.

A dispatch of the 26th, from Canton, states that there had been seven new cases and four deaths during the previous twenty-four hours.

The Woodville Whig is down to a half sheet in consequence of the sickness in that town.

The Jackson Flag of the Union, of Friday, says that up to that time, there were no cause for alarm in regard to the fever, few cases having been reported, and those generally of a mild type.

TITUS POMPONIUS ATTICUS BIBB has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Kentucky.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

By the Charles Morgan, arrived at twelve o'clock last night, we are placed in possession of files of Texas papers and from the Galveston News, of the 29th ult., we extract the following as the only items of interest:

DONA LUCINDA, the distinguished woman who was said to have shared in the command of Matamoras with Gen Woll, and who was charged with unusual cruelty to one of her own sex not long since, is also on board, destined we presume, to follow the fortunes of the now exiled General.

Matamoras still continued under the command of Castro, as left by Gen. Woll, but the revolutionists under Capistran and Garcia, had approached to within a short distance of the town. Castro had issued a bulletin, stating that orders had been received from the existing Government for a cessation of hostilities, and inviting an armistice.

The revolutionists, according to a statement in the Flag, demanded a surrender of the city together with all arms and munitions of war. To this the army in Matamoras objects, and contend for the privilege of retiring with arms and a certain amount of money. Thus matters stood, and Garcia was awaiting the arrival of artillery to enforce his demands.

The inhabitants of Matamoras, fearing the city would be sacked, were flocking to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

The Flag states, the garrison of Matamoras was thrown into great confusion on the retirement of Woll. Castro was in favor of the plan of Ayotla, but a portion of the soldiery, with Col Sauvieges at their head, were for the plan of Vidaurri. Meanwhile the revolutionists demanded an unconditional surrender.

The Flag has a report to the effect that San Luis Potosi had been captured by the revolutionary forces, General Guitman killed, the army dispersed and the city made to change its plan from that of Ayotla to that of Monterey.

Tampico is also said to have pronounced for Vidaurri and his plan. Gen. Casanova, the Commander of Tampico had been driven from that city, and civil government substituted for military rule.

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Norfolk under date of the 23d, states that the fever during the two previous days was awful, the mortality being as great as it had been at any former time when the population was much greater. There were forty burial on the 22d, among whom were Dr. Alexander Galt, postmaster, Wm. B. Ferguson, President of the Howard Association, and Charles H. Beale, former editor of the Norfolk News and correspondent of the Express.

The deaths in Portsmouth on the 23d were reported at 17, but there were no facilities for obtaining correct accounts.

Wm. Ried, late opponent of Hunter Woodis, deceased, for the Mayoralty of Norfolk, has fallen a victim. The correspondent of the Express says that there is scarcely a family in the town that has not suffered from the scourge. We extract the following from his letter:

Of our own physicians not less than ten have fallen, all of whose names have been already published, besides five who have come from abroad to help us, among whom was Dr. Richard Blow, of Sussex, who died on yesterday morning, raving madman, after having successfully served several of his friends.

Among the new cases is John D Gordon, an extensive broker, who lost his wife a few days since, and all of whose family, consisting of some eight or ten children, besides servants, have suffered from the fever. In several families the whole have been swept off, while in others all have been sick at once, not able to help one another, and some of the nurses have been so dishonest and wicked as in many cases to have absolutely neglected their victims for the sake of plunder.

In the present state of disorganization, when all societies have been disbanded and everything out of joint in every department, there have arisen a set of lawless ruffians, who prowl about working all the evil their vile propensities suggest. You cannot possibly imagine the state our plague stricken, afflicted city is in. Nothing to be seen or heard but hearses full of coffins rattling through the streets all times of the day and night, the death rattle perhaps just at the front door of the houses as you pass, and often the poor sufferers exposed to public view, like so many dogs. The heart sickens at the sight, and oftentimes the living envy those who have been cast into their silent graves. Many times waggon loads of common rough boxes run races to the burial ground, and huddle them in the trenches without ceremony, after joking, cursing and swearing, as if they were not human creatures.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the fever raged with unmitigated fury, carrying off some of our most estimable citizens.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION NOT YET DECIDED.—It will be seen by the following, which we find in the San Francisco Herald of a recent date, that the news of that declaration of peace which put the seal to our national independence, has not yet reached the utmost limit of our great country, and that a portion of our barbarous but faithful allies are still carrying on the struggle, with a full determination, no doubt, to fight it out to the last. We hope they may succeed in wiping out King George's friends entirely; and really one would suppose our Government could now afford to assist them to that desirable end. Here is the Herald's account of the matter:

For several years past, a deadly feud has existed between the Indians residing on the frontiers of the American and English settlements on the North Pacific. The Indians residing within the English territory are known as the "King George" Indians, from the fact that they believe that the celebrated personage whose name they bear, still lives and sways the destinies of North America. They call the Americans residing on the frontier "Boston men," and look upon the Indians who reside within the same territory as their allies. Fights constantly occur between these Indians when the opposing come in contact outside of the common fishing grounds, where both parties generally fraternize and spend the time in feasting and merriment. Outside of the charmed circle of the common fishing grounds they are deadly enemies, and waged a war of extermination against each other. Recently a party of Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States went on a fishing excursion, but were wrecked upon the northern coast of Vancouver's Island. They were immediately seized by the King George Indians and murdered, sixteen in number, in cold blood. Both parties are now armed for a war of extermination, and bloody doings are expected. It is supposed that white influences is at the bottom of the whole affair, and that an opportunity has been lost by admirably disposed whites residing among them, to foment a quarrel and kindle a general war among the ignorant Indians. We are informed that the U. S. armed war Decatur, which is at present undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, is under orders for Vancouver's Island.

THE TELESCOPE — ITS RANGE.—It is a well known and often proved fact, that light travels two hundred thousand miles per second; and electricity speeds over copper wire at the rate of two hundred and eighty-eight thousand miles in the same time. The mammoth telescope of Lord Rosse is capable of penetrating so far into space that it would require two hundred and fifty millions years for light to traverse the immense interval between us and the remotest point brought to our view by that giant reflector.

Inference 1. Swing it upon its pivot to a section diametrically opposite, and an equal degree of remoteness is reached on the other side of our stand-point. Direct it towards various other quarters, and the extremities of these long radii, if joined together, would form quite a capacious sphere.

Inference 2. The light daily arriving at the speculum of the telescope and revealing the existence of those distant tracts of visible matter, proves that they must have existed at least two hundred and fifty million years.

Inference 3. Their very existence, now demonstrated by ocular evidence, shews the vast durability of light, and that the creation must have commenced considerably more than six thousand years ago.

In Dr. Franklin's time when the King of England sent some of his convicts over to this country, Dr F. sent a box of rattlesnakes to his Majesty's Prime Minister, advising that they should be introduced into his Majesty's gardens at Kew, and expressing the hope that they would propagate and increase until they should become as beneficial to Great Britain as the British convicts were to this country.

We don't think the American people would be willing at this time to make such an exchange. They would greatly prefer keeping their rattlesnakes to exchanging them for foreign criminals.

[Louisville Journal.

FROM OREGON.

RETRIBUTION FOR THE FORT BOISE MASSACRE.

It will be remembered that a company of emigrants were murdered last year under circumstances of horrible barbarity by Indians, near Fort Boise, Oregon, the men being shot and the women and children put to death by torture. Major Hallar was a few months after sent out with troops to punish these atrocities. The Oregonian publishes a letter from one of the expeditionists dated Camp Ripley, Cammas Prairie, July 29, 1855, from which we make the following extracts:

We had no incidents of any consequence after leaving the Dalles, until we arrived at Fort Boise, where the major held a *war talk* with the Bannick tribe of Snake Indians. While holding the council, four of the Winnass band (which is the tribe by whom the massacre was committed) had the temerity to come into the council, they were known to the interpreter, who signified to the major that they were in camp as spies. The major did not intimate to any person his knowledge of their being there until the *war talk* was over, when he had them arrested. They were tried next day by a military commission consisting of three officers, and the first one on being tried confessed all, both the share he himself had in the massacre, and also that of his fellow prisoners, and even went so far as to promise to take the troops to where there were more of the murderers, a promise which he evidently did not intend to fulfil, as circumstances which transpired afterwards proved, for while the sentry over him was being relieved, he made a spring from the tent the court was holding its session in, threw off his buffalo robe, and bounded with the speed and agility of a deer for the river, which he would have reached in a very few springs, and if he had, his escape was certain, for they are the best swimmers I ever saw. The whole camp was now in an uproar, officers and men running for their guns and revolvers, and hallooing to shoot him. Sergeant Kalliehard was sergeant of the guard and was relieving the sentry over the prisoner at the time he jumped from the tent: he drew up his musket and fired, and fortunately, (for I consider it only a chance shot for him, although only a few steps off) hit him in the back; he made one spring in the air and fell on the lee, and in three or four minutes all was over with him. The whole affair from first to last, did not occupy more than two minutes before everything was again quiet. The court proceeded with the trial of the others; they were found guilty of participating in the murders, and were sentenced to be hung over the graves of the murdered emigrants, a sentence which corresponded with the feelings of all present. Accordingly, next day, (July 18,) we took up our line of march for the massacre ground, which is about twenty-five miles from Fort Boise, on the river of the same name, where we arrived about noon, and immediately set about constructing a gallows, in order to carry he sentence into effect.

Lieut Hedges was detailed with a party to bury the bones of the murdered emigrants, the wolves having dug up the bodies after they were buried last fall. The gallows was erected immediately over the mound the bones were placed under, and on the spot the immigrants were shot. Everything being now in readiness, the citizens and soldiers marched to the execution, were paraded at sundown, the prisoners placed in a wagon and taken to the gallows, and their sentences having been read and interpreted to them, the ropes were placed around their necks, and at the signal, the wagon drove from under them, and they swung into eternity. They were told by the interpreter what they were to be hung for. They said it was right and just that they should die on behalf of their tribe, to satisfy the Sockelly-tyee and the Bostens for the murders committed by their tribe, so that the whites should not molest any more of their tribe, but let them alone. In this opinion they were a little mistaken, for if any more of their tribe are caught, they will be served in the same manner. The bodies were left hanging until sunrise next morning, when they were taken down and buried at the foot of the gallows, which was contrery. I believe, to Major Rains' instructions to Hallar, which said if any were taken, they should be left hanging, as a warning to the other Indians; but the officers would not stand it, it being anchristian-like and barbarous, and I believe they were right; for I think with them, that instead of being a terror to the Indians, it would have been an incentive to them to commit worse acts of barbarity. The gallows was left standing, which is warning sufficient.

The citizens held a meeting and passed resolutions to expel from that part of the country all mals perseas from Mexico and South America who could not give a good account of themselves.

A man named Wm. S. Ksene, from Washington county, Texas, had been killed near the Tejon Indian Reservation by a grizzly beer.

The excitement in regard to the Indian murders in Northern California was about over. Many Indians had been killed, and five who were supposed to have been concerned in the murders were under arrest on the reservation in Oregon, awaiting a requisition from the Governer of California. The following is the account given by the Herald of the origin of the trouble. Among civilized people it would be regarded as a very tolerable *casus belli*:

A white man bargained with an Indian to give the latter a horse for a squaw. The Indian not being able to suit him from the stock of squaws under his control, went over and stole a squaw from the Applegate tribe. Big Tom, the white man, was so well pleased with his mother for some trivial offence, after which she sent him to the woods to procure some good switches, to be hereafter used on him for bad behavior. He was accompanied by a younger brother. After going into the woods a short distance, he sent the brother home for a rope, in order, as he said, to bring a large bundle. On his brother's return, young Kelsey was stiff in death. In the absence of his brother he placed some blocks on the ground, placed one of his suspenders around his neck, and tied one end to the limb of a tree, kicked the blocks away, and hung in that position until he was found dead. This is indeed a sad affair, for one so young to take his life by his own hands. Those who have seen the corpse say that even in death his countenance exhibited the picture of determination and courage.

TEXAS ITEMS.

A letter from Eagle Pass to the Houston Telegraph states that the Indians were still committing depredations in that region. A man named Hendersen and a Mexican were pursued by them recently near Los Noras. The former had a bag of silver amounting to about fifty dollars. He scattered it upon the ground and made his escape while the Indians were scrambling for the pieces. They caught the Mexican, robbed him of his blanket and let him go.

A party of Indians still lurked about the Cibole, at latest dates, killing cattle and stealing horses.

The San Antonio Ledger, of the 22d, states that an old citizen of New Braunfels had been murdered in his bed, and his wife, daughter and son-in-law were suspected of having committed the deed.

The Austin State Times, of the 15th, informs us that cotton was growing finely in that region.

An old man named Duiz died in Webberville on the 17th from the bite of a rattlesnake. He ran a mile after being bitten, and stated before he died that the snake was about eight feet in length.

IS DR. HEINEKIN ABOUT?—We find the following joke in a western paper. Dr. Heiniken, it will be remembered, caused the New Jersey Railroad disaster by driving his carriage upon the track, and had caused an accident a couple of years before in a similar way:

On Friday, as the two o'clock train from Philadelphia stopped at Burlington, a gentlemanly looking man put his head out of the window and asked if Dr. Heiniken was about. Being answered he was not, he thanked the individual, and turning to some ladies on the adjoining seat, said, "Well, thank fortune, we are safe—Dr. Heiniken is not about. Conductor, go-ahead." As the train departed, the gentleman leaned back on the cushioned seat, as calm and collected as if in his own easy chair.

Kossuth upon the Right of Search.

Whatever may be said of Louis Kossuth, it cannot be denied that the advice which he so gratuitously proffers to the nations of the earth, sometimes, sensible, and generally straightforward and without flattery. We make a few extracts from a letter which he recently contributed to the London Atlas, upon the proposal thus to convert the war against Russia into a simple blockade, and re-establish the system of visitation and search, which brought on the war of 1812 with this country:

* * * * *

Mr Ashley, in advancing his Bonaparte-Palmerstonian war by blockade, took care to secure for his plan the enthusiastic cheers of the meeting by coupling his advice with a flattery to national pride. He thus spoke:

Blockade the Russian ports, and *reassert the good old English right, the right of search* (Cheers.)

* * * * *

From his fervent desire to "bring the war to a glorious issue," he is not content to have to grapple with Russia alone, (though that's already a nut not to be cracked without the aid of Poland,) he is so pugnacious as to desire to grapple with neutral Sweden, Denmark and (mind well the words) the United States of America at the same time. It is sad enough that England did not knew how to get Sweden for an ally (though it was easy to be done) the Birmingham meeting cheers an opinion which would infallibly drive even Sweden to the side of Russia.

In this war, such as it is, nothing could be more dangerous for England than to see the contest reduced exclusively to such a measure (with blockade) which would needs force upon you a dispute with all the world about the very delicate question of the right of search.

I would advise you to recollect some historical antecedents.

Several seafaring powers have repeatedly resisted the pretensions to visitations and search; a distinction which Lord Aberdeen endeavored to establish in the discussion with the United States in 1851, but which Secretary Webster, through Mr. Everett, most categorically refused to admit. Sweden and Holland employed in the 17th century an escort of armed ships to protect their merchant vessels from being stopped and searched. Sweden and Denmark did the same at the beginning of the last French war, and declared their determination not to allow their vessels to be searched when sailing under the protection of an escort.

In 1799 a conflict occurred near Gibralter, between a Danish frigate escorting a merchant fleet and English cruisers, in consequence of the refusal of the former to allow a search. England complained, taking a stand upon the principles established by Sir William Scott in a preceding similar case with Sweden. But Count Bernstorff, the celebrated Danish Minister, refused to submit to the authority of the learned judge, and England has left the controversy undecided. Soon another similar dispute happened to occur about the Danish frigate Freya, in escort of merchant vessels, having come to shot and shell with the English in the Channel, on account of the right of search. Lord Granville sent a fleet to the sound to give weight to the representations of Lord Whitworth on the subject.

Such "arrangements" had, of course, their weight with Denmark. It consented to suspend in future, the habit of escorting its vessels, until the question of right was decided; but not even under such pressure did it acknowledge the right in principle. It get its frigates and merchantmen restored, and England consented to reserve the question of principle for further examination, which question is left undecided up to this very day.

* * * * *

So surely as the armed neutrality league of 1800 did force England to a war with the Baltic Powers, just as sure would a war by blockade inevitably *lead to a new armed neutrality league to which the United States of America would be a party, and that event would doubtless involve England in a new war with America.*

I have already, in my above quoted article, warned England of this. I have told her that she has not yet heard the last word of Brother Jonathan about "free ships, free goods." Jonathan likes the traditions of Jefferson. Read his instructions to the American Minister at London, of September, 1793. There you will find words to this effect: "If two nations choose to war with one another, the other nations preferring to remain at peace, conserve their natural right freely to trade with all nations, whether neutral or belligerent, to come and go with perfect freedom without molestation from whomsoever; in a word, they ought to be at liberty to consider the war, to which they are no parties, as non-existing with regard to them." Brother Jonathan was an infant then, and Jefferson prudently departed in practice from the vigor of his principles; but Jonathan has grown a giant since; now he would answer you with "material" arguments which your diplomatists, together with your confusion-makers, would be hardly able to digest.

Yet there they are, your confusion makers, and they speak to you of *the* good old English right of search, and advise you to make a blockade war. *Do it, and in six months you will be at war with the United States; and they are no Copenhagen of* 1801, *be sure of it.*

SUICIDE BY A BOY.—The Menashn (Wis.) Advocate of the 13th gives the following account of the commission of suicide by a boy only twelve or fifteen years of age:

Young Kelsey imagined himself to be whipped and abused too much by the village boys, and on Monday evening he told his mother he would stand it no longer—that he would hang himself. No attention was paid to the threat, and on Thursday morning he was whipped by his mother for some trivial offence, after which she sent him to the woods to procure some good switches, to be hereafter used on him for bad behavior. He was accompanied by a younger brother. After going into the woods a short distance, he sent the brother home for a rope, in order, as he said, to bring a large bundle. On his brother's return, young Kelsey was stiff in death. In the absence of his brother he placed some blocks on the ground, placed one of his suspenders around his neck, and tied one end to the limb of a tree, kicked the blocks away, and hung in that position until he was found dead. This is indeed a sad affair, for one so young to take his life by his own hands. Those who have seen the corpse say that even in death his countenance exhibited the picture of determination and courage.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—Another important link in this road is on the eve of being completed. We learn that the laying of the rails on that portion between Tigerville and the Terrebonne Crossing will be completed some time during to-day, and that a train of cars will shortly go over the track to Tigerville. Our Terrebonne, Bayou Black and Attakapas friends have cause to rejoice in the early completion of the road—one month sooner than was at first contemplated—and will now be enabled to participate in its many advantages. The Tigerville connection is an important one, as it will secure to the road all the business of the rich and growing parish of Terrebonne, which will be no insignificant item in its receipts the coming winter, and for all time to come. The Attakapas country will also be greatly benefited by this connection, as we learn that two steamers have already been chartered to run from New Iberia, on the Teche, and connect with the road at Tigerville, thus securing an immense patronage of both freight and passengers, especially during the low water season.

[Philadelphia Minerva, 29th.

Our Government, says the New York Herald, having experienced great difficulties from the want of saltpetre during the Revolution, as well as in the war of 1812 has since been more provident for future contingencies, and Congress has for some twenty or thirty years past appropriated about $30,000 per annum for the purchase and storage of saltpetre, so that we might now probably stand a five or ten years' war even without entirely exhausting our supplies. This precaution was the more necessary on the most prolific mines in the world, as the tributaries of the Ganges in India, were under the control of England. As great as the resources of this country are known to be, yet so far they are found to be deficient in supplies of saltpetre and the latter is one of war we can get on without the latter, but not without the former. To be equal with other nations we must have ample stores of saltpetre, the chief element in the composition of gunpowder.

THE OBJECT OF EMBALMING IN EGYPT.

A French chemist, M. Gaston Fontenelle, in a discourse communicated on occasion of the opening of an Egyptian mummy in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne, at Paris, has delivered an opinion respecting the cause of embalming in Egypt. "It the Egyptians were led to it from physical necessity. During four months of every year the inundations of the Nile cover almost entirely the whole surface of Egypt which is under cultivation. Under the reign of Sesostris, for an extent of territory of about 2250 square leagues, according to D'Anville, there would be a population of 3222 persons per square league, which would present 850,000 deaths per annum. These corpses must be gotten rid of either by burning or by interment; if the latter, they must be buried around the inhabited spots, or in those which were inundated by the Nile, and then the decomposition of these bodies would have been a source of destruction, and for burning there was no sufficiency of wood. But the soil of Egypt abounds in springs of tration—saltpetre—and as this substance is perfectly antiseptic, the inhabitants were naturally led to preserve with it the corpses of the dead. In support of she opinion that sanatory views were the cause of embalmment down to the third century before the Christian era, when the practice was abandoned, M. Fontenelle observes, that during the whole of that period the plagues was unknown in Egypt, where it is now endemic.

In becoming the hon. of a party does a man necessarily have to unmake a beast of himself?

The following directions for restoring suspended animation in cases of supposed drowning, are sanctioned by the best authority:

Convey the body to the nearest house or shelter, with the head raised; strip and rub it dry; wrap it in warm blankets; suffocate the lungs by closing the nostrils with thumb and finger, while you blow forcibly into the mouth; and then press on the chest with the hand; again blow into the mouth, and again press, and so on for ten minutes, or until the patient breathes naturally; keep the body warm and the extremities also; continue the rub and do not give up for an hour or more if there is the least reason to hope.

You can go, says the Boston Post, into the North Bridgewater Museum for ten cents, and see a spoon owned by King Phillip, and taken at his capture; a pestle which belonged to Massasoit; a wine glass used by Washington during a brief stop at Easton; two candlesticks one of brass and the other of china, brought over in the Mayflower; an apron worked to a beautiful manner, 200 years ago, by a girl of fourteen years.

"VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!"—The Red Republicans of this city, says the New York Express, of the 24th, celebrated on Saturday the anniversary of the French Republic of 1792. The speeches and addresses, of course, were of the usual blood-and-thunder revolutionary sort—with a strong sprinkling of Socialism and Fourierism. A good deal was said about the rights of man, the "solidarity of the peoples," and that grand *republique universelle*, which is always coming but somehow never does come. Liberal libations of lager beer were offered to the toast: "*A la mort de tous les tyrans!*" while the inevitable George Saunders delighted the people with a vehement declaration that he was for the Guillotine, and would, if he could, work it by steam. Tocqueville George!

It is stated in a Missouri paper that a fatal duel fight took place a few days ago in the town of Richmond, in that State, between Hon. M. Oliver and Governor King. They were separated just as the Governor was to a fair way to be whipped. The Governor struck the first lick. The quarrel occurred in the court room, and originated in the examination of witnesses. The judge fined them fifty dollars each.

Mr. Meriam, the Brooklyn meteorologist, says that thunder produces the potato rot, just as it changes milk in the cellar, checks the fermentation of brewer's yeast, and causes the meat on the hotcher's stall to change.

On a farm near Middletown, Conn., there is said to be a hybrid sort of tree, three feet in diameter. One-half is composed of maple and the other of white oak. The body of the tree is round and smooth, and the junction of the two varieties is marked by a slight ridge in the bark, which would hardly be noticed. Twelve feet from the ground, the tree divides; one side is maple, the other oak. The maple throws out a branch that has become entirely surrounded by the oak, and on either side the singular appearance of a white oak tree throwing out a maple limb.

Professor Emmons, State geologist of New York, gives it as his opinion that the whole valley of the Adirondack river is underlaid by the magnetic oxide. The bed of iron ore has been clearly traced for about two miles and a half, and Professor E. has calculated the contents of the vein lying within two feet of the surface, at nearly seven millions of tons, most of which could be raised without blasting, and which would make at least 3,000,000 tons of iron of the very best quality.

The Soft Shell State Committee have selected Nicholas Hill, Barnburner, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of John A. Lott, Hunker, declined. Mr. Lott's letter declining the nomination was suppressed.

An address to the people of the United States has been issued by the committee appointed by the late Lexington (Mo.) Convention, denouncing the sending of emigrants to Kansas by societies in the free States, as dangerous and calculated to circumscribe slavery to its present limits, and defeat the true intent of the Nebraska bill. The address also declares that the rejection of Kansas as a slave State would be a gross insult to the South; an assertion that slavery is incompatible with republicanism, and an equivocal step towards disunion. The document is signed by J. A. Napton, late Supreme Judge; Sterling Price, the present Governor of Missouri and Mordecai Oliver, a member of Congress from that State.

The case of the United States vs. Hertz, for recruiting men for the foreign legion, came up in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia on the 21st. By the testimony of P. O. Strobel, Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was implicated in the making of arrangements for recruiting in this country. Strobel

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

(From the Louisville Journal.)

THE ORPHAN'S INVOCATION.

My sorrow is no dream—the earth has none
Whose bosom chords are quivering for me;
If the unending universe bears one,
My mother—oh, my mother! it is thee.
And since the dark grave veiled thee from my sight,
I have endured the loneliness of years;
Then let me pass on thee this restless night;
Come, I invoke thee with a spell of tears!

I know not of thy spirit, might float far
To loose themselves amid the shades of space,
Thought wanders wildly on from star to star,
But does not reach its final resting place.
Well, yet heavenly's strong barriers stay
And mock the weakness of my midnight prayer;
Perchance love rushes to the shadowy skies,
It shall not seek to pass that light from there.

No—no! I lend a love and listening ear
When every song-bird's weary wings are furled;
Then speak one word—I will not ask to hear
The mournful music of the angel world.
I gaze through darkness, but 'tis not to view
The jasper glory of the spirit's shore,
Bring the resistless beauty that I knew
Ere life was clouded—I will wish no more.

Ah! my mind wanders, for the grave is deep,
And they have laid thee with its lovely dead.
I tremble when the mourning night-winds sweep
Above that place of silence and of dread;
For day-earth-dews have a fearful power—
They fall on lips and brow to leave no trace,
And not one spell that stirs this haunted hour
Can call them from oblivion's dark embrace.

Ah! then if earth nor heaven will ever give back
The beauty and the spirit that have flown,
If none retrace the soul's ethereal track,
If I must bear life and the world—alone,
Then let my childhood's dreamy memories wake
And chill the brow or agonize the brain—
I care not though my heavy heart-strings break,
For then thy last love will be mine again.

Ye gave on me, my mother, when day's light
Is fading from the crimson clouds of even,
And when the quivering stars of the solemn night
Light the blue loneliness of their far heaven,
And murmur to me, though I hear thee not,
When autumn days are dead and autumn winds are wild,
"I, 'll thy early anguish is forgot,
Try my own and smile as thou hast smiled.

The Silver Lake "Snaik"

An eye witness of the Monster—Indian traditions—A problem for Zoologists.

A gentleman is now in this city who has had the good fortune to see the monstrous creature that inhabits the shores and has its lair in the crystal depths of Silver Lake. His story is such as will bring conviction to every listener that there does exist in that Lake a creature not yet described in the natural history of the State, and, that in all human probability it belongs to the family of snakes. Mr. S., the person from whom the information is derived, is a highly respectable mechanic residing in this city, whose full name and residence he wishes to keep incognito, for the obvious reasons that thousands of curious persons would be flocking to hear the strange tale, and to put questions to resolve their doubts and incredulity. While returning from the West, he stopped last week at the beautiful village of Perry, near Silver Lake, in Wyoming county, in this State, where the wife's uncle, J. N. Hallet, Esq., resides, a highly esteemed citizen of that place, as is vouched for by the editor of the Wyoming Times. On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Hallett, in company with Mr. S., went down to the Lake, partly to enjoy a stroll, and partly in hopes that they might see the monster that has appeared swimming on the surface of the Lake.

They went to a platform which has been erected on the eastern shore of the Lake, and commands a full view of the surface. Here they found two men who have been engaged by "The Experiment Co.," got up for the purpose of capturing the monster, and awaited his appearance. It had been now a week since any one had seen the snake, and it was supposed that it was either engaged in digesting a full meal, or that it had been alarmed by the structures which had been erected, and the other preparations for capture on the shore, for snakes are notoriously timid and suspicious creatures. Some distance off there was a man, an old resident, who had gone prospecting among the rushes at the outlet of the Lake, where it is thought the snake is wont to retire occasionally for concealment, food, or digestion, or all three together. Silver Lake is a fine sheet of water three miles long, and about three quarters wide at the broadest part, having an inlet and outlet both fringed with rushes, and is evidently one of the relics of that vast inland sea which once spread the western part of the State of New York, some of the deeper portions of which are indicated by this and the other lakes of the region. The depth in one part of Silver Lake is said to be unfathomable. Why may not this monster belong to one of the antediluvian tribes that traversed the waves of the ancient lake like the megalesauri and the plesiosauri of what Dr. Buckland calls the Oolitic Sea?

To return to the snake. Mr. Hallett, Mr. S., and the two watchmen were standing on the platform gazing on the placid waters of the lake, which the setting sun was bathing in a flood of the metal whence it derives its name, when lo! a dark object raises itself from the waves, four feet or more above the water—it is the snake. Their hearts fluttered. Mr. Hallett watches it through a glass, and Mr. S. sees it moving rapidly along the shore for more than thirty feet, moving down toward the outlet, when it suddenly turns and swims swiftly across the lake. After about a minute, Mr. Hallett handed the glass to Mr. S., who saw the head distinctly, then about a foot out of the water and looking as big as an ordinary hat. He marked a dark line beneath the water, extending about fifteen feet from the head, and then a portion of the back out of water, apparently considerably larger in bulk, and four feet in length, and then a wake like that of the body of a snake stretching out forty or fifty feet behind. The party watched the motions of the creature until it grew dark. It would generally swim about a minute on the surface, and then go under. The motion was swift, easy and undulating, resembling in appearance the swimming of a water snake. Mr. Hallett first saw the monster, and pointed him out moving over the water. His children, and those of the two employees of the Experiment Company will be published soon, and corroborate the statements of Mr. S.

The man who selected the rushes as the best chance to observe the monster, has lived in the vicinity for over twenty-four years, and had remarked that when the Indians inhabited the county in considerable numbers, he never saw one bathe in the waters of Silver Lake, nor hunt or hunt along its shores. When an old Indian, who now lives in the neighborhood, was asked to explain this singular avoidance of the Lake by the hunters of his tribe, he answered with a look of terror, "Big Serpent." The waters of Silver Lake are well stocked with pike, pickerel and sun fish; on these it is thought the monster may occasionally regale, while the wild fowl among the bulrushes may, at other times, form his prey.

The Experiment Company have associated to secure the creature dead or alive. They have erected a platform on which persons are stationed to watch the Lake; they have placed decks floating on the water and attached to floats or buoys, and with a heavy hook fastened under each wing and secured by stout lines. They have also sent down to this city for a large seine, which they propose to stretch across the inlet, which is overgrown with rushes, and which is believed to be a favorite resort of this monster. In case of the failure of these and other similar means of capture, it is suggested that the bulk of the lake can be drained off at a trifling expense, and the probability is that the creature may be thus easily secured. The existence of the snake, or other undescribed animal, is proved almost beyond a peradventure, and the next thing is to catch it. Such a consummation will gratify the curiosity of thousands; besides that, it may throw great light on zoological science.—[N. Y. News, 20th.

Dr. Thomas, of Monticello, Ind., reports a case of rattlesnake bite. Mr. J. H. B., aged thirty-eight, who stands six feet in his stockings, who, by the way, was very fond of brandy, had just been bitten on the inside of his left hand by a large rattlesnake; both fangs had been well inserted in the muscles. In thirty-six hours he was sound and well. I gave him, in the short time alluded to, one quart of brandy and one and a half gallons whisky, all without intoxication. He wanted more, and I refused to supply his wants. The next day, Mr. H., his next neighbor, was passing along, and saw him with his pants rolled up to his knees, barefooted, and wading around in some weeds and grass with his feet. He asked if he had lost anything. "No, sir." "What are you doing, then?" "I'm hunting a snake. There ain't any liquor only what Dr. Thomas has, and he won't let me have any unless I am snake-bit, so I'm hunting one."

Immortality and Baby Shows.

The "mutual admiration societies," which are the characteristic of small cities, are constituted on the principle of "You puff me and I'll puff you." We are not in favor of such combinations, for the reason that they are a barrier to the growth and development of manly men. Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, however, is of a different kind. He is moved by different springs. He sees, with the adroitness of an experienced showman, upon this weakest of sustaining contrivances, and makes a novel and, no doubt, profitable exemplification of the principle. A friend who attended the white baby show on Saturday afternoon has described a curious scene which took place on the occasion. The chief showman appeared on one of the long platforms, where the babies were arranged, and his junior partner on the other. Small cunning radiated from the smirks of the temperance magnate and scintillated from the glossy whiskers of the confederate. After much fussing and arranging, a speech was made to the crowd, informing them that a daguerreotypist, with his instruments, had been secured to take the scene for the London Illustrated News, and that the spectators were desired to stop walking and talking, and to "spread themselves" into becoming attitudes, so that the artist might obtain good likenesses. The hustle and stir was wonderful. The Maine giantess brushed away half a score of dry goods clerks to get a front position next the cradles of the "quartettee," where she raised her lofty head, dropped her eyes, folded her hands, and stood like a six-penny print of the Belle of the Season. She was "stern to view," as the poet hath it. The clerks strung their tallow physiognomies around the folds of her calico, peering under her elbows, and assuming the romantic expression of professional "lady killers." The cradles ceased to rock, and the nursing mothers through the room commenced a simultaneous "prinking." The vanity of female nature was aroused; every bonnet ribbon was readjusted; fat, clumsy and delicate fingers alike were run lightly over the front hair, to insure a becoming smoothness, and the two hundred and eighty women and girls who occupied the two hundred and eighty seats usually devoted to the orchestra, rose with one accord, shook out the folds of their dresses, spread their lineps becomingly, and again sank simultaneously back, with puckered mouths and a nonsorted look of satisfaction on their brows, such as Queen Elizabeth may have worn when she strode on Raleigh's cloak, across the bird cage walk.

On the other side of the grand piano—o, p—there was a similar scene of preparation and equally amusing. The Mary Anns, Claras, Melfinderinas, Eugenias, Kates and Jullanes, who, in their best bonnets and costliest shawls, were mustering to the foreground, to partake of the immortality of the print shop thus suddenly opened to their humble aspirations, were ordered to cluster more to the right, much to the "messing" of their starched skirts; and "a place for the press" was loudly claimed by two constables, who marshalled into the foreground, near the grand piano, that graceful and gallant band, the news reporters of the daily journals. Conscious power shone in their intellectual faces—they, too, were to reap a lion's share in this Show Window (immortality of newspaper illustration. What their pens had often adorned, was now to be ornamented by their thoughtful countenances. By an instinctive motion, for we heard no word of command, every reportorial hat was lifted, and every reporting right hand was gently run through clustering locks, arranging them into a gentle confusion, antipodean to the "smoothing" process performed by the tender sex. Those who wore moustaches or beards, saw carefully to their arrangement in the most telling manner, and some of the more juvenile drew the implements of their profession, to indicate they were of the "ohiel among us taking notes" order of society, and were not to be classed among that vulgar crowd who had paid their "quarter" and were only entitled to a quarter's worth of the display. Probably a thousand persons were in the hall at that moment, and a thousand hearts vibrated joyfully at the idea of having their pictures taken. A thousand faces giggled sympathetically to the motions of twice a thousand hands, arranging those little accessorial details which indicated the natural and instinctive emotions of that vanity of vanities, the human heart.

There are more fools in the world than philosophy dreams of, and it was hard to tell whether Barnum was more happy in gulling his thousand dupes, than were the thousand dupes in being gently and graciously "soft-soaped" in that most tender and susceptible spot of their organization, their vanity.

"He shall not take my face, to go into the newspapers," sounded a sweet, clear and youthful voice near us in the gallery. We looked, and saw a bright, beaming and classic face, which might have smiled on fifteen summers, turning as she spoke towards the mysterious camera, and arranging all her prettiness of expression for the benefit of the inanimate reflection. The consciousness of humbug was too strong even for her vanity, and when she met our glance, a blush of candor worthy of the pencil of Raphael suffused her cheek, and she turned her face from the camera. Sweet girl—a pang ran through our heart, if by that thoughtless look we have deprived that pretty face of the immortality which should be the meed of beauty—forgive the fault; thy innocent candor will secure a more purer immortality than even the brilliant but fleeting beauty which adorns thy form. At this moment, in a loud and overtasked semi-scream, the head humbug demanded of the humbugees, "Are you ready?" The audience were changed to stone. The god of silence was enthroned in the hall, surrounded by a thousand worshipers—no sound audible but the beating of a thousand hearts. Even the babies caught the inspiration, and hushed their squalling. The cradles ceased to rock. The faces of the watches ceased to indicate the moving steps of time. It was a scene like Allston's Belshazzar's Feast—the same rawness of coloring and incongruity of drapery. The great partners had each struck an attitude—Barnum that of an Ajax defying the "Daily Advertiser," and instructing the editor of the "Journal"—and Col. Wood that of an indignant Joseph, hurling wrath at the committee which accused him of sin. The pure heroic breathed from their nostrils: mutual admiration shone on their sharp fronts. The woolly horse was wanting to complete the grand historical picture of "The Spirit of the Age." Then it was that the daguerreotype was taken, and cheap immortality the same moment secured.

The white baby exposition closed on Saturday evening. Mr. Barnum made an impudent speech. He said that he had come to Boston to show some folks who wanted "to dictate" to him what he should do, that he understood the show business better than they did. He had been blamed by some of the "old fogy presses," some of whom had predicted that there would be no babies from New England on exhibition, and that the respectable residents of Boston would not attend the show. He prophesied that there would be 100 New England babies exhibited—and there had been. He prophesied, too, that 100,000 people would attend the baby show. He was happy to say that there had been 103,000 visitors. (!) He came here to prove that "baby shows" are not the beastly and vulgar affairs they were represented to be by the press, and he thought the result of his exhibition showed he knew more about the business than the pretended showmen. In conclusion, he thanked the citizens of Boston for their patronage, and retired. The decent citizens of Boston are glad to bid the show farewell. [Boston Courier.

NOVEL ARITHMETIC.—An Ohio correspondent becomes sponsor for the following, which, as a matter of fact, he wishes to put on record. Whittaker is one of the richest men in those parts, and has made his money by driving sharp bargains. His hired man was one day going along with a load of hay, which he overturned upon a cow. The poor thing was smothered to death before they could get her out. Her owner, Jones, called upon Mr. Whittaker the next day and demanded payment for the loss of his cow.

"Certainly," said Mr. Whittaker, "what do you think she was worth?"

"Well, about ten dollars," said Jones.

"And how much did you get for the hide and tallow?"

"Ten dollars and a half, sir."

"Oh, well, then you owe me just fifty cents."

Jones was mystified, and Whittaker, very fierce in his demand, and before Jones could get the thing straight in his mind, he forked over the money.

FATAL LEAP INTO MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Some Germans of good family, on a recent occasion, had toiled to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, and after resting themselves on that sulphurous bed, they descended the steep incline to the mouth of the crater. There was little smoke that day, and the scientific gentlemen began to get into danger without being aware of it. The guides having had quite enough of soft ashes and hard work in the ascent, sat down on the upper rim of the crater, not feeling inclined for more exertion. So many people had gone to peep into this chimney of the infernal regions, day after day, without an accident, that these lazy guides preferred some sour wine and a slice or two of lemon sprinkled over with salt, a very common comestible amongst the lower orders of Neapolitans, and a little siesta, to looking after the souls and bodies of those entrusted to them. One of the most adventurous of the Germans, finding he could hear the little sulphur which seemed emitted from the crater, resolved to penetrate further; but scarcely had he placed his foot upon an apparently solid projection, than the whole crumbled beneath him, and he was precipitated at least one hundred feet. The interior of the crater seems as soft as the exterior, for the first words heard from the unfortunate man were, that "he was not hurt." In vain he tried to extricate himself; whatever he grasped moulded in his grasp. He could not regain his feet—of this his companions above were informed.

They seemed to have become more stupified than the unfortunate victim; for instead of dispatching the guide to the Observatory of the Hermitage for ropes or assistance of some kind, they stood listening to their friend below, who gave them the idea of going elsewhere then where they remained useless and spell-bound. There is everything in Naples but what is required; and at the Observatory, although ropes must be always in request, and at least, a precautionary utility, yet none could be obtained either there or at the Hermitage; and the guides were obliged to go to Resina for that which ought always to be at hand. In the meantime the sulphur began to operate upon the poor fellow in the crater, and he felt himself gradually sinking, not only in strength but in position. With a wonderful self-command he took leave of his friends, being perfectly certain he could not survive the natural dilatory delay of Neapolitans. For two long hours did he survive, when his voice got feebler and feebler. Perhaps as he by slow degress slid deeper into the crater, hope gradually vanished—until the voice was entirely lost. An occasional groan was heard, until after the expiration of the above time, when all was silent. The body was many hours after rescued by a guide, who descended two hundred feet before he found it. Of course it was perfectly lifeless—the sulphur had suffocated the poor fellow.

MUTATION OF MATTER.—With a very near approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 700,000,000; the annual loss by death is 18,000,000. Now the weight of the animal matter of this immense body cast into the grave is not less than 622,400 tons, and by its decomposition produces 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of gaseous matter. The vegetable productions of the earth clear away from the atmosphere the gases thus generated, decomposing and assimilating them for their own increase. This cycle of changes has been going on ever since man became an occupier of the earth. He feeds on the lower animals and on the seeds of plants, which in due time become a part of himself. The lower animals feed upon the herbs and grasses, which, in their turn, become the animals; then, by its death, again passes into the atmosphere, and are ready once more to be assimilated by plants, the earthy or bony substance alone remaining where it is deposited; and not even these unless sufficiently deep in the soil to be out of the absorbent reach of the roots of plants and trees. Nothing appears to me so cannabalizing as to see a flock of sheep grazing in a country churchyard, knowing it to be an undeniable fact that the grass they eat has been nurtured by the gaseous emanations from my immediate predecessors; then following up the fact that this said grass is actually assimilated by the animal, and becomes mutton, whereof I may perhaps dine next week. "Truth is stranger than fiction," and here is a truth that exemplifies the proverb. It is not at all difficult to prove that the elements of which the bodies of the present generation are composed have all passed through millions of mutations, and formed parts of all kinds of animal and vegetable bodies in accordance with the unerring law of nature.

MILITARY LITERATURE.—American papers are remarking on the absence of all literary effort in the Crimea, and are therein noting—very much to their own glory—a characteristic difference between the surroundings of an American and an English army. The contest is fair. The self-laudation is not unjust. Our readers know that when the Yankees marched into Mexico they carried with them a printing press, and published a newspaper along the line of invasion. Across prairies, through dangerous passes, over mountain ranges, sometimes on mules, oftener on men's shoulders, occasionally in wagons—traveled press, paper, type and ink—editors, contributors and pressmen, fighting, foraging, writing, working onward. Infinite were the uses of the press. It carried orders through the camp. Every morning the soldier read in it the story of the previous day. It anticipated the gazettes. It disseminated orders of the day. It perpetuated the gossip of the camp; reflected public opinion in the army; made known every want; supplied every information; exercised, inspired and animated every heart. Had the Americans been in the Crimea they would have had daily papers at Balaklava, Eupatoria, Yenikale and Constentinople; and these papers reflecting the humors, incidents and life of the camp, would have ranked among the best historical documents on the war. As it is, our soldiers in the Crimea are indebted to the London journals for authentic information of what occurs in the camp itself, and within a mile or two of their own tents. Jonathan is far ahead of us in some respects. [Athenæum.

EDITORIAL LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.—A good picture and *life*-like, of a California editor, may be had in the perusal of the following from the *Alta Californian*:

"First, he gets up in the morning at ten o'clock; dresses himself, puts on his hat, in which are six or seven bullet-holes, and goes to a restaurant for breakfast. After breakfast, starts for the office to look over the papers, and discovers that he is called scoundrel in one of them, a liar in another, and a puppy in another; he smiles at the pleasing prospect of having something to do; fills out and dispatches three blank challenges, a ream or two of which he always keeps on hand, ready printed, to save time; commences writing a leader, when as the clock strikes eleven, a large man with a cowhide in one hand, a pistol in the other, and a bowie-knife in his belt, walks in and asks him if his name is ——; he answers by knocking the intruder down two pair of stairs with a chair.

At 12 o'clock finds that his challenges have been accepted, and suddenly remembers that he has a little affair of that nature to settle at the beach that day at 3 o'clock; goes out and kills his man, then comes in and dines on stewed grizzly. Starts for the office, and while going there gets mixed up in a street row, and has the heel of his boot shot off by accident; laughs to think how beautifully it was done, arrives at his sanctum, and finds an "infernal machine" upon the table; knows what it is, and merely pitches it out of the window; writes an article on "moral reform," and then starts for the theater; is attacked at the corner of a dark alley by three men, kills two of them, and takes the other to the station-house. Returning to the office at 11 o'clock at night, knocks a man who attempts to rob him, kills a dog with a paving-stone, gets run over by a cab, and has the tail of his coat slit with a thrust from a knife, and two bullet-holes put through his beaver as he steps within his own door; smiles at his escape; writes until two o'clock and then turns in, with the happy consciousness of having two duels to fight the next day."

Europeans and Americans are accustomed to regard the Chinese as novices in the arts and sciences, and yet the imperial casual is one of the most gigantic works in the whole universe, displaying eminent practical engineering skill and genius in its construction.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—The Pittsburgh Post gives the following description of the great American Car-brake, recently invented by an engineer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, named Wm. Loughridge:

The following extraordinary results on a well track, must convince every unprejudiced mind that this is "the brake" of the world.

On Friday last, in coming from Blairsville to Pittsburgh, the train was stopped at twenty-one stations, two of them to wood and water. The average time was thirteen seconds for each stop, requiring only 4 minutes and 50 seconds for the twenty-one stations. The time was counted from the moment the engineer laid his hand on the lever to brake, until the train came to a dead halt. In several cases it only required from eight to ten seconds. This is five times as quick as the hand-brakes. Indeed, with this brake a train can be stopped before the breakmen in most cases can get to the brakes. The principles are very simple, and not likely to get out of order; cheap of construction, and reliable in its operation.

Mr. Loughridge informs us that after four months' practical experience, the following results have been accomplished:

1. The engineer can, at any speed, apply or relieve all the brakes in the train in twelve feet run on the track.

2. Every wheel in the train receives an exact equal pressure.

3. The brakes are applied to the hindmost car in the train first, which stretches out the train and keeps the bumpers apart until the engine stops.

4. The power applied to the brakes can be graduated from one pound up to locking the wheels.

5. The machine can be set to throw off the motive power at any desired point, preventing the possibility of locking wheels unless desired.

6. The hand brakes work in combination with the new brake, or separate, if desired.

7. The cars can be drilled or turned as usual.

The following is the nearest technical description we could gather from the patentee:

A chain barrel four feet long hangs behind the driving wheels of the engine; the left end has a permanent bearing—the right end hangs in a swinging lever, which passes up in front of the engineer. On the right end of the chain barrel there is constructed a friction wheel, fourteen inches in diameter, with a groove in it to fit the flange of the driving wheel. On the left end of the chain barrel there is constructed a double ratchet wheel, with two pawls, one for the forward and the other for the backward motion. From the chain barrel a chain passes back through the train, acting on all the brakes in a new and novel manner. When the brakes are to be applied, the engineer pulls back the lever, which forces the friction wheel against the driving wheel, and sets the chain barrel to revolving; this folds up the brake chain, which is held by a pawl and ratchet. When the brakes are to be relieved, the pawl is pulled out of the ratchet, when the tension of the chain unfolds the chain barrel, and the brakes are relieved.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.—We find the following account of a marvelous discovery in an Irish paper, the editor of which remarks that it will not probably be doubted by anybody who has sufficient credulity to believe it:

We have been informed, but what exact amount of credibility we should give to the statement we are not prepared to say, that in the progress of the formation of the Foynes Railway, some laborers discovered, at a small distance beneath the surface of the earth, within about two miles of Askeaton, a gigantic skeleton eleven feet in length. Beside the remains was found a vessel, with an inscription on it, indicating that something would be found by digging deeper. Following this intimation, they uncovered another vessel, something resembling a bottle in shape, inscribed with a legend which directed that three drops of the contents should be poured into the mouth of the skeleton, whereupon its owner would come to life again. Although much doubting they followed the instructions; but on letting the second drop into the mouth, the skeleton began to stir, upon which the men became so frightened that they took to flight, expecting, as they ran, to be pursued by the half resuscitated giant. The report of this strange story caused such a sensation in the neighborhood that the police had to close up the grave, and thus the old Fenian giant has been once more consigned to his long slumber of many ages.

One of the minor curiosities of Paris is the enormous vine which ornaments the court of a house in the Rue des Marais, St Germain. It is said to have been planted by Racine, and supposing that he did it in the last year of his life, the vine must be now about 155 years of age, as that celebrated writer died in 1699. It is this year in a flourishing condition, and covered with fruit.

An ancient and exceedingly common way of book-keeping, is to keep all the books you lay your hands on.

The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of Medicine is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it encounters from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in ohe hands, as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, to it producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids. See advertisement. se17 1m

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher by a young man, who has a fair knowledge of the Classics, has had much experience in the business, and can produce the best testimonials as to character, qualifications and success in teaching. He qualified to teach vocal music.

—ALSO—

A Situation as Teacher of Mathematics in an academy by a young man who can furnish the best recommendations. Address, D. WEBSTER,
sep22—1t* Charlottsville, N. Y.

LABOR SAVING INVENTION—ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD, of Pascagoula, Miss., has secured a patent for a new method of pumping vessels. It saves the expense of raising the water to move its main level, and maintains an advantage of at least fifty per cent. over the common method. An engraving of the pump can be seen in vol. 10, No. 50, page 390, Scientific American. Agents who will engage in the manufacture and sale of these pumps are wanted in all parts of the United States. Rights for States can be bought also. For more information address the patentee, at Pascagoula, Miss.
sep23—5t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental Departments. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Montgomery, Ala.
aug18—5t*

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in Teaching, and a member of the M. E. Church, South, is desirous of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek. Would also give instructions on the Melodeon. Address, J. W. HAWTHORST, Vernon, Madison county, Miss.
se8 1t*

WANTED—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family. Liberal wages given. Apply to S. J. NORWOOD, or THOS. F. COLLINS, near Clinton, La.
se1 5t*

FAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY—FAYETTE, Jefferson County, Miss.—The next session of this Institution will open on the 1st of October, 1855, under the patronage of the Union Creek Circuit Quarterly Conference.

FACULTY:

Rev. J. L. FORSYTH, Principal and Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

Mrs. M. T. FORSYTH, Instructress in the French Language.

Miss SARAH M. MILLER, Instructress in Mathematics, English Literature, Physiology, Drawing and Painting.

Miss SARAH E. BLEDSOE, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Mr. R. GUSTAVUS HERRMANN, Professor of Music.

——, Assistant in Music.

Mrs. R. C. HAWKINS, Matron.

For further particulars, apply to me at this place.

J. L. FORSYTH.

Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss. se8 2t

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TAR-SPRING LINIMENT.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scrotches, etc. And to certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

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Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Professor of Natural Science, and Dean of the Faculty.

Monsieur Julius Trotreau, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.

Miss Amanda A. L. Capers, M.A., Assistant in Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.

Miss Louise A. Allen, M.A., Assistant in Mathematics.

Mrs. Frances R. Allen, Governess.

Miss M. M. Johnson, Assistant Governess.

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Miss M. M'Neill Johnson, M.E.L., Principal.

Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Assistant.

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Professor E. Cyriex, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Professor H. Carstensen, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Professor J. Trotrean, Professor E. Cyrian,
Miss M. M. Johnson, Professor H. Carstensen.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Lectures will be delivered in the College Hall every Wednesday night by the following gentlemen, successively; and those Lectures will be published in the Collegiate Mirror.

Hon. P. T. Scrugge, Lecturer on Political Economy, Statute and Common Law.

Hon. J. F. Trotter, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.

Dr. J. H. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

Rev. M. J. Blackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.

Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Mechanical Philosophy.

Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Philomathean Society.

Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Euphradean Society.

Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.

Miss Lucretia C. Pilcher, Assistant Librarian.

We are now engaged in corresponding with one of the first gentlemen and scholars in the South, whose services as President we expect to secure. The other blanks will be filled by competent teachers, who, with the President, will be in their places at the opening of the session on Monday, September 3, 1855.

Persons wishing information will address

REV. D. J. ALLEN,
aug18—2m Holly Springs, Miss.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE—FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. Tweatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

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As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justify entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

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EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.—WASHINGTON COUNTY, Va.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 36,
WHOLE NUMBER 242.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

ANOTHER POEM BY FANNY FORRESTER.

E. P. Willis sends the following beautiful poem, by Fanny Forrester, to the Home Journal, which ha is not ever been published. He adds: "The widowed of the gifted one—with her apostle husband just before her to Heaven—thus exquisitely tells the of their earthly love, and its still lingering 'held of

I gazed adown life's labyrinth,
A withering mass to see,
Crossed o'er by many a tangled cline,
And wild, as wild could be;
And as I gazed in doubt and dread,
An angel came to me.

I knew him for a heavenly golde,
I knew him even then,
Though meekly as a child he stood
Among the sons of men—
By his deep spirit levelness,
I knew him even then.

And as I leaned my weary head
Upon his profered breast,
And scanned the peril-haunted wild
From out my place of rest,
I wondered if the shining ones
Of Eden were more blest.

For there was light within my soul
Light on my peaceful way,
And all around the blue above
The clustering starlight lay;
And easterly I saw upreared
The pearly gates of day.

So hand in hand we trod the wild,
My angel love and I—
His lifted wing all quivering
With tokens from the sky.
Strange my dull thought could not divine
'Twas lifted but to fly.

Again down life's dim labyrinth
I grope my way alone.
While wildly through the midnight sky,
Black hurrying clouds are blown,
And thickly in my tangled path
The sharp, bare thorns are sown.

Yet firm my foot, for well I know
The goal cannot be far,
And ever, through the rifted clouds,
Shines out one steady star—
For when my guide went up, he left
The pearly gates ajar.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

There are signs of modal changes. Christian denominations are showing the effects of association—like individuals long dwelling without constraint and in good neighborhood. Going to and retreating from fixed points—relaxing all round.

The Presbyterian family are seriously discussing LITURGIES. The introduction into their congregational worship of pro-composed and even responsive services, to a greater or less extent, seems probable at no distant day. The Independent, speaking for the Congregationalist branch of this family, says no difficulty. A liturgy is Calvinistic, and retains to the earliest ages as well as the Lutheran Reformation. The one-man service in church is not good. The people, all the people must be set to work and worship instead of being an assembly, not of living actors, but of silent, passive hearers. The church has become mere listeners to preaching—a roll of names baptized, permitted to take the Lord's Supper, and expected to enjoy good preaching. Like the door on the hinges, they come and they go. They are prayed for, and sung to; and often sung and preached to sleep, if not to death. Thus year after year, this continues round, this continues round, this dead flat, over which not a breath of emotion passes to disturb the dull and decent monotony.

Says the Independent:

"It seems then to be agreed, on all hands, that the subject is one which deserves and demands more general attention than of late has received; that it concerns the best education and the most efficient Christian action of each church; and that pains should be taken in all such assemblies of God's people, to adopt and to maintain that order of worship which is shown by philosophy, or is proved by experiment to be best in itself, and best adapted to the use of the gathered Christian households. It is admitted further, that a very disagreeable want of order is now exhibited in many churches, in their public services; some standing in prayer, while others in the same assembly sit, or kneel down; some standing in singing and facing the choir, while others stand and face the pulpit, and others still do not stand but sit; whole congregations standing during the singing of one hymn, while they sit during another, etc. And no dissent has been expressed, that we know of, from the simple, obvious and easy rule suggested by us: that a particular posture of body be selected by each church, as appropriate and applicable to each part of the service; and that that posture be uniformly and always taken whenever that part of the worship to which it is appropriate recurs. For example, it seems proper that a congregation should arise in praise, should bow down or kneel in prayer, and should sit during the reading of the Scripture and the sermon. Let these attitudes be adopted then, or where if they are preferred in any church; and let them afterwards be universal in that church. Whenever there is singing, let there be standing; whenever there is praying, let there be kneeling; and so throughout. An immense improvement in the appearance of our congregations, to say the least, would be effected by the adoption and application of this simple rule."

So much for posture, which would be an improvement. As for the rest—these are suggestions:

"Whether, for example, the responsive reading of the Psalms, by the minister and the people, might not fitly take the place of one of the three hymns that are wont to be sung at each service in our churches; whether a Confession of faith, brief, rich and scriptural, cannot be compiled or selected by each church for itself, and used by it with profit once on each Sabbath, as recalling to the minds of the worshippers, at the outset of the service, the great supernatural facts revealed to us in the Gospel; of the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Resurrection from the dead, the Communion of Saints, and Eternal Judgment; whether it would not be possible to have the Lord's Prayer repeated once on the Sunday by the whole congregation, each for himself offering up its comprehensive and fit petitions; whether, even, a form of general Confession of Sin, and of general Thanksgiving for God's goodness, could not be adopted by each church, under the guidance of the pastor, or of skilful and devout men in the assembly, which should be statedly used, until a better one should be substituted for it, in connection with the extemporaneous prayers of the pastor. These suggestions have been made, and are open to discussion. As has already been said, we see some reasons for such changes, some reasons to think they would be real improvements; and we certainly are not unaware that there are objections to them which deserve to be carefully examined and measured."

To guard the opponent hearing of these admissions:

"It has been perseveringly affirmed, in some quarters, by those who certainly ought to have known better, that we desire to imitate or reproduce the Episcopal liturgy in our Congregational churches. Nothing can be more untrue. We would not imitate any thing, or anybody; but would allow, and would prompt, the Christian intelligence and experience of each local church to express themselves naturally, in the adoption of such forms as shall be best suited to each, whether they have ever been adopted by any other or not. We certainly would not be debarred from the appropriation whatever seemed wise and profitable in itself, simply because it had been used before, by either Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, or Dutchmen. But neither, on the other hand, would we take it because it had been so used. Some of the chants, the Te Deum for instance, and the Magnificat, are the earliest and noblest Christian hymns. They came into existence long before the Episcopacy. They have been sung in catacombs and in caves, amid the deserts and on the arena, by those who have now for ages been saints in heaven.

* * * * * * * *

"Let each church investigate the subject for itself, and take what it wants, without imitating anybody; this is our principle. And if anybody detects a hankering for Episcopacy in this assertion of the full authority of each local church, he had better explore the next Burr mill-stone which he meets for ante-Ptolemaic hieroglyphics, and an enchorial text."

The Princeton Review contained an article on the subject, which has been copied into the Southern Presbyterian, (S. C.) The objections to an cast-iron ritual are strongly stated, and they are many. But it is shown to be a mistake to represent liturgies as an adjunct of Episcopacy. Calvin composed a liturgy for Geneva, Knox for Scotland, and some of the best portions of present Episcopal forms were drawn from or through them. The article we allude to says:

* * * * * * * *

"Is it wonderful, then, that a strong repugnance to the very name of a liturgy, should be roused in the minds of the Presbyterians of Great Britain and of their descendants in America? Of the liturgies of Calvin, of Knox, of the Huguenots, of the German and Dutch Reformed Churches, they know nothing. A liturgy in their minds meant the Book of Common Prayer, framed for the comprehension of papists, enforced by the will of Elizabeth, rejected at the cost of property and life, by their pious ancestors. It would be contrary to the laws of our nature, if such a struggle as this did not lead to some exaggeration of feeling and opinion on the other side. No candid man can blame the non-Conformists of England, or the Presbyterians of Scotland, if their sad experience of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny in enforcing an obnoxious prayer-book, led them to the extreme of insisting that a certain form should alone be used, begat the extreme of insisting that no forms should be allowed. It is obvious, however, to the candid, that between these extremes there is a wide and safe middle ground. That safe middle ground is the optional use of a liturgy, or form of public service, having the sanction of the Church. If such a book were compiled from the liturgies of Calvin, Knox, and of the Reformed Churches, containing appropriate prayers for ordinary public worship, for special occasions, as for times of sickness, declension, or public calamity, with forms for the Lord's Supper, for funerals, and for marriage, we are bold to say that it would, in our judgment, be a very great blessing.

These two conditions being supposed first, that the book should be compiled and not written; and secondly, that its use, should be optional—we are strongly of opinion that it would answer a most important end. The great objection to the use of liturgies are, that the authoritative imposition of them is inconsistent with Christian liberty; secondly, that they never can be made to answer all the varieties of experience and occasions; thirdly, that they tend to formality, and cannot be an adequate substitute for the warm outgoings of the heart moved by the Spirit of genuine devotion. These objections we consider valid against all unvarying forms authoritatively imposed. But they do not bear against the preparation and optional use of a Book of Common Prayer."

A Presbyterian Church in Rochester has adopted the name of St. Peter's, built an edifice with an eye to the suggestions of ecclesiology, and practices responsive worship. The Universalists, not to be behind their neighbors, are to have a national convention, one subject of which is to agree upon a liturgy.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian says—plainly:

"We have no idea that such efforts will find favor. Whatever may be the occasional defects and abuses of the extemporaneous method, neither our ministers nor people could be persuaded to relinquish their present freedom for the bondage of a stereotyped form. If any pastor wishes to draw up a marriage, funeral, or baptismal service for himself, or to adopt one already prepared, let him do so. There is nothing to hinder, and his liberty is not to be trammeled by his neighbor. Further than this, we presume none amongst us will feel inclined to go."

A Baptist paper, The Recorder, gives its mind in a slight discussion of the subject: thinks the solemn order of liturgies overstated—at least in the Editor's experience:

"We remember that when attending the service of that church for the first time unable to 'keep the places' in the prayer-book, the whole was so unintelligible as to banish devout feelings. The risings and kneelings, the ducking of heads, the inarticulate murmur of responses, with the attitudinizing and the rohs shifting of the 'priest,' were gazed at with more ridiculous than solemn wonder. It was not till we had studied the rubric, and "learned the ropes," through mortification at our inability to unite with a company of christians in the worship of our one Lord, &c.

* * * * * * * *

"No doubt a congregation audibly responding, appears to unite more actively in the public devotion than one that is silent. But will it do to say that the fact corresponds with the outward appearance? Is it certain that there is more true prayer, more of sincere and earnest worship where liturgies are used than were they are discountenanced? We must think not."

The Episcopal Church, meantime cramped and ice-bound, and isolated by forms, is seeking a change within herself. Change is demanded. Liturgy has been overdone. Flexibility, social and moral adaptation is wanted. About her ministers less raiment, and in her pulpits more food. The masses are being thought of and earnest effort is made for some plans to reach them. Not an insignificant movement is that of a new order of preachers—fresh from the people, and in sympathy; local preachers, as Methodists would say. The red-tape system does not answer in Church any better than state. Said Bishop Elliott, of Georgia:

"If the Church is to be limited to the more refined classes of society, the present education of her ministry is highly suitable and efficient, but if she craves to conquer the great masses of the country, civic or rural, she must train a very different set of men, with entirely different qualifications from those which at present distinguish her clergy. I would appeal to you who now sit before me, an able and intelligent body of clergy, and ask how many of you are qualified to enter upon the arena of a rural parish and address men face to face with argument, and appeal, and in controversy, where you should be stripped of your usual preparations upon paper, and be without the usual arrangements of a settled parish? And yet this readiness and address are what is wanted, if we are ever to reach those classes of the community. But all this is checked and restrained in the Church, and extemporaneous preaching, which ought to be a power, capable of being used by every clergyman, is rebuked and discountenanced. Flexibility is wanting, and until we acquire it, and until the opinion of the Church sanctions and cherishes it, we shall call in vain for legislation. Canons can do nothing for us so long as the people of the Church are opposed to the catholicity of the Church."

Pews are going out, and free seats coming in. Extemporaneous preaching is encouraged. There are unmistakeable efforts at itinerancy in certain quarters.

Whither do these changes tend? A compiled, optional and moderate liturgy.... Preachers from and of, and to the people. Free seats. Flexibility in adaptation. A position Methodism now occupies.

THREE MISSIONARY THOUGHTS.

Dr. N. Adams closes a sermon with this summing up:

1. I would make an appeal to Christian gratitude. Every Christian possesses that which our missionaries are seeking to bestow on the pagan world. Let him be faithful towards others.

2. It is a great loss and sorrow not to have shared in the work of Christian missions.

3. The sure success of the empire of love should influence our plans and efforts. We should have large faith and feel that we have a warrant for every expenditure which sound judgment approves. No chapters are more appropriate to be read in this connection than those in the Old Testament where Joshua is commanded to partition off the undivided and unconquered land. With those Israelites, though their battles are not yet fought nor their enemies subdued, there is no such thing as "chances of war." The land is theirs before the battle. So is it with the Church of God! Let us go up and possess the land. Despondency shall never affect us.

THE PEEN AND THE POETESS.—Frances Browne, an unfriended poetess in England, recently contributed to the 'Athenæum a poem of much merit, called "Is it come?" The poem attracted the notice of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, hearing that the author was poor, immediately sent her five hundred dollars. It was a noble tribute to struggling genius, and deserves to be recorded.

FATHER GRIPE.

Father Gripe is friendly to Christian missions, at least professes to be. He has many objections to the mode of conducting them, but freely admits their importance, and his obligation to contribute to their support. On one occasion I went to him to solicit a contribution to aid a worthy young brother to obtain an education; he declined giving anything, as he was of opinion that young men, by industry and economy, might easily obtain an education themselves. He took occasion, however, to expatiate on the deep interest he felt in the mission cause, and his willingness to contribute to so noble an object. I suspected, not uncharitably, that his zeal in this noble cause was assumed merely to conceal his parsimoniousness in refusing to aid the young friend whose case had just been brought to his notice. I determined that I would catch him in his own net. Not long after this, Elder Gatherum, Agent of the Mission Board, came among us, and I resolved to take him to Father Gripe. After giving the Agent some instructions how to proceed, we went in the evening to the beautiful Gripe Mansion. We found its proprietor comfortably seated in his parlor, and alone. After some civilities had passed, and knowing that delay might frustrate our purpose, I opened the object of our visit. "Father Gripe, I heard you say not long since, that you felt a deep interest in the Mission cause, and were willing to contribute to its support; and as Brother Gatherum is an agent for that cause, I have taken the liberty to see you, hoping that you may give him a liberal offering." The agent, who well understood his vocation, took up the subject, and spoke feelingly of the perishing wants of our missionaries, the embarrassments of the Board, and the responsibility of Christians, especially such as God had prospered in their worldly circumstances. The old Father seemed to hear very little of what was said, but to be absorbed in his own thoughts. "I am friendly to the cause of missions," said he, "but I am entirely opposed to sending money out of the country, while we have so many heathen at home." He breathed more freely, and seemed more composed after this remark. The conversation was continued on this subject for a few minutes. Father Gripe avowed himself ready to give liberally to the Home Mission cause, but could not give to the Foreign Mission. There was no use of further discussion on that point. "It is," said the agent, "most providential, that just as I was about to leave home, the excellent Secretary of the Domestic Mission Board placed a commission in my hands, and urged me, in view of their peculiar necessities, to collect something for their treasury, if I found a fit opportunity of doing so." "I have," said the old brother, "peculiar notions on this subject—I would rather my money should go to aid in circulating the Bible, than the support of Missionaries. I know that is God's Word, but I do not know that Missionaries are good men." "Very well," replied the agent, "the Domestic Board has a Bible department, and your contribution can take that direction." Father Gripe was caught. He walked slowly to his desk, and after turning over his bills for some time, he returned with a five dollar note. "You need not," said he, "publish my name; I dislike ostentatious charity." It was a niggardly offering, reluctantly bestowed. He ought not to have given less than fifty dollars, and he might have given five hundred more easily than brother Trueheart gave fifty, and sister Meroy gave one dollar. We returned, felicitating ourselves that some little had been obtained, which, though it could not bless the giver, might promote a good cause: but on inquiry, it was found that Father Gripe's note was on a bank of very doubtful solvency, and it had to be passed off at a heavy discount.

Father Gripe promises to make a liberal provision for the cause of Christian benevolence in his will; but I much doubt whether he will do so. I shall be deceived if the same penuriousness which has followed him through life, does not accompany him to the tomb. His family all partake of his spirit, and would consider any diversion of his property to the cause of benevolence, a serious calamity on themselves. They need not fear it; for the old man is now very much influenced by the views of his children. He has trained them to his own habits, and found them sound in the main point—taking care of money.

The Bible has not, I think, been much studied by the old Father. There are, however, a few passages of Scripture exceedingly precious in his sight, and very frequently on his lips. "We command you," that if any would not work, neither should he eat." "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Another passage is a great favorite with brother Gripe. Whether he supposed it to be a portion of Holy Writ, I do not know; judging from the reverence he has for it, the frequency with which he quotes it, and the potent influence it exerts over him, I should conclude he does. I do not know in what verse or chapter of the book of Diabolus it is found, but it runs thus: "Charity must begin at home."

I ought to say, before I conclude, that this aged brother does not take a religious paper. He was once persuaded to do so, but at the end of six months he discontinued it in disgust, because it contained so many appeals for money. I learn, however, that he frequently borrows the paper from brother Allgood, to read interesting articles, and particularly to look over the prices current.—*The Mirror, by Dr. Jeter.*

The royal mail steamship America, when she arrived at Halifax with accounts of the Crimean victory fired thirty-six guns in honor thereof.

Particulars of Foreign News.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The New York papers of the 28th are filled with the accounts brought by the Washington, and have also full telegraphic dispatches from Halifax, of the news by the America, three days later. The London correspondent of the Herald says:

It appears that the attack on the 16th of August was a last desperate attempt by Gortschakoff to compel the Allies to raise the siege. His signal defeat on that day must have shown him his case was hopeless. Nearer and nearer came the batteries, inch by inch, step by step, through solid rock, each yard in advance marked by blood, but still onward they came against the mighty walls, and as one man fell another took his place.

The bombardment which preceded the last attack was with guns and mortars of much heavier calibre and at much closer range than the previous bombardments. The first result was the sinking of a Russian man-of-war and the burning of a frigate.

On the ever memorable morning of September 8, orders were issued for the attack. The French were to storm their old enemy the Malakoff, the English the Redan—in fact, the assault was to take place on the same ground as on the 18th of June last, when the Allies were driven back. For the previous twenty-four hours the town underwent a fearful bombardment.

The Herald condenses the following particulars:

The English who attempted the Redan were not successful. During the night the Russians, in the exacerbation of despair, began to sink their ships, blow up their magazines and burn their city, and on the following morning Sebastopol was evacuated, and the communication between the north forts and the town broken off.

The assault on the Malakoff was made at noon of the 8th inst. the redoubts and the Redan of Careening Bay were carried by storm by the French soldiers with admirable intrepidity to the shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The Redan of Careening Bay was not tenable, owing to the heavy fire of artillery, which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. On beholding the French Eagles floating on the Malakoff, Gen. de Salles made two attacks on the Central Bastion, but did not succeed. The French troops returned to their trenches. The losses were serious.

The plan of the battle appears to have been as follows:

The place was attacked in four directions. The British troops attempted the storming of the Redan, the French attacked the Malakoff. The extreme right of the French made a diversion on the Little Redan, and a united attack of the English, French and Sardinians was made on the Central Battery. All the attacks were made simultaneously, with great spirit and energy; but the one which was eminently successful was led by Gen. Bosquet and Gen. M'Mahon on the Malakoff. Both the Redan and the Central Bastion were at times in the hands of the storming parties; but so accurately did the guns of the Russians cover these, that as soon as the English had gained possession of them, it was found impossible to hold them.

The intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was received in London with demonstrations of great joy. At the various theaters and places of public amusement the fact was officially announced, and the bands at each place immediately played the national anthems of England and France. Throughout England the demonstrations were general.

On the night of the 8th inst., whilst the Emperor of the French was at the door of the Theater Italien, at the moment the carriage containing the ladies of honor of the Empress stopped at the entrance of the theater, an individual who was attending on the *trottoir* discharged, without taking aim, two pocket pistols at the carriage. No one was struck. The man, who had more the appearance of a maniac than an assassin, was immediately arrested. The name of the individual arrested is Bellemarre. He is about 22 years of age, and was born at Rouen. When 16 years of age he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling.

The Madrid advices of the 3d inst. have arrived. An official return represents that the number of persons attacked by cholera at Madrid, from the commencement of May to the end of August, was 2958, and that 1783 of them died. The cholera has broken out with extreme violence at Pampeluna, on the 28th ult. not fewer than forty persons had died of it. A letter of the 3d, received in advance of the mail, says that the Queen continued to be in perfect accord with her Ministers. It states that the Captain-General of Catalonia had reported that two Carlist bands, under chiefs named Guibert and Huignat, had been routed at Osort and Adrian, and it announces that extraordinary heavy rains had caused great damage to the railway from Madrid to Albacete.

The following reliable accounts embrace everything of importance by these steamers:

General Pelissier's Dispatches.

BRANCIA REDOUBT, September 9th—3 A. M.—I approached, this morning, the Quarantine Battery, on board the Brandon, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated. They have just blown up. Our soldiers have left their trenches, and are spreading themselves in groups over the fortifications of the town, which appear to be totally deserted.

CRIMEA, Sept. 9, 8 P. M.—The enemy has sunk his steam vessels. The work of destruction continues under the fire of our mortars, as mines are successively sprung at different points.

It is my duty to defer entering the place, which has the appearance of a great furnace. Prince Gortschakoff being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded. The bridge near the fort of St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy. I am engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss. Everything is going on well.

We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

Admiral Bruat's Despatches.

CRIMEA, Sept 9, 1855.—The assault upon the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday noon, and later, on the great Redan and Central Bastion. A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor. The mortar boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Sleletzeka bay. They fired 600 shell against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander. Six English mortar boats, also at anchor in Sleletzeka bay, fired about the same number of shells. Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town. To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed. A few steamers remained in the port, anchored near Fort Catherine.

CRIMEA, Sept. 10, 11 P. M.—I inspected today Sebastopol and its lines of defence. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory—the full extent of it can only be understood by an examination of the place itself. The multiplicity of works of defense, and the material means applied thereto, exceed by far anything seen in the history of the war.

The capture of the Malakoff has placed in the hands of the Allies a large amount of material and immense establishments, the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the Allied troops will occupy the Karabelnaia and the town, and under their protection an Anglo-French Commission will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exultation of our soldiers is very great.

CRIMEA, Sept. 12, 1855.—The enemy has destroyed the remainder of his fleet. Nothing now remains afloat.

The Allies are hastening preparations in case of Gortschakoff attempting to reach Perekop, or to unite with Liprandi.

The Sardinian Report.

Gen Mermora writes that the Russians have withdrawn from the town after having set it on fire, blown up all the public buildings and works of defense, and sunk their last ships. The Sardinians have lost forty men in the trenches.

Losses of the Allies.

The London Post says the English loss in the assault on the Redan, was five to six hundred killed and fourteen hundred wounded, including one hundred and forty-one officers.

The *Moniteur* says that up to the morning of the 11th, 4,503 wounded, including 240 officers, had gone to the ambulances. The number of the dead was not ascertained, but it is probably short of 2,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that five French Generals were killed, besides ten superior officers.

It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Frocher have died from the effect of wounds, and that General Bosquet is either killed or wounded.

Russian View of Affairs.

The Russian paper, *The Brussels Nord*, says the resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her.

The Russian army concentrated north of Sebastopol will henceforth have that unity of movement and action which, until now, it has wanted. The Sebastopol of the South is replaced by Sebastopol of the North—a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army hemmed around will defend. The partial history will do justice to Prince Gortschakoff, who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

Instructions to the French Commander.

Paris correspondence says Pelissier has telegraphed for instructions in case Gortschakoff should ask to capitulate. The reply, as reported, is in substance that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms and give up all fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, and all their munitions of war, without doing any previous damage thereto. But Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

Pelissier has been created a Marshal of France, and Paris completely illuminated on account of the victory.

A grand national *te deum* was celebrated at the church of Notre Dame, the Emperor attending in person.

Queen Victoria has sent an address of thanks to her army, and directs General Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the north of Sebastopol; also that the Russians are in full retreat towards Perekop.

The Paris *Debats* contains an editorial article discussing the question, whether Sebastopol is tenable by the Allies, while the Russians are masters of the forts on the north side, fronting the sea, and asserts that the town is quite tenable, the possession of Fort Chersone and Balaklava superseding the necessity of entering the harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their positions, until the Allies make some movement; hence all speculation as to the plan of the campaign must be purely imaginary.

It is rumored in the Clubs to-day that the Allies found 1000 guns within the lines of Sebastopol, and also that the Russians are falling back upon Baktschelarai; but rumors from Paris are to the effect that Prince Gortschakoff will certainly hold the north side of Sebastopol to the last extremity. From the same source we learn that the Allied Admirals have sent a dispatch stating that it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sebastopol until Fort Constantine shall have been silenced. It is conjectured that the Allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

The Times suggests the celebration of a day of national thanksgiving, on account of the fall of Sebastopol.

A dispatch from Dantzic, under date of the 14th instant, says that the block ships are expected to be ordered home on Monday next.

Prince Frederick, of Prussia, is at present on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Denmark.

Austrian Mediation in the Sound Dues Question.—A letter dated Berlin, Aug. 4, says Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark, in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the Sound duties generally; but Prussia would be quite ready to accept it.

Russia.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar intends leaving there on the 13th for Moscow. At Warsaw he will be attended by Count Nesselrode, who will, it is thought, arrange an interview for him with the King of Prussia.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of interest to 4½ per cent., and a further advance to 5 per cent. was looked for during the coming week. The money market exhibited increased stringency. Consols for money closed at 90¾ to 90¾. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week to the extent of £721,000. Eagles quoted at 76s 4½d. Bar silver at 5s 4d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Very little had been done in American stocks, and prices for the most part were nominal, and would probably remain so during the existing value of money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report the market easier, in consequence of the increased stringency in the money market and the advanced rates of discount by the bank; prices however were not quotably lower. Messrs Denistoun & Co say that the market opened at an advance of ⅛d, but afterwards receded and became dull at last week's prices. The sales of the week amounted to 48,000 bales of which speculators took 6000 and exporters about the same quantity. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales. The following were the authorized quotations:

	Fair	Middling.
New Orleans	7⅛	6⅝
Uplands	8¼	6¾
Mobile	6⅞	6 3 16

Ordinary to good ordinary, 5⅝ to 6⅜. Interest, 4 to 5⅝.

Messrs Dennistoun & Co. quote Uplands fair, 6⅞. The stock on hand amounted to 514,000 bales of which 329,000 were American.

A FLEETING JOY.—The Providence Transcript says, that about three weeks since, two men by the name of Rufus M. Rose and Francis Godon discovered behind a bridge abutment in Wickford, which they were repairing, seven pieces of copper pipe, filled with Mexican quarter dollars, amounting in value to about three hundred dollars. The discoverers resolved to keep the matter secret, and Godon, buying the share of Rose, carried the whole to the Blackstone Canal Bank, in Providence, and exchanged it for gold. Subsequently the teller discovered that the quarters were remarkably well executed counterfeits, and seeking out Godon, informed him of the fact, and offered a re exchange, and the poor man, who for a few days past, had been building castles in the air, found his bright hopes for the future dashed to the ground as suddenly as they had been awakened. The Transcript says that several quarter dollars similar to those counterfeit coins have recently been discovered in circulation in Providence, which leads to the supposition that the rogues are not far distant.

Further News by the America.

NORTHERN SEBASTOPOL.

The Royal Mail steamer America arrived at Boston on the evening of the 28th ult. We have already published a telegraphic skeleton of her advices. The English papers received by this arrival regard the question of the fall of Sebastopol settled in a practical point of view. The Times says, in regard to the ability of the Russians to maintain themselves on the northern side of the harbor, that the works of defense there are inferior and do not comprise the resources of an arsenal and town, and that they are badly supplied, especially with water, which can only be obtained from wells. The Time further says:

We take the final destruction of the Russian steamers the order by Prince Gortschakoff, to be a further proof of his intention to retreat, otherwise these vessels might have been sheltered for a short time under the large northern batteries. From these indications we conclude that the present object of the Russian Generals is mainly to save the remains of their army, and the strategical question which remains to be determined by the brilliant vigor of the respective belligerents is whether the allied forces will not prevent that object.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states, that when the French assault succeeded, the Russian artillery men were at the guns, but with that exception a complete panic took possession of the Russian army at the appearance of the Allies at the Malakoff tower.

The *Independence Belge* says that at the third assault generals, officers and soldiers were all mixed together.

The Paris *Debats* of the 14th contains the following notes on the present occupation of the Allied army, from the pen of Colonel St. Angel:

"It has been asked if Sebastopol is tenable, so long as the Russians remain masters of all the forts on the north side, which line the sea in front of the town? Undoubtedly; it may be held in spite of this. It is true that the occupation of the north by the Russians prevents our entering the roadstead and the port. What need have we of them, when we already possess excellent harbor? Have not our fleets already passed the winter without incurring any danger in those waters? It has also been asked if the Allies will have to undertake, now or later, the siege of the forts on the north side? There appears no absolute necessity for so doing.

The forts of the north side can neither prevent our occupation of Sebastopol, nor can they thwart our operations in the interior of the Crimea, on account of their eccentric situation. We should not be surprised at their being blown up as soon as the Russian army is compelled to retreat from the neighborhood of Sebastopol. For the present the Allied army holds its strong position until the occupation of the town shall have been properly arranged, and its chief defenses thoroughly repaired. It does not appear to have anything else to do at present. The Russian army, for its part, occupies the excellent positions of Mackenzie strongly entrenched and lined with redoubts like our own. The Russians will probably continue in observation before us within their strong positions until the Allied army gives signs of some movement.

A Paris letter says, in regard to the losses of the French:

It is reported in Paris that no less than four French Generals were killed in the attack on Sebastopol on Saturday. The death of General Desalles, however, who made the attack on the Central Bastion, is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Le Breton and Nell. Gen. De Marolles is missing, and it is feared that he has met his death from the explosion of a mine. Gen. Couseteau is severely wounded, and the favorite, aide de-camp of General Pelissier, mortally so. Of the French casualties otherwise, we know nothing positive. The total number is as yet not allowed to transpire. Some believe that it will be found to amount to 10 000, including the English loss, while others form a lower estimate. Probably the returns will not be given until after the celebration of the *Te Deum* in Paris.

France.

Te Deum at Notre Dame was chanted on the 12th with all pomp for the fall of Sebastopol. All the state bodies were there in uniform. The Emperor went to the cathedral in grand procession, escorted by strong detachments. He was in a carriage drawn by eight horses, led by hackeys in splendid liveries, and was accompanied by Prince Jerome. He wore the uniform of a general. The National Guards and troops of the line were drawn up on both sides of the streets leading from the Tuileries to Notre Dame. All the houses on the line of procession were profusely decorated with English and French flags. The old cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated internally and externally with English, French, Turkish and Sardinian flags. On the column also were large escutcheons bearing the English and French arms. The sight of the standard of Protestant England in the venerable Catholic cathedral of Paris was one of the most curious things that has occurred in the course of the alliance.

A Paris letter says: "Notwithstanding the rumors which are afloat, Gen. Bosquet has not received any wound. Generals Rivet and Cassigne, the latter aid de-camp to Gen. Pelissier, are among the killed. The death of Gen. Cassigne has caused deep regret throughout the army.

The nomination of Gen. Niel to the list of marshals is spoken of. Gen. Niel it was, who, on his arrival in the Crimea, designated the Malakoff tower as the vulnerable point of Sebastopol.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Baron Kulmo, President of the Council, had died from cholera.

An order has been received at Marseilles to suspend the embarkation of bombshells, and to land those already shipped.

Gen. Canrobert was offered the dignity of Marshal of France, but declined to accept it, that he might not detract from the merits of the achievements of Gen Pelissier.

A dispatch dated Paris, Wednesday, September 12 says that fresh reinforcements are ordered to proceed to the Crimea immediately, to join the grenadiers and the guards.

The London Press of the 10th sums up the achievements of the Baltic fleet thus:

"The operations of the Baltic fleet are concluded for the season; the campaign of '55 is over, and it is probable that in a short time Admiral Dundas and his liners will return to England. In summing up the operations of the fleet, it is impossible to avoid expressing the utter disappointment felt by all classes at the futile and trivolous result of the campaign. With an enormous fleet, with a vast profusion of means, and with the whole experience of '54, both the Admiralty and their Admiral have contrived to achieve, in a four months' cruise, at best, but one partial success. The triumphs of the year comprise the solitary bombardment of one arsenal, the burning of a few balks of timber, and the capture of a dozen or two small trading vessels. * * * At present, the public cannot understand what is the essential difference between the guns of Sweaborg and the guns of Copenhagen and Algiers. They are impatient to learn whether that marked contrast between the naval tactics of the last and the present war is to be attributed to the change in the relative value of the forces employed altogether favorable to the foe, or to the increased caution of our Admirals. This is a question to be submitted to the decision of a court-martial.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

Madison College.—This college, located at Sharon, Miss., will not be open for students until the 1st Monday in November, instead of October, in consequence of fears that the yellow fever, which is prevailing at Canton, may reach there.

The Methodist Magazine—Baltimore: Alexander W. McLeod, Publisher and Editor.—This is a spirited publication, edited with ability, spiritual and evangelical in its character, and well adapted to the religious wants of the age.

For the Beer Garden: A neat letter, postmarked Havana, Alabama, encloses $5. Done as directed.

Centenary College.—A commendable care for the health of students has caused the faculty to postpone opening the next session till 1st Nov., instead of, as last, published, 15th Oct. President Miller writes us that prospects for a full session were never better if the fever delays not too long in the adjacent country. Three hundred students are looked for.

Der Deutsche Christliche Apologete.

Number 2 is on our table. This is the German Christian Advocate, published by the M. E. Church, South, in Galveston, Texas; P. Mosling, Editor. A very neat quarto, weekly sheet, for "since dollar," per annum. We thought and will think $1 too low; but that is all the better for subscribers. It is all Dutch to us, but so much the better to Dutchmen.

Our German friends must do their best to sustain their Advocate, and the American brethren ought to help them. If you have a poor neighbor of the fader-land, take it for him. Those Germans, who are not Methodists, will hardly find even here a better newspaper literature of their own, than we judge Mosling, "Der Editor," can furnish. Send $1 to him, or Rev. C. C. Gillespie, Galveston, and it comes for one long year.

Death of Rev. A. T. M. Fly.

A note from George J. Dicks, Esq., dated Natchez, Miss., Oct. 3, says: "Our beloved pastor, Rev. A. T. M. Fly, in great peace breathed his last, on Monday, (Oct. 1,) at 11 o'clock, of the prevailing epidemic."

The Church, in this succession of pastoral bereavements, is driven for consolation from her members, to her Head. Christ ever lives. He can put the dead in more efficient relations to us than they held living, by that Power which pardons and sanctifies the most effective dispensation.

Brother Fly was prominent in a Conference which has many able ministers of the New Testament. He was not of the doubtful class called "star preachers," but what is better—solid, industrious and useful. Lovely in spirit, well balanced and judicious; he belonged to that stock company of laborers, who, without fame, bear the heat and burden of the day, and do the main tillage of the vineyard. There were times when the word preached by him rose to powerful unction and eloquence. The pleasure of the Lord prospered in his hands. Within the last few months scores of souls healed his ministry. He leaves a widow and children. Our personal associations with him were of later date and more limited than we could have wished; but they were such as to give us fellowship in the painful feeling of very many, that a good man, a useful minister, a dear friend and brother, is gone.

Quaker Quarantine.—There are curious examples of it now at work in Louisiana. In St. Landry Parish, Opelousas has quarantined Washington; and Washington Opelousas—seven miles apart. The Presiding Elder of New Orleans District, (Dr. Keener) and Rev. N. A. Cravens, of Franklin, went to Opelousas to preach, last week. A man in a boat, with a gun, kept them out from Washington till Sunday. Sunday morning they were let in to preach, provided they left directly. Sunday night they again met a large congregation, on like conditions, no carrying. Afraid of the fever, but liked the Gospel. Wanted the Gospel and nothing else.

Want of Success.—Walked by moonlight in the grounds, reflecting on the missions. My soul truant that been tried by desponding thoughts; but God wonderfully assisted me to renew him for the wisdom of his dispensation. Truly, therefore, will I say again, who art thou, O great mountain! Before Zerubbabel, thou shalt become a plain. How only for God to do it! and it shall be done in good time; and even if I should not see a native converted, God may design by my patience and continuance in the work to encourage future missionaries. But what surprises me, is the change of views which I have since from what I had in England. Then my heart expanded with hope and joy at the prospect of the speedy conversion of the heathen! But here, the sight of the apparent impossibility requires a strong faith to support the spirits.—*Henry Martyn.*

Eloquence of a Holy Life.—Nothing is so eloquent as the silence of a holy, consistent, and a lovely life.—*Jay.*

Multiplicity of Sects.

WHAT IT DEMANDS OF US ALL.

The Church Herald (Jackson, Miss.) states the case as nearly as its views and feelings allow. Others could make a nearer approximation to substantial unity.

Much will those have to answer for, who seem to be not for dividing and scattering Christians, whose delight, judging from their acts, is to array brother against brother—embroil sects—blow every spark of bigotry into a blaze—who never are so well at themselves as when a "Christian fuss" is brewing.

Strange appetite for the regenerate!

Christ prayed that his people might be one. How much are they doing to realize that prayer?

Verily—all of us have more or less to answer for in this thing. There is cause for wide repentance and deep. A mourner's bench, on this subject, would hold a number of editors and preachers. Indeed, there would hardly be enough blameless ones to comfort the mourners, and administer suitable spiritual directions.

Beginning, where we advise every body else to begin—at home, we find the provocations to moral assault and battery, many: perhaps, we give some. Certes, we get them. Self-defence, justice, truth, sometimes demand reply and rejoinder. Silence would be counted for guilt. Impunity would but encourage encroachment. But laid away in our own pigeon holes are many documents, that could and would have made a sensation. Spicy, polished, authentic, they lacked neither point nor edge. Their oblivion has been an offering to peace. How little we can say and publish against other orthodox churches, and fulfil duty, and not how much, should be the rule.

We invite the Herald to the same stool of repentance, from which we have arisen, and would like to hear his confessions for his belligerent course of life, while we republish his remarks, which are pretty liberal for a high churchman:

"Among the multiplicity of sects into which Protestantism is divided, there are four generally called orthodox, who constitute the great body of the reformed, and it is remarkable that they all, however widely they may differ in other and minor particulars, agree substantially in all the great truths of Christianity which are essential to salvation. There is scarcely a sentence in the Apostles' Creed which the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist cannot repeat with a reverent recognition of its truth. However christian men may differ about the forms of public worship, or the more important and substantial verities of the constitution of the ministry and the nature and administration of the sacraments, they all unite in confessing that there is one Triune God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; three persons and one God, our Creator, Saviour, and Sanctifier; one Church of his institution, for the salvation of men, a ministry ordained by Him for the preaching of the Gospel and the care of souls; and two heavenly and mysterious sacraments, by one of which we are admitted into the Ark of Safety and enrolled among His children, evermore to remain such unless we wilfully renounce our birth-right and reject his salvation; and by the other are strengthened to live the life of God in the flesh. In these things, at least, the great body of the religious press accord, and if they would more frequently express this agreement, and indicate this accordance, rather than perpetually keep their points of difference before their readers, they would rob infidelity of one of its strongest weapons against the truth of the Christian system, and would prepare the way for a kindlier review of those points wherein a difference exists, even though it be an irreconcilable one."

DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

Two men were once engaged in a discussion on the divinity of Christ. One of them, who argued against it, said:

"If it were true, it would certainly have been expressed in more clear and less equivocal terms."

"Well," said the other, "admitting that you believe it, and were authorized to teach it, and allowed to use your own language, how would you express the doctrine, to make it satisfactory and indubitable?"

"I would say," replied the first, "that Jesus Christ is the true God!"

"You are happy," rejoined the other, "in the choice of your words; you have hit upon the very words of inspiration. St. John, speaking of Christ, says, 'This is the true God, and eternal life.'"

Religious Destitution in South America.—The Rev. G. D. Carrow, Methodist minister at Buenos Ayres, says: "After passing the town of San Jose de Flores, there is not, with the single exception of the little Scotch chapel lately completed, one building devoted to the public worship of God, on the long line of country stretching from a point within two leagues of the gates of this city to the base of the Andes, a distance of at least six hundred miles. You may easily judge what must be the moral character of a population utterly destitute of religious privileges. The natives retain a few of the Roman Catholic rites, but are in a state of the most deplorable ignorance; and without check of any kind upon their inclinations, they are living in a state of nature. Excepting the confused notions they have of the existence of one God, there is not, I verily believe, on all the African continent, a tribe or nation in a more abject state of heathenism than are the mixed race of men inhabiting these old grounds of the Spanish conquerors."

Influence of the Holy Spirit.

THE POWER NEEDED.

The annual meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. Society in Utica, N. Y., was prefaced by free and edifying conference on the need of the out-pouring of the Holy Ghost. We quote from the Independent:

"Rev. Dr. Pomroy said, that it was proposed to take into consideration the subject of the great necessity of the Divine influence in order to the successful prosecution of this work. We seem to have approached a time when there is an absolute necessity that the windows of heaven should be opened, and that the influence of the Spirit should be poured out upon the missions and the churches. How can we go on without it?

* * * * * * * * *

Now, we all feel that this enterprise has gone as far as it can be expected to go without the descent of a mightier power from God. We have not been without evidence of the power and favor of God, it is true, in past years. The somewhat more than one hundred churches that we have established at different places, have had happy experience of the power of God. We know that this is so; but we wish for more. Is this great out-pouring of the Divine influence to be expected? Are we to look expecting that the windows of heaven will be opened and this influence poured down? I suppose that every one will answer "yes." We have the promise. Prophets contemplated this much, and expected that the Kingdom of Christ would be carried on by the extraordinary power of God. Why, then, may we not expect this outpouring soon? Do you answer that our sins are too great, and that we must not pray nor expect God to hear us? Then there is no hope for us and no hope for the world! We are lost! If God acts on that principle, we must die. The Holy Spirit must come, or we shall perish.

* * * * * * * * *

A few days ago I made a visit to a village which was the residence of a gentleman who had been my fellow-traveler in the East, and who is a prosperous manufacturer. I walked about his grounds with him, and he pointed out to me the different objects of interest. He shewed me his old mill—the first mill built in that part of the country, and which he himself had superintended for a number of years. And then he took me to his new mill, a fine building, and showed me how it was fitted with new machinery throughout, new looms, new spindles, everything in the finest order. "But," said I, "your machinery seems useless and inactive; you are not using it." "Oh, no," he replied, "I can't use it now; I have't got my powers." And then he showed me how he had a good head of water in another place, from which he was digging a canal, that he might bring it down upon his wheels and set all his machinery in motion. Now, sir, we have been enlarging our operations, and changing our plans; we are saying to our missionaries "get up new machinery, enlarge and alter;" but we must have the power, sir, the power, or our machinery is good for nothing."

Another speaker contributed this thought on the prevailing theme:

"God Almighty tells us that he is more ready to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him, than parents are to give good gifts to their children. Now, do we believe it? or do we want it? I know that we have a cold preference for religion if it does not interfere with our worldly plans. But, would we not want God to wait awhile rather than have a revival of religion now? It is not by-and-by that we want the Holy Spirit, but it is now."

Another presented this idea:

"Can it be said that the Church is advancing as it ought, and that the Kingdom of Christ is coming, when, although the statistics of the Church show that there are thousands added to it yearly, there are at the same time millions, and, perhaps, I might say, ten of millions, added to the population of the world. So that, although the numbers in the Church are absolutely increasing, they are yet proportionally diminishing. If this be so, how much do we need that the Pentecostal season be renewed."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TOBACCO USERS.

WILL PREACHERS READ THIS?

A great evil is about to be felt. What in former days was easily borne, is now freely and boldly decried. Tobacco-chewers had better abandon their profession. It is growing unpopular, even with those following and practising it. Here is a fact worthy of note: How many will recollect it? How many will profit by its disclosure? In one of the towns in which an Annual Conference is soon to convene, heads of families, gentlemen and ladies of refinement have said to the preacher in charge: "Send me eight or ten ministers, if they don't chew or smoke tobacco; but if they use tobacco, we can't take half so many!"

Perhaps the Apostle had an eye to the same thing, when he said: "Let all things be done *decently and in order.*" 1 Cor., xiv. 40. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Let brethren leave their pipes and tobacco at home, when they start to Conferences.

"So mote it ——."

A Call to the Ministry.—Are the Presiding Elders searching out, encouraging, bringing up the young men moved to the ministry? Read the letter of Rev. J. Pipes. The case there told is true of more.

A Good Old Age.—A free colored woman named Victorine S. Mercier, was buried on Wednesday last in Catholic Cemetery No. 2, having died the day before, at the very extraordinary age of 111.

TO THE PREACHERS OF LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

NUMBER TWO.

Dear Brethren: St. Paul always had a collection of one sort or another on hand. Don't be discouraged, therefore, and any ways put out of countenance. The Apostle's theory seemed to be that there were only two classes, those who needed to give and those who needed to receive: that it was good for both; the difference being in favor of the former.

If any one was on neutral ground, not needing and yet having no surplus, he was to "labor with his hands that he might have to give him that needeth."

The two objects of benevolence in the Apostle's day, were preaching the Gospel in the regions beyond and the poor saints. He had a "fellowship" in both. In the missionary department we know how he bore himself: in the commissary, he acted as collector and disburser.

The Fifth Conference Collection is replaced by another way. Thus far it has proved a better. It pays—the other never did. Last year we settled the claims of superannuates, widows and orphans at 96 3-4 per cent. If all the plan calls for had been paid up, there would have been full enough. Therefore, it was, at Franklin,

Resolved, That the Preachers who have failed to pay their Widows and Orphans per cent., be requested to send or bring up the amount to the next Conference.

Here is the whole plan:

Resolved, That at this session the Conference will estimate for the year following what amount will be needed to provide for the support of superannuates, Widows and Orphans, and what per centage that amount is of the sum of the entire salaries of the members of the Conference,

Resolved, That the Conference declare the widows and orphans per cent. for 1855 to be five per cent.

Resolved, That the Conference will, at its next session, collect of each preacher such a per cent. upon his entire receipts for the year.

Resolved, That the Stewards of circuits and stations are hereby requested to add such a per cent. to the salvary of each preacher and provide for it accordingly.

If the special amount so provided at one place by public collection or otherwise go beyond the figures, it will fill the gap of some other place estimated, but not represented, and so work out the plan.

If it fall below, the preacher puts his hand into his own pocket and makes it up. Perhaps in so doing he is paying fine for his own neglect. After all, it is only paying a premium on a life insurance policy. He or his family may soon fall on that fund. By a little sacrifice of the active, healthy man, sure provision is made for the worn out and the widows and orphans.

Once more. Paul thought giving good for people, and he provoked them to it. See how he worked off Achaia against Macedonia, and keyed them up mutually. Let Bastrop, where Conference meets 12th Dec. show her hand with Franklin. North Louisiana outnumbers South. I have even heard some boasting.

Making a clean sweep of the money matters, what are we doing for periodicals, and especially for our Advocate? Are we keeping our promise?

Resolved, That we will exert ourselves to double the subscription to the New Orleans Christian Advocate within our bounds this year.

There is the Bible cause, the Sunday school and the Tract—all told. These are needful church equipments. They must be sustained. To a certain extent every ecclesiastical system is a financial problem.

Lest any body "to whom these presents may come" should get into stingy hollow, I clip an article on "Father Gripe," which, if the Editor will publish it, can smoke them out.

A MEMBER.

MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

It appears by the annual report of the Board presented to the recent meeting in Utica, that it now has 29 missions, connected with which there are 129 stations, and 59 out-stations. The Board employs 155 ordained missionaries, of whom 6 are physicians, 3 licentiates, 7 physicians not ordained, 16 other male assistants, in all 383 laborers sent from this country. In addition to these, the Board employs 46 native preachers, 236 native helpers, making an aggregate of 665 laborers connected with the missions.

The Board has 115 mission churches, including those at the Sandwich Islands, embracing 26,806 members. Added during the year 635, exclusive of those added to the Sandwich Island churches.

STATISTICS OF THE PRESS AND SCHOOLS.

The Press.	
Number of Printing Establishments,	11
Pages printed last year, (in part,)	25,822,780
Educational Department.	
Number of Seminaries,	11
Number of other Boarding Schools,	19
Number of Free Schools, (412, supported by the Hawaiian Government,)	787
Number of pupils in the Seminaries (80 do.)	429
Number of pupils in Boarding Schools,	594
Number of pupils in the Free Schools (10,705 do.)	20,555
Whole Number in Seminaries and Schools,	21,578

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

Homer, La., Sept. 18, 1855.

We have just closed a very interesting meeting at Lisbon, which continued nine days. It was what we here call a basket meeting. The people take their dinner, have service in the forenoon, and again after dinner, with prayer meetings at night and in the morning. These meetings have almost taken the place of camp-meetings in this country. The last three days of the meeting the people ceased their work at home, and permitted their negroes to participate in the meeting; which, we think, is as it should be. A grove being selected, seats and pulpit were made, and there the "poor had the Gospel preached to them." There were twenty-five or six conversions, and a number of backsliders reclaimed, and the Church generally revived. Sometimes you might have seen the altar filled with happy souls, parents and children, together praising God. But what is better, two young men, full of promise, confessed that they were called of God, to the work of the ministry, to one of whom we gave license to exhort, and who promises to be ready for the itinerant work next year, and the probability is that the other one will also. But as a warning to young men, not to resist their convictions, who feel that they are called to preach, I will relate a circumstance which occurred at our meeting:

There was a sealed letter found on the pulpit addressed to the preachers, signed "A poor, miserable man." The letter I have lost, but will give you as nearly as I can its contents: "In the year 1850, at a certain meeting I professed religion, then believed it my duty to preach, which I refused to do, and have become wicked and miserable. Two years after, was at a meeting where I met the same minister who was present when I professed; to him I revealed my condition, and in the woods, while he was praying with and for me, the Lord blessed me again. Still felt it my duty to preach—but did not consent, and again wretchedly backslid, and now I am miserable, and unless I can get relief, will seek an asylum among the heathen; where I shall be away from every thing that I have known or seen."

True, he may get away from what he has seen and known; but not from what he has felt. Let young men take warning who have like convictions. If this young man had yielded to his convictions of duty, instead of being miserable as he is, he would be both happy and useful. There seems to be a good influence in this country generally. It is not uncommon to hear a shout in the camp. Our Baptist brethren are having many precious meetings too.

But with all, I fear that our people here are not fully awake to the importance of the missionary work; collections are small. It is true, that having no navigation and two short crops, necessarily makes money scarce; but, then, in the days of yore drouth and short crops were the result of withholding from the Lord, and as the same cause produces the same effect, it would be wisdom to withhold no longer.

Old Father Stevenson lives in the neighborhood where our meeting was held. Seeing the people pass, he sent us word that he should like to be with us, but his hearing was gone, and he could labor no more, but said he, "tell them that I feel that I am anchored in the harbor, and am waiting to be taken home." One can scarcely look at this we might say model superannuate minister, without feeling, let me live the life of the righteous, that my last end might be like his.

J. PIPES.

Macon, Miss., Sept. 24, 1855.

Yesterday was a pleasant day in Macon. Pleasant to your correspondent, because he had the privilege of seeing a good work rightly done. Our Charge is small, not wealthy, and liberal in their support of the Pastor. Pretty strong reasons sometimes, for low figures in the missionary work. For some two weeks past, we have enjoyed a very fine revival influence, some eight or ten conversions appear as the fruit, and yesterday, after a sermon on the subject, we made a public collection of $184 50 from the entire Charge. Sister Foster, the widow of our late Pastor, Rev. T. H. Foster, was made a life member of the Missionary Society, by the following persons: H. W. Foote, C. G. Bowen, T. P. Harper, R. Raff, S. D. Baker, Leah Murphy and Aohsah McCaskill. The Lord continues to bless us, and we look for a glorious Revival.

W. H. P.

Louisville Ct., Miss. Conf.

We have had another good meeting on this Circuit, a tea day meeting—30 or 35 conversions; 22 accessions.

We truly had a refreshing time. Awakened sinners were still groaning for redemption, when we closed. May God sanctify the Church, and convert manners and save the people.

M. P. DICKINSON.

Midway, Ala., Oct. 1, 1855.

We are doing something on Barbour circuit. The missionary meetings have all passed, and we have subscribed about eight hundred dollars. The other collections are not so good.

There have been some fine revivals lately, and at the last quarterly meeting we reported one hundred and eighty-nine accessions on probation and five by letter.

I am trying to collect the dues of the Advocate, but have done little as yet, owing, doubtless, to the scarcity of money. We will get all, and some new subscribers.

OS. HURT.

Hollow Square, Ala., Oct. 2, 1855.

This being the morning of my well day, I will try and answer. You labor under a mistake in regard to the health and navigation facilities of our country. One-half of the people about here are sick; no exaggeration. We have to send to Selma for quinine, having already used up all in the county, and at Eutaw and Greensboro, Havana, and elsewhere adjacent. Myself and family have been down all at once; from 15 to 20 in other families—chills and fever. Our river looks like it will go dry (the Warrior.) Have had no boating season this whole year; money is therefore scarce, but I have been doing my best for you. There is scarcely a family in our church but takes one or the other of the Advocates.

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

Pinkneyville Circuit,
Mississippi, Oct. 4, 1855.

We have not been blessed with an uncommon manifestation of God's presence, or religious feeling, as at many places. But the Lord has been with us, and often refreshed the hearts of his children.

Ten noble souls have been added to the Church this year. One of whom has since gone to the spirit land. My labors have been greatly crippled by the prevalence of fevers in the community. My family have suffered much from sickness. Our fall protracted meetings will fall through, as the yellow fever is nearly all around on this circuit. As soon as I could leave my sick family (which was on Sunday last) I came to this place (Fort Adams) to visit the sick. And found them in need of ministerial advice and comfort. I visited many suffering families, and gave them the consolations of the Gospel. The pestilential cloud still lowers over this place. Over a hundred persons have been sick; 16 have sunk beneath its chilly shadows into the tomb.

The remaining few persons who have escaped or recovered, are diligently attending on the sick.

Johasy Dorsy, of this place, deserves to be remembered long as a friend of suffering humanity. The noble hearted physicians are at their post. They are truly friends of the sick. Dr. Taylor has been eminently successful. The generous hearted citizens of the country have contributed provisions and money for the relief of the afflicted in this place.

Truly are the people afflicted of God! It is enough. Stay, O! stay the scourge, and sanctify their afflictions to their good.

In haste,

D. W. DILLEHAY, P. C.

Milliken's Bend, La., Oct. 2, 1855.

There is but little doing for the cause of Christ in Lake Providence, or anywhere in this district; most of the people having left the villages, towns, and cities on the river, and retired to the interior for greater safety.

The yellow fever comes with its pestilential train of evils just at the time when we ought to expect the greatest harvest for our Master's grace, and paralyzes the operations of the Church, as well as other things.

We have only had some dozen cases up to last Sunday, and most of them have been convalescent when I left there, some two weeks ago.

I am now at Milliken's Bend, to which place I am attracted by disease and suffering. The fever commenced here the 22nd ult., and up to this time some fifty cases have occurred, including those who took the the disease with them into the country. Only eight cases as yet have proved fatal. I have been up every night for a week, and generally all night. I am setting up to night, day is just breaking, and the patient being quiet, I take the opportunity to write.

If the fever abates here, which it now promises, I go to Waterproof, as I am too much affected in the throat to preach profitably: I suppose I can make myself useful by nursing the sick.

R. J. HARP.

Pleasant Grove, Miss.,
October 5, 1855.

We have had an interesting work among the blacks of "Kingston and colored mission;" seventy-five or eighty accessions, and many of the old members have been renewed in the spirit of their minds. The work was genuine; but little animal excitement; much of melting saving power. The Lord truly verified his promise, "And also upon the servants, and upon the hand-maids; in those days will I pour out my spirit."

All proper minded persons rejoice to hear of the progress of the Gospel among this class of our community; and to find the once formidable prejudice to this work giving way gradually before the influence of the Gospel, and the general enlightenment of the people. That was a cheering paragraph from your Clinton (La.) correspondent of last week, which stated that a week-day was appropriated on a revival occasion to the negroes, and that several planters sent out their folks on that day to hear the glad tidings of the Gospel. And it was encouraging to see the fact set forth as an example for the Church, and that too by a native Mississippian, who understands the subject.

There is no reason in refusing the gospel to any class of God's intelligent creatures, especially to those who are so ready and willing to receive it as our Southern slaves. No class of people on earth hear with more honest and anxious hearts. I know all true Christians will unite in the prayer, that God will raise up for this interesting and important work suitable men, judicious and authorized, who understand the wants and character of the slave; to whom the master can safely confide their spiritual interests; who will win their hearts, and at the same time enforce proper authority and discipline. Could such men be commended to the planters generally, we feel there would not be half the opposition now felt to the Gospel among the slaves.

To return to our report. We have two appointments, to the whites; well attended by respectful and intelligent hearers, most of them seemingly "almost persuaded to be Christians."

The Sunday-school at Kingston has about thirty-five scholars, who are constant. The people have in contemplation the building of a neat and commodious house of worship. The funds are nearly ready, and we expect soon to see its walls going up, and to hear within them the praise of God.

The Sandy Creek house of worship is a neat frame building, ceiled and painted; recently fitted up, and fitted out with a melodeon, which, with a choir, make our music. And though some of the brethren frown at it from the pulpit, and almost get in the brush over it; and though one of the brethren thinks there is nothing like it in heaven, and though the preacher sometimes has serious doubts himself, yet, he it said, it seems we would get along poorly indeed without it.

Withal we have spent a pleasant and delightful year with this excellent people. Should you ever visit them, we guarantee for you many pleasant recollections on your return home.

We have taken quite a liberal missionary collection; and now close this with a prayer that God may bless this people as abundantly spiritually as he has temporally.

THOMAS W. BROWN.

P. S. I write in the neighborhood of Woodville, Miss.; have not heard within thirty-six hours from that place; then the fever know no abatement. We were informed by a citizen just out of town, that there were then seventy-two cases down, some of them quite ill; among the latter Brother W. P. Barton, the Methodist pastor. There had been twelve deaths, and by this time we fear there have been several more. Brother B. thought he had had the fever in '53, in Clinton, La.

T. W. B.

AUTHENTIC CENSUS OF THE JESUITS.

A small book of sixty-nine pages at Rome contains the catalogue of the members of the Society of Jesus. The Society divides itself into five great provinces, viz: Italy, France, Spain, Germany, England. The Society has two houses of profession, one at Rome, and the other in Sicily; it keeps open twenty-seven houses for trials. Public education in Italy, except Sardinia, is chiefly entrusted to the Jesuits; in Italy alone they have twenty-five colleges. The number of the fathers is limited. The Jesuit's Almanac numbers 5510, of whom only 1515 with their General, reside in the various Italian provinces; 364 are in Spain, 1697 in France, 463 in Belgium; in the great Austrian empire there are only 177; the remaining 1294 are scattered over England and America. Since the last struggle for freedom in Italy, the Society has added to its ranks more than a thousand regulars.

From an official report, printed at Rome in 1717, it appears that the Jesuits had then divided between themselves the whole world into 38 provinces, where they had 25 houses of profession, 650 colleges, 50 houses of probation or novitiate, 350 residences, more than 200 establishments called mission-houses, and 161 boarding-schools for boys and clerical seminaries. The whole army of the Jesuits, properly called Fathers, numbered 10,036, besides 9848 who had not yet taken the orders of priest; altogether 19,876 individuals. By comparing the past with the present, we find the following figures:

	1717.	1855.
Italy, Sicily and Sardinia,	3,639	1,515
France,	3,119	1,697
Belgium,	1,020	463
Spain,	2,207	364
Austrian Empire,	2,609	177
England, America and elsewhere,	7,282	1,294
Total,	19,876	5,510

Of all the Roman Catholic States, then Austria is the least favorable to the Jesuits; the most favorable are France, Belgium, and parts of Italy. The Jesuits are reduced to a little more than a quarter of what they were.

Fever in Mississippi.—The Natchez Free Trader of Wednesday last says:

Another issue of our paper must appear without our being able to record any favorable change in the health of our city. The fever continues to spread, and attacks indiscriminately all classes of our citizens. We think it has something of its original malignity, though on the eastern suburb of our city, a short distance beyond the railroad machine shop, it appears unusually virulent.

The American Banner, published in Yazoo City, states that the report of yellow fever having originated in that place is without foundation. Cases, and deaths from the disease had occurred, but they were imported ones.

According to the Handsboro Reformer, that town must be a healthy one. The Reformer says:

The health of our town is remarkably good. There has not been a case of sickness in so long a time that the mere mention of one would be an item of news sufficient to interest our citizens for weeks. We do not think there has been more than two deaths in the place during the two past years.

Hurricane in Terrebonne.—Just as we were going to press, we learn that a most violent storm of wind and rain passed through the parish of Terrebonne yesterday morning about four o'clock. The sugar-house and dwelling of Mrs. Pierce, about eight miles below Houma, were completely demolished, and, sad to tell, a child of Dr. W. Jennings—who was on a visit to Mrs. P.—was killed in the wreck of the house. Rumor says that other damage was done, and more lives lost, on Little Caillou. We trust the report may prove false.

[Thibodaux Minerva, Saturday.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—Dear Brethren—The sermon of our esteemed Dr. has been published by order of Conference, came to our hands, and have the sermon distributed as you there, rather than risk the mails.

THORNTON & HARRIS, Committee.

NOTICE TO THE PREACHERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Those brethren intending to bring horses with them to the seat of Conference, will please give me notice of their purpose, by private letter, by the one month of this date. D. C. H. CONNERLY.

Selma, Ala., Sept. 20, 1855.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES, MONTGOMERY, Ala.—

Salem Circuit, Salem	Oct.	6, 7
Lafayette Station	"	13, 14
Tuskegee Station	"	20, 21
Oak Bowery Circuit	"	27, 28
Tuskegee Circuit, Mount Zion	Nov.	3, 4
Crawford, Wetumka	"	10, 11
Cahaba Colored Mission	"	10, 11
Montgomery Circuit, Pine Grove	"	17, 18
Montgomery Station	"	24, 25
Montgomery Colored Charge	"	24, 25
Coosa Colored Mission	"	24, 25
Auburn Station	"	28, —

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

FOURTH ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference—		
New Iberia, Ct. at New Iberia	Oct.	20, 21
Vermilionville and Pattersonville, Patterson-		
ville	"	27, 28
Opelousas and Chicot Ct. at	Nov.	17, 18
Bayou Rapides Ct. at Hudson's Creek	"	24, 25
Alexandria Station	Dec.	1, 2

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Deaths.

DIED—In Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22d, of consumption,—MARGARETTA HILL, oldest daughter of the late C. Conaor, of this city.

DIED—In Pattersonville, La., on Sunday, the 23d ult., WILLIAM LAWKIN, son of the Rev. R. H. and Corinna A. Read, aged 3 years, 1 month and 14 days. He commenced last Sabbath on earth, and ere its close joined the Sabbath throng above. Thy will be done. Thou gavest—thou hast taken away. We bless thy name, our God!

DIED—In Pattersonville, La., on Saturday, the 29th ult., of yellow fever, the Hon. D. D. Richardson, late Representative from that parish in our State Legislature—aged 35 years.

In the deceased, in whom a large circle of attached relatives and friends is bereaved, the Franklin Banner pronounces, in a few words, the highest eulogy:

"He died in the triumphs of a Christian's faith. At every lucid interview during his protracted sufferings he gave us unmistakable evidence of the soul-sustaining power of religion as he progressed towards the dark valley of the shadow of death. The night before he died, he joined in singing a favorite hymn with his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Crane, expressing earnestly his desire to depart and be with his Saviour, and rest with his friend in Mr. Richardson our community has lost a useful and deservedly popular citizen. From the first appearance of the epidemic he was found in its midst, doing all in his power to relieve the families of the afflicted, both by his own exertions and by sending several of his servants to the aid of the most needy. Of the part of his benevolence I should not have known but by visiting the houses of the sick. His death is an instance of martyrdom in the discharge of duty, as he considered his relation to his suffering neighbors. May the bereaved family be comforted by knowing that more than his own household feel his loss."

Marriages.

MARRIED—On the 2d instant, by the Rev. James A. Peebles, RICHARD SPENCER, of Mobile county, to Mrs. MARGARET ANN POYER, of the city of Mobile.

Louisiana.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of Sunday last says of the health of that place:

"So far as we are able to learn, the yellow fever in our town is largely on the decrease. For the last day or two we have heard of no new cases, while the old ones are all said to be doing well. The changes in the weather of late have probably contributed to this favorable result."

The Shreveport Gazette of the 29th ult. says:

"It is our melancholy duty to announce the distressing fact that "Old Red" is again in a decline, and slowly relapsing into a condition hopelessly low. Unless there be another rise shortly, navigation will be speedily suspended."

The Gazette says that the weather was cold and the health of the town good.

Le Vigilant, published at Donaldsonville, contains a notice, inviting the residents of Ascension and other parishes to meet and appoint committees to take the necessary steps for celebrating Te Doum, with other rejoicings, for the delivering of Sebastopol.

The Concordia Intelligencer states that the fever has entirely disappeared from that village, and was not supposed to exist on any of the plantations in the vicinity.

The Lake Providence Herald of the 22d ult. says that seven or eight new cases of the fever had appeared in that town during the previous week.

The Franklin Banner of the 4th inst. says that the Town Council had passed sundry regulations for the safety of that place against the epidemic, among which was one forbidding any person from an infected district to remain in town after sunset. The fever had become much worse in Pattersonville and its neighborhood, several cases had terminated fatally.

The four negroes found guilty in Pointe Coupee of the murder of Jonee and his wife on board a flatboat, were executed in that place on the 5th inst.

The Iberville Gazette of Saturday last says that several deaths from fever have occurred in that place since its previous issue. Many were sick and a large number convalescent.

A slight frost was experienced in Plaquemine on the 3d inst. The Gazette states that the fever had increased in the number of cases, but appeared to be of a milder type.

Le Messager, of Saturday last, published in the parish of St. James, states that the fever had found several new victims in that region during that and the previous weeks. *Le Messager* announces, however, that the new cases had appeared to be of a milder type, which it attributes to the change in the temperature. Madame Pratz, Superior of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, had died of the disease, and Madame Barbarin had been appointed in her place.

The State elections of Ohio and Pennsylvania take place to-day. In the former State a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and other officials are to be elected; in the latter, a Canal Commissioner and members of the Legislature are to be elected. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has a united fee to contend against, there being no less than two candidates for the office of Canal Commissioner.

THE GALE.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE,

My Dear Sir: Your graphic account of the late storm on this sea-coast, reminds me to send you a few lines extemporised by me while we were exposed to its greatest fury.

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN BUNYAN.

Pearlington, Miss.

Will the waves around us roar,
On our heads the torrents pour:
Dark and dismal is our path,
God! in pity, stay thy wrath!

Darkness gathereth like a pall,
Thunder bolts around us fall,
But we trust in one above,
God is mercy—God is love!

Lo! the wild and surging tide,
Spreads around us deep and wide,
Rending forests stun the ear,
God is present—do not fear!

Raging winds and angry sea,
Tempest toss'd, we dread not thee,
God can rule thee as He will,
And bid thy stormy voice be still.

O, how grateful we should be,
For the grace bestowed by Thee,
Port and shelter, friends and light,
On this dark and awful night.

New Publications.

NOTICE OF NEW BOOKS.

Stevenson and Owen, Nashville, send the following, bearing the M. E. C. S. imprint:

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1856.—This annual contains 48 pages, with a beautiful symbolical cover, designed expressly for it. It has the usual astronomical calculations, adapted to the Southern and South-western States—copious ecclesiastical statistics, brought down to a more recent date than those of other Almanacs for 1856, in consequence of an unavoidable delay in its issue—poetry, engravings, and descriptive Catalogues of our publications. It should, of course, be in every family.

DEVOUT EXERCISES OF THE HEART, in Meditation and Soliloquy, Prayer and Praise. By the late pious and ingenious Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe. Edited by Isaac Watts, D.D. 24mo, pp. 162; price 25 cents. 18mo, 35 cents.

Of this excellent closet classic it is not necessary to say much in commendation. It stands in the front rank of works of this class, which, in these hustling days, are too much neglected. The Editor has added to the interest of the book by prefixing a Biographical Introduction.

THE ANCIENT BRITISH CHURCH: Being an Inquiry into the History of Christianity in Great Britain previous to the Establishment of the Heptarchy. By William Lindsay Alexander, D.D., F.S.A.S. 18mo, pp. 192; price 30 cents.

Alas! for history—the early history of Christianity in Britain—the touch of Dr. Alexander's spear reduces the most of it to fable. Such sifting,—it pains one to see it. However, the process is salutary. It is well to distinguish between veritable facts and murkish legends. Let the praters about old times read this work. The following is the Editor's Preface:

"This book was originally published by the Religious Tract Society of England; and in revising it for our Catalogue, we have made no attempt to Americanize it—this the subject matter forbids. In such a work we can excuse a slight redundancy of the *amor patriæ*—in this case especially, in view of our own origin. No Saxon or Celtic American, of right feeling, can fail to be interested in the history of his mother country, and particularly its religious history. The present volume gives a condensed but satisfactory account of the Ancient British Church—it is the production of a learned divine, possessing the requisite qualifications for antiquarian and ecclesiastical researches. A few corrections have been made, and notes inserted, by the Editor."

CHRISTIANITY IN EARNEST, as Exemplified in the life and labors of the Rev. Hodgson Casson. By A. Steele. "In labors more abundant." Edited by T. O. Summers. 18mo: in press.

This is a charming piece of religious biography. It is full of life and incident, and instinct with the primitive spirit of the Gospel—"Christianity in Earnest." Mr. Casson was truly a remarkable man—like Stephen, he was "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost," and like St. Paul, he was "in labors more abundant." The perusal of his Memoirs can scarcely fail to be interesting to any one, but it will be specially so to all who are engaged in this work of the ministry, and who are studying to become wise in winning souls to Christ.

SONGS OF ZION: A Supplement to the Hymn Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Sing praises to God, sing praises. —*Ps.* xlvii. 6. There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion.—*Milton.* Edited by Thos. O. Summers.

As the Agents are bringing out a new edition of this work, with some slight corrections by the Editor, we take occasion to suggest the expediency of introducing this "Supplement" into general use in social and family worship. Besides the positive good to be realized from its circulation, the exclusion of the numerous works of the sort containing abominable doggerel and questionable theology, is an object bad in view by the compiler, and is one devoutly to be wished for by all who worship God in spirit and in truth. It is very desirable that there should be a general agreement among us in regard to this matter.

Natural good is so intimately connected with moral good, and natural evil with moral evil, that I am as certain as if I heard a voice from heaven proclaim it, that God is on the side of virtue.

Details of Foreign News.

BY THE PACIFIC.

The advices by the Cellius' steamship Pacific, are one week later.

The official dispatch of Gen. Simpson is published. He states that after his storming parties had been driven from the Redan, he planned a second assault with the Highland Brigade, to take place on the following morning, which was rendered unnecessary by the enemy's abandoning the works during the night. The General thus describes the plan of the assault and its execution:

It was arranged that, at twelve o'clock in the day, the French columns of attack were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English. The Russian, Central and Quarantine Forts on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French.

At the hour appointed our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakoff, with that impetuous valor which characterizes the French attack, and, having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged. Their tri color planted on the parapet was the signal for the British troops to advance. The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham. I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honor of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground.

The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir Wm. Codrington and Lieut.-Gen. Markham, that the assaulting column of 1000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions; the Light Division to lead, and that of the Second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, the ladders were placed, and the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody combat was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and though the greatest bravery was displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

General Bosquet's Address to the French Troops before Storming.

The following is the order addressed by General Bosquet to the troops under his command, immediately before going into action:

"Soldiers of the Second Corps of the Reserve, on the 7th of June you had the honor to strike proudly the first blow, right to the heart of the Russian army.

"On the 16th of August you inflicted, on the Tchernaya, a most shameful humiliation upon the enemy's army of relief. To-day it is the *coup de grace* the *coup mortelle*, that you are about to strike with that firm hand which the enemy knows so well, by carrying his line of defence by the Malakoff; while our comrades of the English army and of the first corps will commence the assault of the Redan and Central Bastion. This is a general assault, army against army. It is an immense victory with which the young eagles of France are this day to be crowned. Forward, then, *mes enfans!* Malakoff and Sebastopol for us, and *Vive l'Empereur!*

BOSQUET,
Commander of the Second Corps."

An account from the Crimea, of the 11th, states that General Bosquet's wound is not serious. The first detachment of the Allied troops entered the Eastern part of the Karabelnaia suburb of Sebastopol on the 11th, by order of General Pelissier; and on the following day, the city having been previously inspected, was occupied, but only by small bodies of troops.

Marshal Pelissier's Account of Stores Captured at Sebastopol.

Pelissier (now a Marshal) telegraphing from Sebastopol on the 17th September, says:

"The enemy have not destroyed their docks, the neighboring establishments, the barracks, Fort Nicholas or Fort Quarantine. A first general survey of the materials left has given the following result: 4,000 guns, 50,000 bulls, a few hollow projectiles, a large quantity of powder, (notwithstanding all the explosions that have taken place,) 500 half-anchors in excellent condition, 25,000 kilogrammes of copper, two steam-engines of 30-horse power, and a considerable quantity of sawn timber for defence works."

Reported Retreat of the Russian Army.

The *Gazette de Prusse*, the organ of the Russian party at Berlin, publishes the following contradiction of the report from Vienna, containing the retreat of the Russian army upon Perekop:

"The *Gazette des Portes* and the *Gazette d'Allamagne du Nord* announce that the Prince Gortschakoff has received a dispatch from Warsaw, stating that the Russian corps of Bakshi-Serai has commenced a retrograde movement from Perekop. We can affirm, in the most positive manner, that this is a piece of false news."

The *Morning Post* (Ministerial paper) states that, from the best information it possesses, Prince Gortschakoff's armyat the north will soon be destitute of provisions. The *Post* also believes that the Allies are fully capable of attacking and defeating Gen. Liprandi's forces in the Tchernaya.

The Baltic.

The winter season having set in a month earlier than last year, little, if anything more, will be done this year.

It appears that the rockets, with shells attached, which reached the allied squadrons from France, and which were intended for the utter destruction of Revel and other places, at a distance of 7,000 yards—3½ nautical miles—do not exceed 4,000 yards in their range, while the period of their explosion is very uncertain.

Repulse of the Russians at Kars.

The Russians, who are still besieging Kars, in Asia, were repulsed by the Turkish garrison in an attempt to take one of their outworks on the 7th August, with the loss of a General killed and a Colonel mortally wounded. As the winter sets in early, it is expected that the Russians, if still unsuccessful, will retire before the end of the present month from Kars. They have retired already from the neighborhood of Erzeroum.

Greet Britain.

In domestic affairs there are scarcely any events of interest to notice. The Queen, Prince Albert and their family are still at the Highlands, where Prince Frederic William of Prussia—who the gossips say is going to marry the Princess Royal—is visiting.

The British Association have been holding their annual meeting at Glasgow, under the presidency of the Duke of Argyle. The proceedings closed on Thursday evening, and the assembly is described as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the society.

There were great rejoicings in Liverpool, and other towns on Thursday, (the 20th) the anniversary of the battle of Alma. There was an immense deal of grumbling that the American vessels in the Mersey did not participate in the display of flags, but it was subsequently found that this was not occasioned by any want of sympathy, but was done as a mark of respect to the deceased Captain, well known and much esteemed, Capt. Hooper, of the William Penn.

The authorities here, as in France, are still busied with the dispatch of soldiers and war *materiel* to the Crimea.

France.

The corn question is described as assuming a very serious aspect. Since the rise of bread on Sunday last there has been considerable agitation in many quarters of Paris, and it is thought that the Government will feel it necessary to go back to the old tariff, and continue, at whatever sacrifices, to make up the difference to the bakers. According to the Times' correspondent, a project is spoken of for an additional centime on several indirect taxes to provide a fund for the purpose.

The exhibition is to remain open until the 25th of November.

The health of the Empress is improved, and she is going on favorably.

The Emperor had a grand audience on the 17th at the Tuileries, including the members of the Statistical Congress, the Pope's Nuncio, a number of foreign Ambassadors and Abd-el-Kadir, who is stated to have been "quite overcome with gratitude to his benefactor."

Spain.

The financial resources of the Carlists are represented by the last accounts as nearly exhausted. An attempt had been made at a revolutionary movement in Valencia, which was, however, suppressed. One of the Spanish newspapers announces that the Queen is *encinte*, but the government has received no official intelligence of the fact. The Gazette states that the government had obtained from the bank of San Fernando an advance of 100,000,000 reals (25,000,000 francs) on more favorable terms than previously, viz: eight per cent. According to the *Espana* the army is being increased and re-organized with all possible activity.

Portugal

Lisbon, Sept 16, 5 P. M.—The solemn inauguration of the reign of Don Pedro V took place this morning at the Cortes. His Majesty declared his adhesion to the policy of the former cabinet, and confirmed the ministers in their portfolio. On this occasion, for the first time, use was made of the electric telegraph in Portugal. The accession of the King was received with enthusiasm by the people. The English vessels of war Sanspareil, Neptune and Rosamond arrived just in time to salute the new King.

Holland.

The opening of the Dutch Chambers took place at the Hague on the 17th. The King, who was accompanied by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, read a speech, by which he announced that the relations of Holland with other powers were distinguished by sentiments of kindness and good will, and that a strict neutrality should be continued during the present war.

Italy.

The King of Naples has dismissed M. Mazza, the director of the secret police, whose recent conduct has excited disgust abroad and fear at home. M. Mazza has distinguished himself by the removal of the bastinado at Naples. He is also the person who conveyed a threatening message to Prince Satriano, because a member of the British Legation had paid that nobleman a visit in his box at the theater.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated September 20, states that the difficulty between Naples and England is at an end, the King having made the *amende*.

The union of the Sardinian and African coasts by telegraph is being rapidly effected under the direction of Mr. John Brett. Messages will shortly be forwarded direct from Algiers to Paris.

Denmark.

The Sound Dues.—The *Correspondenz-Bureau*, a newspaper, states that the Russian Government has undertaken to mediate between Denmark and the United States on the subject of the Sound dues, and has already given the Danish Government the assurance that the Americans will not proceed to any extremities in the matter before the close of the Eastern crisis; but should no definite adjustment be arrived at before the expiration of the treaty, a temporary arrangement is to be agreed to, postponing the final settlement to a period more favorable to the consideration of commercial interests.

[From the London Daily News, Sept 22.]

A Danish paper states that in consequence of the misunderstanding which has arisen between the United States and Denmark, the latter has judged it expedient to send considerable reinforcements to the garrisons of the Danish colonies.

Austria.

So soon as the Emperor received the tidings of the capture of Sebastopol, he ordered his representatives at the English and French courts to present his warmest congratulations to Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon.

The Vienna papers are discussing and recommending the renewal of peace negotiations, the time having, in their view, arrived for Austria to appear again as a mediator. The Frankfort Post Gazette positively states that a fresh note will be sent to Russia, through the medium of Austria, in which the demands of the Allied Powers will be once more explicitly stated, and the proposition made for opening negotiations on this basis. Should Russia not accept this proposition, the military convention between Austria and the Western Powers will be immediately ratified.

The Czar to the King of Prussia.

The *Pays* publishes a dispatch from Berlin, stating that in a private telegraphic dispatch to the King of Prussia, notifying the fall of Sebastopol, the Emperor declared his firm resolve to accept no conditions of peace whatever which should be derogatory to Russia as a great power. "Russia," says the Czar, "never makes peace after disaster."

The Last Days of Sebastopol—The Final Bombardment.

The Crimean correspondent of the London Times furnishes the following description of the scenes before Sebastopol, from the 5th up to one hour before the storming columns rushed to the assault. The narrative is full of interest:

Sept. 5.—At dawn on the morning of the 5th of September, the French opened fire. The air was pure and light, and a gentle breeze from the South-east, which continued all day, drifted over the steppe and blew gently into Sebastopol. The sun shone serenely through the vapors of early morning, and wreaths of snowy clouds, on the long lines of white houses inside those rugged defences of earth and gabionage which have so long kept our armies gazing in vain on this "august city." The ships lay floating on the waters of the roads, which were smooth as a mirror, and, like it, reflected them; and outside our own fleet was that of the French, equally inactive, and not quite so useful to us, were reposing from Kazatch to Constantine, as idly as though they were "painted" upon "a painted ocean."

Small trains of animals and files of men are passing over the ground between the trenches and the camp, and the only smoke that catches the eye arises from the kettles of the soldiery, or from a rifle in the advanced works. On the left, however, it can be seen that the French trenches are crowded with men, and that their batteries are all manned, though the men will keep out of view; and the mantlets and screens are yet down before the muzzles of some of their guns. The men beneath the parapets swarm like bees. A few gray-coated Russians are in view repairing the works of the Flagstaff Battery, or engaged in throwing up a new work, which promises to be of considerable strength, in front of the second line of their defences.

Suddenly, along the earthen curtain between Nos. 7 and 8 Bastions, three jets of flame spring up into the air and hurl up as many pillars of earth and dust, which are warmed into ruddy hues by the horizontal rays of the sun. The French have exploded three fougasses to blow in the counterscarp, and to serve as a signal to their men. Instantly, from the sea to the dockyard creek, there seems to run a stream of fire, and floecy, curling, rich white smoke, as though the earth had suddenly been rent in the throes of an earthquake, and was vomiting forth the material of her volcanoes. The lines of the French trenches were at once covered; as though the very clouds of Heaven had settled down upon them and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festoons, in clustering bunches, in columns and in sheets, all commingled, involved together by the vehement flames beneath.

"The iron storm tore up the Russian lines, tossing up, as if in sport, jets of earth and dust, rending sunder gabions, and squelching the parapets, or bounding over among the houses and ruins in the rear. The terrible files of iron, about four miles in front, rushed across the plain, carrying death and ruin with it, swept with its heavy irresistible wings the Russian flanks, and searched their centre to the corps. A volley so startling, simultaneous and tremendously powerful, was probably never yet uttered since the cannon found its voice."

The correspondent of the Times, with nice particularity, narrates the progress of the combat, until, having reached the climax of description, he says, "there was not one instant in which the shells did not whistle through the air—not a moment in which the sky was not seamed by their fiery curves or illuminated by their explosion. Our practice was beyond all praise. Every shell burst as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks, of the Redan, Malakoff, and of all their batteries, were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shells. The Russians scarcely attempted a reply.

At 5 o'clock it was observed that a frigate in the second line, near the north side, was smoking, and as it grew darker, flames were seen to issue from her sides. Men and officers rushed to the front in the greatest delight and excitement, and as night came on, the whole vessel broke out into one grand blaze from stem to stern. The delight of the crowd on Cathcart's hill was intense. "Well, this is a sight to see one of those confounded ships touched at last!" These, and many different and stronger expressions, were audible on all sides, but there were some who thought that the Russians had set the ship on fire, or that incendiaries and malcontents were at work, and one gentleman went so far as to say he "thought it merely a signal—maybe to recall their cavalry from Eupatoria."

It is not precisely known how the thing was done. Some say it was done by the French; others by ourselves; and bombs, red-hot shot and rockets have been variously named as the agency by which the fire was accomplished. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, the flames spread, and soon issued from the sports quarter gallery. At eight o'clock the light was so great that the houses of the city and the forts on the other side could be discerned without difficulty. The masts stood long, and towered aloft like great pillars of fire; but one after the other they yielded; the decks fell in about ten o'clock, and at midnight the frigate was burnt to the water's edge.

September 6.—Last night a steady fire was kept along the front to prevent the Russians repairing damages. At 10 P. M. orders were sent to our batteries to open as soon as there was a good light the following morning, but they were limited to fifty rounds each. At 7 the whole of the batteries from Quarantine to Inkermann opened with a grand crash. The Russians were silent as before. The cannonade was maintained as it was yesterday. There were three breaks or lulls in the tempest: from half-past 8 till 10, from 12 till 5, and from half-past 6 till 7, the fire was comparatively slack.

September 7.—The cannonade was resumed at daybreak, the Inkermann batteries firing briskly. A council of generals was held to-day in head-quarters, the sick were cleared out of the field hospitals, and it gradually oozed out that the assault would take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The firing was tremendous all day, but clouds of dust, which a high wind from the north drifted into our faces, rendered a view of the place impossible.

About 8 o'clock a two-decker was set on fire and burnt at night. A steamer towed other vessels near her away to the dockyard harbor, but the lines of the men-of-war are still intact. Flames broke out behind the Redan in the afternoon. The bombardment was renewed at dusk. A Sardinian corps was marched up to reinforce the French. There was a heavy explosion in the town at 11 p. m. The men all take forty-eight hours provisions, cooked, into the trenches with them. Nothing is known of the plan of attack.

September 8th, 11 A. M.—All corners from Balaklava and the rear of the camp are stopped by a line of sentries. Another line of sentries in front prevents any one going as far as Cathcart's Hill, or the picket houses, except staff officers or men on duty. The fire is exceedingly heavy. The assault takes place at noon. The fourth division is now under arms.

Miscellaneous Items.

The receipts of the Ohio State Agricultural Fair, held about two weeks ago, amounted to about $10 000, exclusive of $3000 contributed by the citizens of Columbus. The premiums distributed amounted to $6000. It is stated that $2000 were offered and refused for one of the bulls exhibited. Another was held at $5000, and two others at $3000 each. The owner of a cow also refused an offer of $1800. There were eleven imported bulls exhibited, the aggregate value of which amounted to $25,200 and ten cows valued at $12 400.

A Baltimorean writes recently from London to a friend in his native city in the following terms:

I leave this for Paris on the 1st September. I wish to be at home. From all that I have seen we are in advance of England. We have more comfort, more happiness, and every one that visits England returns more contented than ever with his own country. I am more of American than I ever was in my life. I see every day the advantages at our free institutions.

Mr. Soule received from the Boston Lecture Committee an invitation similar to the one extended to Judges Douglas and Butler, to deliver a lecture on slavery in Boston. He, however, "with great reluctance, is compelled to decline." Mr. Soule writes to the committee: "A Boston audience is, of all others, that which I would be most proud to address on any subject, *and especially on that of slavery*. But having returned to my profession with the firm resolve to devote myself to its labors exclusively, I would not think of leaving here in the very heart of the business season, and of thus diverting myself from pursuits which cannot but claim my whole time, and command my undivided attention."

The fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth has greatly abated, and it is expected that it will have entirely disappeared in a short time. A recent letter says:

The general appearance of things has considerably improved. Dwellings and stores are now being opened. Business is partially resumed, and more persons are seen upon the streets. The only apprehension is in regard to the return of those who are now absent from the city.

In the New York Supreme Court Patrick Gilmore has recovered $500 damages for injuries sustained on the Hudson River Railroad. The conductor had stopped the train to eject a passenger with whom he had a dispute about the amount of fare. While the train was thus delayed another train came along and pitched into the first, injuring Gilmore.

The Roman quarries seem to be inexhaustible. A letter from Rome mentions some fresh discoveries of antiquities, among which are said to be two columns, one of alabaster and the other of marble, both of admirable beauty, dug up in the Via della Scrofa, and a granite column, twenty feet long, with a well preserved Corinthian capital of marble.

The ship Fanculi Hull, from Baltimore, for Calcutta, was wrecked on the 5th of July near Ushis and became a total loss.

The schooner Marietta Burr, from Alexandria, for Boston, arrived recently at South Dennis in distress, all hands being sick of the yellow fever.

The Washington Union states that the steam frigate Minnesota, now building at the Washington Navy Yard, will be launched on the 24th of October. If any obstacle occurs, however, the vessel will not be launched until the 7th or 8th of November next.

On the evening of the 27th, the literary men of New York, Boston, etc., held a grand pow-wow in the former city, which they called the Publishers' Festival. Washington Irving, Wm. C. Bryant, N. P. Willis, and other celebrities of the book-making world were present.

A letter from Macon, Miss., gives the following account of a fatal accident which occurred at a public gathering in Bigbee Valley, on the 2d inst:

A patch of boys were amusing themselves and the crowd by running races, and among them was a son last of Mr Fraker's, about twelve years old. Young Fraker started to run with his knife open in his hand, and falling down, the knife pierced his heart. Before his father, who had taken his stand where the racers were to come out, could get to him, he was a corpse.

In the District Court of Philadelphia a suit has been commenced against Passmore Williamson for the value of Mr. Wheeler's abducted slaves.

The Boston Telegraph states that one of the assistant female teachers in the Cambridge grammar school has been left $70,000 worth of property by a Mr. S., at Para, Brazil. This bequest, so unexpected, comes from a disappointed suitor of the lady, who, in despair at his rejection some eight years ago, wandered away to South America, and made a fortune there.

Buffalo Chief, the head Sachem of the Chippewas, died lately in the lake Superior region, at the advanced age of one hundred years. He is said to have been noted for his rare integrity—wisdom in council, power as an orator, and magnanimity as a warrior. His funeral pageant was attended by a large concourse of Indians, and religious services were held in the Roman Catholic Church, of which he had received the baptismal rites.

A youth named Ray has been committed to jail by the Mayor of Wheeling, on a charge of attempting to kill his mother.

Capt. D. Davidson, of Stirling, Britain, has obtained a patent for applying to cannons, with a plain or telescopic sight, cross wires so that by means of these and a collimator the piece of ordnance may be brought into its proper position by day or night, after every discharge, without the necessity of observing the object aimed at, after the proper range and aim have been first obtained. For breaching walls this appears to be a good improvement.

Years ago it was claimed by the Welsh that one of their countrymen was the first discoverer of America. Their mode of proving it was in this wise: Said they, one of our seamen fitted out an expedition, and started on a voyage of discovery. He was never heard of afterwards, and if he didn't discover America, then what became of him?

Later from Texas

The steamship Perseverance arrived on Tuesday morning from Indianola and Galveston, bringing dates from the latter place to Saturday last, and files of papers from the interior. We find not much news. The Houston Telegraph of the 21st says:

Cotton continues to come into Houston freely, and much of the article is of excellent quality. There is plenty of cotton ready on the plantations to be forwarded to market, and although we cannot believe that we will have low rivers two years in succession, yet the planters will not rely upon them to the extent they did last year, but will avail themselves of wagon transportation as soon as possible.

The Telegraph also states that Mr Angesl Senachal, a young man of about twenty-one years of age, fell from the gallery of his father's residence, on the previous Saturday night, and was killed by the fall. His body was not discovered till next morning.

A. W. O'Connell, who killed John Vauzile, at Lavaca, about a year ago, has been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. O'Connel is an Irishman by birth, and was once pardoned out of the penitentiary, where he had been committed for a murderous assault.

The Indians continue their work of depredation and murder. The San Antonio Western Texan states that a man named Voutier was killed, a few nights since, near the San Francisco, in Medina county, six miles from Castroville, by Indians. He had gone out near his house to attend to his horses; and was shot through the body with two arrows. He fired two shots at the Indians and fell dead. The same paper gives the following account of another tragic affair:

Mr. R. N. Davis, a citizen of Medina county, had just returned to his home from Castroville, with his team, when his three daughters, one sixteen, another thirteen, and another eleven years old, left the house to go to the spring for water, some three hundred yards distant. A few moments after they had passed down the bluff where the spring is, Mr. Davis heard them scream, and he and his wife seized guns and rushed to their assistance.

Before they reached the spring their eldest daughter came running towards them, pursued by four Indians, shooting arrows and guns at her. The parents rushed between their daughter and the Indians, who were reaching to get hold of her, and succeeded in keeping them off. They immediately went to find the other two daughters, when one came running towards them; although she was much nearer to the Indians, and considered it almost impossible for her to escape, being shot by them, yet she did it. It was the youngest daughter, who, at the first sight of the savages had scorated herself under the bank, and thus saved her life. They found the second daughter, she had been shot through the body with an arrow, and, after running a few yards, fell dead.

Mrs Davis fortified his family in the house to the best advantage; but the whole family would have been killed, had not Messrs. Davidson and Stanford come to their assistance at this moment. The Indians that were seen hovering around the spot during the time were thirteen in number, and continued skulking about until next day.

The families in this neighborhood have collected together for safety. They would escape if they could, but the Indians have stolen all their horses, and they dare not undertake to go on foot. The citizens have sent a petition to General Smith and also to Gov Pease.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 29th ultimo says:

Capt. Wallace, (Big Foot,) Sam Lytle and a few neighbors started after some Indians, and yesterday, about noon, came on four about five miles from the Medina, when a fight commenced. One Indian was left dead on the field, and another mortally wounded left by the rest. They took the horses, rigging, etc. Some of the horses belonged on the Medina. Mr Tumlinson, one of the party, was wounded in the shoulder by an arrow during the conflict, but for his reward brought in the scalp of one of the Indians. Capt. Wallace believes they were the same Indians who killed the man on the San Francisco Perez last Monday.

THE TRICK THE BOYS DID NOT PLAY ON THE INDIANS.—About ten days ago some of the settlers of Hillsborough and adjacency were comparing notes. All hands were convinced the Indians were lurking about in the neighboring "mountains"—in small squads—awaiting an opportunity to steal animals. It was agreed to drive a large *caballado*—led by a gentle mare, with a big bell on—to a point near the hills—to secrete a guard in their proximity and let "Mr. John" come and steel them and "get his foot into it." The thing was accordingly done. All went well and promised success. Late in the evening the boys began to feel the want of something to strengthen the inner man and went to a house to get supper. They were gone but a little while and returned. On the way they heard the bell rattling away. No doubt some of them were engaged imaginatively in shooting the red rascals just as they were in the act of appropriating horses. These pleasant fancies were soon interrupted. On reaching the veteran leader of the *caballado* they found her alone—not a single animal with her. The Indians had, doubtless, been spectators of the whole affair and amused themselves at the idea of out-generaling the boys. The alarm was immediately given. Early the next morning twelve men started in pursuit. The Indians had succeeded in securing some sixty head of horses from that part of the Cibolo. At the latest accounts the party were still out. [San Antonio Times.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No 76 Camp street, }
Thursday Evening, October 11, 1855. }

The letters by the steamer Pacific, from Liverpool, which have been expected as being of more than ordinary importance, were received to-day. Some of the Circulars from high sources do not read very flattering, and the private accounts are not of that gratifying nature which was anticipated from the success of the Allies in the Crimea, as important and favorable consequences have been presumed to be furnished in the capture of Sebastopol but we discover nothing in the least to support the favorable anticipations; in fact we have so many accounts—so many versions published, that it will puzzle a Philadelphia jurist to arrive at anything definite, what they all mean to convey. On account of the great political questions, and survey the commercial aspect of affairs, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that the bulls and bears in stocks and loans are striving for supremacy; that the jeremy diddlers in breadstuffs are saying one thing and looking at another; that the Manchester spinners and transient speculators in Cotton, in Liverpool, are in combination for effect to operate on the hearts of the water, all these influences are pretended in New York to create some considerable feeling, and be the means of a depression in Cotton, and in financial affairs generally. Though the effect on our market to-day was not marked with any greater degree of dullness than was expected after the heavy and brisk transactions in Cotton for the past few days. The purport of the advices for good or for evil, will all blow over in two or three days, and little breezes started here and there, be followed with a calm, and settle down with some degree of equanimity to be disturbed again by the stock jobbers and managers of the Bank of England when it suits their convenience and ideas to raise the rate of interest.

There was but little doing in paper to-day, the market is scantily supplied, and long dated is in demand at 8½ to 9 per cent for the general run of good make.

In Stocks we heard of no sales. Opelousas Railroad has an upward tendency, and is held on the street at 7½, while many holders will not sell below par, that is $25 per share for the same amount paid. This evinces confidence in the success of the road, which is now opened within fourteen miles of Berwick's Bay.

The Exchange Market to-day had all kinds and sorts of depressing influences to contend against. The sale of a large amount of sight in bank checks on New York at a late hour yesterday at 1 per cent. discount, rather unsettled the rate with some parties, and showed its action in the early part of the day; but when the operation was fully understood, the market assumed a steadiness which indicates something of permanency. One of the Banks sold on New York at ¼ per cent. discount, but advanced its rate to ½. The Bank of Louisiana, the Canal and Citizens' Bank were all firm at ¼ per cent. There was no change in time bills, with less offering. Sterling Exchange was heavy; the mail to-day settled its features for the present. Best class Sterling was sold at 7¾, which may be considered the extreme rate to sale. In bills of lading the market presented a very dull and inanimate appearance, with no disposition on the part of buyers to make an offer. The market in fact is very unsettled and will remain so for two or three days. In fact it appears to be in a drag, and as soon as that clears up operations will be resumed at rates lower than we have yet had to note. We quote the evening

Sales of new Louisiana, sterling..... 7¾@8 cents, gross
Sales of new Texas, sterling..... 7¾@8 " "
Sixty days on New York, par to ¼ dis..... 60 days
Sixty days on New York, par to ¼ dis..... ¼ cent, dis
Sight on New York, par to ¼ dis..... ¼ cent, dis
Checks

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Danish Tribute.

From a long article in the Manchester (Eng.) Examiner upon this subject, we extract the following. We think it may be depended upon as representing the view taken of the affair by the thinking portion of the manufacturing classes of that country:

In the older treaties, the amount of duties leviable upon the various commodities then constituting the commerce with those regions was carefully defined; but the expansion of commerce in modern times has rendered the task of equitable assessment more difficult, and furnished opportunities for the perpetration of a great deal of injustice and annoyance. Exercising in this matter, according to its own belief, one of the inalienable rights of the crown, the Danish Government has not always shown a disposition to consult the interest and convenience of foreign merchants. This conduct has brought the right itself into serious dispute. Our own Government has always looked upon it with jealousy, but the United States, pertinaciously pushing its own interests while our eyes are up and down the world on behalf of other nations, boldly steps into the front of the fray, and refuses to recognize it any longer. The existing treaty by which the United States Government bound itself to respect the Sound dues is about to expire, and it is pretty well understood that after its expiration the American merchant will insist upon a free passage into the Baltic.

The latest document on the subject is a dispatch from Mr. Schenck, the Danish minister, in which Denmark hints resistance to such a claim. Left to fight its own battle with its redoubtable antagonist, Denmark would be compelled to yield the point, in which case it would be obliged to make a similar concession in favor of all other States, and thus abandon the Sound dues altogether. But Denmark has a commodity to dispose of in the shape of an alliance with the Western Powers against Russia, which may be turned to profitable account in the present emergency; and it is said that overtures have been made to France and England, promising us a new northern ally on condition that we will join in opposing the demands of the United States. Here, then, we are gravely brought to the edge of another quarrel. We are aware that the very idea of a contest with the United States in such a cause is mad enough, but till we have ascertained the limits which actually exist to the caprice and madness of our rulers, we cannot assure ourselves that all apprehension on this score is misplaced. Arguing from past freaks of the same nature, it is, at all events, not impossible that Lord Palmerston will ere long write some dispatch, in the Don Pacifico strain, to the authorities at Washington. By some transcendental process our patriotism may once have the cause of Denmark laid upon its shoulders, and a form of prayer composed for special use in all chapels and churches for the divine blessing upon a war in defence of the Danish Sound dues. It is therefore not too soon to warn the public of shoals ahead. Shall we or shall we not embark upon such a crusade? Now is the time to make up our minds, so as to be prepared with a prompt negative when the proper moment arrives.

The entire cessation of the Sound Dues would, no doubt, be a serious drawback upon the Danish revenue, but this consideration does not make those charges defensible on the ground of equity. The Sound is, practically, the only way into the Baltic, the only way by which the commerce of the world can reach the shores of Sweden, Mecklenburg, Prussia, and the principal Russian ports. If Denmark has a right to make any charges upon mercantile shipping passing through the Sound, over and above what may be required to keep lighthouses and harbors intended for the common benefit of mariners in a state of repairs, she has also a right to exclude it altogether. But pretensions of so monstrous a kind would be scouted the moment they were advanced. They suited well enough the ages when the tribes along the coast of the Baltic were almost unknown to the rest of the world, but they are simply ridiculous now that Denmark is far inferior in commercial importance and in political power to several of the Baltic States. Will Russia and Prussia acquiesce in the justice of claims which, if enforced, would shut them out from the commerce of the world, and if they were willing to forego their right, would the other maritime powers be willing to perform a similar act of abnegation? But if Denmark can make no pretension to exclude commercial vessels altogether from the passage of the Sound, she cannot rightfully charge them for a passage. The Sound Dues stand or fall with the right of exclusion; if the latter is indefensible, the former are equally so. Whatever it may be proper to pay for maritime conveniences along her coasts will be paid cheerfully, but the day has gone by when a petty state could arrogate the sovereignty of the ocean, and levy tribute of the waters, winds and tides which nature has made free to all. The United States may not have chosen the best time for urging their claim, but it is one which is founded in justice, and which deserves the moral support of every mercantile community.

The New York Journal of Commerce closes a recent article upon this subject with the following suggestions:

Perhaps the most serious question that can arise, in case the court of Copenhagen persists in the tone of the note of Mr. Schenck, is what measures are to be taken to coerce Denmark to abandon her present policy. If American vessels attempt to pass the Sound without paying dues, they will simply be fired at and sunk, and then war must ensue. An officer of our navy recently remarked, that with our contemptibly small and inadequate naval force, we should be unable to cope successfully with even such a power as Denmark. The whole of our navy sent to Copenhagen would not be able to compel her to succumb, and would be obliged to retire from before the fortress of Kronenburg, far more ingloriously than the Baltic fleets of the Allies have sailed away from Cronstadt. We can seize the Danish islands in the Gulf of Mexico, but it is more than probable that Denmark would be glad to get rid of them. We can also lay an embargo on Danish vessels, and sweep her commerce from the ocean; but even this would appear but a petty vengeance in the eyes of the civilized world, and might still fail to effect the object we have in view. The questions, therefore, what is to be done? and how is it to be done? are of no small importance, and call for a deep consideration at Washington, which we hope will be given to them during the coming winter.

Gloucester.—The Gloucester Telegraph says that the schooner Shooting Star, of that port, was taken upon the marine railway last week for the purpose of discovering a leak in her bottom. Upon examination, a place about one foot in length and eight inches in width, was discovered to be worn nearly to the thinness of a wafer. On taking off the plank two pebble stones, each a little larger than a hen's egg, were found, and their constant rolling, caused by the motion of the vessel, had worn the plank, which was upwards of two inches thick, nearly through. It is supposed they were dropped inside of the ceiling while the vessel was building, and there remained. Had the vessel gone to sea again without discovering this leak, she might suddenly have filled, and no cause could have been assigned for it.

French Railroad Accident.—A Paris paper received by the America says:

A lamentable accident took place at 8 o'clock on the night of the 11th, on the Versailles Railroad, left bank. The passenger train returning from Versailles came in collision with a luggage train close to the Paris station, which actually cut it in two. Several carriages were broken to atoms, and several lives have been lost; nine killed on the spot, and seventeen badly hurt, are admitted by the directors. It is supposed, however, that the number of killed is at least fifteen, and over thirty persons wounded. Two young girls, sisters, had their legs cut off, and among others, the body of a man was found with both legs cut off, and a child stifled by the death embrace in his arms.

Returns of Illinois.—The Springfield Journal publishes returns from four counties—these whose progress has not been very rapid since 1850—and the average at the same rate gives the States population of 1,160,000. This would be an increase of nearly half a million in five years. But the Journal thinks the returns will show a still larger population, and place Illinois the fifth State in the Union.

"Bull Smith Abroad" tells a great many very good stories. Here is one with a moral to it:

"'Ancient Jones' had accompanied his only son to Paris, to see that his medical education should be thoroughly completed, and under his paternal care. I did not learn that the youthful dones was disposed to break from the wise control of his careful father. But the old gentleman was full of fears—he heard of Paris as the city of evil, full of pitfalls and snares for youthful steps. One night, not long since, the quiet hopeful said that his dear and kind friend Brooks was very ill of the typhoid fever, and he wished to tender his services, and sit up the night by his friend. The father readily consented to this Christian conduct; and, as he permitted his boy to have no night-key, left the door of their hodroom unlocked.

"After his son's departure, however, he remembered that it was Saturday night—the night of the grand *bal masque* at the Italian Opera House, a thing he had heard much of, and had been solicited by his delicate boy to attend, merely to see for once. But his morality, his sense of duty recoiled; he sternly bade his son be silent on that vile subject.

But, to tell the truth, the old gentleman had a lurking curiosity, and on that evening it became frightfully strong. What could possess him? He attempted his usual French sindies, but Ollendorff seemed doubly stupid. One or two sentences in that valuable work took possession of his brain. 'Comter vous aller au balmasque ce soir?' (Do you intend to ge to the masque hall this evening?) 'Je comte y aller.' (I intend to go.) The opportunity was so favorable—he could go and return without his son's, without any one's knowledge.—His satanic majesty fairly took possession of the good old man, and he repaired to a neighboring store, where dresses were rented or sold, and selected the most appropriate—that of a friar in order grey, placed himself in a voiture, and in a few minutes was at his destination. He entered; the scene startled him beyond measure; the crushing roar of two hundred instruments; the dazzling light of chandeliers and jets, which seemed to go glittering up and up into a dizzy distance, lighting tier after tier, where thousands of eyes from behind black dominoes reflected back the rays as they looked down upon the myriads of fantastic forms which rolled and tossed under the sway of the deafening music, like a vexed sea by moonlight, made up a whole to dream of, not to see.

Mr. Jones was startled, then shocked a little, very little amused, and finally as I shall tell you, greatly alarmed. A strange fascination possessed him. After he had gratified his curiosity, he still lingered; he wandered on through the wild maze, and, as the hours wore on, the fun grew furious; monks and knights jumped higher and higher; devils twisted; gypsies, flower-girls, debardeurs, screamed as they fairly flew, while hideous beasts roared, howled and squealed. The musicians seemed possessed, and rolled out, without ceasing the wild strains that seemed to madden every one. Mr. Jones was bewildered; many times was he seized upon by some fearful creature, and whirled through dances which made him dizzy and sick.

At last, Mr. Jones was frightened—he was captured by a group that, in a mad fit, seemed determined to torture him to death. He could not get away; one of the number, a girl, scandalously habited, seemed the leader. Her dress was very improper—her conduct disgusting. She was evidently intoxicated—smelled dreadfully of bad cigars and brandy. She would not let go—called him, in excellent English, 'her ancient garcon'—'a regular brick'—while the others laughed, shouted and danced around him. At last he tore himself away, rushed home by daylight, tore off his gown, thrust it into the grate, and by its warmth, hastened to bed, fearing every moment the arrival of his son.

Wearied to death he soon fell into a heavy sleep. When he awoke he was conscious of some one being, not only on the bed, but partially on him. He aroused himself—he looked—could he believe his eyes? there, on his bed, in his room at home, was that infamous female, sound asleep, with a cotton umbrella under her arm—worse and worse, the mask was off, and this female was his own innocent boy!—He sprang from the bed, falling over and arousing some one in the guise of a devil, asleep on the floor; yet another on the table; they were all around him. Did he dream? Was he yet at that infamous ball? Neither. His son, awakened, stared stupidly at him, and the sleepers, starting up, burst into a roar, as one of them exclaimed, "Why, Harry, Jim, here's the annient gargon!" Mr. Jones happened to glance at the mirror—he had forgotten, in his haste, to remove his mask. These gentlemen had kindly brought his sou home, and being somewhat fatigued, had remained with him. The emotions of the elder and younger Jones, I leave to your imagination."

Affecting Scene.—On Thursday morning last, a touching and interesting scene was witnessed in one of the rooms of the public jail. Among the inmates of that establishment is one man named Wilson, a soldier under sentence of death for killing a fellow-soldier, but whose case has been called up to the Supreme Court on appeal. Wilson's family, consisting of his wife and two interesting children, (the oldest an interesting little girl about four years old) hired rooms convenient to the jail, so as to have an opportunity to visit him and render him such comforts as the nature of the circumstances would permit. This little girl was the pet of her father, and many nights since his confinement, she has shared his prison bed with him; she had attracted the attention of those who were in the habit of seeing her daily, and never passed them without receiving a kind word. Sickness visited the domicil, this child was marked as a victim, and early on Thursday morning her soul took its flight to him who gave it. The distressed father had not been able to watch over his darling child during her sickness—nor smooth down her pillow in her last moments, and receive her last affectionate glance, but he earnestly desired he would look upon her inanimate corpse ones before it was carried to its last abode. The sheriff being absent, the jailor would not take it upon himself to allow Wilson to go to his wife's domicil; but he caused the body to to be brought in the parlor of the jail, at the prison. The body was placed in the middle of the room, and looked interesting even in death. The father, accompanied by a fellow-prisoner, both in chains, approached the body, at which time a scene took place which it is impossible to describe: the affectionate mother, nearly heart-broken, moaning over the departed one—the father, losing his usual stern firmness, wept like a child; by his side stood, sympathising with the bereaved parents, a fellow-prisoner, whose every move brought dread reality to their mind, that they carried the load of guilt, while the innocent being whose death they mourned, was free, disenthralled, and having burst the bonds that bound her to the earth, was then triumphantly resting in the bosom of him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, etc." Two little girls looking mournfully over the body of their former playmate, completed the group.

An Artful Dodge.—When Senator Douglas made his speech in St. Louis, he expressed himself willing to answer any question which might be propounded.

"What do you think of the propriety of introducing slavery into Kansas?" asked one of his audience.

"When I move into Kansas to live, I will *there* be found advocating such institutions as suit me," replied the "little giant."

Again he was asked "if he considered the enactment of the Missouri Compromise constitutional."

He replied: *go to the Supreme Court—that is the tribunal to decide constitutional questions.*"

Verily this soliciting questions merely to shew one's skill in evading answers to them, is a new dodge not hitherto practiced very extensively.

A Nebraska Election.—Purple, who is the "gentleman from Burt county" just at this time, gives the following account of the mode of electing members of the Legislature in Nebraska. He said: "Cummings, the Secretary, said to me one morning, 'Purple, we want a member from Burt county.' So I harnessed up and took nine fellows with me, and we started for the woods, and when we thought we had got about far enough for Burt county, we unpacked our ballot-box and held an election, canvassed the vote, and it was astonishing to observe how great was the unanimity at the first election ever held in Burt county. Purple had every vote! So Purple was declared duly elected, and here I am!"

Living Polyglot.

There are many remarkable examples of memory being carried to a perfection almost inconceivable. Thus Macaulay in an incredible short space of time has been known to memorize completely the multifarious and incongruous contents of a number of the London Times—and the English Lawyer, John W. Smith, could repeat fifteen hundred lines of poetry after one perusal.

Perhaps the mightiest memory ever possessed by any human being was that of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the Librarian of the Vatican at Rome. The following description of the accomplishments of this wonderful man is given by a German philologist who visited him:

The vastness of the range of language which he had mastered borders closely on the incredible; and, what appears hardly less marvellous, this enormous store has not only not produced any Babel-like confusion in his head, but on the contrary lies completely at his command, so that, without the least effort, and without any observable interval, he passes from one realm of language to another, as lightly as a bird hops from spray to spray. He is familiar with all the European languages; and by this we understand not merely the old classical tongues and the first class modern ones; that is to say, the Greek and Latin, the Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and English; his knowledge embraces also the languages of the second class, viz: the Dutch, the Danish, and Swedish, the whole Sclavonic family, the Russian, Polish, Bohemian or Czechish and Servian, the Hungarian, and Turkish; and even those of the third and fourth class, the Irish, Welsh, Albanian, Wallachian, Bulgarian and Illyrian, are equally at his command. On my happening to mention that I had once dabbled a little in Basqito, he at once proposed that we should set about it together. Even the Romani of the Alps, and the Lettish, are not unfamiliar to him; nay, he has made himself acquainted with Lappish, the language of the wretched nomadic tribes of Lapland; although he told me he did not know whether it should be called Lappish or Lapiandish.

"Passing along to Asia, it is true that he does not claim acquaintance with all the dialects of this vast region, with its desolate steppes, and its fallen, degenerate, and fast decreasing population; but nevertheless, even here, there is hardly one of the more prominent languages, especially those which fall within the circle of European intercourse, that has escaped his grasp. Thus he is master of all the languages which are classed under the Indo-German family; the Sanscrit and Persian, the Koordish, the Armenian, the Georgian; he is familiar with all the members of the Semitic family, the Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Samaritan, Chaldee, the Sabaic, and even the Chinese, which he not only reads but speaks. As regards Africa, and its Hamatic races, the recent revival of intercourse with that country, and especially with Egypt and Abyssinia, have facilitated the extension of his acquaintance with its languages. He knows the Coptic, Ethiopic, Abyssinian, Amharic, and Angalese. I cannot from my own knowledge say whether he has acquired any of the native languages of America, except the Californian; but I have been told that even while he was in Bologna, he learned some of these from an ex-Jesuit who had sojourned as a missionary on that continent."

Imperial Rice.—A correspondent of the State Department furnishes the following extract from Mr. Hue's journey through the Chinese Empire, which was transmitted from that department to the United States Patent Office. The correspondent suggests that this rice could readily be obtained by government through its representative in China, and would be a most valuable acquisition, as it requires less irrigation than the common articles:

"The celebrated Emperor Khang-hi has thus rendered an important service to his country. We find in the curious memoirs written by that prince, the following passage: 'I was walking,' says the Emperor Khang-hi, 'on the first day of the sixth moon in some fields where rice was sown, which was not expected to yield its harvest till the ninth. I happened to notice a rice plant that had alrsady come into ear; it rose above all the rest, and was already ripe. I had it gathered and brought to me; the grain was very fine and full, and I was induced to keep it for an experiment, and see whether it would on the following year retain its precocity, and in fact it did. All the plants that preceded from it came into ear before the ordinary time, and yielded their harvest in the sixth moon. Every year has multiplied the produce of the preceding, and now for thirty years it has been the rice served on my table. The grain is long and of a reddish color, but of a sweet perfume, and very pleasant flavor. It has been named yami, or imperial rice, because it was in my garden that it was first cultivated. It is the only kind that can ripen north of the great wall, where the cold begins very early and ends very late; but in the provinces of the South, where the climate is milder, and the soil more fertile, it is easy to obtain *two harvests* a year from it, and it is a sweet consolation for me to have procured this advantage to my people,"

"The Emperor Khang-hi did render, in fact, an immense service to the population of Mantchuria, by encouraging the cultures of this new kind of rice, which thrives admirably in dry countries, and has no need, like the common sort, of perpetual irrigation. It would certainly prosper in France, and it is not the fault of the missionaries if it has not long since been acclimated there.

"While we were at the mission in the environs of Pekin, we several times made it our business to send some of it to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, but we have never heard that any experiment was tried with it."

A Case of Modesty on the Police Docket.

Daniel Moredith, in a soiled coat that might have been claret colored once, was desired to plead to the charge of intoxication.

"Indeed, sir," said Daniel, "I am overwhelmed—struck all of a heap, as the saying is. You see this crimson suffusion on my countenance—(Mr. Moredith's countenance was suffused, but whether with ingenious shame or Old Holland we can't prstend to say)—that suffusion, sir, tells more plainly than words can speak, the distress and anguish of mind I feel at being arraigned for the low, sxecrable, detestable vice of drunkenness. Sir, my ears tingle with the word; I feel my cheeks scorched by the demnable consciousness of the offence.—Oh! in pity allow me to hide my face from this respectable assembly, and especially your honor, who, being a perfect model of sobriety yourself, cannot be supposed to have any sympathy for the weakness of others. My modesty, sir, is shocked beyond all healing remedies. Where shall I hide!" asked Mr. M., glancing wildly over the floor of the office, as if in search of an angerhols.

"I am glad to see you so sensible of your fault," said his honor, "and I have strong hopes that a man who experiences such a humiliating sense of his guilt, will not be likely to err again in the same manner. You are discharged, Mr Mseredith; go, and take better care of yourself."

"That was spoken like your honor. Yours is the most exalted kind of virtue, that can overlook the missteps of an erring, frail fellow-creature. Sir, there is one thing more, if I might dare to speak."

"Go on, Mr. Mseredith," said the Mayor kindly.

"Oh, what a model of goodness!" exclaimed Mr. M., with uplifted eyes and hands. "Your honor encourages me to beg the loan of a quarter." I'll pay it faithfully as soon as I am brought up again."

"This is modesty with a vengsance!" exclaimed the Mayor, with justifiable indignation. "Begone, you imposter, and take care that you are not brought up again, or your sham modesty shall not save you from the extreme penalty of the vagrant act."

"Heavens! who would have thought that asking for the loan of a quarter could make such an alteration!" said Daniel, meekly, as he retired from the tribunal.

Suspicious tailor to suspected customer: "Make you a coat, sir? Oh yes, sir, with this greatest pleasure! There, just stand in that position, please, and look right upon that sign, while I take your measure."

The sign read: "Terms, Cash."

The Sebastopol of the North.—The New York Herald thus sums up the remaining defences of the Crimean stronghold, and the work the Allies still have before them before its reduction is complete:

Fort Constantine	104 guns.
Telegraph Battery	17 "
Double Range Casamate Batteries	120 "
Other Batteries	60 "
Double Battery	31 "
Extreme Eastern Battery	20 "
Total	355 "

In addition to these, there is the Wasp Fort, various earthworks and the great Star Fort, capable itself of holding a garrison of ten thousand men, with an amount of artillary equal perhaps to two hundred additional guns, which would give an aggregate to the regular forts, batteries and earthworks, on the North side, of upwards of 500 guns. These have yet to be taken; but as they occupy a line of cliffs commanding the town, they cannot be taken by bombardment from the opposite side. The Russians (unless they shall have deemed it expedient to leave the Crimea) must be met on those heights before Sebastopol is completely in the occupation of the enemy. We must have the issue on the North side, before we can make up our summary of the losses of the Russians or the gains of the Allies.

A Keen Retort.—Some time ago Lewis Tappan, of Ohio, (a notorious abolitionist) had the assurance to address a letter to Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia, urging him and his in-law to emancipate, one thousand slaves, whom Tappan alleges these gentlemen hold in bondage. This letter wee published in the New York Tribune, and copied into many other papers.

To this impudent letter Mr Philip St George Cocke replies in the Richmond Whig. His reply is brief, but it is a crusher. After quoting Tappan's letter, he says:

"Now, sir, as it is well understood—at least in the community in which I live—that I am the person allnded to by yen, under the designation of the 'con-in-law' of Gen. Cocke, I shall take the liberty of expressing to you, through a channel equally public, the contempt I feel for the pharisaical, canting and ungentlemanly tone and toner of your whole letter, and of saying, sir, further to you, that when you, together with your whole fraternity of abolitionists, shall have clothed, housed, fed and otherwise cared for, and improved 'one thousand' of the wretched free negroes in your own midst, or shall have done the same thing for 'one thousand' of the white slaves and paupers among the tens of thousands of such who are allowed to experience every winter in your great cities all the miseries of an utter physical and moral destitution, and when you shall have placed your 'one thousand' free negroes, or white paupers, in circumstances of as much physical comfort, social and moral improvement, as are now enjoyed by Gen. Cocke's slaves and my own, you, sir, will have given to the world a better proof of your own 'consistency,' than you can ever hope to do, although you should spend a long life of impertinent and canting intermeddling with the affairs of Southern gentlemen.

"I remain, sir, with due respect,

"Philip St. Geo. Cocke."

White Indians.—I perceive an article is taking the rounds, headed "The White Indians," represented as residing between California and Santa Fe. The writer of this article has been in that section of the country, and heard of no such nation as that described as the Mawkees. The Nebaliecs, or Navigoes, he has been among, but must represent as far different from the description given. Their government is purely republican; the habits of the people pastoral and agricultural. They are (for Indians) far advanced in the arts, are more industrious, far more ingenious, etc., than their Mexican neighbors, and are much further advanced in the arts of civilized life; their mechanicism appears (sui generis) singular in its kind, and savors more of Chinese or Indian origin. Their blankets are highly prized by the Mexicans, and sell at a high price. They are very chivalrous, and are considered the perpetual enemy of the Mexican-Spaniard, whom they treat with the utmost contempt. They have 30,000 warriors living in valleys, surrounded by inaccessible mountains, with narrow passes. They long bid defiance to the combined power of Mexico, making frequent excursions, capturing many Mexicans, with their horses. Prisoners they make slaves of, and in return, the Mexicans make slaves of them, whoever taken captive. They are very ingenious and careful servants, but are very uncouth; the structure of their heads gives them a very homely appearance; they are but little, if any, lighter in complexion than any other Indians. Their mountain fastnesses were never penetrated by hostile feet until a few years past. The Government of Mexico sent General Visoairs, one of their bravest chieftains, against them; he penetrated to their strongest towns, and compelled them to sue for the first time for peace; still a predatory warfare is carried on between them and the Mexicans.

☞ We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself performs a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that the sufferer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement. o6

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher by a young man, who has a fair knowledge of the Classics, has had much experience in the business, and can produce the best testimonials as to character, qualifications and success in teaching. Is qualified to teach vocal music.

—ALSO—

A Situation as Teacher of Mathematics in an academy by a young man who can furnish the best recommendations. Address, D. WEBSTER,
sep22—1t* Charlotteville, N. Y.

LABOR SAVING INVENTION—ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD, of Pascagoula, Miss., has secured a patent for a new method of pumping vessels. It saves the expense of raising the water to above its main level, and maintains an advantage of at least fifty per cent. over the common method. An engraving of this pump can be seen in vol. 10, No. 50, page 396, Scientific American. Agents who will engage in the manufacture and sale of these pumps are wanted in all parts of the United States. Rights for States can be bought also. For more information address the patentee, at Pascagoula, Miss. sep22—5t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental Departments. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Montgomery, Ala. eng18—6t

SITUATION WANTED—A Young Man of considerable experience in Teaching, and a member of the M. E. Church, South, is desirous of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek. Would also give instructions on the Melodeon. Address, J. W. HAWSHURST, Vernon, Madison county, Miss. se3 1t*

WANTED—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family. Liberal wages given. Apply to S. J. NORWOOD, or THOS. F. COLLINS, near Oliaton, La. se1 5t*

FAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY—Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss.—The next session of this Institution will open on the 1st of October, 1855, under the patronage of the Colas' Creek Circuit Quarterly Conference.

FACULTY:

Rev. J. L. Forsyth, Principal and Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

Mrs. M. T. Forsyth, Instructress in the French Language.

Miss Sarah M. Miller, Instructress in Mathematics, English Literature, Physiology, Drawing and Painting.

Miss Sarah E. Bledson, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Mr. R. Gustavus Herrmann, Professor of Music, ——, Assistant in Music.

Mrs. R. O. Hawkins, Matron.

For further particulars, apply to me at this place.

J. L. Forsyth.
Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss se8 2t

The Great South American Tar-Spring Liniment.

A new discovery, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Palns, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. Hughes Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee. And for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and
je16 1y SICKLES & CO., Canal street, New Orleans.

Franklin Female College—Holly Springs, Mississippi.

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Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. Addison Lea, A.M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Professor of Natural Science, and Dean of the Faculty.
Monsieur Julius Trotteau, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.
Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Assistant in Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Assistant in Mathematics.
Mrs. Frances R. Allen, Governess.
Miss M. M. Johnson, Assistant Governess.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Miss M. M'Neill Johnson, M.E.L., Principal.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Assistant.

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Professor E. Cyriax, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Professor H. Carstensen, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

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Miss M. M. Johnson, Professor H. Carstensen.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

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Hon. J. F. Trotter, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.
Dr. J. R. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.
Rev. M. J. Blackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. Addison Lea, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Mechanical Philosophy.
Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Philomathean Society.
Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Euphradean Society.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.
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Persons wishing information will address

Rev. D. J. Allen,
aug18—2m Holly Springs, Miss.

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Rev. H. C. Tupwaite, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando. Miss, Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

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T. P. Calcourt, Professor of Modern Languages.
A. E.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 37,
WHOLE NUMBER 243.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 26 CAMP ST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.... H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the Kentucky Conference commenced in Danville, Ky.) on the 19th ult., and closed on the

...INGTON DISTRICT—John G. Bruce, P.E.
...ington, T P C Shellmnn, T N Rnlston, supernumerary.
...kfort, John M Bonnell.
...ailles and Georgetown, H J Perry.
...lasville, to be supplied.
...mine and Woodford, John F Vanpelt.
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...Sterling, Lemuel D Parker.
...ird, W M Vize.
...burg, J Foster.
...RRODSBURG DISTRICT—Jesse Bird, P. E.
...odsburg, S L Robertson.
...ville, John H Linn.
...rille, F W Phillips; John Sandusky, supernumerary.
...chester, Thos J Godby.
...mond, Daniel W Axline.
...ison, Wm E Wilmot; W G Johns, supernumerary.
...b Orchard, to be supplied.
...erset, W H Winter.
...ris, Jonnthnn Thomns.
...lisburg, to be supplied.
...ELSVILLE DISTRICT—John S Bayless, P.
...dyville, W C Dnndy.
...by Circuit, J. C. C. Thompson.
...psonville, G W Merritt.
...lersville, David Wnlk.
...mfield, W M Grugge; one to be supplied.
...range and Westport, B T Crouch.
...dsburg, S S Deering.
...r Castle, R I Dungnn.
...ford, John M Johnson.
...kport, W. T Benton.
...rencoburg, A Minar.
...SHINGTON DISTRICT—Willinm McD. Alexander, P.E.
...shington—Scott street, J C Hnrrison; G W Nnley, supernumerary.
...nport, D Stevenson.
...randrin, C T Hill.
...Smooth, Seneca X Ball.
...tersburg, Wm J Snively.
...lnbiana, A F Scruggs.
...Isle, John James.
...rolton, Joseph Rand.
...nsaw, D B Cooper.
...nton and Eagle Creek, Jas E Nix.
...ysenden, Thos Rankin.
...lington, Joel W Ridgell.
...RTSVILLE DISTRICT—J W Cunninghnm, P.
...shington and Germanntown, J C Hardy.
...rville, E P Buckner.
...insgeburg, J C Minor.
...ar Plains, L C Dunley.
...rsville, E M Cole.
...rgeburg and Bethel, H G Northcott.
...anon and Sardis, T F Vanmoter.
...lin M Mann.
...ris, F J Johns.
...erva, L G Hicks.
...rgeburg, W C Atmore.
...EST LIBERTY DISTRICT—E Johnson, P E.
...rville, Jos B Smith.
...tonsburg, Wm W Chamberlain.
...anon Mission, to be supplied.
...st Liberty Mission, to be supplied.
...ne, O W Landreth.
...cher and Perry, to be supplied.
...land Mission, W E Littleton.
...BOURSVILLE DISTRICT—W B Landrum, P.E.
...boursville and Manchester, Elias Botner.
...anon Mission, P E Kavanaugh.
...lamsburg Mission, John Humphreys.
...Pleasant and Yellow Creek Mission, Jno L Gragg; one to be supplied.
...Vernon, James Gragg
...W Brush, Trnct Agent for Kentucky Conference, and attached to Shelbyville Quarterly Conference
D Huston, Editor Homo Circle and S S Visitor, and attached to Scott street, Covington
...ob Ditzler, transferred to the St. Louis Conference
...muel L Adams, transferred to the Louisville Conference
The next Conference will be held at Winchester.

THE MINISTER'S DANGER.

The following passage is from the Charge delivered by the Rev. John Farrar to the young preachers ordained at the recent session of the Wesleyan Conference in Leeds:

"Let it be with you an object of daily and deep solicitude to make progress in personal religion. Never merge that which is personal in your professional services and duties. Never allow the feelings and habits of the minister to induce remissness with regard to the feelings and limbits of the Christian. As you will have to appear hereafter in your personal and individual character at the judgment-seat of Christ, do not forget, in your individual as well as in your pastoral character, to appear habitually before the throne of grace: and be assured that a due consideration for the prosperity of your own soul will be the best preparative for successful efforts to promote the welfare and the salvation of the souls of others.

"It is scarcely needful for me to remind you that your danger springs out of your office; that one of your principal perils arises from your elevated position. You may break to others the bread of which you never eat yourselves. You may put to the lips of others the cup of the water of life, and never drink of it yourselves. You may become physicians, healing the maladies of all around you, and yet die of the very disease you are attempting to cure in others. You may pilot the vessel of the Church, and yet be a castaway. You may be nothing more than the scaffolding of the temple of the living God, important in the progress of the structure, but taken down, and thrown aside as useless when the building is completed.

"Allow me to remind you of the closing sentence of the inimitable allegory—'The Pilgrim's Progress.' The allegorist beheld in his dream a person called Ignorance, going and knocking at the gate of heaven, and asking for admission there. He is refused admission. And, as he leaves the gate, the allegorist finishes up his beautiful allegory with these remarkable words: 'Then I saw in my dream, that there is a way to hell from the gate of heaven, as well as from the city of destruction.'

"My young brethren, there is a way to perdition from the pulpit as well as from the pew. And, among the most fearful images which will torment, and haunt, and torture, the lost soul of an unfaithful minister, will be the sight of his pulpit, in which he has trifled with the immortal interests of dying men in the presence of those very sinners to whose perdition he has been necessary. Listen to the important caution of the Apostle Paul: 'I keep under my body, lest after having preached the Gospel to others, I myself should be a castaway.'—'Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.' Let him that is most confident of his security take heed. You have to deal daily with a deceitful heart. Presume not, therefore, on your distinguished and elevated position in the Church: depend not on your attainments in piety, nor on your experience of the things of God; but 'watch and pray always.'

"The most illustrious and eminent saints of God have fallen, and in circumstances in which there seemed to be every inducement and motive to their vigilance and stability. It was in the new-made garden of Eden, where every object reminded him of the glories of his Creator, and of his corresponding duties and obligations—where the tree of Life put forth its fruit—the sacramental sign and seal of immortality—that our first parent basely threw off his allegiance to his Maker. It was just after the deluge had swept away the inhabitants of the earth, and while the stillness of desolation and death yet pervaded the globe, that Noah fell from God. It was in sight of the smoking ashes of Sodom and Gomorrah, and of that monumental pillar which proclaimed the indignation of God against worldly-mindedness, that Lot sinned. It was immediately after he had received from the hand of his Master the sacramental elements, and had solemnly avowed, 'Though I should die with thee, yet will I not leave thee,' that Peter denied his Lord.

"Seek, my young friends, a close walk with God. Your safety lies in your humility. Guard against everything that would militate against your simplicity of spirit. Suppress everything unworthy and sinister in your motives. Be assured of this, that improvement in personal holiness is virtually improvement in everything bearing on your great work. It will impart fresh vigor, spirit, and tenderness to all your sermons, and to all your religious services."

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.,
September 25, 1855.

REV. H. N. McTYEIRE,

Dear Sir: Presuming that anything from Kansas Territory may be of interest to your readers, I have thought proper to presume enough upon former acquaintance, to write you something in reference to this great and growing country. I say great and growing country—not that you would perceive it at once, or perhaps in weeks of observation, but after a fair examination of all its resources, its fertility, and its adaptation to grazing and agriculture—its fine climate and productions, and the immense amount of trade that is carried on from the Missouri River across the plains, to California, New Mexico, Salt Lake, and Santa Fe, all crossing this territory by military roads and highways, as good as any you see in the States—then you would conclude that Kansas Territory has peculiar advantages as a new territory. There is a vast amount of capital spent in the Territory for military and Indian purposes, besides the capital and labor coming in from the States.

Leavenworth City, the town at which I live, is only about ten months old, and has a thousand inhabitants and three hundred wooden buildings; a rapidity and growth almost unparalelled. A minute and accurate description of the country is very easily given to a person at all acquainted with any western prairie country. The northern half of the Territory is nearly all rolling prairie, except small portions on the Kansas River, and along the streams. The southern half is better timbered and better soil. The climate is somewhat milder, but more productive of chills and fever, a disease the most prevalent in the Territory. The western portion, in what is called Arapahoe county, a climate exists similar to that among mountains of the same latitude, varied only by the clear sweep which the wind has, on account of the open country. The consequence is, in that country the atmosphere is nearly always clear and bracing in the summer, and very cold in the winter.

The emigration here now is not as great as it was in the spring, though the population continues to increase. Wages are good for the daily laborer, and the people generally are of an industrious and working class. But little is made as yet at merchandising in the town, there being too small a population back to sustain it; the best trade being carried on with the Indians in the interior, who spend their annuities invariably at the nearest trading post. Immigrants here must come prepared to brave the hardships of a frontier life for one or two years, with no high expectations of ever making a large fortune, but to rear up their families to the minds and hardy constitutions of the North-west; a country which must, at some time, and in some way—I hardly know how—be the greatest and most flourishing part of this Union.

There is some excitement here in regard to slavery and the acts of the last legislature, which is now increased by the near approach of the election for delegate to Congress, on Monday next. And this excitement, which is injurious to the growth of the country at this time, is created by the abolitionists and free-soilers, who say that they will resist the laws of the legislature, and that too in the face of the Governor, (Shannon, of Ohio,) who says the laws of the last legislature must be obeyed until altered by the people. This course on the part of a class of people who have heretofore declared themselves order-loving and law-abiding, is so reprehensible and degrading, that I hate to mention it. The legislature of this Territory met at Pawnee, on the 2d of July last, and adjourned after a few days to Shawnee Manual Labor School, the residence of the venerable Methodist Minister, Hon. Thomas Johnson, and there being a large majority in favor of slavery in the Territory, laws were passed protecting it, and in accordance with a recommendation of Ex-Governor Reeder in his message. The legislature adjourned on the 30th August last, after a session of sixty days, the time limited in the Organic Act. Slavery existed here before Kansas was organized into a Territory, and has existed ever since; and now is recognized by the laws and officers of the Territory. Those that opposed it are mostly Eastern emigrants, many of whom are sent here to influence the political character of the country; and are placed in a most uncomfortable and awkward position, for they are entirely unacquainted with Western character; and for a minority knowing nothing of the habits and manners of pioneer life, and having no sympathy for it in fact, to try to thwart the views and purposes of those raised to border life, especially when the latter are sustained by the legal authorities of the country, is a dangerous undertaking. The South ought, and no doubt does, feel a lively interest in Kansas, but the North and East sends the most emigrants, they are active, while the South is giving no efficient aid. What is wanted here now is Southerners. While the Southerners here are active, they must have the *numbers* from the South to count against those of the opposition.

You will not complain of the suggestion I hope, when I say that here is a fine field for the good works of Southern Methodist preachers—not that any one would wish them to take an active part here, but while they propagate the doctrines of the Christian religion, let it be known that they also are true to the constitution under which they were born and raised. There are preachers here from the North and East, who pray for abolitionism, and preach for it openly and publicly; but no pro-slavery man wants to see his minister go outside of his calling for any such purpose. There are some Methodist preachers in the Territory, and some of other denominations, whose influence is sound and conservative, and it seems to me that this is a portion of the country to which the attention of the Southern Methodist Conferences ought to be particularly directed. Bishop Early, I understand, will be in the Territory in October, and make somewhat of a tour, I suppose, through the country. It is hoped he will give a good account to his numerous friends and acquaintances in the South, and urge upon his church the use and propriety of planting permanently Southern Methodism in Kansas.

As far off from the center as this, the mass of the people are taught to feel the dependence upon the General Government at Washington City, upon moral integrity between man and man, and withal a homage to Divine Providence, who controls and directs all things, as well here as elsewhere. Schools and churches are fast going up in the Territory, and so soon as the lands are surveyed and put into market, so that good titles can be obtained, a population will be here sufficiently large to admit Kansas as a State. Provision has been made by the legislature, so that it can be admitted in 1857, if the people desire it.

Very respectfully,

Your friend and ob't s'v't,

BENJAMIN F. SIMONS.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.

BY REV. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D.

As the Holy Scriptures were not given to us in our vernacular tongue, it becomes a very important question whether the version we now have adequately and correctly conveys to us the meaning of the original. It will be of little consequence to prove that the Scriptures were "given by inspiration of God," unless it can be also shown that they who rendered them into our own tongue faithfully did their duty as translators. At the giving of the Lively Oracles, "holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." No such claim is set up for the translators. Theirs was a human work, and is to be estimated accordingly—is to be weighed in the balances of human judgment. Perfection marks the work of God; it does not necessarily follow that work has been perfectly performed.

It is not our purpose at this time to examine minutely the fidelity of the English version of the Bible in common use among us. Our object is somewhat different. In certain portions of society another version is put forth, not only as a better translation, but as in fact, the only true and authentic Bible; while our version is decried, is denounced and villified as a most pernicious book—as the devil's Bible, and as such, has been again and again been committed to the flames, and treated otherwise with the utmost contempt and abuse. That for which such superior pretensions are put forth, and in comparison of which our version has been so stigmatised, is commonly known among us as the Douay Bible, and it is into the validity of these pretensions that we are about to inquire. Perhaps our remarks may lead to the conclusion that this subject has been imperfectly understood. We think that by many the difference between the two has been supposed greater, by others less than it really is; while few except theologians know in what the difference really consists.

But before proceeding further, I beg to be understood that while I differ on this subject from my fellow Christians of the Roman Catholic Church, I purpose not to treat them in any manner unsuited to a candid and honorable argument. I assume that they are honest in their preference of the Douay version. Let us then have a fair and honest comparison of the two.

But let us first look at the origin and history of the Douay version.

The 16th century is remarkable as the commencement of what we may term the Bible era. For many centuries prior to that, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in any vernacular tongue was unknown. Both the Eastern and Western, or the Greek and Latin Churches had utterly neglected, if not obliterated the Sacred Writings, forbade their translation into the common language of the people, and quite repudiated the right of private judgment in matters of religion. Thus the Council of Toulouse, held in 1229, passed the following canon, among others, for the extirpation of heresy: "We do also forbid the laity to possess any of the books of the Old or New Testament, except, perhaps, the Psalter, or Breviary for the Divine offices, or the Hours of the Blessed Virgin, which some out of devotion wish to have; but having any of these books translated into the vulgar tongue we strictly forbid." The animus of the church of that day is sufficiently indicated in this enactment. In England, however, in spite of the restrictions of the Papacy, something was done towards rendering the Bible into the language of the people. Wickliffe, in 1380, amid great difficulty and opposition, finished the translation of the Scriptures. Amid still greater opposition and persecution, and through many wonderful providences, Tyndale pursued his glorious work, and in 1535 gave his improved translation to the English people. Soon he was followed in this blessed work by Miles Coverdale. Thus several translations of the Holy Scriptures were disseminated in Great Britain. But while in this more favored portion of Christendom, some rays of divine light began to shine, an overwhelming gloom pervaded the entire continent of Europe. Most of what was known of religion was through the offices and symbols of of the Church; something of sacred knowledge was kept alive by painting, sculpture and music; for the fine arts had as much to do in that day in teaching religion to the masses as the pulpit, and much more than the pen or the printing press. The Scriptures in the vernacular tongue of any people except the English were not known. When pope or bishops quoted the words of St Paul or St. Peter, it was done in Latin. And even in this language the Bible was by no means common, was, in fact, very rare, even among the clergy. Luther, who, with conscientious motives entered upon the priestly office, never met with a complete copy of the Bible until some time after his ordination. A blessed moment for humanity was that when the monk of Eisleben found a copy of the Bible, chained though it was to the wall of his convent at Erfurth! 1507. Thenceforth it became his great treasure, his constant study; and through him a translation was given to the tiermans that stands on a par with our noble English version. In 1511 Luther published a complete edition of the Bible, followed by a second in 1545. His translation, be it observed, was made from the original Hebrew texts, he having perfected his knowledge of those languages for this special object; yet it was not published without aid and revision by his learned friends and coadjutors.

Meantime, in Great Britain, from the year 1525 to 1603, commencing with the reign of Henry VIII, and ending with that of Elizabeth, not less than 245 editions of the various versions of the Holy Scriptures, including the Old Testament and the New, were published. These had become widely diffused. Under their instruction the people became, at least in some improved degree, wise in religious knowledge. The advantage of enjoying access to the Sacred Writings became too manifest to be concealed or denied, and it was in vain to attempt to hold them longer from the populace. To those who threw off their allegiance to the Church of Rome, the way was clear; but there was still a considerable number of adherents to the Papacy. The reformation in England was not an importation from Germany; nor was its adoption compulsory. On the contrary, it was an independent movement of the British mind, brought about by the free circulation and general perusal of the Sacred Scriptures. But while the larger part was thus going after the word of God, many preferred the old path. What provision shall be made for them? What shall be done to meet their demands, and yet save the credit of the Papal Church? The Douay Bible was intended to meet this necessity.

An account of its origin will be given in the next Number.

D'Aubigne's Reformation in Germany. Bower's Life of Luther.

THAT HYMN.

Perhaps we have it—the identical stanzas which Christ and his disciples sang at the close of the first communion. Having sung a hymn or a psalm, for the participle employed does not decide which, as we distinguish those forms of praising God, they went out. It may be that this was a kind of extempore effusion adapted to the occasion, or rather some well known composition for worship, introduced to terminate this affecting scene, from its general harmony with what had just occupied their thoughts. The lifting up of the disciples' voices with one accord, as related in the fourth chapter of Acts, was a solemn chanting of some old Hebrew sentences, adapted in sentiment to their recent escape from violence, and suggested evidently at the moment by that escape. So at the supper Christ might have led off in a similar way a strain of song, for we think he did not need a "letter for a chorister," his own soul was full of music, and doubtless the valleys and hills of the "goodly land" had often echoed to his melodious voice, pouring forth such notes as angels love to utter.

But a more probable explanation is this. The passover rite had its prescribed ritual, and a part of it was a closing service of praise called the "Hallel Magnum" by the Jews. This comprised the one hundred and thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth Psalms. Bret-schneider construes the place in Matt. xxvi, 30, thus: Having sung the paschal Psalms, namely, the 113th, the 118th, and 136th Psalms. Christ and his apostles were Jews, thoroughly imbued with the love of their national worship, and strictly attached to the forms of its prescribed rendering. It is almost certain that they would not vary from these on this occasion; that before they left the scene of this last passover feast, now to merge into that of the new covenant, they would once more chant forth together the noble words which their ancient Church had reported, for fifteen hundred years around the "paschal lamb"—"Praise ye the Lord! Praise, O ye servants of the Lord, praise the name of the Lord. We will bless the Lord from this time forth and for evermore. Praise the Lord!"—*Congregationalist.*

RELIGION IS LITTLE THINGS.—Our religion is to be exemplified in little and common things. We are to sanctify the week, as well as to remember the Sabbath; and to walk with a perfect heart in our own dwellings, as well as to worship in the temple of God. All we have is the Lord's, and nothing is a blessing till he blesses it.—*Jay.*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the Philadelphia we have received dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult., fifteen days later than previous advices. It will be seen that the American party has declared its supremacy in the Golden State in a most decided manner. The official returns from all parts of the State had not been received but, as far as heard from, Johnson's majority was 4181. From the San Francisco Evening News of the 20th, we extract the following:

Governor—J. NEELY JOHNSON, of Sacramento.

Lieutenant Governor—R M ANDERSON, of El Dorado.

Justices of Supreme Court—H C Murray of Solano, [full term.] D S Terry, of Stockton, for the unexpired term of Alex Wells, deceased.

State Comptroller—Geo W Whitman, of Tuolumne.

State Treasurer—Henry Bates, of Shasta.

Attorney General—W T Wallace, of Santa Clara.

Surveyor General—John A. Brewster, of Sonoma.

State Printer—James Allen, of Yuba.

State Prison Directors—F S McKenzie, of Trinity, Ezekiel Wilson, of San Francisco, Alexander Bell of Los Angeles.

Election day passed off without the usual rows and bloody fight, as well did Sam have everything arranged to prevent bloodshed. At Wisconsin Hall an Irishman was shot while obstructing the progress of an American to the polls, and at Iowa Hill a demonstration on the ballot-box was repelled by force. Nothing of material importance occurred, however. The vote on the Prohibitory Liquor Law is not yet announced, but the returns thus far show a majority against the proposition.

Dispatches the Indians who committed outrages on the whites on the Upper Klamath have gone unpunished, and the country in consequence, was in a perfect ferment at last accounts. On Albanie Creek, the Indians had robbed miners' cabins of provisions, etc. In Rogue River Valley, a party of whites in pursuit of the marauding savages, were fired upon and two killed. These facts, in connection with the supposed murder of Gov Stevens, of Washington Territory, by the Black Feet Indians, will probably exasperate the white population of Northern California and Oregon to such an extent that before the year is over a general war of extermination will be commenced.

Mining news is rather dull, although we continue to read in the local papers of strikes and rich diggings. In those sections where canals and ditches do not penetrate, all operations are at a stand-still waiting for water. The approach of the rainy season invariably causes a dearth of mining items. If the water is plenty, and easy of access, unheard of quantities of gold will doubtless be extracted from the earth during the coming season.

Grass Valley and Weaverville, two of the most flourishing villages in the State, have been destroyed by fire during the past fortnight—on the 7th inst. the flames were discovered in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in Weaverville, and shortly after nearly every building in the town was consumed. Both newspaper offices, the Times and the Democrat, were destroyed. Grass Valley suffered to the extent of $500,000. The ground burnt over covered a space of twenty five acres, and three hundred and fifty houses were consumed.

Several emigrant trains have arrived across the plains, and report difficulties with the Indians. The grasshopper scourge has extended along the plains, and all vegetation is destroyed. They lost considerable cattle. Most of these trains came in by the Beckwith Route and Carson Valley.

The Annual State Agricultural Fair will open in Sacramento on the 25th. The farmers and stock dealers are preparing to render the Fair interesting and productive of much good. A cattle show is to be held. And prizes are also offered to the best lady equestrian, best gentleman equestrian, best specimen of the use of the lasso, and other sports peculiarly Californian.

THE CITY.—On the 10th inst. the fifth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, the military companies of the city and the Society of California Pioneers rendered the occasion one of rejoicing. A procession was formed, and cannon fired during the day, an oration delivered at the American Theater by George P. Johnson, Esq., besides other exercises. Business was generally suspended, and everything conducted with order and decorum.

Peter B Manchester, the Ohio banker and alleged forger, who left that State under suspicious circumstances, has been before Recorder Bigler, who decided that he should be sent back in charge of officer Brown. He was subsequently taken before the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but again remanded. The officer, leaving more legal processes, conveyed Manchester away secretly. In the meantime, Gov. Bigler having been promised additional testimony, consented to a rehearing, and Marshal North succeeded in finding Manchester concealed about forty miles back of Benicia. They came to this city, and on the rehearing it appears that Brown had acted in the matter principally to extort money from P B M., and offered Marshal North $1,000 if he would aid him in getting $8 000 from that individual. It is probable the quondam banker will remain in California unmolested.

During the upward trip of the steamer Uncle Sam, the cholera broke out among the passengers, and notwithstanding every exertion was made to avert the spread of the disease, the passengers became panic-stricken and drunk liquor, etc., which resulted in the death of 104 persons—93 adults and 6 children. Of these, only nine were cabin passengers, and the victims had nearly, in every instance, exposed themselves unnecessarily during the trip. Interested parties and friends of the deceased circulated exaggerated stories of its ravages on board, but we now positively state that the number reported were all that died on board. No sickness need be apprehended on the route, and, we doubt not, the Cortes will leave port with a full complement of passengers.

A few days back the weather was decidedly rainy, and the clouds which overspread the city indicated its approach. Heavy mists have visited us, and it is probable the next four weeks will produce the much to be desired rain. Miners and others await its coming with anxiety.

A base attempt to swindle, by a gang of Chinamen has been discovered. They have been in the habit of filing the edges of twenty dollar gold pieces, and exchanging them for small coin. Lucas, Turner & Co. suffered extensively, and were the means of causing the arrest of one of the parties.

The public are awaiting the disposition of the report made by the Board of Examiners of the Funded Debt with much interest. No bonds have been issued, and nearly a million and a quarter of warrants are declared illegal by this Board. It is not probable any relief will be had till the Legislature meets in January.

The horrible condition of the streets, particularly around the wharves, has led to the death of James C Calhoun, who fell in a hole on Clay street wharf, on the 12th inst., and was drowned. His body was recovered three days after.

A well known racing horse, Price Mallrath, fell dead while pacing on the Union Course, on the 15th. He had paced a mile in 2:23—seldom equalled in the Atlantic States.

On the new wing of the Patent Office at Washington, the mechanics are now completing the entablature—the length of the house is 275 feet—front pure white marble—and it must form one of the most splendid government edifices in the world.

LATE FROM JAPAN.

By the arrival of the schooner C. E. Foote at San Francisco, we have later dates from Japan and other points in the Northwest, she having sailed from Hakodadi on the 27th of June.

Petropolowski was evacuated on 19th April (21, when a channel was sawed through the ice to the harbor. The inhabitants embarked and put to sea. The following vessels composed the fleet that sailed as above: Aurora, (frigate,) one corvette, Twina, (armed transport,) a bark and a brig.

In May they were discovered by the enemy, lying in the bay of Castri, when a British steamer attached to the East India Squadron, ran close into the entrance of the bay, and her crew gave three cheers and fired a shot, which was returned by the fleet as with three times three, and a shell fired into the air from the frigate Aurora. The steamer Bracuda ran down to Hakodadi to communicate this intelligence to the balance of the fleet, and left two frigates to blockade Castri until her return, when they would be reinforced by the Allies. The fleet appeared off the port, when arrangements were made for decisive action, to be commenced as soon as the fog cleared off from the mount and bay. A steamer was sent in to reconnoitre, when, to the astonishment of all on board, the Russians could nowhere be found. They had seen the overwhelming force arrayed against them, and concluded to give the enemy the slip during the fog, and successfully eluded the vigilance of the allied fleet, which was for several days subsequent in hot pursuit of every fog bank visible on the horizon.

On entering the Bay a quantity of stores, part of a lady's wardrobe and a few daguerreotypes, which had been left by the Russians in their hurried departure, was taken possession of by the enemy.

The Pacific squadron appeared off Petropolowski and found the town deserted. A vessel was lying in the harbor, which was fired by her crew and abandoned. She was towed by the enemy, but too late to extinguish the fire. It was rumored at Hakodadi that a portion of the town of Petropolowski was fired by the enemy when the fleet came out.

The British steamers Styx and Tartar (in tow) from Castri, and Encounter from Petropolowski, arrived in Hakodadi on the 27th inst., before the Foote left, where they would probably await the arrival of their supply ships, we could; they were short of fuel, which compelled the Styx to take the Tartar in tow.

The French steam frigate Colbert was lost in the harbor of Nangasaki June 1st. When getting under weigh she struck on a reef which so badly injured her that she immediately filled and settled upon the reef, when she was abandoned.

The English treaty (ratified) with Japan, is still to be in the possession of Admiral Sir James Sterling, who will probably exchange ratifications before his squadron leaves those waters.

Admiral Sattunine, Minister Plenipotentiary, on the part of Russia, has just concluded a treaty with the Empire of Japan, which, it is said, does not differ much from the treaty of Kanagawa.

The French are now negotiating a treaty with Japan at Nangasaki.

The Imperial Governor of Simoda, has issued a proclamation which denies the right of Americans to live in Japan, except in cases of shipwreck or distress. None of the passengers of the Foote were permitted to land and live on shore at Hakodadi.

The U. S. Surveying Squadron, Vincennes, Fennimore Cooper and steamer Hatteras were at Simoda and Hakodadi in June, and sailed for Behring's Straits. This will probably reach San Francisco in November.

FROM CHINA.

The bark Yankee had arrived at San Francisco, bringing the "Friend of China," to the 11th of July. We extract the following from the Transcript:

The amount of bloodshed at Canton during the last month has been sickening. When Seaou-king, the second city of the province, was vanquished without fighting, a short time ago, a number of the inhabitants thought mercy would be shown them if they gave themselves up. With equal reason might forlorn rats have been expected from the hungry wolf. They were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred; as many as ten thousand, it is said, being confined in the city at one time. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination, so-called, arrived, eye witnesses tell of the utmost gallantness being exhibited; the condemned getting into the executive basket with even apparent satisfaction.

But with all these executions and their probable terrible consequences, there is no abatement of the rebellion—there is no instance of any of the leaders giving up the cause for promised rewards; in no case have insurgents retired, before, through want of food and ammunition, all reasonable prospect of successful opposition had apparently gone. From Seaou-king foo they marched northwest, with Hoe Alufa's hand in company, forty thousand strong. Our local contemporaries, no doubt, in their summaries of occurrences around us will endeavor to prop gain a belief that the neck of the rebellion-hero-snake is broken. Such assertions should be received with caution. It is not to the interest of journalists in the South to make matters appear worse than they are—and it is certainly improper to give such coloring to a tale as may best suit our wishes.

THE SANTHALS, who are in insurrection in Bengal, are thus spoken of by the Delhi (India) Gazette:

"They are a race little better than savages, who inhabit the lower slopes of the hills from Bangulpore to Brissa. They are for the most part destitute of fire-arms, but they, in a measure, make up for this disadvantage by their skill in the use of the bow, which they do not hesitate to render more deadly by the cruel device of poisoned arrows. Their religion is a simple and barbarous idolatry—the worship of stocks and stones, without any of those mystical refinements by which the idolatry of the Hindoos is overlaid. Their mythology, compared with that of the Hindoos, is almost a blank, and they have no notions of caste. Their food consists of almost anything that can be eaten, from roads and carrion, up to tigers and horned cattle, for the flesh of kine is not forbidden to them. As to their vices it is certain, from their recent (or accounts, that they combine cowardice with cruelty to a remarkable degree, for they war with women and children, as well as men; and, unlike the North American Indian, who prizes most a warrior's scalp, the head of a woman is to the Santhal the most acceptable trophy that he can take away from the village of an enemy. But with all this, it is remarkable that the Santhals are distinguished for a love of truth which exists nowhere else among the natives of India. Their numbers are said to amount to one hundred thousand fighting men; and if they are joined by the other tribes, the number of Vindhyan hill men capable of bearing arms against us would become formidable indeed. It is not supposed that any attempt will be made during the present season to do more than drive the enemy to the hills and keep him there. Next cold season will be the time for active operations; and most signal retribution for the damage done must be inflicted, if the shock which this affair has given to our prestige is to be recovered from."

On the 6th inst., the crew of the ship Arcole, of Boston, lying in the river at Richmond, Va., mutinied, and were arrested through the assistance of the U. S. authorities. They were armed with pistols.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855.

Death of Rev. John Lane.

One of the fathers has fallen asleep! The Vicksburg Whig, Oct 11th says:

This venerable and much beloved man has been "gathered to his fathers." He died at his residence, near the city, on yesterday morning, of yellow fever, in the 67th year of his age.

He had been connected with the rise, growth and fortunes of Vicksburg and Warren county for nearly forty years, and no man possessed a larger share of public confidence and esteem, throughout the large circle of his acquaintances, which was very extensive. Thousands of hearts will be pained at the news of his death: but he had lived long enough—longer than his calendar years—had lived usefully, and usefulness is life's true measure.

Judge Lane was a Georgian by birth, and came to this State about forty years ago, in the capacity of a minister of the gospel. The country was then new, and needed men of energy and lofty moral courage to meet the demands of the newly forming state of society. Judge Lane was such a man. He possessed a sound and discriminating mind, was deliberate, calm and conscientious in the performance of every duty and possessed in a large degree that self-abandonment and devotion to the welfare of his fellow man, which is one of the leading characteristics of a true man and a true christian.

For forty-six years he fulfilled the duties of a most laborious preacher of the gospel; and for more than thirty years of that time, not only gratuitously, but giving liberally of his own means for the support of the church and ministry; and probably no man in the State has accomplished more good than he did, in his long and eventful life. In the early establishment of this county, he was elected Judge of the County Court, and while he presided over its deliberations, no man could have rendered greater satisfaction, while he ever impressed the people with his sterling qualities of candor, impartiality and right.

He had charge as a regular pastor of several churches in this county, and died as he had long desired, with the harness of a true soldier of Jesus on. He was a man of great kindness of heart, considerate of the poor, his house a synonyme for hospitality, warm in friendship and forgiving in temper. Take him all in all, we shall not soon look upon his like again.

Mrs. Read's Seminary.—This long established and popular institution commenced its session at Greenwell Springs, on the 3d inst., where it will be continued until such time as will be thought prudent to remove to its old location in "Seminary Hall," Baton Rouge, which we trust will be at an early day. Mrs. R.'s Seminary is inferior to none in the State, as its success abundantly shows.

Der Editor.—Rev. P. Moelling, Galveston, Texas, gave us pleasant greeting in our office Wednesday morning. The German Advocate, now in its third number, has 540 subscribers, and daily they come: which is more than this Advocate had, at that time of life.

Our Colored Churches.—The three colored churches of the M. E. Church, South, in New Orleans—worshipping in chapels called respectively, Wesley, Soule and Wiman—last week presented their local preachers (colored) with a suit out and out, including boots and hats! Their names are Henry Green, Anthony Ross and Scott Chinn; and this substantial compliment, we understand, was conferred for their "fidelity in filling their appointments on Sundays." It was "tastily" done, by a committee of themselves, at one of our best clothing stores, and the bill paid, amounting to $100.

The preachers, with most of the members, are slaves. One of them drives a dray on week days, another drives nails and shoves a plane, and the other is porter in a wholesale store. They can read, and though colored, preach a fair sermon.

These churches number about 1,200 communicants. They are in connection with the Louisiana Conference, which appoints them a white pastor, under whose supervision a wholesome discipline is maintained. He also preaches for them once on Sabbath, usually afternoon, and administers the sacraments.

The congregations meet thrice on Sabbath—at sunrise for prayer meeting, and at 11 and 3½, for preaching. Sabbath schools, on the oral system, are held at 9 A. M. The churches are large and orderly, and enjoy the good will and protection of the city authorities. They are spiritually prosperous, also, and do much good.

The Mails.—The mail due yesterday failed from beyond Mobile, nor did the mail due the day previous arrive. The constant irregularities, and for which no good causes can be assigned, have attracted the attention of our City Council. The two Boards, at the sitting on Tuesday evening last, appointed a joint committee, and, with the Mayor, to correspond with the authorities at Washington. Messrs Durell, Price and Pehre were selected on the part of the Board of Aldermen, and Messrs. Eager, Gibbs and Fabre on the part of the Board of Assistants. We are heartily glad with this movement of the city authorities. It was certainly high time some responsible body had taken action in the matter, and, if any good is to be realized, this committee, from the high standing of its members, will certainly attain it.

Ministerial Distribution.

The Methodist itinerancy, which by mutual consent and sacrifice of clergy and laity puts the pastors and the parishes at the disposal of a responsible Episcopacy, assisted by competent counsellors, has been much inveighed against, in certain quarters. True, the system, like everything in this disjointed world, has its imperfections. It grew up providentially and became fixed, as it now is, by experience of its goodness.

It is efficient for spreading the Gospel. The heart throws vital energy to the extremities. An amount of ministerial talent given, our system works it to best advantage. It is distributive and catholic in supply. The motto is "Laborers where they are wanted, and the right men for the right places."

The manner of this distribution presents the appearance of change; but it is change by rule and not caprice. The liabilities of ministerial demoralization are lessened. Biddings and bargainings, rivalry and intrigue, electioneering and jealousy—very worldly looking things, often in church matters—are avoided.

The Christian Witness and Church Advocate, Oct. 5, an Episcopal paper, uses this language:

"We have of late heard much of the want of ministers, and have been urged to offer up special prayer that the Lord would send forth more laborers into his vineyard. There can be no question that there are many churches vacant, and many inviting fields unoccupied. But is it a fact that the number of our clergy is insufficient to meet the present demand? Not, we are sorry to say, to the extent which many think. While so many churches are vacant, and so many fields remain unoccupied, there are very many clergymen unemployed, at least, so far as ministerial duties are concerned. We do not now speak of the aged and infirm, who are unable longer to labor, but we speak of men, who are perfectly able to endure all the toils and hardships of ministerial life. But where are these clergymen, and why is it that they are unemployed? By a reference to the published list of our clergy, it will be found that a very large number are located in a few of our principal cities. For instance, in New York, there are 80; in Brooklyn, 28; in Philadelphia, 66; in Boston, 22; in Baltimore, 24; in Charleston, 21; making a total of 241, in six cities. Of these, many are not engaged in the work of the ministry at all, and many more are but partially employed. Why is this? It is not that situations are wanting; it is not that there is not a disposition on the part of parishes to employ clergymen. Very far from it—situations are numerous, and the calls from vacant parishes are importunate. Our Bishops will testify to the unceasing demand upon them to supply ministers, and their utter inability to do it. Again we ask, why are so many clergymen unemployed? We will try to answer in part this question, and in doing so, we shall speak plainly, but we trust, not unkindly.

"And first, we are constrained to say, that we believe the clergy are most seriously at fault, in this matter. We believe that they have contributed very much to bring about this state of things. They profess to be ready and willing to work, but say they can find nothing to do—that no parishes will call them. Now, if the Lord calls a man to the ministry, is it to be supposed that He will leave him without anything to do? The question answers itself."

Discussing this serious subject, the Witness touches an abuse with an honest hand:

"We refer to the practice of inviting calls from vacant Churches. It may sound ungracious to use such language, but it is only expressing in plain English, what is constantly taking place. Let a Church become vacant, and at once every kind of influence is brought to bear to secure a call for this, that, or the other person. Friends are spoken to, letters are written, visits are made, in fine, everything is done to secure the desired end. Were this confined to the parishes alone, it would not be so bad; but the clergy allow themselves to be partice to these proceedings. They become candidates for the vacant post, and resort to many things calculated to lower the sacred office, and injure themselves in the estimation of the people. In all this they seem to forget that the Lord has anything to do in the matter; that his will has as much to be sought in a call to a parish, as in anything else. How can it be expected that his blessing will attend any such proceedings? Should we not rather look for his displeasure?"

After all, settled pastorates are the exception even with those holding to the theory. A comparative view will show changes in other churches as well as the Methodist, with this difference: Ours are according to theory, theirs against it. With us, they occur quietly, with others at the cost of much friction. Nature and grace will vary their demands. Your stereotype plans must yield. Our Presbyterian, and Congregational and Baptist exchanges abound with deprecations: Still, their pastorates change. The Puritan Recorder sharply rebukes ministers with one foot on the ground and the other in the stirrup, looking out for new calls. An Episcopal organ puts down, as the bane of the church, a floating body of place seekers, in gown and surplice.

A writer in the Southern Episcopalian, of October, stirs "church people" for the up country:

"Indeed, all the upper part of South Carolina, so far as we are concerned, as a Church, is missionary ground, as much so as Texas or Oregon: I need not say it is much more hopeful ground: other churches are at work upon it; they are doing their duty; but our church lingers, in her energy and grace, upon the sea board. It is time she should wake up, and establish herself, and do her duty, and by her ministry, preach the Gospel, in this growing part of the State."

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, has had extensive opportunities for forming a judgment of the evils resulting from the want of a counter check to the capriciousness of both pastors and people; and his sentiments are worthy of serious attention.

With trifling exception he says: "Our clergy come and go as they please—leave fields of labor to which they are admirably adapted, to run to others in which complete failure awaits them."

In this complaint he is not alone: "There is no Bishop in the Church, who does not feel this to be a most serious evil, one ever which he is called constantly to lament, and for which he can find no remedy."

Association with Romanists, on the score of efficiency, we have no objection to, but take it "as a compliment rather. Speaking of the defects in the system of the Church," (Episcopal) Bishop E. remarks:

"Another difficulty which lies in the way of the advancement of the Church is the little control which the Bishop has over the movements of the clergy. In both the most efficient ecclesiastical bodies of the world, the Roman and the Methodist Churches, the control over the position and movement of the clergy is almost absolute. The ministry of those churches are placed and kept in fields of labor, not according to their own fancy or their own calculations, but according to the view which the eye of authority takes of their adaptedness to those fields."

CONSECRATED LOTTERIES.

The Roman Catholic Church in France still resorts to gambling for its maintenance, as may be seen by the following extract from a late letter to the Christian Advocate, by the Rev. Abel Stevens:

"The newspapers have been constantly crowded with advertisements of consecrated lottery programmes, and no little interest prevails here from the fact that to-morrow (16th of August) the lottery of St. Rook has its drawing. It has a capital of 1,200,000 francs, 25,000 of which will be distributed in prizes among 49 drawing numbers. One ticket, costing only 20 cents, can draw 140,000 francs, or in other words $28,000. This splendid gambling project has been formed for the purpose of erecting a new church at Montpelier to St. Rock, who was born there. It has the sanction of the Government, and will have its drawing under the auspices and with the responsibility of a State officer. But above all, it has received a special grace from his Holiness the Pope, which is duly announced in the advertisements as a bait to the faithful.

"Now, this is but an example of what is occurring incessantly, though on a less commanding scale, throughout France. Individual parishes get up these lotteries for local purposes; most generally the prizes are not money, but articles of taste, of dress, literature or art. St. Sulpice, of this city, has recently had one in the gardens of the Luxembourg. Some of the most valuable articles were contributed by the cabinet minister of "public worship and instruction," who, indeed, seems very much given to this sort of patronage. They were on exhibition for weeks, as a temptation to the purchase of tickets. But even with this scheme of gambling, the general mania of religious mendicity intermeddled. Ladies and old gentleman, with the usual little embroidered purse in hand, stood at the entrance beseeching "*charite s'il vous plait*," besides urging the purchase of a ticket. So universal and incessant has this moral nuisance become, that a reaction of course must follow, and it already begins to show itself in strong public utterances, which spare not the priests, but charge the mischief upon them. The Siecle, the most out-spoken and spirited journal that I have yet met in France, has lately read them some round and unsparing lectures. It began by attacking a "chanoine" of the name of Desouney, who had sent out printed circulars to ladies, begging contributions, if only a few sous in amount, for the repair of a chapel which belonged to a certain academy under his care. The evil of these appeals was the fact that, for certain amounts given, a certain number of prayers or masses were pledged, which would secure certain spiritual advantages to the donor, or rather donoresses, (for I believe his circulars were limited to females,) and which were to be offered at specified times, and with other very minutely specified conditions. These ladies were especially exhorted by the circular to apply to all their neighbors for contributions, and to hold out to them the advantages of the stipulated spiritual compensations, to gather up even the sous of the poor, and to transmit them to the reverend beggar. The Siecle exposed the whole scheme as a shameful abuse of the faith, and as rendering it shameful to infidels. The chanoine replied, evading the charges; he denied, too, some of the most important facts respecting these circulars, but in such a manner that the editor had only to obtain one, and, by quoting it, fix upon him clearest proof of downright falsehood. This bold onslaught gave courage to a literary gentleman to attack, from his neighboring country-seat, the religious mendicity with which the rural districts are overrun. Mendicity, he says, is interdicted in his village, and the interdict is affixed to the corners of the streets, along with the names of the latter. No poor woman or child dares lift a voice for bread there, but sisters of charity, nuns, &c., infest the neighborhood, and, under endorsement from priests go from house to house with their printed programmes of charity, draining the town of its currency. He calls for the interference of the municipal authorities, and brands the practice as a transgression of the law against mendicity."

These reflections are not unseasonable. The practical workings of the itinerant system are passing in review at Conference session. Look at a list of appointments, a score of which will, in the next few months, be published, and see how the whole country is covered: see how the ministry is scattered abroad, that is to scatter abroad the word. From mountain range to coast line they spread out: their business, to spread scriptural holiness over these lands. No congestion at metropolitan points: no lingering of the Church in her grace and energy, on the luxurious seaboard, while the interior, even of old States, is turned out to grass.

This grand Catholic distribution is effected at the cost of some concession of individual rights. Has there ever been found out a better plan? The evils others complain of, as without remedy under their ecclesiastical system, approve it. Its fruits approve it.

THE BEER-GARDEN CHURCH.

Good Meetings in the Old 3rd—Interruptions—Police Called in—Quiet—Enlargement—Need of Reformation—Help and Work.

Missionary reports and revival articles are at all times joyful intelligence to the Church of Christ; indeed, they are the soft zephyrs laden with fragrance, to make glad the city of God. Since my last report, it has pleased God to send us a reviving shower of grace and mercy, in the second German Mission, located in the lower part of the third district. For three weeks we had meetings for preaching every evening. Never before had we such crowded houses of attentive hearers than at this gracious time of this outpouring of the Spirit of God. As near as I can learn, about ten have found the pearl of great price.

Many others have become serious on the subject of experimental religion. We hardly ever invited mourners to the altar of prayer, they generally came of their own accord, before the sermon was ended. More than once have we been stopped in the midst of the sermon by the weeping of penitents, that hastened to the altar to be prayed for.

Whilst the Spirit of God was moving upon the waters, the old adversary of the work of God began to stir too. He gathered his host together, a promiscuous crowd of coffee house keepers and "lewd fellows of the baser sort," standing outside of our chapel, making all sorts of noise, to disturb us; in so much so, that we were obliged to call on the Recorder of this district for protection, by the police. A few watchmen stationed at the door of our house, put a stop at once to the most shameful cursing and profaning of sacred things, carried on by old and young, men and women. Quietness and peace prevail now at all our meetings. Still the interest is kept up among the people to hear the word of God; every meeting is well attended, and we hope and pray, that this revival may go on through the whole of the winter.

Allow me to inform those dear friends, who have so liberally responded to our call for help, that their donations came in good time. Our Beer Garden Sunday-school is still progressing finely, gaining in interest. On the wetest days, without any paved sidewalks for four blocks around our dancing saloon school-room, we have had from 70 to 80 children in attendance. On dry days, we have from 100 to 120 children.

But another necessity is now pressing upon us. The place is much too small and inconvenient to hold all the children, and as the saloon is an open building, the cold wind reminds us now to be looking out for another location. We cannot rent anything large enough to hold the school, in the shape of a house; so we are driven to the stern necessity of buying a lot, and build a small chapel upon it; and in doing so, we at once lay the foundation for a new mission field among the Germans at this part of the city. If others of the friends of Christ would imitate those who have set the example of investing in this cause, we would, in due time, be enabled to erect the house we need. We can buy a lot of ground large enough for $700, and for about $800, we can put up the house.

Come, dear friends, one and all, assist us in this work. These German people must be brought under the influence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; their children must be instructed in the knowledge of the word of God. The Bible must take the place of the whisky, and the wine-bottle in the family circle, or else they sink down. I wish that I was able to portray, in glaring colors, the wickedness and abominations practised by a large portion of my poor benighted countrymen: the shameful desecration of the Lord's day, in keeping open the almost countless drinking-shops, beer-gardens, ball-rooms, and such like establishments of ill-fame. Here the young men and maidens congregate in these schools of the devil, and spend their hard-earned money in practicing the abominations of drunkenness and the pollution of soul and body.

But think of the wretched mothers, who are training up their fair and lovely daughters to become the harlots of some miserable wretch, that has already one or two wives, and then to live on the wages thus earned by their daughters, from the tender age of 13, up to their 18th year. Married women have sold themselves for this work of abomination, and are supporting their indolent drinking husbands with the money thus earned. Were it required, we could point you out the wretches that have come under our notice. O, then help us in our warfare against these crying sins! Send us your five, your ten, and your fifty's, to enable us to carry on the work of reformation.

JOHN M. HOFER.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.

Death of Ministers.—Among the latest victims of the fever at Norfolk, was the Rev. Wm. Jackson, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. B. H. Williams, Presbyterian, and Rev. M. Courjault, Roman Catholic minister, died lately in Vicksburg, of yellow fever.

GOD EVER READY.

That the progress of Christ's Kingdom upon earth has been marked by occasional extraordinary effusions of the Spirit, all Christians agree, though some regard those effusions only as contrasts with previous states of depression, while others look upon them as an established feature in the economy of grace. Those who take the former view, either look for revivals in the future to alternate with the seasons of dearth, or look forward to a time when the continued elevation of the Church in piety and in action, will supersede such periodical excitements; those who take the latter view, find in the laws of the human mind, and in the economy of the Spirit, a reason for expecting extraordinary effusions of the Holy Ghost until the end of time.

But whatever theory of revivals the people of God may entertain, all will agree that there is need of a higher tone of piety in the churches, a more earnest constant, soulful consecration of believers to the services of their Lord. All, too, will agree that, whether by the ordinary or extraordinary effusion of his Spirit, God is ever ready to bless his people, in answer to believing prayer. Christians agree in this theoretically, but do they believe it in heart? May we look for God's blessing upon the churches now? Can there be a revival in the "busy season," or in the harvest, or in the pleasure season? Thus we limit God by our times; and, by our want of faith and of co-operative endeavor, we postpone the blessing which we profess that we need, and profess, also, to believe him ready to bestow.

A fact, published in a late number of the Congregational Herald, affords such striking illustration of the readiness of God to bless his people, and of the possibility of a revival at a time not commonly thought propitious, that we give it here at once for reproof and for encouragement:

"A SPIRITUAL HARVEST.

"Can we have revivals in summer? I do not propose to argue the question, but to answer it by stating a fact which may serve as proof and encouragement to such as desire either.

"A few miles from Jacksonville is a meeting-house owned by a Presbyterian (N. S.) Society, and called Piegah. The region is settled almost wholly by farmers. Some time in June last a three days' meeting was held in connection with the communion seasons. At the first service, only about twenty-five persons were present; but on the Sabbath the house was filled—a large part of the audience being composed of youth. At the conclusion of the afternoon service, those desiring religious conversation were invited to come forward, when, to the astonishment of all, eleven individuals immediately complied with the invitation. Since that time no extra meetings have been held; but from Sabbath to Sabbath the interest has continued and increased, and every week has witnessed a number of new inquirers and hopeful converts. It was feared that the pressure of harvest work, the occurrence of the Fourth of July, and other causes incident to the season, would prove fatal to progress even at the outset; but God has displayed his sovereignty by continuing the gracious work in circumstances generally deemed adverse, and without the extra means usually deemed necessary. There have been absolutely no meetings during the week, but on each Lord's day the meetings for prayer, conversation and preaching have continued, with a brief intermission, from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. Professor Sanders, of Illinois College, has been employed from the first in preaching the Word. Thus far upwards of fifty persons, embracing those of every age and shade of character, have been hopefully converted, and the interest, deep and silent as it has been through the whole period, still continues."

This narrative is full of encouragement and hope. If those farmers of Illinois amid the pressing labors of the harvest, denied all social meetings during the week, could yet maintain the spirit of prayer and the fervor of personal and household piety, why may we not at all times enjoy the influences of that Spirit which the Father is more ready to give us than we are to give bread to our children?—*Independant.*

Harvest Counted on.—The Freeman's Journal exulting over the perversion of Bishop Doane's son, says:

"Mr. Doane, instead of doing as too many have done before him—wasting his time with fooleries and unmeaning dodges of his conscience, and evasions of his reason—proceeded to act as a man, feeling his allegiance to truth and the duty he owed to God. He visited the Catholic Bishop, as the natural way of solving his remaining doubts, if, indeed, he had any of them left. He approached the fire, and the chill of the night air left him. He came to the light, and then he did not make believe that he was blind, or grope to see what he had grasped. We look upon Mr. Doane's conversion as the first fruits of an abundant harvest from the second generation of Pusoyite Episcopalians."

"Thoroughly Imbued."—A correspondent of the Southern Presbyterian, noticing the synodical school in Talledega, Alabama, and its principal, shows an honest hand:—"His religious influence in his school is more decided, uniform and effective than that of any man, lay or clerical, I have yet met with. His Sunday evening lectures are thoroughly imbued with the great truths of Calvinism, and are presented warm, fresh and glowing with Christ-like compassion. None but a theologian could write and talk with the discrimination he manifests."

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco, California,
September 4, 1855.

Last week I returned from a camp-meeting near Gilroy, (about 80 miles south-east of this place,) under the charge of Rev. bro. Bailey—bro. Gober, P. E. I suppose about seven hundred persons were present on Sabbath. The meeting began on Thursday and closed the following Wednesday. The Congregation was good, and attentive all the time; but as the meeting advanced there was evident an increasing solemnity, and, before the close, all seemed to feel and acknowledge that God was there. I suppose that about thirty were converted, twenty-six united with the Church at the meeting: others I think will yet join. It was truly a refreshing time to the Church. It was eminently so to me. About one hundred commemorated the Saviour's death together around the sacramental board. Several ministers of other denominations were present, and united with us like brethren. Surely this meeting will not soon be forgotten. Let God be praised for all His mercies. And let our brethren at home pray for us with confidence that God will make Southern Methodism His instrument of saving many souls in California. Amen and amen. O. Fisher.

P. S. Bro. R. R. Brookshire, of Georgetown Ct., writes to me, under date of July 31, that he has organized two societies, and has taken eleven into the Church. He has also organized two Bible classes, and expected to organize a Sabbath school the next Sabbath. He adds, "Morality and religion are prospering in my work. I see many omens of good. I hope the good Lord will abundantly bless us this year. We hear it said that the interest of the Church South is going down in the country. Not so. I receive members every round, while the Church North has not taken in a member in the bounds of my labor this year. I speak from personal knowledge, for I am intimate with their pastor and the classes."

Let us not understand bro. Brookshire as making any invidious comparison between us and our Northern brethren in the above remark, but as simply stating a fact, that God is mercifully blessing Southern Methodism in a free country, and thus showing to the world that Southern Methodism is needed here, and adapted to all countries and to all people, whether they be bond or free.

O. F.

☞ Let every one who thinks his year is out, pay his preacher for the next year, before he leaves for Conference.

SUNDAY DINNERS.

We are not required wholly to abstain from food on the Lord's day, but it would contribute very much to our spiritual health to be more sparing in our diet than is common among those who possess ample means for self-indulgence. To make it a day of feasting the body, is one of the surest ways of starving the soul. But in the few remarks which I now offer, I shall confine myself to Sunday dinners. By more labor, variety and expense, than on other days of the week.

In the first place, I take it to be a plain violation of the fourth commandment. "In it, [the Sabbath] thou shalt not do any work; thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant." Now, a warm and inviting dinner cannot be prepared without labor. Somebody must stay at home to get it. The work will most naturally devolve chiefly upon the domestics, and it is not right to deprive them of the rest from the toils of the week which God has ordained for them as well as for their employers, and still less to deprive them of the privilege of attending public worship, by keeping them busy all the forenoon in the kitchen.

And then these hearty dinners unfit those who feast upon them for the religious services of the afternoon. If they go to church it is rather to pass away the hour and a half than to worship. With a great many, the hearty dinner creates a temptation to stay at home, too strong to be resisted; and this, in large and wealthy congregations especially, is one, if not the principal cause, why so many pews are vacant. The dinner is not over when the bell rings, or, if it is, the couch is so much nearer than the church, that the attraction cannot be overcome. There is no other way to resist it but by substituting some slight refreshment for these Sunday dinners; and it would be for the health of the body as well as of the soul to give them up.

While I venture to offer these admonitory remarks, which I am sure are called for in some influential quarters, I am happy to know that religious families in general, and I believe most others in the country, dispense with warm dinners on the Sabbath, leaving their domestics entirely at liberty to attend church both parts of the day, and thus keeping their own minds and hearts in a much better frame for religious profiting, than they would be after free indulgence at the dinner table.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Our City Churches.—We have not known larger congregations and more attentive, at any time in the history of New Orleans Methodism. The Poliority st. Church Rev. L. Parker, Pastor, held a series of week-night meetings last week. Carondelot, Rev. J. B. Walker, with organ and free family pews, gathers a multitude Sabbathly. Moreau, Rev. J. A. Ivey, is holding a little above the even tenor of its way.

The German brethren are doing well—being straitened in room and means. They have a work to do and are laboring.

New Publications.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

J. C. Morgan, adjoining the Post-office—that prince of bibliopolists—has laid on our table, Cora and the Doctor, The Missing Bride, The Deserted Wife—the last two volumes by Mrs. Southworth, published by Peterson. The first we have a mind to look through: the others not.

We are obliged to Morgan for Blackwood, (Sept.) and three of Boz's Stories.

The Harpers have hooked the Newcomes by Thackeray. It is more scoffing and scurrilous in its reflections upon morals and religion, than anything yet spit out by that snobbish author.

Religious Gambling.—After the article in another column on "Consecrated Lotteries," our readers may better appreciate a home item. From the Catholic organ of this city, of last Sunday morning, we clip this morceau:

TOWARDS BUILDING
THE NEW CHURCH IN LAFAYETTE.

"A very excellent Buggy with a set of Harness, (Gift of Judge McGeary,) will be disposed of by Lottery, on the 1st November, 1855, after Vespers, at the School House. Tickets $1 each.

"The above articles are almost new. The Buggy is built in the newest and most approved style, and is adapted to carry two or four persons. It can be seen every Sunday at the New Church."

Holiness.—Holiness is the true dignity of the soul, and sin its vilest degradation.—*Jay.*

Kentucky Anniversary.—We think if our Kentucky brethren would put some of their numerous and able workmen upon Louisiana territory, their labors would yield more. Dr. Sehon writes from the Conference: "This anniversary was held on Saturday night. The meeting was very large. The addresses were delivered by Dr. Linn and the Secretary. The collection amounted to $240; making the whole amount raised for missions, during the year, by the Conference, $2000. This sum falls some $300 below the amount raised the year previous. We had much feared a far greater falling off even than this.

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippian, 10th inst., says: "Out of a very sparse population (a large majority of the residents having left on the first approach of the disease several weeks ago) there are not at this time less than one hundred and twenty cases of yellow fever within the corporate limits of the town. * * * *

Too much praise cannot be awarded to our efficient Mayor, W. H. Taylor, Esq., who has remained at his post visiting and nursing the sick, and performing all the duties pertaining to his station. He will be gratefully remembered. Among the ministers who have been assiduous in their attentions to the distressed are the Rev. Messrs. LeRoy, of the Catholic Church; Corbyn, of the Episcopal Church; and Godfrey, of the Methodist Church. Rev. Messrs. Corbyn and Godfrey have been sick, but are convalescing."

A Curious Mixture.—They sang a Te Deum at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Paris, in honor of the recent achievements of the Allied armies in the East. The flags of the Allies were intertwined, and in this Roman Catholic Cathedral the standards of Mahomedan Turkey and Protestant England were displayed side by side with the eagles of France—a nation which remains faithful to the Romish Church, for the present. Think of a social party made up of the Pope, Martin Luther, and Mahomet, and you can have some idea of the changes which a few years make in war, politics, creeds, and diplomacy.

The Troubles in Honduras.—A recent arrival at Boston from Truxillo brings the particulars of important occurrence in Honduras. We extract the following:

Business in Truxillo and Omoa was exceedingly dull on account of the revolution throughout the State of Honduras. The different Departments which had declared against the President, Cabanos, had all, however, yielded, except the departments of Olanche and York, which still held out; and General Alvarez, at the head of 600 Government troops, was marching against the rebels. On the 3d of September news arrived in Truxillo that a party of robbers under Alhiue Pena, numbering about sixty men, were marching on the town and intended to make a midnight attack. The commandant of Truxillo sent out a small party to reconnoitre, but they were surprised in the night by robbers, disarmed and allowed to return. On their arrival in Truxillo the alarm became general, and about three hundred citizens offered their services to the commandant. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the volunteers, and Truxillo presented quite a warlike appearance. The United States Consular Agent sent his family on board the Helen Jane, then lying in the port, and was followed by the families of the principal part of the inhabitants to the number of one hundred persons, with their movable property, where they remained three days.

On the 15th the news came of the near approach of the robbers, when a party of sixty men were sent to attack them. The two parties met on the following day, and the robbers were defeated with considerable loss. The leader, Pena, was taken prisoner and immediately shot, and afterward had his head and right hand cut off. The alarm was such in Truxillo that a number of the inhabitants sent their families and much of their property to the Isle of Ratepy. When the Helen Jane left the town was more quiet, but apprehension was felt of more difficulties.

The leader and head of the Revolutionists in Honduras had been killed in battle.

Capt. Nickerson states that a meeting of the American residents of Truxillo was held previous to his leaving, at which resolutions were passed soliciting the United States Government to have a man of war occasionally touch there for their protection.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

List of Remittances received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from the 28th Sept. to 11th October, 1855, inclusive:

J. Barker, $5; Mrs. E. Bain, $2; W. A. Egan, $1 50.

G. J. Colgin, $2; D. C. B. Connerly, $3; J. Cottrell, $6.

D. W. Dilleday, $3; G. W. Davis, $2.

J. M. Fulton, $2.

J. Graner, $2.

M. Hodgens, $2; G. Hawkins, $4.

J. C. Knox, $2.

H. T. Lewis, $3; J. Lusk, $5; W. E. M. Gold, $5.

McPherson, $2; J. C. McDaniel, $2.

J. C. Phares, $2; J. Pipes, $5; J. Powell, $2.

J. A. Peebles, $6.

L. M. Sanders, $2; G. W. Stewart, $2

J. Sims, $8 50; G. W. Stewart, $3; R. Sibley, $2; G. A. Shaeffer, 2.

C. Thwaatt, $2; R. Trippett, $13.

Venable, $4.

M. Wilson, $3; J. L. Wright, $10; J. Woodward, $10; J. A. Williams, $2.

New Orleans District—Fourth Quarter.

New Orleans Circuit, 14th Oct., at Gen. Q. C. Nov. 21, 5 P. M.

Baton Rouge, 20th and 21st Oct.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee, 27th and 28th Oct., at B. Gros Tete.

Thibodeaux and Napoleonville, 3d and 4th Nov., at Thibodeaux.

Black and Lafourche Circuit and Mission, 10th and 11th Nov., at Houma.

Donaldsonville, 18th Nov., Q. Conf. 30th, at Bayad.

Carondelet street, 2d Dec., L. F. 3d, Q. C.

Felicity street, Q. Conf. 27th Nov.

Wesley, Seule and Winans Chapels, Quar. Conf. 23d Nov.

Preachers in charge will please be ready to report the Widows' and Orphans' Collection, the Collection for Missions, and the Statistics of the year.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Deaths.

Died—At the residence of her son, C. Bancroft, Esq., near the city of Mobile, Sept. 4, 1855, Mrs. Elizabeth Bancroft, in the 82d year of her age.

The deceased was born near Boston, Mass. For the last twenty years, or more, resided in this community, and was known to a large and numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, as a pious and consistent member of the M. E. Church, South.

The loss of one so well and favorably known, and with all so generally beloved, is deeply felt; but in this case we are called to mingle with our mourning emotions gratitude to God, for having spared her long, as a comfort to her friends, and a faithful exemplification of venerable piety. Sometimes old age, combined with infirmity of disease, appears unattractive, and notwithstanding their piety, evinces a degree of coldness and complaining, that seems almost unavoidable from pressure of pain that rests so heavily upon the time worn body of woe, however, with this sainted mother it was not. Though upwards of four score, and the last ten years of her life deprived of her eyesight; she nevertheless retained that brightness of spirit, for which she was always remarkable, with a degree of cheerfulness and patience that was truly attractive and edifying—thus not only robbed the "sear" and "yellow" of all uncomliness, but forcibly reminded us, that under the culture of Divine Grace, the fragrance may survive the freshness; and when the verdure and the bloom have passed away, the odor of life and love-liness will linger, to cheer the survivors who mourn with sadness around the withered form.

Having reached that period, of life, when as it is said our "strength is but labor and sorrow," and being of a slender and delicate constitution, and withal blind, she was for many years unable to attend the house of God. This, she often regretted, but never complained. And when she could no longer enjoy that privilege, she delighted to dwell upon the sermons she had heard, and would often speak of them, and the manner in which the sacred text was treated, and thus fed her soul upon the "fragments" she gathered when the multitudes were fed. But blessed God, a few months previous to her departure, so to revive her drooping strength, that she was enabled to attend the little sabbath church about a mile from her residence, and once more mingle in the public worship of God, when she remained to the class meeting held immediately after service. This served her not only as a matter of thankfulness, but as a theme of pleasing conversation to the day of her death.

The closing hours of mother Bancroft were such as might be expected. Worn out with years, she laid down upon her bed, without any specific disease, that she might the more easily endure the painful friction of the last sounds of the "weary wheels of life." With a clear mind, and partially restored vision, that she might look once more on the loved objects of life before she left them, conscious that her hour had come; she bade them all adieu, and after commending them to God, her happy spirit winged its way in triumph to her home in heaven.

Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when she dies.

Thos. W. Dorman.

Mobile, Ala.

Christian Advocate and Journal will please copy.

Died—In the town of Bastrop, La., Oct. 3, 1855, William Henry, infant son of Rev. W. Evans, aged 2 months and 26 days.

Died—August 6, 1855, in Sparta, Bienville Parish, La., Sarah Love, wife of R. B. Love, in the 34th year of her age.

She joined the M. E. Church in 1846, and lived well beloved. To her surviving friends she left high testimony that all was well. She knew she was dying for several hours, all which time she was praising God and pleading with her friends. Gave her two children to the care of those she wanted to raise them, told where she would be buried, and chose the funeral preacher—then called all around her, and begged them not to doubt any more of the reality of religion, and not for to be jouring about denominations, Baptist and Methodist; but to serve God and all would be right at the last. When she could scarcely talk, her old class-leader came in. She got him by the hand and told him she had often here met him in class, but hereafter in heaven. Some who saw her die and heard her words, fled to God immediately. Several who had become cold, said they were determined by grace to fall back no more. She is long to be remembered, and this is not half.

N.

Mrs. Ursula Jane Hughes was born in Lauderdale County, Alabama, Feb. 15, 1828, and professed religion and joined the M. E. Church at a camp-meeting held at Union Chapel, in Pickins County, Ala., in the fall of 1839. She was married to Mr. Steward B. Hughes in August, 1845. I have been long acquainted with the deceased, and can testify that she was pre-eminently possessed of a meek and quiet spirit, she was a steady, consistent Christian.

For some years before her death she was afflicted with consumption, and was often brought near the gates of death; but she bora her sufferings with patience; a few months before her own dissolution, she was called to mourn the loss of her husband, but she has now joined him in the realms of light, where their union shall never be dissolved. She departed this life on the 26th of July last, at the house of her brother, John W. Manning, in Choctaw County, Alabama.

George Shaeffer.

Died—At his residence, in Bastrop, La., Sept. 16, 1855, in the 45th year of his age, Jonathan S. Clower.

He has left a bereaved widow and large family to mourn his loss. But their loss is his eternal gain. He had from early life been a faithful member of the M. E. Church and gave evidence of true piety. He praised God for his bright prospect of a home in heaven. His family mourn not alone: the M. E. Church in Bastrop deeply feels the loss of one of her most useful and consistent members, and willing supporters—one who was ever at his post. Bold to take up, firm to sustain the consecrated Cross.

E.

Died—Near Forkland, Greene Co., Ala., Sept. 19, 1855, Mrs. Mary Ann Glover, the wife of Allen Glover, and eldest daughter of Dr. A. and Mrs. E. Clements, in the 22nd year of her age.

It is our mournful duty to record here as the sixth death in her father's family within the short space of five weeks.—Such mortality is almost unparalleled, and entitles the afflicted and bereaved ones to our kindliest sympathies and sincerest prayers.

The subject of this notice was converted to God, at Summerfield, Alabama, whilst at school, in 1852, just before graduating, and joined the M. E. Church, in which she lived a useful life till her death. The writer was with her in the beginning of her sickness—from first to last, she gave unusual evidence of her readiness "to depart and be with Christ." From early childhood she had been religiously trained, and taught to believe the doctrines of her church, which she much admired and greatly loved. In all our conversation, both in public and in private, during health and in sickness, she invariably gave incontestable proof of her acceptance with God; and on the day preceding her death, she warmly exhorted her friends to live for God, calling upon her pastor to pray for her husband, that he might meet her where parting would be no more. To witness such a scene of joy and rejoicing—of victory and triumph over death and the grave, was truly a privilege. But still our hearts are grieved over the untimely death of one so useful and lovely—of one, whose life was endeared to many, by acts of kindness and works of love; and yet, we submit, believing our loss is her gain; that the songs of heaven are sung by another angel-spirit, that notes of unending joy are sounding forth from the voice of her, whose soul now rests with Jesus.

T. Moody.

Died—Near Old Town, Miss., Sept. 10, Mrs. M. J. Eaves.

She was born in Pittsboro, N. C., reared in Marengo Co., Alabama, professed religion near her 18th year, and was a member of the M. E. Church till 1852, when she was married to a member of the Baptist Church, to which she also attached herself, to harmonize with her husband.

A short time before her death, she called her friends to her bedside, bade them adieu, and affectionately exhorted them to meet her in a better world. To her husband and two brothers that were present, she said, "weep Oh! weep not for me; you have nothing to do, but just to cross the swalling flood and I shall soon be there." She has left a kind husband, an aged father, who still preaches the unsearchable riches of Christ, two brothers, who are ministers, and others to mourn her loss.

G. F. E.

Yellow Fever in West Baton Rouge.—We deeply regret the prevalence of the yellow fever in the parish of West Baton Rouge. An esteemed friend, writing to us under date of the 13th inst., says:

"We have a great deal of yellow fever with us. I have on my plantation twenty-five cases; Dr. L., fifty; J. L., sixty. Many deaths are daily occurring. God only knows where it will end."

The Fever.—But few cases of fever have occurred in town or in Pineville this week, but the causes of the disease, the doctors say, still exists. Two or three deaths have occurred.

The fever has spread into the country. R. R. Caldwell, a young member of the bar and a worthy man, the opposition candidate for clerk, died at Henderson's Vacherie on last Sunday. Mr. N. Villain has lost his daughter Virginia, a most interesting young lady, and Mrs. J. F. Flint her eldest son, a very promising lad. The cold weather seems to give virulence to the disease.—[Alexandria (La.) Republican, 13th.

The British government is just now seriously engaged with the question of a new national gallery. Many letters from the present mode of exhibiting the national pictures—at Windsor, Hampton Court, the British Museum, the National Gallery and Marlborough House—is eminently unsatisfactory. Plans are before them for consolidating these galleries.

Further Foreign News by the Canada.

The New York papers of the 10th and 11th contain telegraphic dispatches from Halifax of the Canada's advices more complete than those received in this city. We extract the following paragraphs:

Active operations have been resumed in the Crimea.

Gortschakoff reported on the 17th that the Allies had attempted nothing up to that date on the north side, but were concentrating their forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya and constantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russians from the Baidar Valley.

The Cossacks had taken twenty-five prisoners while foraging at Kerisch.

Letters from the camp mention that the Allies were actively preparing for a campaign.

From three to four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, had arrived at the Allied camp. They said that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for twenty-four hours without provisions.

The loss of the Russians is estimated at 18,000 men. The correspondent of the Paris *Patrie*, under date Sept. 26, says: "Ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fortify it, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the northern shore and on the plateau. The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Streitzka Bay, and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town and do execution in the advanced siege works, but although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are every where at work. Fort St Nicholas, which was left almost intact, has been fortified and its cannon already replies to the enemy. Any attempt of the Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nicolaeff on the 20th, and it was said that the Czar himself would shortly visit that place in superintend the winter Crimean campaign.

A letter from Berlin, dated 23d, says: various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the forts to the north of Sebastopol, those forts being only strategetic points, but great preparations are making by the Russians for a winter campaign.

The Russian treasury has received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the army.

The Anglo-Turkish contingent would go to Trebizond, and be placed under Omar Pacha. It was also announced that considerable bodies of French troops had been sent to Eupatoria.

The War in Asia.

Vienna dispatches say that Kars was greatly straitened for provisions, and that the garrison was eating horse flesh.

Advices from Trebizond, dated the 6th of September, announce that the Russians had abandoned Erzeroum, and were at Malugulemia.

The Baltic.

Dantzic, Friday, Sept 28.—The steamer Bull Dog has arrived here with mails from the fleet. All the high pressure block ships had left for England. The weather here continues unsettled.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes on the 27th, that the Baltic fleet will winter at Kiel.

Greece.

Letters from Athens state that the news of the fall of Sebastopol had produced the greatest consternation among the partizans of Russia, who were always boasting of the impossibility of the Allies succeeding. The Ministers waited on the French and English Ambassadors to offer their warmest congratulations.

Denmark.

The Folksthing, now in session at Copenhagen, has definitely approved, by a vote of 54 to 41, of all the proposed constitutional changes.

Naples.

A circular had been given to the police authorities throughout the Kingdom of Naples, saying that although Mazza has retired from office, the policy of the Government will be the same, and no change is to take place in the conduct of the police towards politically suspected persons.

The Minister of War, Prince Ischebelli, who opposed the arbitrary proceedings of Mazza, had also been dismissed.

Austria.

The Austrian Government has caused the publication of the following announcement in its acknowledged official organ, the Austrian Correspondence:

"The new state of things may give occasion to a diplomatic contest or a sanguinary strife between Russia and the Western Powers, but it will in no way affect the mediatory attitude of Austria."

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The same circular says:—We have a fair demand for wheat and flour from the trade, and we quote the former 1d. to 2d. per bushel and the latter 1s. to 1s. per sack deeper on the week. Indian corn in large demand for speculation and for Ireland and prices are about 1s. higher. The quotations are: Wheat—White Genesee, 11s. 9d. to 12s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 12s. to 13s.; red American and Canadian, 11s. to 12s. Flour—Ohio superfine, none; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 41s. to 43s.; Western Canal and Canadian 41s. to 42s.; Indian corn—White, 45s. to 46s.; yellow, 46s. 6d. to 47s.

Liverpool, Boston Market, Halifax, Oct. 10, 1855.

The following is from McAlmont Brothers & Co's circular: Favorable accounts from the growing crops, together with the state of the money market, have combined in depress prices and cause much irregularity, and the market closes dull at 1/2d. to 3/4d. decline. We quote fair New Orleans at 6 7/8; Middling, 6 1/2; fair Mobile, at 6 3/4; Middling, 6 7/8; fair Uplands, 6 3/4; Middling, 6 5/8. The sales of the week are 35,960 bales, of which the trade have taken 30,310 bales. The stock on hand is estimated at 623,500 bales, against 703,780 at the same date last year.

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Antiquities.—A correspondent of the Baton Rouge Comet, relates the following incident:

I observed in your last weekly issue, the notice of a marriage record in the Recorder's office, in which the bride, on account of her advanced age, was unable to write, and made her mark to the marriage ceremony. There are many acts and deeds of record in the office which appear curious to us now, for instance, the following sale passed 45 years ago:

Maurice Burnette, sold to Charles Duval, lot No. 1 Square No 4, Leonard town, Baton Rouge, (the property now owned by N. K. Knox) and a mulatto girl Kitty, 19 years old, for the consideration of two thousand dollars, payable as follows, viz: One thousand dollars in cash, and one thousand dollars payable two months after date in common sized Alligator skins, at five dollars a piece, and by an entry in the margin of the record the seller Burnette, acknowledges the receipt of two hundred Alligator skins, and fully discharges Duval from all further liability on account of the property.

R.

Opelousas Railroad.—The special or accommodation train of the Opelousas railroad, which heretofore left New Orleans every Saturday evening at 4 o'clock, and returned on Monday morning by 10, has been discontinued. The hours of arrival at and departure from Tigerville, the present terminus of the road, have not yet been fixed. A steamboat is running in connection with the road at Tigerville, for all intermediate landings on Bayou Teche as far up as New-Iberia, and all the travel which, previous to the opening of the road to Tigerville, went via. the Lakes and Donaldsonville to New Orleans, has been transferred to the railroad, which, besides being shorter and more expeditious, is also attended with much less expense.—[Thibodaux Minerva, 13th.

Louisiana.—The Harrisonburg Independent, of Wednesday last, informs us that Wm. Hudson, accused of murder, escaped from the jail of that place a few nights since. A fellow named Quyn, confined for larceny, also escaped. The Independent has the following paragraph:

After a fall of rain on Thursday night and Friday last, the weather became cold and on the night of the 6th inst. we had frost that stripped vegetation precipitately in many places. The night of the 4th of March and the eighth moon of several flocks of brant were hailed with more than usual pleasure. A slight frost also occurred on the night of the 7th.

The Bayou Sara Chronicle, of Wednesday last, says:

We had a frost on Sunday morning last. The health of our town and parish has greatly improved of late. Those who are sick are fast recovering.

The Concordia Intelligencer, of Friday, says that two frosts had occurred at that place, but they did not appear to be heavy enough to cause any abatement of the fever.

From Jamaica, etc.—From the New York Herald of the 8th, we extract the following intelligence:

Captain Brevoot, of the schooner Brunies, has handed us files of Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 17th of September. The Hon. Edward O'Reilly, for twenty-four years Attorney General of Jamaica, died on the 11th ultimo, and was much regretted. Israel Levi Lewis, a well known abolitionist, was also dead. The island press advocated a relaxation of the tariff. The Legislature was to meet on the 19th instant, when warm debates were expected in both branches. A satisfactory Baptist tea meeting had been held, and the Jewish annual feast was also observed. The Governor had gone on a country tour. Juvenile vagrancy was rife. Torrents of rain had fallen in Dominica, and the young sugar canes were slightly injured. The sugar crop had been nearly all shipped. In St. Lucia the weather had been succeeded by a heavy storm, which damaged many boats. A severe hurricane swept over St. Croix on August 24th, which occasioned great damage. Many lives were lost. On the south side of the island the French bark Content was wrecked, and all hands perished. She was bound to Marseilles. St. Croix was healthy. Small-pox had appeared at St. Thomas.

Our files of Bahama papers are from Nassau, N. P.) to Sept 19th. On the 17th ultimo a vessel had arrived at Rum Cay, with the information that, owing to a continuance of heavy rains, the salt crop for this season was completely destroyed. About 40,000 bushels remained on hand, and the latest price was sixteen cents (cash) per bushel. Athol Island has been purchased by the English government for a hospital site. News had been received at Nassau that the British schooner Lady Bannerman, laden with mahogany, had been captured near Yucatan, by boats from the Musquito shore, and the captain and crew taken prisoners. The schooner Galvanio was chased by a war steamer on the same place, and only barely escaped her.

From Bermuda we have advices to September 26. The weather was very fine, and invalids were much benefitted by its mildness. The farmers anticipated a most luxuriant crop. The legislature had voted £1000 in order to encourage immigration to the islands, and it was thought that many of the distressed inhabitants of Madeira would be invited to labor there. The Assembly had passed a law lowering the tolls on foreign steamers carrying mails, the following standard:—For every packet exceeding six hundred tons the sum of three pounds, and for every packet not exceeding six hundred tons the sum of one pound four shillings for each time of her arrival at the islands.

Hanging in Olden Times.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following incidents: While John Hancock was Governor of the Commonwealth, Rachel Wall was hung in Boston for highway robbery. Her offence consisted in twitching from the head of another female a bonnet, worth perhaps seventy-five cents, and running off with it. The most urgent applications for her pardon were unsuccessful. I mention this not to the disparagement of the Governor. He doubtless acted from a sense of duty—thinking it best for the community that he laws of the land however frightfully severe, while they were laws—should be executed. A lad of 18 years of age was hung in Salem for arson, during the administration of Governor Strong, similar appeals in his favor being considered and over-ruled. Yet the intelligence and the humanity, alike of the Executive and of the Council, notwithstanding the result arrived at in both these instances, were unquestionable.

Within the same period, a gentleman of this city saw a girl of 17 hung in London for stealing a silver cream pitcher. Edward Vaile drown was hung in Boston for burglary committed in the house of Captain Osias Goodwin, in Courier street, and stealing therefrom sundry articles. I once owned a set of the Old Bailey Trials, (1775, 1825,) embraced in a series of perhaps 58 quarto volumes. The earliest of these volumes containing the details of the trial of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, for forgery, whose touching appeal for mercy, here recorded, was fruitlessly enforced by the splendid eloquence of Johnson. In a later volume, long after the commencement of the present century, eight separate capital convictions are recorded as one day's job of a single tribunal, the culprits being all boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen, and their offences petty thefts.

One case I remember of peculiar judicial atrocity. A young girl of 17 was indicted for stealing a roll of ribbon worth three shillings. The prosecutor's testimony was to this effect: The prisoner came into my shop and bought some ribbon. I saw her secrete this piece also. I personally knew her, and was on the most friendly and sociable terms with her. When she left the shop I accompanied her, and offered her my arm, which she accepted. We chatted together. As we reached the corner of a street leading to the Bow street office, I turned toward it. She said she was going in another direction, and bade me good morning; I said to her, 'No! you are going with me!' I saw you steal a piece of my ribbon!' She immediately implored me for God's sake to overlook it, and restored to me the articles. I said to her that I had lost many things in this way, and was resolved to make her an example. that I was determined to have her life!' and he got it. I can never forget how my blood boiled as I read the testimony of this cold-hearted wretch. In view of the judgment of a merciful God, far rather, it seemed to me, would I have been in the place of that poor, frail, erring girl, even on the scaffold, than in the place of her heartless accuser.

I rose from the perusal of these volumes, horror-struck with the continuous record of unconceivable legal cruelty. It appears to me that the 70,000 hangings in the reign of Henry VIII. were matched by an equally long list of persons condemned to be hung in the reign of George III. Since this time, much has been done in England by Romilly, Brougham, Mackintosh and Sidney Smith, and as much—perhaps more—by kindred philanthropists on this side of the Atlantic.

A Curious Story.—The London correspondent of the New York Times relates the following bit of marvellous history:

The "Tichborne Dole" as it is called, is an annual act of charity—a "dole" of bread distributed to all who should apply for it on the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary. The history of this is curious. The Tichborne date their possession of the present patrimony, the manor, so far back as 200 years before the conquest. The Lady Mabella, when aged and very infirm, and lying on her death-bed, besought her husband to grant her the means of leaving the charitable bequest, the "dole" of bread, as above stated. He granted it, and with a very liberal (?)—spirit considering her situation, promised the produce of as much land as she could go over in the vicinity of the park, while a certain brand or billet was burning. The venerable dame, however, ordered her attendants to convey her to the corner of the park, where, being deposited on the ground, she seemed to receive a renovation of strength, and, to the surprise of her anxious and wearing lord, who began to wonder where this pilgrimage might end, she crawled around some twenty-three rich and goodly acres! She was then conveyed back to her bed, which she had not previously left for some years, and the family having been assembled, she predicted that as long as the "dole" was continued they would prosper, but left her malediction on any of her descendants who should discontinue or divert it. When that should happen, she said, the old house would fall, and the family name would become extinct from the failure of heirs male; and that this would be foretold by a generation of seven sons being followed immediately after by a generation of seven daughters and no son. The custom was kept up for several centuries; but about the middle of the last century it began to be abused. All the vagabonds and gipseys assembled there about the time, pilfering throughout the neighborhood, until the gentry and magistrates complained, and the custom was discontinued in 1796, having been kept up from the reign of Henry II. Now comes the strange part of the story. The baronet of the day had seven sons; and when he was succeeded by the eldest son, he had seven daughters; and the prophecy has now been fulfilled by the change of the name of the family to that of Doughty, by the will of the last possessor.

Jackson, the "American Deer," beat Frost, the English "Stag," at a foot race near London recently. Jackson ran five miles in twenty-six minutes.

Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis

A gentleman was seen making long visits in the palace of the Champs Elysees, but it was not in examining the productions of universal industry, nor in gather up the amusing incidents which are always taking place in the crowd. This eccentric person is well known by the frequenters of the Boulevard des Italiens, as a dandy of five and thirty, the inheritor of a properly producing an income of ten thousand francs, and who, having nothing to do, and possessing a sensitive heart made up his mind to marry. He was smitten with the idea, but he had his fears. Fooling the bills was what alarmed him. The enormous expense which women of the present day lavish upon their toilet, caused him a legitimate terror. Where should he find a young person modest in her tastes who would resist the ruinous temptations to dress? How should he discover this rare merit? How, judge of her sincerity through the flattering appearances that marriageable young ladies know so well how to assume when they are in the presence of a bachelor?

The exhibition of industry seemed to him to be a good occasion and an excellent field to make this trial. To the palace in the Champs Elysees he went there to make his observations, which he kept up day after day.

He was seen stationed beside the cases in which were exposed the wonders of the jeweller's art, or posted in the quarter where the cashmeres are exposed. Sometimes he was found near the rich laces, and sometimes in the gallery where the Lyons silks displayed their magnificence.

Young ladies who did not know they were watched, expressed frankly their impressions and their wishes before these wonderful and splendid articles. "Oh, what beautiful diamonds, and how fortunate one would be who could marry and have such," they cried. "Oh, what admirable cashmeres; I will have one like that in my corbeille, and one like that!" "But just look at this, aunt!" "Oh, magnificent, I will have that too!" "That makes three." "Ah, well, we have not got half through the list; a husband who knows how to live, could he do less than put six cashmeres into the corbeille?"

Thousands of young ladies expressing themselves thus, showing their covetousness, their vanity, their exaction, their coquetry, came before him, and every evening as he quitted his post, pensive and melancholy he said, with a sigh:

"They are all the same, I must still remain a bachelor." Every day the sad truth became more evident to him, which he bewailed in some thing like these words:

"At the present time in Paris a gallant man who has only ten thousand francs income is no rich enough to marry. He must elect between celibacy and ruin."

But he was wrong to be so absolute in his despair, and to include all the marriageable ladies in the circle of his reprobation. There are exceptions, at least there was one.

After three months distressing trial the despairing bachelor saw a young lady pass near the diamond case who only threw upon the jewelry a disdainful glance. He followed her to the cashmeres, she barely threw upon them a careless look. Laces stretched out like nets did not detain her a single minute. Rich silk stuffs found her indifferent, she did not honor them with a glance. But on the other hand this extraordinary young person stopped a long time before the household utensils; examined them carefully, and made, to her mother who accompanied her, very sensible observations upon the advantages of those various objects, and the economy which would arise from their use.

The bachelor, enchanted and ravished, followed this admirable young lady—he did not breathe freely until he learned she was unmarried. He asked her hand, offered her his ten thousand—was accepted, and will everlastingly bless the universal exhibition—at least he hopes to. [Romance of the Paris Exhibition.

The Passenger Ship Law.—Among its department news the Washington Union of the 9th publishes the following from the Attorney General's office:

The act of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, and imposing penalties and punishment for contravention, is made applicable to ships abroad in sixty days in Europe, and six months in other parts of the world; and requires notice of the act to be given in all foreign ports through the Department of State.

Held: that when such notice had failed to be given in such foreign port, and the owner or master of a vessel had thus unconsciously offended, it was proper case for remission of forfeiture and for pardon of the master.

From Terrebonne.—The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday last states that much sickness prevails in that portion of the parish of Terrebonne lying contiguous to Lafourche, but it had not been very fatal. The Minerva has also the following further account of the effects of the recent terrible storm in that region:

In our issue of Saturday last we referred briefly to a storm which passed over the parish of Terrebonne on Friday, the 5th inst., blowing down the sugar house of Mrs. Pierce, and the killing the child of Dr Jennings, and reports of others being wounded. We have since learned that Mr. Joseph Toups, living on Little Caillou, had his house blown down and three of his children instantly killed, and himself and wife severely wounded, Mrs. T. having since died. Mrs. Pierce, her eldest son, and a servant girl were also severely wounded, but we are happy to say are not dangerously so.

Mechanical Skill of Insects.—In a paragraph on insects, the other day, we alluded to the wonderful instinct and mechanical skill with which the insect tribes are endowed. Every book on entomology is full of illustrations of those; but the observant man and woman need not go to books for examples of the wonderful intelligence of insects and the curious adaptation of means to ends which they so often display. Every person who has a garden, a tree, even a shrub or two, may study entomology—may learn something of insect life and skill.

We have proof of this in a little twig which lies before us as we write this. It is a little insect's summer house, his rosewood summer house. Externally it resembles at knot or wart, and is of the size of a large chestnut. It formed the extremity of a small branch of a rosebush and was arranged for the accommodation and support of a family of ten or a dozen insect children, each of which was furnished with a separate apartment, where it was supplied with the sap of the branch.

This being accomplished, the surplus sap was suffered to pass through the house to nourish two twigs which grew out of the wart, and acted as drains to carry off the superfluous liquid. On cutting open this excrescence, a number of living white maggots were found, each occupying his separate apartment, all which apartments ran longitudinally from the branch from which they derived their support.

This little knot or wart was externally quite hard, as much so at least as the wood of the limb on which it grew, and formed the outward extremity of the limb, the twigs growing out of both turning backward towards the trunk of the bush.

On Friday, the 5th inst, an Englishman named John Wilson was executed in the Boston jail yard, for murder.

A Boston gentleman has patented an apparatus for generating gas from a new material. The material consists simply of zinc and hydro chloric acid, which is effected without the application of external heat, and by mere chemical action. It yields a gas of great purity and brilliancy, as compared with the coal gas, the same quantity yielding twice the illuminating power. The whole apparatus is contained in a cylinder three feet in height and sixteen inches in diameter. There are no weights to wind, and the pressure, which is always equal, is adjusted by itself. One of the main advantages is, that the gas can be made very cheaply.

The extraordinary expedition which has characterized the transmission of mail matter from the North-east for a few days past, is partly accounted for by the following paragraph from the Charleston Courier:

The mail between New York and Washington is now declared over night at Baltimore, thus making twenty-four hours for the transit of papers and correspondence between the cities. It is an extraordinary and inexplicable state of things, which, we cannot doubt, will at once be remedied.

The Fever.—In Vicksburg a slight frost has been experienced and the fever has almost entirely ceased. The Jackson Flag of the 10th inst. says:

It affords us great pleasure to say that out of from 10 to 20 cases that have been in our place there have only 11 deaths as yet. We notice on the streets quite a number that have recovered from the disease and are looking well, most of them only having very slight attacks.

The Vicksburg Whig says of the fever in Benton:

The disease has run its course—the sick are recovering and no new cases. We learn there have been 76 to 80 deaths, out of a population under 600.

The Female Orphan Asylum in Savannah, Georgia, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 7th inst.

A recent letter from Westport to the St Louis Republican states that the Shawnee and Miama Indians have refused to take their "half pay." It is the policy of the Government to send the Indians about half their stipulated pay in the fall and the rest in the spring. The treaty made between them and the United States Government, they say, requires all to be paid down at once. They grumbled last year at the policy of Uncle Sam—this year they refuse to take any, because they get all. The more intelligent of the Shawnees are telling the ignorant portion of them, that the Government has broken the bargain first, and that they can now take their land back.

The President has appointed James M. Love Judge of the U. S. District Court in Iowa, and Joshua Pierce, Jr., of Portland, Maine, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

The father of Tuckerman, the Boston defaulter, was well known as a genial man, with a smile and a pleasant word for every one. Since the news respecting his son's swindling transaction was made known, all joyful expression left his face, and stolid lastiness—his eye fixed on vacancy, and his ghastly, pallid color, all showed that deep grief had taken possession of him. Some ten days since, without any marked cause, he died from shame—the victim of his sin. There may have been no rupture of the cardiac organ, but the word of recognizes it as a broken heart. If the sin is unmarked by the thoughts of the orphans and widows he has wronged, will he be touched by the particular results of his wide wrong-doing.

The parents of Baron St. Andre, late French Consul at Philadelphia, who was killed in the Burlington disaster, have commenced a suit for damages against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Whether he himself, one of the injured in the same accident, has also commenced suit.

A French war steamer, the Grandeur, said to be one of the largest in the French Navy, arrived at Gallipoli from Guadeloupe, a few days ago.

On the 3d inst. a shocking affair occurred in Brooklyn. Mr John Lewis, a daguerreotypist, being sick with fever, became delirious, and jumping out of bed made for the window, when his wife, a small, delicate woman, seized hold of him and endeavored to hold him back; but he suddenly leaped through the sash, and both man and woman were dashed upon the pavement below a distance of about twenty-five feet. The woman struck her head against the door-step, and was instantly killed. The man was seriously injured.

A dispatch of the 4th inst. from Pottsville, Pa., says:

A most frightful explosion occurred near Minersville today in the mines of Gideon Bast, on Wolf creek. It is reported that five persons have been killed and many others wounded. The particulars have not yet been received.

Quite a number of distinguished individuals have visited Washington recently to ascertain what disposition is to be made of the three million dollars to be paid by our Government to Mexican and American capitalists, on ratification of the Gadsden treaty, which has been negotiated by Santa Anna. The Secretary of State, it is understood, has decided that the assignments of Santa Anna cannot be recognized, and that the three million must be paid to the existing government of Mexico.

The Democrats of Salem, Mass., met on the 3d inst. and appointed delegates to the State Convention and passed a resolution unanimously in favor of renominating President Pierce for the next term.

Another Railroad Accident.—On the morning of the 6th inst., a train on the Boston and Maine Railroad struck a cow near the city. The engine was thrown down an embankment and the cars thrown from the track. E. Abbott, of Andover, and Chas Richardson, of Gravelly Hill Express, were killed instantly; Reuben Gleason, of the Reading Express, was badly injured; the engineer escaped unhurt.

The increase of the free States of the West continues to be very large. There is not one of them which does not bid fair to become exceedingly populous. Illinois and Indiana have each over a million of inhabitants, while Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have each over half a million. The soil in all these States is excellent and the influx of settlers rapid. In the last five years Wisconsin has added 270 000 in her population, and now has 575,000; Iowa has increased still more largely. Judging from present appearances, each of the States we have named seems likely to possess, not long hence, a population equal to that of Ohio.

We learn from a letter in the St. Peter's (Minnesota) Courier, that another desperate battle was fought on the 21st ult., between the Obijpewa and Sioux Indians, in which 77 Sioux were killed, and 17 wounded. Only 4 Chippewas were killed.

On the 8th instant, application was made in the United States District Court of Philadelphia, on the part of Jane Johnson, a former slave of Col. Wheeler, of North Carolina, asking that the writ of habeas corpus issued to Passmore Williamson to bring herself and children into court, may be quashed. John M'Read, for the petitioner, asked that the petition be filed, contending that a writ of habeas corpus must always be issued by or on behalf of the party whose liberty is restrained, and not for a party wishing to restrain another. Before the argument was completed, the court adjourned.

At the sale, the other day, of the government effects of the Memphis navy-yard, a Mr. Copeland purchased at a bargain a splendid fire proof safe. After obtaining possession of it he found that he could not find any key hole, and accordingly he advertises for instructions.

Dr. Worrell, late U. S. Consul at Montanzas, was in Washington on the 7th, seeking an interview with the State Department on the subject of the recent difficulties with the Cuban authorities, which caused him to strike his flag and leave his post. It will be remembered that the substance of dispute was whether the Consul or the Probate Tribunal of Cuba should administer upon the effects of a deceased American citizen, and that the alcalde of Matanzas, under instructions from the Captain General, removed the Consular seals which had been placed upon the property in question. No such pretensions are set up by the Cuban authorities when a citizen of France or England dies on the Island.

The New York Herald publishes the particulars of the interference by the French and English Consuls in Dominica, by which the Government of that republic was coerced into withdrawing from the treaty it had concluded with this country. A more flagrant interference with the rights of our own and a neighboring Government has never occurred in the Western Hemisphere. It offers a fine opportunity, if the statements and letters are correct, for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

M. Nillus, a French mechanician, says that almost all vessels whether in wood or iron, have hitherto been constructed on a wrong principle. The greatest possible strength has been given in the sides and bottom, while the deck has been neglected. But a ship should be regarded as a great tube or box, capable of sustaining a load at its middle while supported at its ends, or conversely, of sustaining loads at each end while supported at its middle. To obtain this result with the least weight of materials, Mr Nillus says that the upper and lower parts of the vessel—otherwise the deck and the bottom—should be the strongest, instead of, as now, the slightest and weakest.

The schooner Cerro Gordo, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 4th, reported that on the 20th ult., at 3 P. M., off Doracoke, saw a large ship take for the south, and at half-past three o'clock, P. M., tacked again and stood for the northward, during a gale from the southward, and soon after struck off Hatteras Bar. She was a heavy ship, with all sail set, with white bulwarks inside and black outside, with a white streak. Three of her boats were observed to capsize, and all in them were drowned and during the night the vessel went to pieces.

A correspondent of the New York Post states that a French savant ascribes the unusual rains and atmospheric disturbances over a great part of Europe, to the prolonged and terrible cannonade in the Crimea. The same topic was recently discussed in a scientific

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

BLOODY BATTLE IN MEXICO—THE MEXICANS AND INDIANS DEFEATED BY THE TEXAN RANGERS.

By the arrival on Tuesday of the steamship Louisiana, Capt Talbot, from Indianola via Galveston, we have later dates from Texas and important news from Mexico The Galveston News of Saturday last has the following paragraphs:

The health of our city continues good—no yellow fever The weather is fine, but cool, and a general quietude prevails In the retail trade there is some activity, consequent on the change of season, and the receipt of new goods, but the wholesale business is dull We are forced to believe that there is very little money in general circulation, and mechanics are looking to the arrival of country customers for brisker times

A despatch was received here on Thursday, stating that the Trinity had risen five feet at Cincinnati, and continued rising

The Houston Telegraph says the receipts of cotton at Houston this season have far exceeded the corresponding period of any previous year. The wagon transportation is totally inadequate, but the Galveston and Red River Railroad will be completed from that city to Cypress Creek, over the worst road between that place and every point tributary to it, by the first or middle of January, and thereby diminish the difficulties of transportation fully one fifth to the aggregate of the business of the place.

In an extract of the Galveston Civilian we find a letter from Capt. Callahan, in command of the expedition against the Indians, addressed to the people of Texas The letter is dated Eagle Pass, Oct 4 He narrates his movements from the time he set out up to one day after he had, in a sharp engagement on Mexican territory, defeated a large force of Indians and Mexicans Captain Callahan's force consisted of 113 men—volunteers and rangers He determined to push directly into the Mexican country and destroy the Lipan encampment, and accordingly he crossed the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass and marched directly towards the town of San Fernando, about thirty-five miles west of the river. At noon on the 8d they encamped on a small stream about ten miles from the Rio Grande, and up to this time the Mexican authorities and citizens had shown them much kindness and pretended to favor the expedition many had even offered to enlist, but fortunately were not received. The Captain thus describes the battle:

After nooning it an hour or two, we marched on toward San Fernando, beyond which were the Indian camps Having proceeded some ten miles along the highway to the city, over a widely-extended prairie, about three o'clock in the afternoon, while marching leisurely along, we descried three horsemen approaching us from a mott of timber about a mile to the northward. At first these men were not noticed, we supposing them to be Mexican herdsmen—but on their approaching within two hundred yards of us we discovered them to be Indian chieftains, ready dressed and painted for battle; and they were evidently striving to decoy us from our position Forming my men in a line along the road, I waited for the enemy to begin the battle—for by this time large numbers of them had emerged from the timber, seemingly with the intention of attacking us; they soon spread out in front of us, and to our right and left, to the amount of several hundred horsemen, and commenced to fire on us About this time one of my men fired on a chief, about two hundred yards distant, and broke a leg of his horse. Perceiving that the enemy, composed of both Indians and Mexicans, were trying to outflank us, I ordered my men to charge, which was executed in fine style, and thirty of the enemy were slain.

While making our charge the left flank of the enemy which extended for near a half mile, came in on our rear and opened on us a very severe fire, during which four of our gallant men were killed The front and right flank on which we charged, after a galling fire fled before us, leaving us in possession of the position which it was our object and determination to gain. Then we discovered that our enemy numbered some six or seven hundred, as all their footmen were concealed in the timber and had not advanced in view on the prairie My men formed in a strong position beneath the bank of a small creek, on which the enemy had been encamped, and their whole force coming up against us, we continued the battle for about three hours, when they fled in the direction of San Fernando, leaving as we heard this evening, some eighty-five killed and with the loss of one hundred wounded. This we learn from some Mexicans who were engaged in the battle, and from other sources since my report to his Excellency, the Hon E M Pease The same Mexicans have also informed me that the actual number of our enemy was seven hundred and fifty men. After retreat of the enemy, which was about dark, we supposing that they would come on us again before day, with large reinforcements we fell back to the Rio Grande, where we would be safe from any number of men and any quantity of artillery they might bring against us.

Approaching the town of Piedras Negras about sunrise, we took possession of it, and now occupy a position opposite Eagle Pass, on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

The men who were killed of my command, are W. H. Clipton and August Smith of my company Rangers. Willis Jones, of Capt Henry's company, and H R. Holland, of Capt Benton's company of Volunteers. The men wounded are John Gregory (dangerously,) of Capt. Henry's company, Capt Nat Benton, slightly, and 1st Lieut Henry B King, slightly

Patton slightly, and Eustace Benton mortally, of my company.

My men rangers and volunteers, conducted themselves with commendable bravery during the entire action, with two exceptions, who ingloriously fled from the battle field and crossed the Rio Grande before they stopped.

I am now occupying the town of Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, and intend to hold the position until reinforced from the settlements The Mexicans have basely betrayed us, by pretending to favor our expedition against the Lipans and attempting to draw us into a snare at our late battle ground, which would have succeeded but for the bravery of my men against overwhelming odds

I informed the prominent men of this place this morning, that we did not come here to fight the Mexicans, but to wipe up and exterminate the Indians, and that we do not desire to fight them, although they have killed and wounded several of our best men I have told them that they must deliver up to us the Indians, otherwise the Texians will make THEM responsible for the murder of their wives and children and the depredations upon their property It is now clear that they combine with and protect the Indians. I have tried to explain to them the injustice of their course, and have advised them that we will invade their country and burn the last of their towns, if they continued to protect and fraternize with this band of outlaws, whose hands are still reeking in the blood of innocent women and children, who have recently fallen on the soil of Texas, beneath the tomahawks of relentless savages. We molested none of their property until we found them fighting side by side with the Indians, whose demoniac hands are still wet with the blood of Texian women and children. And we have since trembled nothing save what was necessary for our own support and safety. Had we supposed the Mexicans would have united with the Indians against us, we would never have crossed into their country with our number of men—but we are now here, and intend to hold a footing until something is accomplished.

The Captain makes a stirring appeal to his countrymen for assistance, and says:

We are well fortified here, with cannon for our protection, and have supplies on hand sufficient to shield us from destruction till we receive reinforcements. We have brought all our wounded with us, and they are well cared for at the hospital at Eagle Pass. Our dead shall be brought in, and receive decent interment on American soil. We are in hourly expectation of an attack from a thousand Mexicans and Indians, but we can whip them. Again, I call on you for assistance for the sake of your individual protection and that of your common country. The Indians say they are determined to kill as they go, and they cross the Rio Grande and lay our settlements in ashes almost weekly If they are not exterminated, any man may say the word, kind of stone of your kindred and friends

There will be no safety for your frontier settlements hereafter The Seminoles, Muscalegees and Lipans are all determined to scourge Texas with blood and outrage so long as they remain unchastised. We fought all these tribes yesterday, and, as we learn, the celebrated Seminole chieftain Wild Cat—

Men of the frontier come then and help us Let none come but those who will and can fight If you come, come quickly, and come well prepared

The Civilian states that Capt. Henry E. McCulloch and others are raising volunteers to join Callahan.

The Eustace Benton, spoken of above as mortally wounded, was a son of Capt Nat Benton, nephew of the Hon T H Benton.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived from Galveston on Saturday afternoon The Galveston News of Thursday last, has the following paragraphs:

We have a letter from Camp Leon, dated the 4th ult, which states that a party of twenty-one men en route for El Paso, from Red River, when encamped in a little ravine on the head of the Pecos, were attacked by a band of Comanches, on the 26th of August, and six of their number killed. The remaining fifteen escaped, some of them pretty severely wounded by arrows they having secured ten horses

The names of the killed are: Hill, of Mississippi; Larkin, of Illinois; Bayley, do; Hartwell, of Miss; Houston, of Arkansas; and Morgan, St Francis county, Ark.

We learn by letters from Huntsville that a political row occurred in that town almost three weeks ago, in which three Democrats got badly beaten by one of the opposite party One of the three, an old man named Chance, had his finger bitten by his antagonist, and mortification ensuing, he died on the 3d inst The other two have not recovered from their wounds and bruises. The melancholy incident is made a matter of amusement by some of our Democratic friends, who adduce the fatality of the bite as proof that their opponents are "rabid."

We learn that three companies of mounted riflemen are expected in our city every day. These companies will probably be stationed at Sanders Fort and on the Medina In addition to the above, we are informed that a large number of dragoons, under command of Col Johnson are on their way here, We are certainly rejoiced to be able to give the public this assurance for their future security.

A destructive rain storm occurred in Gonzales county on the 28th ult. The Inquirer, of the 6th inst, says:

Some idea of the vast quantity of water that fell may be formed from the fact that Peach Creek, ten miles below here, overflowed its banks several feet higher than ever known before The effect of this rain has been terrible on many portions of the country, particularly on Peach Creek Besides a large amount of fencing and cotton that was swept away, about sixty feet of the new bridge, which was above high-water mark, was carried off Judge Goss, near town, lost about 150,000 brick, and Capt Allen about 5,000

It is impossible to calculate the injury done the cotton crop by this rain It must be very great. Aside from what has been washed out, and the damage now being sustained from the rot, rust, etc., we hear complaints from every quarter of the ravages of the worm. Of course, so many ills following each other in such rapid succession, must necessarily cut the crop very short.

The Austin State Times says:

A number of citizens in this county have been bitten, within the last few weeks, by the copper-head, a venomous reptile which infest the mountains. A son of Capt Grumbles was severely bitten last week, and another man by the name of Thomas was for several days in imminent danger from the same cause. It is said by those familiar with snakeology, that these vipers have been driven from the prairies and the mountains, in consequence of the dryness of the season, and that they seek the river banks in search of water. It is plausible Certainly they have never been seen here in such abundance before.

The San Antonio Texan states that Major Neighbors, the Indian agent, has sent an express to the effect that there is a great want of protection from the Indians in the upper country. The Texan says:

We are informed, that with probably one exception at Fort Davis, there are no mounted soldiers on our frontier from the Red River to the Rio Grande, a distance of about one thousand miles! At Fort Chadbourn there are only soldiers enough to act as guard for obtaining water, forage, etc.

Gov Pease and Gen Smith are both in our city and several petitions are in circulation for the selection of captains for ranging companies, and we hope soon to hear of several being formed.

WHY WE ARE FRIENDLY TO THE CZAR.—The Loudon Times accounts for American sympathy with the Russian cause in the following manner:

Putting aside the old feeling towards England, the positive sympathy for Russia rests only on some supposed analogies between her position and their own. Russia is a new country; she is a great one, and will be a greater; she has an immense territory, which she is peopling, while population in Western Europe is stationary or actually decreases. She has a decaying State on her Southern boundary, of which she has taken much and wants more. A few years ago the Americans seized a province of their weak neighbor, an alliance of France and England was projected, which, it carried out, would have involved the Union in a long and dangerous struggle The Russians occupied a similarly situated territory; the alliance was completed, is most powerful, and may last to interfere in the affairs of trans-Atlantic Turkey We believe such ideas as these influence a large class of American politicians, but they are obviously too imaginary to be the cause of more than pamphlets and orations Russia may be sure that we have not a Polish ally on our side, for an earnest enemy in the great community we have founded

The Times might also have informed its readers that Americans could not be expected to regard with favor an alliance whose first fruits had been interference in their concerns, and a direct threat of enforcing the balance of power principle in the Western hemisphere.

The Bobdi gardens behind the Pitti Palace are nearly an earthly paradise. They extend up the steep hill quite to the walls of the city, and are laid out in terraces green level spaces winding walks and broad alleys, set with cypress, ilex, laurustine and laurel, and everywhere statues line or terminate the avenues and grottoes through the shade Impenetrable walls of verdure at least twenty feet high, correctly clipped, give the avenues a delightfully cool and sequestered character Overhead the branches of the trees are interlaced into a continuous bower, under which one may walk half a mile without exposure to the sun Twice a week the Florentines are allowed to visit these grounds for recreation. Children climb the green declivities or gambol upon the grass under the windows of the palace without fear of the plumed and bolted knights appointed to guard the place Often I plunge into the thickets of Bobdi, and always with new refreshment and delight. Of such enjoyment one never grows weary When shall we have in America such places? Florence, in the Vascine and Boboli gardens, has not less than a thousand acres of public recreation Some of our American cities, with twice the population, have hardly a single acre. Around our cities are fine broad spaces reserved for speculation, but not for embellishment They are cut up and put into the pocket Such facts justify the charge commonly made abroad that the dollar is the thing we value most This of course is not true, and we suffer unjustly, for the Americans do not love the dollar for itself a bit more than any other people the fault is only in a too complete absorption in its pursuit [Providence Journal; Florence Correspondence.

A German lady named Busson, the mother of a small child, committed suicide in St Louis, a few days ago, by taking arsenic. She repented her rashness when too late. Cause attributed to domestic difficulties

Later from Mexico

GEN ALVAREZ, PRESIDENT

The steamship Orizaba, Capt Forbes, arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday afternoon, having been detained in that port until the 9th by a norther, which prevailed during the passage with some violence.

The American bark Wildfire, Capt. Campbell, was in port to sail for New York.

By this arrival we have received dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th and from the city of Mexico to the 4th

The most important item of news is the elevation of General Juan Alvarez, Provisional President of the Republic, which occurred at Cuernavaca on the 11th inst. The election was made by the representatives of the States, in accordance with previous arrangements The following is the despatch received by the Governor of the Department of Vera Cruz announcing the election:

Mexico, October 5, 1855.—Gen. Alvarez has been elected President by sixteen votes, against three for Ocampo, three for Comonfort and one for Vidaurri. Ocampo is named Chief of the Cabinet.

Alvarez reached Cuernavaca on the 30th ult, accompanied by his two sons, Diego and Encarnacion, and about 5000 troops of his army The streets of the town were adorned with flowers and arches, and the most joyous festivities celebrated his arrival A letter states that his march for eight days had been a continual ovation

A difficulty had occurred between Gen Minon, provisional Governor of the District of Mexico, and Gen La Vega, commander of the forces of that department In virtue of his office the former had busied himself with the formation and organization of the militia, or National Guard, but was opposed in his labors by La Vega, who finally resigned his office of General in Chief, placing it in the hands of Gen. Jarero Being pressed by solicitations from every quarter, however, he resumed the command, naming Don E Lopez Secretary of the District Gen. Minon then separated himself from the Government of the District, and on the 30th ult., set out for Cuernavaca. The affair caused much excitement.

Rumors had been propagated that negotiations were going on for the establishment of an American protectorate over Mexico They were indignantly contradicted by the chiefs of the revolution, including Vidaurri, who, in his denial, alluded to the frequent offers of aid which had been made him by Americans, and which he invariably refused. Our Minister, Mr Gadsden, had also published a letter in *El Siglo*, solemnly denying that any propositions bearing the character of an alliance or protectorate, had been made or meditated by the United States, and stating that the diplomatic relations of his government with that of Santa Anna were suspended when that personage retired, and no occasion had yet arisen to have them renewed.

Ex Minister Olasagarre had been apprehended, by order of Alvarez, and conducted to Cuernavaca. *El Heraldo* says that this gentleman, and Senor Cansero, were the only two Ministers who did not flee or hide themselves upon the fall of Santa Anna. He visited the capital purposely, to reply to whatever charges might be made against him. With the people, Olasagarre appears to have been popular, for when the wrath of the people turned against the officials of Santa Anna's government, the house in which he resided was spared, while those of the others were destroyed.

The difficulties in San Luis Potosi had terminated. On the 20th ult, Senor Haro, although holding, in conformity with the plan of San Luis, the faculty of naming the Governor of the Department, renounced that attribute, devolving it upon the people, and issued a decree providing for an election by the popular voice. The election took place, and of seven candidates Senor Joaquin Lopez Hermosa was chosen by a large majority over all the others.

A company had been formed for the establishment of a new line of diligences between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The papers have accounts of many depredations recently committed by the Apache Indians in Sonora.

INGENIOUS THEFT FROM LETTERS.—Robberies of bank notes and securities contained in letters have long been frequent in the post office of Prussia, but it was always easy to see, by the state of the seal or by rents in the paper, that the letters had been opened. Recently, however, several merchants of Berlin received letters which had contained treasury bills, but which bills had been extracted with such skill as to leave not the slightest trace on the letters capable of being detected by the most practised eye The police, having unlike investigations, arrested, a few days ago a letter-carrier to whom suspicion pointed, and they found on him a large sum of treasury bills, for the possession of which he could not account. He at last confessed that he had taken them from letters; but for a long time he would not say how he had contrived to do so without leaving the slightest trace behind At length he stated that he had done it by means of a long needle, which he introduced into the letter and stuck into the folds of the thin paper inside He then turned the needle round and round, carrying the paper, with it, until he had brought the whole into the form of a small roll, and then he had no great difficulty in extricating the paper from the letter on the needle. He had been committed for trial. [Galignani.

CORRUPTION.—We yesterday witnessed the effect of corruption upon plates of iron, producing results that should be widely known. It was at the War Department. A plate, three inches long and four broad, so thin that, supported only at its ends, it would bend of its own weight, corrugated; sustain a weight of six hundred pounds; as was proved by testing by its side a corrugated plate of precisely similar weight and dimensions attached to it by a string The Quartermaster's department are extensively adopting corrugated iron for camp utensils, etc., instead of wood, iron, or other metals, prepared (shaped) in any other way. Thus, a camp bedstead has been adopted which is sufficiently strong and firm for all army purposes, though not weighing more than fifty pounds—quite as strong and firm as the army bedsteads now being sent from London to the Crimea, which weigh one hundred and fifty pounds each.

A corrugated iron water-tight wagon body, that floats from two thousand to two thousand five hundred pounds of freight, besides the running gear, and weighs less than a wooden wagon body to carry the same freight, has also been adopted into the service of the United States, besides other articles of the same material. These facts show that, living in an age of progress, those entrusted with the Quartermaster's department of the army of the United States are making the most for their charge, of the steady advance of their countrymen in improvements in the useful arts.—[Washington Star

THE FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. The Washington Union, of Tuesday last, says:

Dr McFarlane, of New Orleans, who has rendered such efficient and faithful service at Norfolk, arrived in this city on Sunday morning last He brings the gratifying intelligence that the yellow fever has ceased to exist as an epidemic both in Norfolk and Portsmouth, and that the physicians from abroad who have rendered such heroic service during the pestilence had been notified that their aid could happily be dispensed with after the 1st of October Dr McFarlane informs us that more cases of black vomit fell under his observation in Norfolk than he witnessed during the whole of his long practice in New Orleans. Making the necessary allowance for the difference in population, he is of opinion that the yellow fever destroyed in Norfolk were much larger than was ever known during the most fatal year in New Orleans The mortality of its type is without a parallel in this country

THE FEVER IN VICKSBURG.—The Whig, of Thursday last says:

[illegible] the week ending on yesterday at 6 o'clock, p m, [illegible] in the county of Carroll compared with the report of the week preceding, the number of deaths for last week being only twenty-three in all, chiefly from the fever, the remaining nineteen of which were of yellow fever and four of other diseases From the City Hospital there were only three burials during last week two from yellow fever In all he recollected that for the previous week ending at noon the 1st of October the Sexton's report showed twenty-six burials from city and county and three from City Hospital

Honor to an American Officer.

We learn that the Russian Minister yesterday visited on Lieutenant MAURY, at the National Observatory, to deliver, by command of his Government, an autograph letter from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, who, it will be remembered, is the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy This letter is written in French, but, under the belief that many of our readers will derive as much pleasure from its perusal as we have done, we give publicity to a translation of it:

St Petersburg, December 10, (22,) 1854.

To Lieutenant MAURY:

Sir—It is now a long time since the eminent scientific works for which navigators of every nation are indebted to your zeal and your talents, attracted my attention. Recently again the Imperial ships sent to the Brussels Conference have rendered me a complete report in which I have taken the most lively interest I should rejoice to present you with a testimonial of my esteem; but knowing the laws of your country which do not permit you to accept any thing from foreign princes, I must confine myself to the expression of my sentiments. Happy are we realized as you are worthy; and in my particularity I may say to you that you do honor to the profession to which you belong as well as to the great nation which you have the honor to serve

Receive, sir, the assurances of my good will and esteem, CONSTANTINE.

This is a high but deserved compliment to Lieut. MAURY, who, we feel well convinced, has been relieved from active duty in the Navy, that he may be permanently retained in his present exalted and responsible position as Chief of the National Observatory, where his services in the cause of science and nautical improvement will be much more important and valuable to his country and the world than they would probably prove, however eminent they might be, in any other position [National Intelligencer.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—The Washington Union publishes, among its department news, the following abstract of the business of the Pension Bureau, under the act of 3d March, 1855, for the month of September, 1855:

Bounty-land applications received	7,560
" " envelopes briefed and registered	24,520
" " acknowledged	24,278
" " registered in letter Index	22,655
" " examined or reexamined	18,781
" " allowed	17,169
" " warrants or certificates issued	10,374
Number of letters (exclusive of applications) received, briefed and registered	5,250
" " franked and sent from the office	27,045
Total number of applications received	217,366
" " enveloped, briefed, &c	196,942
" " acknowledged	191,238
" " examined or reexamined	66,991
" " allowed	37,741
" " warrants and certificates issued	31,362
" " registered	33,917

Seven hundred and fifteen warrants have been issued to the soldiers of the revolution, or to their widows, numbering eighty-one to the soldiers themselves and six to widows and thirty-four to the widows of revolutionary men.

Number of letters recorded, 2293; making 704 folio pages.

BARGAINING ON SUNDAY.—A Scotch paper has the following account of the mode by which business may be transacted on Sundry, and no harm done:

Long before there was any word of disruption, and when the Church of Scotland was deemed by those who have since seceded from her communion as the glory of the whole earth, the following conversation ensued between his reverence and one of the hearers in the rural parish, on a Sunday forenoon, immediately after divine service:

"Weel John, there's a fine day."

"It is that, sir," was the reply.

"That's a fine pony you have got, John"

"No caunier or better behaved creature in the parish, savin' yerself," replied Hodge.

"If it had not been Sunday," said the man of Scripture, "I would have been inquiring the price of it."

"Deed, sir," replied the owner of the beast, "if it hadna been Sunday, as ye say, I would hae said 'eight poonds.'"

"Very weel, sir. That's a bonny stack o' hay ye hae i' yard—I wouldna be na wanr o' a puckle o' it; and it hadna been the day it is I would have speered the price of it, too"

"I think the more of you for that, John, as it is just the way with myself, for had it not been this hallowed day, I would have said nine pence per stone I might likewise have asked a number of questions—such as how the market went yesterday in Aribroath, and what are you asking for your Ayreshire bull calf, and so on."

"Deed ay, sir; but as we canna be tellin' that wheat raised a shillin', and nits fifteen pence the quarter, on sic a day as this, an' it would be just us ill sayin' that the bit cauffo's with thirty shillins till anybody."

"Guid day, John."

"Guid day, sir," was then passed, and thus ended the above equivocal reverence for the Sabbath, although the conversation ended to the mutual worldly satisfaction of both parties

The census of the State of New York, recently taken, exhibits an aggregate population of 3,382,140, being an increase of 215,105 over the census of 1850 A majority of the cities, especially New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester and Utica, show a very fair increase of population. In two only is there a decrease, viz: In the small towns of Auburn and Schenectady.

☞ We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But on the matter of dyspepsia, there are common ailments around us, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that even those suffer for years, diseased both in body and mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr C M Jackson, is truly a most valuable preparation. It contains no alcohol, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspeptics can only be cured by a patient persevering course of treatment, and to such we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement of

WANTED—A situation as Teacher by a young man, who has a fair knowledge of the Classics, has had much experience in the business, and can produce the best testimonials as to character, qualifications and success in teaching. Is qualified to teach vocal music.

—ALSO—

A situation as Teacher of Mathematics in an academy by a young man who can furnish the best recommends. Direct Address D. WEBSTER.

sep22—1c Charlottesville N Y

LABOR SAVING INVENTION.—ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD of Pascagoula Miss. has secured a patent for a new method of pumping vessels It saves the expense of raising the water to above its main level and maintains an advantage of at least fifty per cent over the common method An engraving of this pump can be seen in vol. iii No 20 page 306, Scientific American. Agents who will engage in the manufacture and sale of these pumps are wanted in all parts of the United States Rights for States can be bought also. For more information address the patentee, at Pascagoula, Miss. sep22—6t

SITUATION WANTED—By a gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages The lady has had much experience in the literary and Ornamental Departments Best of references given Address ALPHA at Montgomery, Ala. aug18—3cw

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG Man of considerable experience in Teaching and a member of the M E Church, South, desires of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek Would give instructions on the Melodeon. Address J. W HAWKHURST, Vernon, Madison county, Miss. se8 1t*

WANTED—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family Liberal wages given Apply to S J NORWOOD or THOS. F COLLINS, near Clinton, La. se1 5t*

LAFAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY.—FAYETTE Jefferson County Miss.—The next session of this institution will open on the 1st of October, 1855, under the patronage of the Cole Creek Circuit Quarterly Conference

FACULTY.

Rev J E CROSWELL, Principal and Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity

Mrs M T FORSYTH, Instructress in the French Language

Miss SARAH M. MILLER, Instructress in Mathematics, English Literature, Physiology, Drawing and Painting

Miss SARAH E. BLEDSOE, Instructress in Preparatory Department

Mr R GUSTAVE HERRMANN, Professor of Music

——, Assistant in Music

Mrs R. C. HAWKINS, Matron.

For further particulars, apply to any of the above

J. L. FORSYTH

Fayette Jefferson County, Miss se8 3t

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TAR, PERUVIAN LINIMENT

OR NEW DISCOVERY embracing the cure of innumerous Bruises Swellings Old Sores Rheumatism White Swellings Spasms Wounds Burns Pains Sore Breast Diseases of the Head and Face Scrofula Scratches etc And we retain a Vermifuge that it will even Destroy Tape Worm

Imported and prepared for sale by DR S HUGHES Druggist Memphis Tennessee. And for sale by J WRIGHT & CO 151 Chartres street, and Jel6 1y SICKLES & CO Canal street, New Orleans

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE—HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

FACULTY

Rev. H. H. Tuwiatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences

Miss Isabella V. McCosham, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting

Mrs Elizabeth E McCosham, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	2 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	2 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights, and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood, at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the Institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Parents, to whom the 10 parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass from one department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, excluding the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE—WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The fall session of this institution will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS OF TUITION:

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We invite the special attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education. The location of the college, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town—the freedom, consequently, from temptation to vice—the full and thorough course of study—the experience and ability of the Faculty—the wholesome disciplines—the facilities for lectures all ored by ample apparatus, libraries and cabinets, and, withal, the cheapness of terms and healthiness of position, cannot fail to secure to this college, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

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Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon in constituting a new era in medicine Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

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As this section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academies and preparatory schools, the requisite [illegible] with the College a Preparatory Department, to which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness

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T. P. CALLIOTT, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. E. BLACKMAR, M. A., Professor of Music.

Rev A. G MILLER, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

EDWARD J DELONEY and JOHN S YOUNG, Tutors

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$30
Room rent	5
Contingencies	7
Use of Library	4
Total College charges	$61
Tuition per session in Preparatory Depart	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month. Students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, La., immediately on arriving, shall have an academical guardian nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested. If the above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for injudicious expenses

The regular academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Wednesday in July, which is commencement day

Jackson, La, May 1st, 1855 Je30—1y

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The Proprietor in

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER 244.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

Ministerial Distribution.

The Methodist itinerancy, which by mutual consent and sacrifice of clergy and laity puts the pastors and the parishes at the disposal of a responsible Episcopacy, assisted by competent counsellors, has been much inveighed against, in certain quarters. True, the system, like everything in this disjointed world, has its imperfections. It grew up providentially and became fixed, as it now is, by experience of its goodness.

It is efficient for spreading the Gospel. The heart throws vital energy to the extremities. Its amount of ministerial talent given, our system works it to best advantage. It is distributive and catholic in supply. The motto is "Laborers where they are wanted, and the right men for the right places."

The manner of this distribution presents the appearance of change; but it is change by rule and not caprice. The liabilities of ministerial demoralization are lessened. Biddings and bargainings, rivalry and intrigue, electioneering and jealousy—very worldly looking things, even in church matters—are avoided.

The Christian Witness and Church Advocate, Oct. 5, an Episcopal paper, uses this language:

"We have of late heard much of the want of ministers, and have been urged to offer up special prayer that the Lord would send forth more laborers into his vineyard. There can be no question that there are many churches vacant, and many inviting fields unoccupied. But is it a fact that the number of our clergy is insufficient to meet the present demand? Not, we are sorry to say, to the extent which many think. While so many churches are vacant, and so many fields remain unoccupied, there are very many clergymen unemployed, at least, so far as ministerial duties are concerned. We do not now speak of the aged and infirm, who are unable longer to labor, but we speak of men, who are perfectly able to endure all the toils and hardships of ministerial life. But where are the clergymen, and why is it that they are unemployed? By a reference to the published list of our clergy, it will be found that a very large number are located in a few of our principal cities. For instance, in New York, there are 80; in Brooklyn, 28; in Philadelphia, 60; in Boston, 22; in Baltimore, 24; in Charleston, 21; making a total of 241, in six cities. Of these, many are not engaged in the work of the ministry at all, and many more are but partially employed. Why is this? It is not that situations are wanting; it is not that there is not a disposition on the part of parishes to employ clergymen. Very far from it—situations are numerous, and the calls from vacant parishes are importunate. Our Bishops will testify to the unceasing demand upon them to supply ministers, and their utter inability to do it. Again we ask, why are so many clergymen unemployed? We will try to answer in part this question, and in doing so, we shall speak plainly, but we trust, not unkindly.

"And first, we are constrained to say, that we believe the clergy are most seriously at fault, in this matter. We believe that they have contributed very much to bring about this state of things. They profess to be ready and willing to work, but say they can find nothing to do—that no parishes will call them. Now, if the Lord calls a man to the ministry, is it to be supposed that He will leave him without anything to do? The question answers itself."

Discussing this serious subject, the Witness touches an abuse with an honest hand:

"We refer to the practice of inviting calls from vacant Churches. It may sound ungracious to use such languages, but it is only expressing, in plain English, what is constantly taking place. Let a Church become vacant, and at once every kind of influence is brought to bear to secure a call for this, that, or the other person. Friends are spoken to, letters are written, visits are made, in fine, everything is done to secure the desired end. Were this confined to the parishes alone, it would not be so bad; but the clergy allow themselves to be parties to these proceedings. They become candidates for the vacant post, and resort to many things calculated to lower the sacred office, and injure themselves in the estimation of the people. In all this they seem to forget that the Lord has anything to do in the matter; that his will has as much to be sought in a call to a parish, as in anything else. How can it be expected that his blessing will attend any such proceedings? Should we not rather look for his displeasure?"

After all, settled pastorates are the exception even with those holding to the theory. A comparative view will show a change in other churches as well as the Methodist, with this difference: Ours are according to theory, theirs against it. With us, they occur quietly, with other than the cost of much friction. Nature and grace will vary their demands. Your stereotype plan must yield. Our Presbyterian, and Congregational and Baptist exchanges abound with deprecations: Still, their pastorates change. The Puritan Recorder sharply rebukes ministers with one foot on the ground and the other in the stirrup, looking out for new calls. An Episcopal organ puts down, as the bane of the church, a floating body of place seekers, in gown and surplice.

A writer in the Southern Episcopalian, of October, cries "church people" for the up country:

"Indeed, all the upper part of South Carolina, so far as we are concerned, as a Church, is missionary ground, as much so as Texas or Oregon: I need not say it is much more hopeful ground: other churches are at work upon it: they are doing their duty; but our church lingers, in her energy and grace, upon the sea-board. It is time she should wake up, and establish herself, and do her duty, and by her ministry, preach the Gospel, in this growing part of the State."

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, has had extensive opportunities for forming a judgment of the evils resulting from the want of a counter check to the capriciousness of both pastors and people; and his sentiments are worthy of serious attention.

With trifling exception he says: "Our clergy come and go as they please—leave fields of labor to which they are admirably adapted, to run to others in which complete failure awaits them."

In this complaint he is not alone: "There is no Bishop in the Church, who does not feel this to be a most serious evil, one over which he is called constantly to lament, and for which he can find no remedy."

Association with Romanists, on the score of efficiency, we have no objection to, but take it as a compliment rather. Speaking of the "defects in the system of the Church," (Episcopal) Bishop E. remarks:

"Another difficulty which lies in the way of the advancement of the Church is the little control which the Bishop has over the movements of the clergy. In both the most efficient ecclesiastical bodies of the world, the Roman and the Methodist Churches, the control over the position and movement of the clergy is almost absolute. The ministry of those churches are placed and kept in fields of labor, not according to their own fancy or their own calculations, but according to the view which the eye of authority takes of their adaptedness to those fields."

These reflections are not unseasonable. The practical workings of the itinerant system are passing in review at Conference sessions. Look at a list of appointments, a score of which will, in the next few months, be published, and see how the whole country is covered: see how the ministry is scattered abroad, that is to scatter abroad the word. From mountain range to coast line they spread out: their business, to spread scriptural holiness over these lands. No congestion at metropolitan points: no lingering of the Church in her grace and energy, on the luxurious seaboard, while the interior, even of old States, is turned out to grass.

This grand Catholic distribution is effected at the cost of some concession of individual rights. Has there ever been found out a better plan? The evils others complain of, as without remedy under their ecclesiastical system, approve it. Its fruits approve it.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE ALABAMA COLLEGE, OR COLLEGES?

Mr. Editor—The question itself is of more or less importance, as it relates to a higher or lower standard of educational ideas. If it should be judged better to multiply the number of second rate institutions and so diffuse more widely the means of common education, than to build up *one* Methodist College of superiour character—we ought by all means to establish two Colleges. If, however, it should be thought that our supply of second rate institutions is quite equal to the demands of the church and country for that sort of education which they impart, and that beyond their power of supply, there has arisen a demand, important and urgent for a higher grade of scholarship than has hitherto been contemplated by our scheme, then it will be wisdom for us to *unite*, and move forward with a high purpose to establish and endow a COLLEGE with facilities equal to any in the world. Some glimmerings of this idea have shone upon the history of our connexion. Transylvania shot across our horizon like a comet and disappeared. It has all along been the *animus* of the church to elevate and lead forward the popular mind to the hights of this sublime achievement. Evidently we are nearing the coast of this continental enterprise. The drift-wood is all setting in to this one idea. A *first class College* we are soon destined to have. Southern Methodism is gathering up her energies for an effort which is destined to carry the church forward centuries in advance of our former ideas of education.

It is another question whether any *one Conference* shall adventure upon this scheme? and still another whether if any one, *Alabama is that one?* Virginia may already be in advance of all others, in this noble purpose. The writer of this communication has reason to believe that the great hearted and far seeing President of Randolph Macon College is now considering a plan by which that institution shall be expanded into this *first rate College*. It will probably require a million of dollars—and make its appeal to all the Conferences and to the *rich men* of the church to erect *one monument* of liberality in this age—which shall evince its appreciation of the superior claims of religious education. "A million of dollars!" Certainly and *why not?* It would be about *one hundred thousand dollars to Alabama—only one hundred thousand.* A contribution of one thousand each, by one hundred men, would raise her proportion for this great work. I throw out this suggestion for the statesmen of the church. The next General Conference ought to be able to act definitely upon the subject.

It seems to me that Alabama would do well to consider whether a contribution of one or two hundred thousand dollars to such an Institution would not be worth more to the common cause than so much appropriated to building up inferior Colleges. As she has no College and is central what hinders that she should go before the next General Conference *two hundred thousand dollars in hand*, and ask that *The College* be located in her borders? And even if the location should be in a different State, would not one such College as I have indicated equal to the best University in Europe, be worth more to the Church *now*, than *twenty* inferior institutions?

This ought to be an offering to Christ *without spot or blemish*. Let no selfishness or sectionalism mar this work. Let the different Conferences in the fear of God, as one man, make these offerings and leave the question of location to the General Conference, or leave it to a committee of the Bishops, who "watch for our souls," and who would decide it without partiality, and with reference alone to the interests of the Kingdom of Christ.

I may be over sanguine—I read over the history of the past—but I have faith that God will put it into the hearts of his people to achieve this sublime work and that contributions will not have to be *pumped up from the bottom of the sea*, but will roll in upon it fixing the location of our college at Greensboro' was in perfect conformity with the instructions received from us as a Conference. We should lay aside all personal and local predilections, and influenced by an aim nobler than such as may link itself with localities, unite our hearts and purses in building up a college that will shed renown on its projectors, and transmit its blessings to posterity—in establishing one college and one college only.

Indeed, I am unable to see how we can, as a Conference, in connection with the present college movement, the basis of which is the resolutions we adopted at Talladega, even entertain a motion to establish two colleges without making ourselves vulnerable to the charge of duplicity, while to resolve on establishing two, would in all probability result in endless litigation with the subscribers to the one already determined by the Board of Commission.

Let me beg you to take a summary glance at the attitude we, as a Conference, sustain to the party subscribing for the erection of a male college in the bounds of the Alabama Conference:

As a Conference, we say that there should be such a college, not such colleges. We then say that any place wishing the location of this college must "secure in good subscriptions the sum of one hundred thousand dollars."

We next appoint a Board of Commission to "receive propositions to fix the location." Two places go to work to secure the location. Subscriptions are made on the basis of the Conference resolutions, which hold out the idea of only one college. Large amounts are subscribed, which it is presumed the donors gave under the belief that the Conference intended to concentrate its sympathy and patronage on the place that would be selected for the college. They had a right to expect this; they did expect it; and upon that expectation gave thousands, where many of them, on the principle of two colleges, would only have given hundreds. The Board of Commission met, and fixed the location of the Conference College at Greensboro.

Whether they selected the best place, is not the question. They were authorized to fix the location, provided they received a proposition which their charter of instructions would regard as eligible. But two places, Auburn and Greensboro', were eligible; one must be received, the other rejected. They determined on Greensboro'. The $110,000 pledged by the people of that place was obtained under the conviction that the Alabama Conference was aiming to build up one great college, and but one, which conviction was legitimately produced by the wording of the Report on Education; and now, whatever may be our sectional partialities and our admiration of the benevolent spirit of the noble hearted citizens of the rejected place, and our large sympathy for them, in their disappointment, for us to go beyond what we, as one of the contracting parties proposed, and bound ourselves at Talladega to do, will be to act in bad faith with the other contracting party, and virtually make null and void all that has been done.

I see the delicate position of the Conference, and deplore the sectional feelings that have been excited; but to my mind there is but one course for us to pursue, and that is to carry out our published proposals in good faith with the party which we, as a Conference, through our Board of Commission, are in acknowledged negotiation with.

Secondly, as to whether the educational interests of the people of Alabama will be best promoted by carrying out the primitive resolutions of the Conference, which is your second question, I have no time at present to do more than simply indicate my opinion—an opinion formed from the history of our colleges.

As a people, our denomination have it in their power to do something on a scale of surpassing magnificence, in the way of education. We have done much; yet how little compared with what might have been achieved by concentration!

Our colleges are all in a sickly condition; our faculties constantly engaging, to escape starvation, the patience of our people exhausted by unceasing applications for means by which to prolong the existence of our puny institutions.

With these facts before me, I cannot but regard it as suicidal for us to think of having two colleges in the bounds of the Alabama Conference.

There never was a more auspicious time to do something worthy of our denomination and elevating to our country, and ennobling to our estranged humanity, than the present. The people are willing, as well as able, if we but prove to them that our purpose is to found one institution, and to unite all our energies on that one, with a determination to make it our literary Mecca, to which our sons, and the sons of coming generations may throng by hundreds, with a confidence that there the highest order of talent and piety will welcome them to a sanctified instruction.

If we suffer this opportunity to pass unimproved, or what is worse, if we diminish public confidence, and defeat public expectation, by pursuing the fatal policy against which we have had and still have so many warnings, we will put our educational interests in Alabama back at least a quarter of a century, perhaps longer. I cannot believe that our Conference will close their eyes to what is alike the dictates of justice and interest. Very truly yours, &c.,

PHIL. F. NEELY.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.

NO. II.

BY REV. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D.

We promised to give, in the present number, some account of the origin of the Douay Bible. We proceed to this portion of our undertaking.

During the reign of Elizabeth of England, many of the Roman Catholics, for reasons which are alleged in the history of that period, but which we do not desire to enumerate here, fled the kingdom, and took refuge in foreign lands. They settled chiefly in the Netherlands, and in various parts of France, and among other places at Rhelms and Douay, the latter of which places was ceded to France at the treaty of Utrecht. In the history of England it is stated that "When the ancient worship was suppressed, and the Reformation introduced into the Universities of England, the King of Spain reflected that, as some species of literators was necessary for supporting those doctrines and controversies, the Romish communion must decay in England if no means were found to give erudition to the ecclesiastics; and for this reason he founded a seminary at Douay, whither the Catholics sent their children, chiefly such as were intended for the priesthood, in order to receive the rudiments of their education." The Cardinal of Lorraine imitated this example by erecting a like seminary at Rhoims.

When it was found in England that the Scriptures could no longer be kept from the common people, Rome yielded to the necessity, and caused the New Testament to be translated into English at the Seminary at Rheims, where also it was printed.* For this reason this version was designated as the Rhemish Testament. This was in the year 1582. Following this commendable example, a few years later, namely in the year 1609-10, the Old Testament was translated at the college of Douay, the translators being, as it is understood, William, afterwards Cardinal Allen, Gregory Martin, and Richard Bristow. The Old Testament and the New, thus translated and printed, being bound together, constitute what is known among us as the Douay Bible. It will be seen that this version was published about the same time with that of king James, our common version, the latter having been published in 1611. But it must be remembered that the several versions by Wickliffe, Tyndale, and Coverdale, had been issued in whole, or in part, as mentioned in the preceding number, 245 times during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

Having given this brief account of the origin of what is called the Douay Bible, we shall proceed to show some of its merits and defects. We will concede to its advocates that it has the former; perhaps the candid and intelligent among them will not altogether deny that it has the latter. It suits our present purpose to speak of the defects first, after which we will look at what is commendable.

1. It must be regarded as a defect in this version that it was not made from the original Greek and Hebrew, but from the Latin Vulgate. Some knowledge of the Vulgate is necessary to obtain a true conception of the value of the Douay Bible. The learned well know that at the commencement of the Christian era the Latin language was fast supplanting the Greek. Hence it became necessary to translate the Scriptures into this now generally spoken tongue. Many translations were therefore made during the first century from the original Greek of the New Testament, and from the Greek Septuagint of the Old into Latin. But as these were often made by incompetent persons, many errors were the consequence, and in addition many alterations and errors, either designed or accidental, were introduced by transcribers and copyists. Hence, towards the end of the fourth century, Jerome undertook a complete revision of the old Italic Bible, as it was called, comparing it not with the original Hebrew, for this language was but little cultivated in that age, but with the Greek Septuagint as revised by Origen.

Now, it is very obvious and universally acknowledged that as each translation will vary a little from the original, so the more steps there between any translation and the primitive language, the further you are likely to be from accuracy. But the Vulgate is at least two paces from the original, the course being from Hebrew to Greek, from Greek to Latin. There is, therefore, all this probability against an accurate translation, even in the Vulgate. Yet this translation has been recognized by the Church of Rome as their authorized version, and for this reason was denominated the Vulgate or common version. Thus at the celebrated Council of Trent, held in 1545, it was solemnly decreed: "Whosoever shall not receive as sacred and canonical all these books, and every part of them, as they are commonly read in the Catholic Church, and are contained in the old Vulgate Latin edition, or shall knowingly and deliberately despise the aforesaid traditions, let him be accursed." And again: "The same most holy council, considering that no small advantage will accrue to the Church of God, if, of all the Latin editions of the Sacred Book which are in circulation, some one shall be distinguished as that which ought to be regarded authentic, doth ordain and declare that the same old and vulgate edition, which has been approved by its use in the Church for so many ages, shall be held as authentic in all public lectures, disputations, sermons and expositions; and that no one shall dare or presume to reject it, under any pretense whatever." So much for the translation of which the Douay Bible is a translation. The reader will bear in mind, that, as the Douay is a translation from the Vulgate, it has the increased disadvantage of being one step further from the original.

As to the use and value of the Vulgate Bible, or of the Septuagint, it is not our purpose to inquire, nor is the inquiry any way pertinent to our object. We simply say that the Douay Bible, being a translation of a translation, instead of a translation from the original, loses thereby much of accuracy and reliability. And here we cannot forbear mentioning one fact which tends to show how following the Vulgate has, at least in some points, influenced the Romish mind. Travelers have frequently noticed in one of the magnificent churches of the Holy City, (so called,) a statue of Moses by Michael Angelo. In this statue the hair is so disposed as to resemble horns rising from the top of the forehead. This is a common representation of Moses in works of medieval art. It grew out of an erroneous translation in the Vulgate Bible of the 29th verse of the 34th chapter of Exodus. In the Vulgate it reads: "Ignorabat quod cornuta esset facies sua." "He knew not that his face was horned." Our version reads: "He wist not that the skin of his face shone." The error manifestly arose from confounding the Hebrew karen, to shine, with karen, a horn, the letters in both words being the same, the difference being in the vowel points. The reader may see this statement in Hillard's six months in Italy, also in Sir Thomas Browne's Inquiry into Vulgar and Common Errors. A copy of the first edition (1610) of the Douay Bible is now before me, in which we read, (Ex. 34: 29,) "And he knew not that his face was horned by the conversation of the talk of our Lord." In later editions, as that of 1836, (New York,) it is somewhat improved, but the word horned is retained, thus: "He knew not that his face was horned, from the conversation of the Lord."

* We have seen it asserted that Dr. Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel, in his "History of the Douay Bible," states that that translation was not authorized by the Church of Rome; that it is the fruit of "private judgment," and that the notes have nothing to rest on but the private judgment of their authors, the names of whom are often unknown. We do not know exactly the import of the phrase "authorized by the Church of Rome." We believe that the members of that Church are very chary of printing or publishing what is not duly authorized, and as this was confessedly translated and published at Catholic colleges, there is strong presumption in favor of such authority having been obtained. At any rate the later editions have been officially recognized; for instance, the one now before me, was "published with the approbation of the Right Rev. John Dubois, Catholic Bishop of N. Y.," and so of other editions that we have seen.

FROM YUCATAN.—By the arrival of the brig John S. Gittings we have received dates to the 17th ult from Merida, the capital of the department of Yucatan. We find no news of importance. The citizens and authorities of the peninsula had generally signified their approval of the success of the revolution and their concurrence in the plan of Ayutla. We find no notice of recent difficulties with the Indians except in a letter from the Prefect of the district of Tecax, which states that they had assassinated several persons along the road to Bacalar, and committed sundry depredations.

MARION, ALA., Oct 11, 1855.

L. Q. C. DeYampert—Dear Brother, I am just in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., propounding certain inquiries with regard to the contemplated Alabama Conference College, and take pleasure in replying at this my earliest convenience.

1. To your first question, "Do you consider that the committee in proposing, or the Conference in accepting said resolutions, (see resolutions of Conference below,) placed themselves under obligation to establish one college, and one only," I can only answer as an integral of that committee and that Conference.

Without claiming to be an exponent of the opinion of others who acted in the premises, with me, I reply unhesitatingly in the affirmative, and will go so far as to give it as my belief that no member of the committee that drafted, or of the Conference that adopted, the resolutions, entertained the remotest expectation that our action, as a body would lead to the location of more than one college in our limits, under the charter by which we then agreed to be governed.

Our object was to unite all our strength and build up and endow an institution of learning that would be above the mutations to which our Methodist colleges have unfortunately been incident, and by which their usefulness has been restricted. This desire long existed among the ministry and membership of our Conference, and had long been regarded as practicable by yourself, as I well remember, but in view of our relation to LaGrange, the money we had invested in that institution, and the ties by which many of our preachers, and not a few of our laity, were bound to the old mountain, action had been postponed from year to year.

Information was formally laid before our Conference, at Talladega, that LaGrange College had been transferred from its old mountain fastness to Florence. To this transfer the Tennessee and Memphis Conferences had consented. The acquiescence of our Conference was asked and agreed to, with the proviso that we be permitted to withdraw our part of the premises' fund, as individuals, and that we be exempt from all moneyed liabilities created by the transfer.

This was a virtual withdrawal from LaGrange, and opened the way, as some of us thought, to prepare for having a college of our own. Simultaneously with this, and as if in proof that Providence summoned us to immediate action, a memorial from the citizens of Auburn and its vicinity, praying the location of the college in that place, and offering as a bonus, several dollars, was received by the Conference and referred to the Committee on Education. This of course brought the subject of a college fully before us, and after much anxious consideration the committee offered and the Conference adopted the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That there should be a male college in the bounds of the Alabama Conference.

2. That to place such college on a firm basis it will be necessary to secure in good subscriptions the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

3. That the Conference appoint a commission consisting of lay and clerical members from each presiding elder's district, who shall receive propositions for the location of a college within our bounds until the fourth day of July next, when they shall meet at Summerfield, and fix the location of said institution."

This commission was filled by the appointment of the clerical and two lay members from each presiding elder's district.

From these resolutions it is plain that the committee recommended, and the Conference endorsed the recommendation—the establishment of one college, and one only. In order that other places from which applications might come and pledges be offered should not be forestalled by a premature acceptance of the liberal proposition made by the citizens of Auburn, a Board of Commissioners was appointed, having full power to receive propositions from any and every part of the Conference, until the fourth day of July, when they were to meet at Summerfield and fix the location of said institution. The Report on education was the charter of instruction by which the Board had to negotiate with the place or places that might apply for the location of the college. That charter required—first, that the place making application should secure "one hundred thousand dollars in good subscriptions" before it could be negotiated with by the Board of Commission; and, second, that from among such places as might make propositions in conformity with this requisition the Board choose one, and then "fix the location of the college."

On the basis of this charter of instruction the people of Auburn and of Greensboro' began to devise liberal things, with a munificence unparalleled in the history of educational movements in our State. The rivalry was conducted in a spirit so noble and generous that many of us had hope that when the hour of decision would come the vanquished would not only yield gracefully to the victor, but being honorably defeated, would apply for annexation. We could not believe that any would fail to see that to establish two institutions within our conference territory would be to defeat the end we all had in view—viz, the planting and rearing of a temple of learning that would be monumental of the enlightened munificence of Alabama Methodism, and possessed of facilities equal to any in the Union.

The Board of Commission met at Summerfield, and fixed the location of said institution at Greensboro'. From the action of that Board there can be no appeal.

Whatever may be our individual partialities for particular places, or our sectional preferences, we are compelled to abide their location. Our obvious duty now, as a Conference, is to acquiesce in a measure originating with us, and determined upon by a commission whom we had clothed with full authority to act, and whose action in like manner as mountain torrents, fed by perpetual snows and melted by descending rains.

Mr. Editor—In God's providence, I have been broken on the wheel. For long years I have been unable to stand up—the tide of affliction has sometimes overwhelmed me—but I love the Church—I would gladly pour my heart out a libation on its altars. I write this in full view of *my mortality*, at the bed side of a dying little son. Most willingly, gladly, joyfully, triumphantly will I go to my grave, if I may be permitted to plead this great cause successfully before the Church.

Let us not jostle each other. In God's name let us purify ourselves for this work and erect a temple of sanctified learning and *put the Bible in its heart*, whose dome shall reflect the lights of ages and whose foundations shall resist the torrent years of coming generations. Our fathers are passing away—they did a great work—their sons have more ample means, and God calls them to the high stewardship of *conserving* and *advancing* their triumphs. WM. T. SAMFORD.

"PARSONAGE IN PLAQUEMINE," LA.

BY THE PREACHER'S WIFE.

As this parsonage is of quite recent erection, a short notice of it through your paper may not be uninteresting. It is situated on a spacious lot, in the rear of the Methodist Church, a garden intervening. The house contains six comfortable rooms, and a front and back gallery, convenient out-houses, and a large cistern: all of which were built, furnished, and paid for in the short space of two months. Its speedy completion was mainly owing to the generosity and active energy of Mrs. Gay and Mrs. Reames; Mrs. Dodd also made a liberal donation. The whole amount of cost was between 2,500 and 3,000 dollars cash.

We had boarded nine years, and never before occupied a parsonage, and must confess to rather a gloomy foreboding as to parsonage housekeeping. The dark scenes of "Shady Side" were vividly presented to our imaginations, and we had a vague, indefinite horror of an undeveloped future. Our day dreams of parsonage life were haunted by the picture of empty store-rooms, "no help," no wood, ovens without lids, lamps without oil, rickety chairs, cups whose mate saucers had long been strangers to each other, and many such annoyances which the good Methodists of Plaquemine determined we should not experience.

This parsonage is furnished not only with the comforts of life, but some of the elegancies and from our sojourn here will date some of our happiest hours. Ah! there is a magic in the word HOME that none can more fully appreciate than the family of an itinerant Methodist Minister; especially when that family has moved eight times in nine years.

True, it may be home, but for a short time—perhaps only a year, but while we are here it is our home, and when we are gone, it will be the home of another, whose life is devoted to the same work. The roses we plant here may not bloom for our pleasure, but they will not be crushed by the step of strangers, they will shed their fragrance, and display their beauty to cheer the heart of those who are often weary and sad, and oppressed by the burden of many cares. The chamber here sanctified by prayer and praise is not to be polluted by profanity; for this is emphatically the preacher's home.

We present the parsonage in Plaquemine as a model to the Louisiana Conference, and hope other stations will imitate their good example, in providing like homes, and sustaining them in like manner. KATE.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

TWO COLLEGES OR ONE IN ALABAMA CONFERENCE?

MONTEBELLA, Oct. 12, 1855.

BROTHER McTYEIRE:—I enclose for publication, interrogatories to Rev. P. F. Neely, on the subject of the contemplated College in Ala., and his answer. Please give my questions and his answer insertion.

Yours, &c.,

L. Q. C. DE VAMPERT.

MONTEBELLA, Ala., Oct. 6, 1855.

REV. P. F. NEELY:

Dear Brother—I have been informed that you were Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Alabama Conference of 1854, held at Talladega. Resolutions to build a College on certain conditions were proposed and adopted. Permit me to ask:

First—Do you consider that the Committee in proposing, or the Conference in adopting said resolutions, placed themselves under obligations to establish one College and one only?

2d. If so, will not the Educational interests of the people of Alabama, be best promoted by the carrying out of the primitive resolutions? Hoping to hear from you before you leave for Mobile,

I am, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. DE VAMPERT.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

The College Question—Apologetic.

The absence of our usual compositor and foreman threw the first page of the present number into a form hardly less than *pi*. Two important articles—those on the College question soon to come before the Alabama Conference for decision—were mutilated thereby. We therefore give them place inside—in their integrity.

The error was not discovered until too late for other remedy. As it is, the very blunder of the types may draw the more attention to the authors. Their suggestions are weighty and timely. Without concert, they reached us by the same mail—one from each of the places concerned.

Death of Rev. W. H. Millsaps.

Few young men of more promise have been admitted into the itinerancy. A year ago he joined the Mississippi Conference, on trial. On Saturday morning, Oct. 3, he died.

Rev. J. J. Wheat writes:

CLINTON, La., Oct. 17.

I have just time to say to you that our dear Brother Millsaps is dead. We were on our way to the Choctaw camp-ground when he was taken. I returned with him to Mrs. McCay's where we stayed the night before and attended him till his death, except two days. He had been exposed to the fever in Jackson, where he caught the disease. It is a sad loss to the church—he was greatly beloved wherever he was known and was full of promise. But God never injures his own work, nor does he ever smite his shepherds or flock in anger. God saw that it was just what ought to be or he would not have permitted it. It is the Lord, let Him do whatever seemeth good.

MONUMENT TO FOSTER.—The generous Methodists and friends of Macon, Miss., held a meeting 26th Sept., in which a series of resolutions were passed on the death of their late pastor, Rev. T. H. Foster—among others,

"On motion of Dr. Lyles, the thanks of this meeting were tendered to the Episcopal Minister at Baton Rouge, for his kind attention to Brother Foster in his late illness.

"On motion of J. J. Beauchamp, a Committee of three was appointed to correspond with Brother Foster's late charges at Lowndsboro', Eutaw, and Demopolis, Ala., and Baton Rouge, La.; also, the Secretary of the Louisiana Conference, and request them to unite with us in having a suitable monument erected to his memory. J. J. Beauchamp, W. D. Lyles and John M. Smith, appointed on said Committee."

TUSCUMBIA, ALA.—Rev. E. J. Hamill writes: "Our college-building, the finest I have seen in the country, will be completed shortly, and go into operation. Rev. Dr. Lipscomb has been elected President, and Rev. M. S. Andrews, who has been an efficient agent, will take a professorship. The brethren completed a handsome parsonage in July, and have also liberally contributed to other objects: to the Tract Society $116, and, on last Sunday, the 14th inst., $261 to the missionary cause."

BRANDON, MISS.—Rev J. M. Turner writes, 18th inst: "The Lord is doing a work here. Our fourth quarterly meeting has just closed with about twenty conversions—the week before, fifteen. Within the last six weeks there have been one hundred conversions of souls, and added to the church in the circuit."

DR. JOS. A. MOSES.—This gentleman died 20th Sept., of yellow fever, at the residence of Dr. Reynolds, Bolton's Depot, Hinds county, Miss. This year's pestilence has not deprived the church and community of a better man. The citizens of Greensboro, Ala., where he long resided—leading a quiet and peaceable life in godliness and sincerity—and citizens of other places favored by his residence, will unite with us in this testimony. May he rest in peace!

TE DEUM.—On Thursday evening the St. Louis Cathedral was packed with Frenchmen and French sympathisers and lookers-on. "Te deum laudamus" was given in honor of the taking of Sebastopol. Father Perché delivered an address in French, vindicating the Allies' cause, and often using *la gloire* in reference to their exploits. The Turkish, English, French and Sardinian flags mingled their folds beneath the altar! Crescent closest to the cross! Priests paraded in finest millinery, and catered well for the occasion.

CONFERENCE STATISTICS.—The S. C. Advocate gives a plan under this head, to which we invite the attention of all concerned. Our P. E. was working out one of his own, to save that half day "calling for members in society," and to provide for complete, uniform, connectional returns. But his task is well superceded by our Charleston cotemporary. We hope the Publishing House will take the suggestion of furnishing the blanks.

Christian Children.

A very esteemed and judicious friend, who is the head of a Christian family, writes

* * * * * My family have been greatly blessed since we last met. My four eldest children have grown up, and have all become members of the church, and are very much interested in the salvation of their souls. Our daily conversation is upon religious topics and the relative duties of Christians, and their obligations to each other and the world. You may, perhaps, recollect that I once told you that I had come to the conclusion that to make consistent and useful Christians, parents should begin in the nursery, and that I was acting upon that conviction. We are now realising the fruits of our labor. The seed that we sowed in their infant minds are now springing up, and I trust ripening for heaven. They have been well instructed in matters of faith and duty, and I sincerely pray that they may receive that divine aid which will enable them well and wisely to discharge their mission upon earth."

That looks refreshingly like an actual benefit and fulfillment of the Covenant of God toward the parents and their children. These are not thrown upon the Church or Sabbath School solely for instruction. At home their duties and privileges as members of the Church are taught and entered upon. In the light of the Gospel dispensation—in the light of that dimmer one which included the "father of the faithful"—ought such a household be regarded as a strange thing? We are authorized to look for them as the rule, and not, alas, as they too much are, the exception. From scenes like these arises the true glory of the Church.

Another family we wot of, where the little ones answer such questions as these—besides "Who made you?" etc.

Do you belong to the Church?

Who baptized you? etc.

Each one was baptized by a different minister, but knows and lisps the name of the administrator of that divine sacrament in which they are so deeply concerned. Thus arises a distinct and impressive view of baptism and its covenant duties and privileges. Their parents do not propose to bind them out as apprentices to the evil one, under indentures, till they become of age when they may assert their *liberty* and choose for themselves what sort of Christians they will be, if any. Some people are so careful to let the world, the flesh and the devil have a fair chance at their offspring, they give these infernal allies twenty years the start. They are so mindful of the adversary's rights (!) as to forget their own covenant rights and the crown rights of Jesus.

Looking into the face of the unweaned innocent your fair play and equal rights parent says—"Let him grow up so; by and by, please God, when he get old enough to be converted he may fall upon a camp meeting or revival; then he can exercise his unbiassed judgment in selecting his creed and church affinities." But he will not grow up so; reason and experience tell that. Sad sight, to see a parent turn devil's advocate against his own child.

A gem of a book, lately issued from one Publishing House—"GATHERED FLOWRETS"—puts to record many touching instances of family religion. Among the obituaries of Christian children gathered here, is one of a little girl who died before her seventh year was full. Her father says: "She had clearer views of the plan of redemption than one would suppose a child could entertain; and she never dreamed that she was not, in good faith, a member of the church into whose communion she had been received by baptism."

The Three Agreeing.

Disciplinary disagreements do not, need not hinder salvation's work. It is beautiful to see churches agreeing on the substantial point. The Father owns all his children, though they may fall out, among themselves, by the way.

It is generally thought that sects of the same patronymic and nearest in doctrine, are farthest apart in communion. Here is an instance to the contrary. The Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel, 10th inst., says:

"The interesting revival of religion heretofore noticed as in progress among the various branches of the Methodists in this city has not yet closed. In the Methodist Protestant Church there have been fifty-one accessions to the membership as the fruit of the revival; services are now suspended there. In the Methodist Episcopal Church South there have been sixty-three conversions and a large accession to the membership. In the Methodist Episcopal Church attached to the Baltimore conference there have been fifty-five conversions, and upwards of forty accessions. In both of the last named churches the services are still continued."

REV. J. B. COTTRELL, has received the appointment of Chaplain, in the army, at the military post near Pensacola, Fla. A post he will be very useful in, and which is by no means a sinecure. The Government has made a good appointment and doubtless the Conference will ratify it.

REV. H. S. PORTER, D. D., a distinguished minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, died in Memphis, of yellow fever, 5th October.

The Amen Liturgy.

A friend, upon reading the article of the Advocate on Liturgical changes in other churches, said he liked it well enough, but wanted to say one thing—"the old Methodists had the greatest liturgy in the world, short and scriptural and mighty powerful."

What was it?

"AMEN."

His position was so well backed by the Old and New Testament, and the Fathers, and the best usage, that we agreed. It was used in Moses' day with thundering emphasis. What a response to God's minister when *all the people* said *amen!*

St. Paul charged the clergy to use such language in the church that the laics might be able intelligently and heartily to say *amen*.

AMEN suits those who occupy the place of the unlearned as well as the learned. No finding of the place is needed; no acquaintance with conventionalism. The white, red and black man can join in this responsive service. It is far removed from formality. It is soul-prompted.

St. John heard a concerted Amen in heaven—and it came from near the throne and was just such a responsive sentiment as saints on earth would have given. It was a heavenly period to a heavenly sentence.

Few words are so common to many languages as Amen—meaning always truly, verily, so may it be.

Amen, scattered here and there. Indifferently, put in the middle of a sentence or at the beginning, is against sense and order. The promiscuous, unmeaning use of this terse and noble liturgy degrades it. But in the right place, the nail is made fast. Nay, more, it helps to drive the nail.

How cheering to the preacher to be assured that his congregation is not only listening to him but worshipping with him! If he leads them in prayer, instead of in charnel-house stillness, that makes him feel like he had gone alone to the throne of grace, a well put AMEN—"so mote it be, Lord"—assures him of the communion of saints in the solemn hour, and that at least two or three are agreed touching the things asked for.

We have often deplored the lack of beauty and power in our baptismal and communion services, because of the congregation not replying *amen* as directed.

Be not ashamed, Methodist people, of amen. Would that the amen-corner of every church extended to the door. And let all the people say—amen.

NORTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENCE.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Oct. 15, 1855.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—Your polite invitation to become your North Carolina correspondent would have drawn me out long ago, if sickness had not left me less time for my pastoral duties than was sufficient to meet the demands of my people. Besides, you wanted something "newsy and breezy," and I was sick a-bed, overwrought at a revival among the swamps, and did not feel particularly in the vein indicated. As to the breezy part of your request, I should think anything in that line would be superfluous after the great blow you recently fell upon.

Somehow in my western and southern tours I have felt as if your people regarded North Carolina as a sleepy old State; and upon reflection, I have suspected that something of the kind was really true. Why should not North Carolina sleep? It is better to be sleeping than in mischief. She has slept, without so much as snoring. But her sleep has been filled with dreams. She believed that she saw on her coast a harbor that is not surpassed from New York to Galveston, and that from there to this little magical place, Goldsboro, nature had graded a road and timbered it, in fact had done all but lay the rails and clamp the iron of a railroad. She saw in her visions a bed of coal lying on Deep river, surpassing the coal-wealth of Pennsylvania, and she saw that river made navigable to the seat of this immense mineral wealth. She saw lime, copper, iron and gold at convenient distances and in convenient quantities. She saw plank-roads and rail-roads connecting these points of interest. She saw the road of which I first spoke, coming from Beaufort on the coast to Goldsboro, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and crossing at this point, pass through her capital, and through Hillsboro, that old seat of refinement and hospitality, and through Guilford, within gun-hearing of the ground where the most decisive conflict of the Revolution occurred, and through old Salisbury to Charlotte, the "Hornets' Nest" of Revolutionary times, the spot where our forefathers concocted that Declaration of Independence, which was the basis of Thomas Jefferson's immortal paper bearing that immortal name. And she saw the line of iron stretch over her blue mountains to Tennessee, and hook on to the great thoroughfare of her thrifty daughter. And beyond that, there was an indistinct appearance in her dreams as if this wood-and-metal worm felt its way onward until its glittering terminus reflected the sheen of the Pacific Ocean. And then it worked itself as a snake does when its transmits its undulations without changing its position. And this wave at last seemed to our dreaming State to be a long line of cars, filled with people and what people want, coming from the Pacific coast to Memphis, from Memphis forward to Western Carolina, and emptying themselves at our new city, which grew and grew and grew, as cities grow only in dreams and in America.

"Pshaw!" say some of your practical Gridgrad readers, who expect to have the Pacific Railroad on some other route, "pshaw! that's ridiculously visionary." Well, it may be visionary; it may be the embroidery of the writer's after-dinner snooze; but my dear Mr. Practical, it is nearly all here now, except the Pacific part of it. I have seen the harbor, and long before a blow was struck predicted that in seventy-five years there would be a city on the spot which would rival the present size of Philadelphia. Any ship that goes from New York to Liverpool can come up to the docks of Carolina City, and a railroad is actually located terminating at that very harbor, and hundreds of hands are building the road this moment while I write. On the road from Goldsboro to Charlotte we have only 40 miles to finish, which will soon be done; and, coming from the South to take your next New Year's dinner with me in Goldsboro, you may pass over the whole length. And very recently a company has been formed to make the line westwardly towards Tennessee.

North Carolina dreamed a long dream—she roused herself, and began to verify her visions.

Yours truly, D.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE ALABAMA COLLEGE, OR COLLEGES?

Mr. Editor—The question itself is of more or less importance, as it relates to a higher or lower standard of educational ideas. If it should be judged better to multiply the number of second-rate institutions and so diffuse more widely the means of common education, than to build up one Methodist College of superiour character—we ought by all means to establish two Colleges. If, however, it should be thought that our supply of second rate institutions is quite equal to the demands of the church and country for that sort of education which they impart, and that beyond their power of supply, there has arisen a demand, important and urgent for a higher grade of scholarship than has hitherto been contemplated by our scheme, then it will be wisdom for us to *unite*, and move forward with a high purpose to establish and endow a COLLEGE with facilities equal to any in the world. Some glimmerings of this idea have shone upon the history of our connexion. Transylvania shot across our horizon like a comet and disappeared. It has all along been the *animus* of the church to elevate and lead forward the popular mind to the hights of this sublime achievement. Evidently we are nearing the coast of this continental enterprise. The drift-wood is all setting in to this one idea. A *first class College* we are soon destined to have. Southern Methodism is gathering up her energies for an effort which is destined to carry the church forward centuries in advance of our former ideas of education.

It is another question whether any *one Conference* shall adventure upon this scheme? and still another whether if any one, *Alabama is that one?* Virginia may already be in advance of all others, in this noble purpose. The writer of this communication has reason to believe that the great hearted and far seeing President of Randolph Macon College is now considering a plan by which that institution shall be expanded into this *first rate College*. It will probably require a million of dollars—and make its appeal to all the Conferences and to the *rich men* of the church to erect *one monument* of liberality in this age—which shall evince its appreciation of the superior claims of religious education. "A million of dollars!"—Certainly and *why not?* It would be about *one hundred thousand dollars to Alabama—only one hundred thousand.* A contribution of one thousand each, by one hundred men, would raise her proportion for this great work. I throw out this suggestion for the statesmen of the church. The next General Conference ought to be able to act definitely upon the subject.

It seems to me that Alabama would do well to consider whether a contribution of one or two hundred thousand dollars to such an institution would not be worth more to the common cause than so much appropriated to building up inferior Colleges. As she has no College and is central what hinders that she should go before the next General Conference *two hundred thousand dollars in hand*, and ask that *The College* be located in her borders? And even if the location should be in a different State, would not one such College as I have indicated equal to the best University in Europe, be worth more to the Church *now*, than *twenty* inferior institutions?

This ought to be an offering to Christ *without spot or blemish*. Let no selfishness or sectionalism mar this work. Let the different Conferences in the fear of God, as one man, make these offerings and leave the question of location to the General Conference, or leave it to a committee of the Bishops, who "watch for our souls," and who would decide it without partiality, and with reference alone to the interests of the Kingdom of Christ.

I may be over sanguine—I read over the history of the past—but I have faith that God will put it into the hearts of his people to achieve this sublime work and that contributions will not have to be *pumped up from the bottom of the sea*, but will roll in upon it like mountain torrents led by perpetual snows and melted by descending rains.

Mr. Editor—In God's providence, I have been broken on the wheel. For long years I have been unable to stand up—the tide of affliction has sometimes overwhelmed me—but I love the Church—I would gladly pour my heart out a libation on its altars. I write this in full view of *my mortality*, at the bed side of a dying little son. Most willingly, gladly, joyfully, triumphantly will I go to my grave, if I may be permitted to plead this great cause successfully before the Church.

Let us not jostle each other. In God's name let us purify ourselves for this work and erect a temple of sanctified learning and *put the Bible in its heart*, whose dome shall reflect the lights of ages and whose foundations shall resist the torrent years of coming generations. Our fathers are passing away—they did a great work—their sons have more ample means, and God calls them to the high stewardship of *conserving* and *advancing* their triumphs.

WM. T. SAMFORD.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

TWO COLLEGES OR ONE IN ALABAMA CONFERENCE?

MANTBELLA, Oct. 12, 1855.

BROTHER MCTYEIRE:—I enclose for publication, interrogatories to Rev. P. P. Neely, on the subject of the contemplated College in Ala, and his answer. Please give my questions and his answer insertion.

Yours, &c.,

L. Q. C. DE YAMPERT.

MONTBELLA, Ala., Oct. 6, 1855.

REV. P. P. NEELY:

Dear Brother—I have been informed that you were Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Alabama Conference of 1854, held at Talladega. Resolutions to build a College on certain conditions were proposed and adopted. Permit me to ask:

First—Do you consider that the Committee in proposing, or the Conference in adopting said resolutions, placed themselves under obligations to establish *one* College and *one only*? 2d. If so, will not the Educational interests of the people of Alabama, be best promoted by the carrying out of the primitive resolutions? Hoping to hear from you before you leave for Mobile,

I am, very respectfully,

L. Q. C. DE YAMPERT.

MARION, ALA., Oct. 11, 1855.

L. Q. C. DeYampert—Dear Brother, I am just in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., propounding certain inquiries with regard to the contemplated Alabama Conference College, and take pleasure in replying at this my earliest convenience.

1. To your first question, "Do you consider that the committee in proposing, or the Conference in accepting said resolutions, (see resolutions of Conference below,) placed themselves under obligation to establish one college, and one only," I can only answer as an integral of that committee and that Conference.

Without claiming to be an exponent of the opinion of others who acted in the premises, with me, I reply unhesitatingly in the affirmative, and will go so far as to give it as my belief that no member of the committee that drafted, or of the Conference that adopted, the resolutions, entertained the remotest expectation that our action, as a body would lead to the location of more than one college in our limits, under the charter by which we then agreed to be governed.

Our object was to unite all our strength and build up and endow an institution of learning that would be above the mutations to which our Methodist colleges have unfortunately been incident, and by which their usefulness has been restricted. This desire long existed among the ministry and membership of our Conference, and had long been regarded as practicable by yourself, as I well remember; but in view of our relation to LaGrange, the money we had invested in that institution, and the ties by which many of our preachers, and not a few of our laity, were bound to the old mountain, action had been postponed from year to year.

Information was formally laid before our Conference, at Talladega, that LaGrange College had been transferred from its old mountain fastness to Florence. To this transfer the Tennessee and Memphis Conferences had consented. The acquiescence of our Conference was asked and agreed to, with the proviso that we be permitted to withdraw our part of the preachers' fund, as individuals, and that we be exempt from all moneyed liabilities created by the transfer.

This was a virtual withdrawal from LaGrange, and opened the way, as some of us thought, to prepare for having a college of our own. Simultaneously with this, and as if in proof that Providence summoned us to immediate action, a memorial from the citizens of Auburn and its vicinity, praying the location of the college in that place, and offering as a bonus, several thousand dollars, was received by the Conference and referred to the Committee on Education. This of course brought the subject of a college fully before us, and after much anxious consideration the committee offered and the Conference adopted the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That there should be a male college in the bounds of the Alabama Conference.

2. That to place such college on a firm basis it will be necessary to secure in good subscriptions the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

3. That the Conference appoint a commission consisting of lay and clerical members from each presiding elder's district, who shall receive propositions for the location of a college within our bounds until the fourth day of July next, when they shall meet at Summerfield, and fix the location of said institution."

This commission was filled by the appointment of one clerical and two lay members from each presiding elder's district.

From these resolutions it is plain that the committee recommended, and the Conference endorsed the recommendation—the establishment of one college, and one only. In order that other places from which applications might come and pledges be offered should not be forestalled by a premature acceptance of the liberal proposition made by the citizens of Auburn, a Board of Commissioners was appointed, having full power to receive propositions from any and every part of the Conference, until the fourth day of July, when they were to meet at Summerfield and fix the location of said institution. The Report on education was the charter of instruction by which the Board had to negotiate with the place or places that might apply for the location of the college. That charter required—first, that the place making application should secure "one hundred thousand dollars in good subscriptions" before it could be negotiated with by the Board of Commission; and, second, that from among such places as might make propositions in conformity with this requisition the Board choose one, and then "fix the location of the college."

On the basis of this charter of instruction the people of Auburn and of Greensboro' began to devise liberal things, with a munificence unparalleled in the history of educational movements in our State. The rivalry was conducted in a spirit so noble and generous that many of us had hope that when the hour of decision would come the vanquished would not only yield gracefully to the victor, but being honorably defeated, would apply for annexation. We could not believe that any would fail to see that to establish two institutions within our conference territory would be to defeat the end we all had in view—viz. the planting and rearing of a temple of learning that would be monumental of the enlightened munificence of Alabama Methodism, and possessed of facilities equal to any in the Union.

The Board of Commission met at Summerfield, and fixed the location of said institution at Greensboro'. From the action of that Board there can be no appeal.

Whatever may be our individual partialities for particular places, or our sectional preference, we are compelled to abide their location. Our obvious duty now, as a Conference, is to acquiesce in a measure originating with us, and determined upon by a commission whom we had clothed with full authority to act, and whose action in fixing the location of our college at Greensboro' was in perfect conformity with the instructions received from us as a Conference. We should lay aside all personal and local predilections, and influenced by an aim nobler than such as may link itself with localities, unite our hearts and purses in building up a college that will shed renown on its projectors, and transmit its blessings to posterity—in establishing one college and one college only.

Indeed, I am unable to see how we can, as a Conference, in connection with the present college movement, the basis of which is the resolutions we adopted at Talladega, even entertain a motion to establish two colleges without making ourselves vulnerable to the charge of duplicity, while to resolve on establishing two, would in all probability result in endless litigation with the subscribers to the one already determined by the Board of Commission.

Let me beg you to take a summary glance at the attitude we, as a Conference, sustain to the party subscribing for the erection of a male college in the bounds of the Alabama Conference.

As a Conference, we say that there should be such a college, not such colleges. We then say that any place wishing the location of this college must "secure in good subscriptions the sum of one hundred thousand dollars."

We next appoint a Board of Commission to "resolve propositions to fix the location." Two places go to work to secure the location. Subscriptions are made on the basis of the Conference resolutions, which hold out the idea of only one college. Large amounts are subscribed, which it is presumed the donors gave under the belief that the Conference intended to concentrate its sympathy and patronage on the place that would be selected for the college. They had a right to expect this; they did expect it; and upon that expectation gave thousands, where many of them, on the principle of two colleges, would only have given hundreds. The Board of Commission met, and fixed the location of the Conference College at Greensboro.

Whether they selected the best place, is not the question. They were authorized to fix the location, provided they received a proposition which their charter of instructions would regard as eligible. But two places, Auburn and Greensboro', were eligible; one must be received, the other rejected. They determined on Greensboro'. The $110,000 pledged by the people of that place was obtained under the conviction that the Alabama Conference was aiming to build up one great college, and but one, which conviction was legitimately produced by the wording of the Report on Education; and now, whatever may be our sectional partialities and our admiration of the benevalent spirit of the noble hearted citizens of the rejected place, and our large sympathy for them, in their disappointment, for us to go beyond what we, as one of the contracting parties proposed, and bound ourselves at Talladega to do, will be to act in bad faith with the other contracting party, and virtually make null and void all that has been done.

I see the delicate position of the Conference, and deplore the sectional feelings that have been excited; but to my mind there is but one course for us to pursue, and that is to carry out our published proposals in good faith with the party which we, as a Conference, through our Board of Commission, are in acknowledged negotiation with.

Secondly, as to whether the educational interests of the people of Alabama will be best promoted by carrying out the primitive resolutions of the Conference, which is your second question, I have no time at present to do more than simply indicate my opinion—an opinion formed from the history of our colleges.

As a people, our denomination have it in their power to do something on a scale of surpassing magnificence, in the way of education. We have done much; yet how little compared with what might have been achieved by concentration!

Our colleges are all in a sickly condition, our faculties constantly changing, to escape starvation, the patience of our people exhausted by unceasing applications for means by which to prolong the existence of our puny institutions.

With these facts before me, I cannot but regard it as suicidal for us to think of having two colleges in the bounds of the Alabama Conference.

There never was a more auspicious time to do something worthy of our denomination and elevating to our country, and something to our estranged humanity, than the present. The people are willing, ne well as able, if we but prove to them that our purpose is to found one institution, and to unite all our energies on that one, with a determination to make it our literary Mecca, to which our sons, and the sons of coming generations may throng by hundreds, with a confidence that there the highest order of talent and piety will welcome them to a sanctified instruction.

If we suffer this opportunity to pass unimproved, or what is worse, if we diminish public confidence and defeat public expectation, by pursuing the fatal policy against which we have had and still have so many warnings, we will put our educational interests in Alabama back at least a quarter of a century, perhaps longer. I cannot believe that our Conference will close their eyes to what is alike the dictates of justice and interest. Very truly yours, &c.

PHIL. P. NEELY.

Book Editor's Department.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE REV. JOSEPH TRAVIS, A. M., a Member of the Memphis Annual Conference. Embracing a succinct history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; particularly in part of Western Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. With short Memoirs of several Local Preachers, and an Address to his Friends. Edited by Thomas O. Summers. Price 65 cents.

This is a 12mo of 238 pages; and, as its title indicates, is a most interesting volume. Thousands who are acquainted with the venerable author, or who have heard of him as one of the noble pioneers of Methodism in the Southern States, will peruse his pages with delight and profit. It is written in a colloquial style, suited to the character of the work. An excellent engraved likeness of the author adorns the volume.

THE FIELD AND THE FOLD; or a Popular Exposition of the Science of Agriculture. By the Rev. Edwin Sydney, author of "Life of the Wheat," etc. Edited by Thomas O. Summers. Pp. 191, price 30 cents.

The Field and the Fold furnished the first vocations for man—they will furnish also the last. They are in the foremost ranks of useful and honorable employments. The application of the principles of modern science to agricultural and pastoral pursuits is of immense importance. He who shows how two blades of grass can be made to grow with the same labor as the farmer has been accustomed to expend for the production of a single blade, is a benefactor to his race. Such a service has been rendered by the author of this little work on rural science, which we therefore particularly commend to the careful study of all whose employments are identified with the field and the fold. The general reader will find in it a mass of valuable and interesting information, which will amply repay perusal.

THE ART OF PRINTING. Edited by Thomas O. Summers. Pp. 181; price 30 cents.

This volume traces the progress of the art preservative of all art, from the *impressions* of the cylinders of ancient Babylon, to the beautiful pages produced by the stereotype plate and steam-power presses of our own age. It contains a great deal of curious and valuable information, which will scarcely fail to be interesting to the reader, whether young or old. It has been carefully revised, and a few slight additions have been made by the editor. It is illustrated with some good engravings, representing the presses and engine used in the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It contains, also, directions for proof-reading, with a specimen of corrected proof-sheet, which will be of use to those who write for the press.

PARIS: Ancient and Modern. Revised by Thomas O. Summers. Pp. 188: price 30 cents.

It is frequently said, He who has seen Paris has seen all France. This is, of course, a great exaggeration. It is, however, true, that perhaps no other nation has proportionally so great a concentration of genius, talent, science, art, literature, fashion and vice, in its metropolis, as France has in Paris. It is truly a wonderful city: its history is full of interest. A reliable and satisfactory description of the city capital is contained in the present volume.

THE VILLAGE SUNDAY-SCHOOL; with Brief Sketches of Three of its Scholars. By John C. Symons. Revised by Thos. O. Summers. Pp. 84: price 25 cents.

A nice little book, illustrative of the value of the Sunday School—that most important institution of the Church.

OUTLINES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL LECTURES; with References to hymns in the Sunday-School Hymn Book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and an Introductory Essay on Composition and Delivery. Revised by Thomas O. Summers. Pp. 120; price 30 cents.

In revising this little work, the editor has taken the liberty to correct the style in a few places, and occasionally to add a line or two where he thought it necessary to do so. He has also appended to each "Outline" the first line of three or four of the "Hymns for Schools and Families," recently published for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are to be sung before and after the Lecture, as circumstances may suggest. Superintendents and others who may use this book, would do well to peruse carefully the Introductory Essay on the composition and delivery of a Sunday-school lecture. Some hints on this subject may also be found in our little book, entitled, "The Sunday-School Teacher; or the Catechetical Office," which ought to accompany the present volume.

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 20th inst. says: "We have to announce the death of the Rev. A. D. Corbyn, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, at Jackson, (Episcopal.) This good man has followed the noble example of Patterson, Cleaver, and Chadburne, and, like a good shepherd, has given his life to his flock. He leaves a widow and six children."

BUSINESS AND LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—Our levee at this time presents a most lively and animating scene, particularly in the vicinity of the steamboat landing. The landings above, occupied by vessels as high as the Fourth District, and below towards the lower limits of the Third District, embracing a space of nearly four miles, is all bustle, life and activity.

We have also to note the arrival of some of the largest cargoes of cotton of the season, being the steamboats John Simonds, from Memphis, with 4,046 bales; the great Princess, from Vicksburg, with 4,050 bales; the Magnolia, from Vicksburg, with 3,282 bales; Kimball, from Fort Adams, with 946 bales; Music, from Port Hudson, with 444 bales; C. D., Jr., from Waterloo, with 139 bales; Fulton, from Onachita, with 849 bales; Hope, from Alexandria, 615 bales; Lone Star, from Alexandria, 195 bales; Latona, from Waterloo, 58. Total, up to 9 o'clock last evening, for the forty-eight hours, 15,175 bales.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Deaths.

DIED—In Macon, Miss., on the 11th inst., Miss ANNIE HORTENTIA HOPKINS, wife of T. A. Hopkins, Esq., of that place, and daughter of Mrs. Eliza Purnell, formerly of Green county, Ala., aged 18 years.

In recording the death of this lovely and interesting lady, our feelings are divided between sympathising sorrow for the bereavement of those to whom her presence was as the light of life, and the consolatory assurance, supplied by Christian faith that she has passed away from the chequered scenes of earth to the inexpressible happiness of a blissful eternity. We know not the circumstances of her transition to the spirit-world; we only know that while she lingered here she fulfilled woman's mission, as priestess of the domestic altar; and now, that she is gone darkness and bitter grief brood over and invade that home where her cheerful spirit and kindly offices had so uniformly dispensed sunshine and joyousness.

Endowed with quick perceptions, delicate sensibilities and refined tastes, which had been trained and strengthened by mental culture, she had ascertained, young as she was, that these alone could not satisfy the demands of an immortal soul. She felt that only *Religion* enlarges every perception of happiness and gives a higher zest to every rational enjoyment, while it elevates sanctifies and perfects the character for Heaven. Influenced by these convictions, she had in her early years consecrated her heart to God; and the subsequent tenor of her young life was as beautiful as it was brief; endearing all by its gentleness and social graces to all who knew her. She had been married but a short month. Trustful, guileless and happy, to her vision, no cloud overhung her present or threw its shadow across her future. But the "Messenger" came! and while we might not that in humble faith she yielded her pure spirit to Him who gave it, we can but pay the tribute of human sympathy to the bereaved and stricken-hearted—whose love and hopes had been garlanded by her love. To them we would say:

> Each hope, each fear
> That lights the eye or clouds the brow
> Proclaims there is a happier sphere
> Than this bleak world that holds us now.
> There is a voice which sorrow hears,
> When heaviest weighs life's galling chain:
> 'Tis Heaven that whispers—"dry your tears,
> The pure in heart shall meet again."

Holmes, Miss. A. R. C.

DIED—Near Vicksburg, Miss., on the 13th inst. JOHN MASSILON LANE, of yellow fever, in the 24th year of his age.

This most excellent young man fell a martyr to his own deep affections for his beloved friends. When the terrible scourge entered the homestead, it was evidently brought by servants who had been to the city, and several of them suffered severely. To them he ministered day and night, till nearly worn out. Then his father was suddenly and violently seized with the fever, and he turned all attentions to him, and never left him night and day for many days, till forced at last by the same disease to resign. But this he did not would not do till the disease had preyed upon his system for near two days. After he left his bed he tried to persuade himself he had not the yellow fever, but was only worn out with toil, and in an unguarded moment ate from his bed and went to see his father, but fear he might miss him, and think he was ill, and so from parental solicitude experience the advantage. Thus he laid the foundation for his own desolation, in the warmth of his truly affectionate and devoted heart. But it seems almost an abuse of thought and language to call this departure a death.

It was a scene of surpassing sublimity. When told he must die, he said he knew it, and only wished to live for the sake of his dear mother. And then for more than an hour he spoke of death—of Heaven—of the atonement of Christ—of his trust in the Redeemer, and in a manner that seemed more like inspiration than anything we had ever heard before. His physicians were present, whom he addressed his grateful words, as did with others stood amazed at the beauty of his thoughts and the perfect resignation of his spirit. The servants were called, to whom he individually addressed suitable remarks, then sent kind words and loving messages to all his kindred and friends. Several times he sung some of the sweet hymns that had been his father's favorites, and spoke of the joyful meeting he would soon experience at a meeting his father in Heaven. If any one could picture to himself a scene of transcendent power and beauty, let him imagine it as seen such a youth—so loved, so honored—so full of promise—dying as calmly, as rationally as man ever died, and repenting that marvelously hymn—

> "Going to me of Heaven,
> When I am called to die,"

and he will have a picture before him that no angel might feel ambitious to behold. It was this that—

> "Like one who draws the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams,"

bade us all farewell, with a sure hope that we should all meet him again in Heaven.

CYPRESS.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—Our dearly beloved sister ELIZABETH ANN TURNER is gone. In the ordinary walks of life she was a meet worthy pattern. In conflicting interests or opinion she was a successful mediator. Among the poor in their afflictions she distributed her wealth like a good Samaritan.

She was the wife of E. H. Turner, born in Jefferson county, Mississippi, on the 19th September, A. D. 1812, and born again at Methodistic Camp Meeting in Natchitoches Parish, La., 1844, having four years previously united with the M. E. Church, and was a consistent mourner and seeker until her conversion; and since a worthy christian patron. She died on the 26th August, 1855, after a short illness. Her greatly afflicted companion communicated the probable issue of her death. She replied with emphasis, "I know it," and calmly added, "my trust is in Jesus." Then called and prudently addressed each one of her eight children, giving expressions of assurance never to be forgotten by them. That all is well, she sealed her words with a farewell kiss.

With great effort she performed this duty. After a short rest she gave direction for her funeral to be preached by the writer. Also many tokens of religious victory, while steady decline marked her passing away from temporal sufferings to Eternal Glory. May each member of the bereft family follow her as she followed Christ—Amen.

W. A. SMYTH.

SOLDIERS SPRINGS, Oct. 8, 1855.

CONFERENCE STATISTICS.

It is of great importance that the Statistics returned by the preachers to Conference should be as accurate as they can be made. They are spread upon the Journals, enter into the General Minutes, and are published to the world as true. There is a moral obligation upon the church, as well as upon individuals—that she tell the truth. But the church derives her information from the preachers, and they must first give a true statement. Sound ethics will not allow guess-work or resort to prior numbers. The preacher should know what he reports to be true. He must, therefore, begin with his church records—eliminate all names not properly belonging to these, add all that do, and keep a clean record. To this end, he should have it always in his possession, and whenever he returns from his appointments make such entries as facts call for—receiving also and entering the reports of the junior preacher. This record he should leave to his successor to be used in like manner. In this case he will not be dependant upon his "last round," or the presence or absence of the "class book" for the numbers in each society. He has them at home—or, if provided with a pocket memorandum book, (as every preacher should be,) he can, by setting down the original sum at the beginning of the year, and from time to time making the requisite additions and subtractions, always have the statement in his pocket. This will not, however, dispense with the record.

We make a suggestion for an improvement in the method of reporting. Instead of devoting two or three hours in open Conference to the "call for numbers," why may not the requite information be conveyed privately to the Secretary, and after he has made his entries and has prepared the Report, let it be read in Conference in the hearing of all? It will save time, confusion and mistake. To facilitate this we would have blank reports furnished to the preachers, which they may fill up and hand to the Secretary early in the Conference. So also for the Stewards, the Sunday School and Missionary and tract Boards. The Secretary can get from them those aggregates which he must enter on his records, for their reports are as authentic as is his of the numbers. These blanks might be published at Nashville, and procured by all the Secretaries at the expense of the Conferences; and if this is done there would be uniformity among the Conferences in this respect.

We append for their information and to be corrected or added to, if need be, as well as to give the preachers a knowledge of the items to be reported, a form as near like that we would like propose as we can make a column of a newspaper, resembling a sheet of foolscap. We should put all the blank reports on one sheet—and they could be separated by the preachers, and handed to the officers for whom they are respectively intended.

REPORT OF NUMBERS AND MONEY COLLECTED.

In (here insert circuit, station or mission,)

——— District, ——— Conference, for the year ———.

———Pr. in charge.
———Jun. Preacher.

NUMBERS.

Whites on Probation,	———
Do. in Full Connection,	———
Colored on Probation,	———
Do. in Full Connection,	———
Local Preachers—Elders,	———
" " Deacons,	———
" " Licentiates,	———

MONEYS COLLECTED.

(For Missions,)	$....
(For Conference Collections,)	$....
(For Tract Cause,)	$....
(For Sunday Schools,)	$....
(For American Bible Society,)	$....

REPORT TO STEWARDS.

From (et. sta. or miss.) ——— District, ——— Conference, for the year ———.

.....Pr. in Charge.
.....Jun. Preacher.

DISCIPLINARY ALLOWANCE OF....	
....[Pr. in Charge,]	$....
Received by him,	$....
Deficiency,	$....
DISCIPLINARY ALLOWANCE OF...,	
....[Jun. Pr.]	$....
Received by him.	$....
Deficiency,	$....
CONFERENCE COLLECTION,	
Donations, [if any]	$....

If any superannuated preachers, widows or orphans, are in a preacher's work, let him before going to Conference ascertain their disciplinary allowance, and report this likewise to the Stewards. This statement should be done up and handed to the Stewards with the money.

We take the Report to the S. S. Society from that required by the Georgia Conference. In other Conferences as much may not be demanded.

REPORT OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

From [pt. sta. or miss.]——— District.——— Conference.

.....Pr in chargo.
.....Jun. Preacher.

Number of Sunday Schools,	.....
Officers and Teachers,	.....
Scholars—Whites,	.....
Colored [catechumens.]	.....
Books—Sunday School requisites,	.....
Volumes for reading,	.....
MONEYS—Expended on their own schools,	$.....
Collected for S. school Soc,	$.....
Total,	$.....
Contributed by the Sunday schools to various purposes,	$.... ..
Donations received from S. School Society,	$.....
No. of Visitors taken,	.....
Conversions in the Schools,	.....

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE LATE REV. JOHN LANE.

The notice of last week published him a native Georgian. He was a Virginian by birth.

He was a man of great kindness of heart—gentle and forbearing in deportment. His reminiscences of past times, labors and men were rich and hallowing. Age was borne with beautiful grace. Of the poor he was tenderly considerate, and none was more liberal towards them of the means he controlled.

A friend furnishes these additional and interesting particulars of death-bed scenes:

Our time is too much occupied with the sick and dying to extend these remarks to a proper length. But until a more extended notice can be prepared, we will briefly state that the sickness and death of Brother Lane were in perfect harmony with his life—calm, unruffled, peaceful and resigned. The power of the disease had made terrible progress upon him, and prevented the easy utterance of his thoughts at the time when it was seen he must succumb and die. But the Gospel he had so long and faithfully preached to others was his own solace and support in the trying hour. "I have," said he, "endeavored to be an upright and humble Christian, and I die clinging to the cross—the blood stained cross of the Lord Jesus Christ. I have loved God and the Church, and many and great are the sacrifices I have made to keep in the itineracy and preach the Gospel. Tell my brethren I hope they will carry out the great work of preaching Christ as the only Saviour."

Many other observations of a similar kind were also made. His afflicted wife was lying sick in an adjoining room, and was carried to his couch to take leave of him, and oh! may our Heavenly Father give grace to heal the sorrows of that parting hour! In two other rooms, two sons lay in the clutches of the terrible foe, and one of them, the youngest son, has since joyfully gone to meet his father and his father's God. A large concourse followed the remains of the venerable man to his quiet grave, and wept that they should see his face no more.

Few men have lived to nobler or better purpose, and if they who "turn many to righteousness shall shine as stars forever," then surely, surely, his light shall be bright indeed upon the horizon of his new and eternal home. C. K. M.

Vicksburg, Oct. 11, 1855.

CLOSING OF COFFEE-HOUSES, ETC.

On Saturday we spoke of the Mayor's proclamation requesting coffee-house keepers to close their establishments on the day of election, in appropriate terms of commendation. We think the recommendation a decidedly wise and prudent one, and trust that all coffee-house keepers in the city will carry it out, by closing their places of business, although there is no law to compel them to do so. As stimulating beverages are not at all calculated to make men peaceable—as there is already a deep excitement prevailing to which the passage of such day adds intensity—we think that the persons referred to might well afford to comply with the request of the chief executive magistrate of the city, and thus contribute their proportion towards the maintenance of law and order.

But, while we cordially commend the spirit of the proclamation of Mayor Lewis, we are inclined to think that it is not sufficiently comprehensive in its scope. It provides, or seeks to provide, for *the day*, but it leaves unguarded the previous *night!* For our part, we have some knowledge of elections in this city, and so far as evils arising from liquor-drinking are concerned, we feel entirely persuaded that more rows and disturbances flow from liquor drank on the night before the election than that which is imbibed on the day of election! At all events, such has been the result of our experience.

Now, while we would like to see the coffee-houses closed, in accordance with the request of the Mayor, on the day of election, still we would prefer that they should be open on that day, provided they were closed the preceding night. We believe more good would be accomplished by the pursuit of the one course than by the pursuit of the other. But, if *both* could be accomplished, we feel quite sure that the best results—results that would gladden the hearts of law-abiding citizens and patriots—would follow; that all danger of rioting would be obviated; and that good order, peace and quiet, would reign supreme. [N. O. Crescent.

FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.—Up to latest accounts no new cases of fever had appeared in Jackson. The Vicksburg Whig of Saturday says of the health of that place:

We are gratified in being able to report a continued improvement in the health of Vicksburg. We hear of only two or three new cases. The weather continues unusually warm for the season, which forbids a hope of a frost for some days yet, and certainly not until after a rain.

The Port Gibson Herald of Friday says:

The fever is still prevailing to some considerable extent in this town. There have been about a dozen new cases within the last week, but no deaths. There has been quite a number of new cases in the adjoining country. There are some who are very sick, though none that are dangerously so. It is not at all likely that the epidemic will entirely subside, until a severe frost, and when that will occur is uncertain.

There have been a few new cases at Grand Gulf, and one death—a Mr. Abbot.

The manual dexterity of the Russian mechanics is said to be almost marvelous. The favorite implement of all workers in wood is an axe with a broad blade and short handle. The workman wields it with one hand, and he will smooth a board with it as well as with a plane, or make a joint that defies the closest scrutiny to detect it. Though as yet no great work of art, no wonderful creation of genius, no striking discovery in science or invention in mechanics, has been produced by a Russian, yet in everything that requires accuracy of eye, delicacy of touch, and minute imitation, he is unsurpassed.

The bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island, Illinois, is rapidly progressing. Four of the piers are built, and the fifth and last will be ready for the superstructure in all this month. It is thought that trains will cross in January or February.

The publication of the Norfolk Herald has been resumed, but for the present is only issued tri-weekly. We learn from the number of the 15th that an attempt was made, on the previous Thursday, to fire the Howard Infirmary in that town. The fire was discovered and extinguished, however, before any damage was done.

The Kane Expedition.

Highly Interesting Account of the Expedition, as Related by Dr Kane to Mr Henry Grinnell.

We have already learned by Telegraph the fact that the Harstein Expedition sent in search of that of Dr. Kane returned to New York on the 11th, bringing the gallant Doctor and his brave company.

The Kane Expedition left New York in the brig Advance on the 31st of May, 1853, under the command of Dr Kane, U. S. N., in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Hartstein Expedition, in search of Dr. Kane, left New York on the 4th of June, 1855, under the command of Lieut H. J. Hartstein U. S. N. This expedition consisted of the propeller Arctic and bark Release. The following highly interesting account of its voyage and conspicuous results, is taken from the Journal of one of its officers:

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE OF THE HARTSTEIN EXPEDITION.

On the 4th of June we got under way at 5 A. M. On the 6th the Release passed the Arctic for several days and cleared the banks of Newfoundland on the 14th. On the 16th made the first iceberg, a very large fellow, about 5 o'clock in the morning. June 17, at the Equinox, passed through a good deal of bergs ice. From the large quantities of ice that we met with, the season must have been a very severe one.

Nothing more of note occurred till June 22 when we had no occasion for a light in the cabin; the sun setting at 11 o'clock and rising a little after 12 o'clock midnight. That is, at the 21st of June, the sun is in a constant the same latitude in each 24 hours. Strange is this phenomenon. June 23 very little ice is now only one berg; at 12 o'clock we could it was all as dark as an hour after sunset at home; the varied light land in the morning warning us of the approach of day.

At noon on the 24th made Greenland, one hundred and fifty miles ahead of Cape Farewell, the old Arctic mariners aiming to observe this first object was a great deal more so we here than they were as before.

July 2, the sun descended to within its disk above the horizon, and then rose again daily 5, afternoon, made the Knox Prince Islands; Disco Island in sight; one sailors and nine all well; anchored at 6:30 in the harbor of Godsby, the royal Danish inspector, Mr. Olrik, came off to us and tendered us the hospitalities of all North Greenland.

Godsby is a town of one hundred, and fifty inhabitants composed of from twelve Danes and the rest half-breed Danes, and full-blooded Esquimaux; one of the officers was old Arctic cruiser, and for his friends, and two of them daughters of Hedeby Sophie and Marie, came on board and staid one night, and dined with us. We invited them to tea, and after spending the evening in social conversation, they were escorted home by the officers. Every night, Sundays excepted, while we remained there, we had balls and parties and passed the time very pleasantly. Imagine a ball-room full of Greenland belles, dressed in sealskins moccasins and breeches ornamented with gay-colored beads, and dancing to the music of melodeons and violins. On the squadron left Godsby, and stood in for Waigat Straits for Leivly; saw a whale while dead on the beach; suppose she had come up the river to give birth to the calf, and was lost by the receding tide. For two days there was a heavy fog; saw many bergs, and kept firing guns for the Arctic to keep with us.

The Release made Haron Island on the 24th of July; saw a boat, which we imagined contained Dr. Kane and his party. Cleared on the 15th, and spoke a couple of whalers, who told us that they had tried to get through Melville Bay, but had to give up the attempt on account of the ice, and they thought it almost hopeless for us to try it.

After taking in coal in the Waigatt, we advanced to Upernavik, the most northern Danish settlement. This place consists of some half-dozen rude frame houses, and some twenty or thirty white inhabitants, and about one hundred Esquimaux, who live in winter in stone huts and in summer in skin tents.

The sun resembles in Upernavik the highest summit of civilization on the American continent. A few hours after they made it, and pressed on in the north. They met the ice about thirty miles north of Upernavik, and were working their way through for four weeks by a constant watchfulness and untiring labor.

About the 12th of August they made open water north of Cape York. The ice had undergone several severe nips, the last one on the 20th, which nearly proved fatal. The bark and steamer then made their way north, stopping at Jakslyut Island, and attempting without success to get into Barden's bay, until they reached Cape Alexander. Here no traces being found of the missing party, the steamer, with Captain Hartstein on board went on ahead until they reached Littleton Island in about 78 deg. The last northern point they reached was about 78 deg. 82 min. Here, to the north of the Littleton about ten miles, they discovered a cairn containing a bottle in which Dr Kane's name was written. But in entering the channel between Littleton Island and the main land, which is about one-third of a mile wide, they were nipped by Esquimaux. A boat was sent and the savages saluted the ears of the party with Dr. Kane's name. There were about twenty or thirty savages, men, women and children. They signified very earnestly that Dr. Kane's party had left the vessel, which they made signs had been crushed between two pieces of ice, and that Dr Kane had gone south in two boats. They attempted to wed "Upernavik."

The expedition being again met by ice, further progress to the north was out of the question. We turned back and crossed the Sound and returned along the west coast, but were unable to enter Lancaster sound, the passage being barred by impassable ice. Thus we, unfortunately, were unable to erect Lady Franklin's monument to her lamented husband and his brave comrades on Beachy Island as the deed was. This monument was subsequently placed in charge of Mr. Orlick, royal inspector of North Greenland, at Leivly.

The coast was carefully scanned on the west side, in case Dr. Kane should have pushed for the provision depots which are known to exist at Beachy Island and the expedition navigated Pond's bay, the cruising ground of the whalers, and met Esquimaux, from whom they obtained some dogs as specimens. The vessels now proceeded to return to Upernavik—which they began on, in the event of meeting no ships, of returning and wintering at some eligible point north of Melville Bay.

In the middle of Baffin's bay and opposite Upernavik, they got into the ice pack with a heavy sea to boot. The bark, which was out of signal distance of the steamer, got between a couple of bergs, and such was the noise made by the grinding of the ice in the swell, that they fired several guns at the peril of bringing the iceberg down upon them by the concussion. The steamer did not hear the signal, and the bark, after being roughly used and sustaining much damage—losing jibboom, starting the bowsprit and carrying away her false keel—emerged and got out of the pack and joined the steamer opposite Leivly. The vessels then made for Leivly. Outside of the harbor they were met by Dr Kane and his party in two boats, who were thus, by Divine Providence, permitted to return to the society of their gallant countrymen and to enjoy the kind hospitality which their country had sent to their succor. It would be needless to describe the joy of all parties at this meeting; suffice it to say that after remaining about a week at Leivly, taking on board water, &c., the anchor was weighed for home."

From the Herald we extract the following account of the adventures and discoveries of Dr. Kane and his companions during their long absence:

New York was thrown into a state of considerable excitement in the afternoon by the safe return of Captain Hartstein, Dr. Kane, and their gallant comrades. The whole town, indeed, were delighted.

As soon as the vessels came to anchor off the Battery, Dr Kane hurried ashore, and proceeded at once to the Astor House, where he was warmly welcomed by a host of friends and acquaintances. Every one crowded to see him, and for a few minutes he was so completely surrounded and beset by eager inquiries that it was with the greatest difficulty he could make his escape. When he at last succeeded in gaining the street, he, in company with a friend, got into a carriage and drove up to the residence of Mr. Henry Grinnell, in Bond street. His arrival had been expected by Mr. Grinnell, who received him with such a welcome as only comes from the very depths of the heart.

"I have no Advance with me," said Dr. Kane, alluding to the loss of the vessel, which, as we have stated, he was obliged to abandon in the ice.

"Never mind that," replied Mr. Grinnell; "so long as you are safe, that is all we care about. Come into the parlor," he added, "and let us hear the whole story."

And Dr Kane proceeded at once to relate the story of his second voyage to the Arctic regions, the perils and dangers to which he was exposed, his wonderful adventures, and still more wonderful escape. We give it as nearly in his own words as possible, stating, however, at his request, that his official account will be published as early as practicable, and that any errors or inaccuracies will be corrected in it. He was obliged, he said, to abandon the Advance in latitude 78 45, after having penetrated as far as 82 30, which was further than any other navigator had gone with the exception of Captain Parry, who reached the latitude of 82 45. While here he saw the Polynya or open sea, stretching away off to the north farther than the eye could reach. This point he had reached after traveling eighty or ninety miles over the ice in sledges, but as an immense zone of interrested between him and his vessel, it was impossible for him to prosecute his investigation farther northward. For two winters the Advance was completely hemmed in; and as it became evident to him from the condition of his men, that they could not survive another winter, he determined to leave her and make the best of his way to the nearest settlement. He discovered about eighty new capes and twenty bays, and found land up as far as he was enabled to penetrate. The extreme northern boundary of this he named Grinnell's Land, in honor of Mr. Henry Grinnell. The hardships they endured were of a fearful character, and at one time six out of their party of nineteen were so low that it was thought they could not survive. Of these three died, and the rest were saved, after the most unremitting care and attention. One of these was Mr Alston, the carpenter who died, while crossing over the ice, of beriberi, superinduced by the intense cold. The other two were Irish sailors. The doctor saw, he said, was very prevalent.

The party, after making their way over thirteen hundred miles of ice, arrived at Leivly or Godhaven, and had taken passage in a Danish brig named the Marie when the Release made her appearance. Their joy at meeting their countrymen her can better be imagined than described.

They lost no time, it is almost needless to state, in taking their departure, and after a favorable voyage arrived within sight of land, where they were hailed by the steamship Union about sixty miles east of Sandy Hook.

A minute statement of his trials, &c.—the expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay and reaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as the 5th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the north completely impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides—running at the rate of four knots an hour with a rise and fall of thirteen feet—had worn a temporary opening. Perilous to taking this step, which involved great responsibility, and which was in fact, equivalent to sacrificing the vessel, a Russian naturalist had with a canoe of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack ice was attended by many obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength, would not have been able to sustain the shocks of the ice. She was twice on her beam ends, and once on fire from the upsetting of the stoves. Some idea of the navigation may be formed from the fact of her losing her jibboom, boat, her anchors, and bulwarks, besides about six hundred fathoms of warping line. They were chased, however by a small daily progress, and by the 19th September 1853, had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland, at a point never reached before. Here the young ice froze around the vessel and compelled them to seek a winter asylum.

The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any

Progress of the Walker Expedition.

We extract the following from an interesting letter to the New York Herald, by a person connected with Col Walker's command. It is dated at Walker's headquarters, San Juan, October 3:

Now as to our battle at Rivas, on the 29th of June we entered the city at 12 o'clock, and being described by our native troops, excepting a few noncommissioned officers, we longed them three hundred and a half and then defeated. Our party were fifty-three strong, contending against over five hundred disciplined troops. We emerged from four times and ran them off. We had ten men killed and nine wounded. The killed were as follows: Lieut. Colonel Reeves, Major Crocker, Sergeant Melndez, William Cole, Counsellor Frank Doe, Quartermaster's sergeant, Gorman, Easterbrook, Wisham Bailey, William Jones, William Wilson. Our wounded have all recovered. I saw my own name in your paper among the killed.

The enemy have admitted that they had one hundred and fifty of their rank and file killed and fifteen officers in that no one could show himself on horseback without being killed by some of our men.

Our force in the engagement have fought with us but for the orders of their commanding officer, who showed himself a poltroon. The enemy have also admitted that their native force had assisted us, as our own force had been one hundred instead of fifty men. Our wounded have taken the place.

We returned to Benijo, where we stayed one or two months, and returned again to this part of the country. We brought with us over 100 native troops, under the command of one of the best and bravest officers in the country, Gen. Chilion. He is assisted by Col. Mendez, Col Lun-arraga, and other brave and gallant officers. After remaining some days in this place we went to Virgin Bay the night of the 24 of September. We had forty-seven rifles and a hundred and twenty native muskets.—We arrived at Virgin Bay about sunrise, and were attacked by the enemy shortly after breakfast. They were five hundred and forty strong, under the command of Guardiola. After a fight of one hour and two hours we dispersed and entirely routed them, taking all their ammunition, an ox cart load—all the private papers of Guardiola, a lot of liquors, etc., etc. We had not one man killed. Two of our boys, Lieut. Ben. Williamson and James Small, were badly wounded, but are recovering. We also had seven natives wounded, two badly. They are all recovering. The enemy had eighty-six killed and many wounded. Out of five hundred and forty only one hundred got back to Rivas, some of whom have since died of their wounds. We entirely lost four hundred muskets, and, at the lowest calculation, three hundred men is killed and deserters.—We took over one hundred muskets, the others being thrown away in the woods and mountains.

We have been recruiting every day. Our native force is now over two hundred, and our party over one hundred strong. The Cortez got in this morning, bringing us forty men, thirty-seven rifles, twenty or thirty muskets, and a lot of ammunition. Our new recruits say that the next steamer from San Francisco will bring us one hundred more recruits, well armed and equipped. The enemy have five hundred troops in Rivas; three hundred of the number have to be guarded by the other two hundred to keep them from deserting. Their cause and party are unpopular with the mass, and Guardiola, from his brutality, is very unpopular with his own troops. He made his men cease their pillaging, and gave them whisky and powder to drink before he attacked us at Virgin Bay.

He attacked sixty-seven dead after the fight at Virgin Bay, over half of whom were shot through the head, which shows how our boys handle their rifles. The enemy were so concealed in the timber and bushes, that our boys only had heads to shoot at most of the time.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival on Saturday of the steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt. Place, we have received later dates from Galveston and interior Texas.

Mr. Edward Peck has been elected Mayor of Austin, by a majority of seven votes. He was the candidate of the American party.

A letter from Richmond says the cotton picking has been going on actively for three weeks. The worm is not general, but is confined to a few localities, where it is very destructive.

The Houston Bulletin says the telegraph line from that city to Shreveport La., is now in good working order.

The second Regiment of cavalry, now at Jefferson Barracks, has been ordered to proceed by easy marches across the country to Fort Belknap, Texas. Gen. Smith will then station the companies as circumstances may require.

The Austin State Times of the 13th publishes the following as the very latest from Capt. Callahan's command on the Rio Grande.

Hon. U. S. West arrived from San Antonio per Friday's stage. A dispatch had been received at that place from Capt. Callahan's command, dated on the 10th inst., stating that the Mexicans and Indians had had another fight during which the town of Piedras Negras was burnt to the ground. Capt Callahan has crossed over to this side and is fortified. Considerable excitement exists at San Antonio, and men are being raised there and elsewhere to go to his aid.

A letter from Capt. Callahan, through dated the same day with the above news, is still later and contains more minute information of the fight.

The Mexicans and Indians numbered seven hundred and fifty. Their loss was eighty-five killed and one hundred wounded. These particulars were ascertained from the Mexicans. Lieut Tom, who brought in the letter, says there is no doubt of Capt Callahan having received permission to cross the Rio Grande, from the Mexican authorities. He has been advised to join it with the officer in command at Fort Duncan.

The Galveston Newsstates that a letter dated the 14th had been received from San Antonio stating that Capt. Callahan and his troops came in on the previous day for the purpose of recruiting. The News says:

There were various rumors all out of large bodies of Indians and Mexicans having crossed the Rio Grande, with hostile intentions. The consequence was a great deal of excitement. A large meeting of the citizens of San Antonio was held on the night of the 13th, and resolutions passed urging the necessity of an immediate organization of 1000 mounted men for immediate service.

A letter from Col Ford says:

An attempt will be made to send aid to Capt. Callahan. It is proposed to form a camp near San Antonio and move from it on the 17th inst. (next Wednesday week.) There is a very great importance attached to the matter if the force now on the Rio Grande is compelled to fall back for want of aid from the interior, the frontier will be immediately visited by a motley set of savage outlaws.

Gen. Smith is said to be very indignant at the idea of their crossing the Rio Grande, in pursuit of barbarians, who have perpetrated so many atrocities upon the Texans. He is reported to have said if he was well they made a good fight, else they would all have been caught and hung as they deserved; also, to have used the word "pilate" in relation to them.

The Rondout, (N. Y.,) tells of a young man in that place, a spiritual medium who was suddenly raised while in church with blindness, and soon after with utter loss of speech—calamities which he still endures. He dwells in a condition of anger, but without any physical disease. The active agents of this melancholy affliction are still unknown, and of the particular character of the influence they exert to work up on the young man. They assert that the miserable state in which he lies is a most glorious condition; that his physical senses are suspended only to make the interior illumination more brilliant, and that when he returns to the world-life again he will know infinitely more than he was ever before aware of.

We learn from the Vincennes (Ia.) Gazette that Rev E B. McCormick has been suspended by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Indiana, for "unchristian conduct"—the first specification being "for associating himself with the Underground Railroad," and the second "for actually engaging in the business of assisting slaves in making their escape from slave to free territory, which is contrary to the laws of the State of Indiana." The Gazette would do well not to venture south of Indiana, for should he do so, he might be "suspended" in an altogether different manner.

On the 15th, Mayor Wood, of New York, sent back but forty-six immigrants who had been brought to that port by a vessel from Hamburg.

Telegraphic Telegraph.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA

SEBASTOPOL.

ALLIES THREATENING PEREKOP.

KARS HOLDS OUT.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

COTTON DECLINED, ETC.

HALIFAX Oct 24.—The Cunard steamer Africa, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at this port this forenoon. Her advices are one week later from all parts of Europe than those by the Atlantic at New York.

Liverpool Cotton Market

According to the circular of Messrs Brown, Shipley & Co., the Liverpool Cotton market had experienced a considerable decline since the departure of the Pacific. Fair Orleans and Uplands, and the lower descriptions generally had declined most. Prices of all descriptions are quoted ¼ to ⅜ of a penny per pound lower, as will be seen by the following figures:

Fair Orleans 6¾d, Middling Orleans 6¼d. Fair Mobiles 6¾d, Middling Mobiles 5 7-16d, Fair Uplands 6¼, and Middling Uplands 5⅝d per pound.

The sales of the week were 41,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for export. The sales of Tuesday were 11,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above figures.

Breadstuffs.

In the Liverpool market Flour had advanced 1s per bbl. Wheat had advanced 3d per bushel.

Corn was in active demand at unchanged prices.

The following are the quotations: Western Canal Flour 41s per bbl; Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s 6d, and Ohio 44s 6d per bbl; White Corn 35s, and Yellow and Mixed Corn 34s 6d per quarter; White Wheat 12s 8d, and Red Wheat 12s per bushel.

Provisions.

The Liverpool provision market had improved slightly. Pork was firm; Beef was dull of sale.

Manchester.

The advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable.

Money and Consols.

The London money market was more stringent.

Consols for money closed at 87¼

The Crimea.

From Sebastopol there is no news of importance. Everything was quiet.

The Allies were threatening Perekop.

A slight cavalry engagement had occurred near Kertsch, which terminated in favor of the Allies.

The Danube.

The Allies had commenced active operations on the Danube, but no fighting had taken place.

French troops were concentrating there in considerable numbers.

Odessa.

The bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleet was expected to take place soon.

Asia.

Kars still holds out against the Russians.

Hurricane at St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23d.—We have to-day accounts of a terrible hurricane at St. Domingo. Fully one-half of the town was destroyed, and the crops in the vicinity entirely ruined.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27th.—Cotton has declined in this market ⅛c to ¼c per lb. Sales to-day of 2000 bales at 9½c per lb. for Middling Orleans.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24th.—The river is still falling, with four feet two inches water in the canal.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24th.—Sales of Flour to-day at $7.50 per bbl. Whisky is without change and active. Sales of New Orleans Sugar at 7c and 7¾c per lb, and molasses at 38c per gallon. Sales of Rio Coffee at 11¾c per lb.

Steamers Due.

The steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 10th inst., and is now fully due at the latter port.

The steamship Ariel was to leave Havre on the 18th and is also about due at New York.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST AT SEA.—Information reached Lloyd's on the 23d, confirming the loss of the Norwegian steamship Norge, with seventy of the passengers and crew, by a collision with the steamer Bergen, on the night of the 11th, about one mile and a half from Christiansand, near Oxheo Lighthouse. The weather was at the time hazy, and the Bergen struck the Norge with such force as to cut her nearly in two amid-ships, and she foundered in deep water immediately. About thirty passengers and crew saved themselves by scrambling on board the other steamer. Another collision was reported on Saturday by telegraph from Marseilles, between the steamer Montebello and the barque Santa Annunziata, near Heyras Islands. The latter sank instantly. The crew were saved, but two passengers who were asleep in the cabin perished.

At the commencement of recruiting troops in this country for the Crimea, Mr. Crampton received an intimation that he and certain consuls were violating our neutrality laws. This aggravates the case, and our government will refuse to recognize him longer, officially. If the British government does not recall him after additional representations through Mr. Buchanan.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The mortuary report for the last week shows a continued improvement in the health of the city—the yellow fever, which has "clustered in the socket" for a week or two past, being now reduced to a "blue glimmer." The present week, we think, will witness its final extinction.

	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Charity Hospital,	9	13	22
Cypress Grove, No. 1,	0	1	1
" No. 2,	1	8	9
Greenwood,	0	2	2
Odd Fellow's Rest,	0	1	1
Lafayette,	1	15	17
Protestant,	0	3	3
Catholic No. 1,	0	7	7
" No. 2,	0	13	13
St. Vincent de Paul,	1	23	24
St. Joseph's Asylum,	0	6	6
Hebrew, Fourth Dist.,	0	6	6
St. Patrick's,	3	15	18
Total,	15	106	121

New Orleans Money Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1855.

The Money Market coincides with the weather. The late change in the weather, from ordinary warmth to the bracing temperature of the arctic regions, is very sensibly felt by our resident population, coming so soon after reading the exciting accounts of the Kane expedition, would lead to the belief that the sunny South had advanced towards the north pole, for it is many years since winter weather introduced itself at so early a period. Nevertheless the effect on business is of a favorable nature, and on the agricultural pursuits of our State it will also be of essential benefit.

Our community has to day been under considerable excitement at the purport of the dispatches by telegraph from Halifax, advising of the arrival at that port of the steamer Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th inst. The commercial and financial advices, as published in our issue this morning are confirmed by private dispatches, and are as much at variance with what was expected, that the distinguished individual who is always so well posted up, and whose standing remark is "I told you so," has not been seen to-day on Obenge. It is unnecessary for us to state that under these accounts there has been very little doing to-day, the most important item is a knock-down of one of half to three quarters of a cent on Cotton; the stiffening aspect of freights, however, aids the prospects decline. Fortunately, however, the intelligence comes at a moment when our Cotton factors are from the easy position of our money market, capable of holding on until the squall passes over, though the general opinion is that the worst has to be received. It that as it may, if Cotton is to be the main object of attack, it is consoling to the country at large that Breadstuffs are to maintain the present remunerating rates. Whether there is

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A Dandy Among Cows.

Adolphus Spriggins, of the Fifth avenue and Water street, prided himself considerably on his acquaintance with the ways of the town, but his knowledge of country matters was limited. Mr. Spriggins, having rather outrun the constable, found himself one summer not in a situation to undertake his usual jaunt to Saratoga or Newport, and bethought himself on an invitation which he had formerly received from his uncle, Van Brummel, the hearty old farmer, to pay him a visit at Pumpkindale. To Pumpkindale Mr. Spriggins repaired, with the express resolution of astonishing the natives.—This, with the aid of his yellow kids, embroidered waistcoats, brilliant neck ties, patent leather, French phrases and fashionable air, he certainly succeeded in doing. He even made some impression by attractions, on the feelings of Miss Rappleway, a young lady visitor, who had previously been on amicable terms with Gert Van Brommel, the farmer's oldest son. Gert sulked and swore in private, but fear of his father kept him from publicly showing his resentment.—One day, however, an idea occurred to him, which he trusted to account for getting rid of his rival. Gert invited his cousin to go out with him pigeon shooting, and Adolphus, though his taste did not lie much in that way, consented to go as a means of killing time. They set out accordingly with arms, ammunition and provisions for the day, which last were carried by Gert in a small tin pail. About two miles from the house, they came to a pasture field, bordered by extensive woods. A score of cows—Van Brummel was a noted cattle breeder—were feeding at one side of the pasture.

"There, Dolph," said Gert, "the pigeons are in the woods yonder. Now, if you will just stand astride on that flat corner of the field so that I shall know where you are, I will go into the woods and drive the pigeons over to you, and you can pop them as they come out. You keep the pail, too, and we'll have dinner there by and bye."

Spriggins agreed to these terms, which exactly suited his easy notions of sport, and while Gert plunged into the woods he started for the flat rock which had been pointed out to him.

No sooner had he placed himself upon it than, to his consternation, all the cows in the pasture rushed frantically towards him, lowing loudly, kicking up their heels, pushing one another, and behaving as though they had been suddenly smitten with insanity. Adolphus stood paralyzed, expecting to be gored to death, or trampled under foot. But instead of that, the cows merely formed a circle round him, stamping, bellowing, shaking their horns, and glaring at him with their great eyes, in an unaccountable manner. He shouted in terror to Gert, but received no answer. He dared not leave the rock, or even fire his gun to attract his cousin's attention, for, at the slightest movement that he made, there was a general stir among the cows, a shaking of a formidable array of horns, and an impatient stamp and murmur, as if preparatory to a rush. Spriggins was utterly bewildered. To do him justice, he would very likely have fired a loaded pistol ten paces without flinching. But this novel danger was of such a strange and frightful character that he was totally unnerved. He stood motionless, waiting for his cousin or somebody else to come him, and the cows with equal patience, kept up the siege until their wretched prisoner was ready to drop with terror and exhaustion.

At last, late in the afternoon, the burly form of old Van Brummel presented itself to the delighted eyes of Adolphus. His uncle came slowly through the field with a tin pail on his arm, and no sooner did the cows get a glimpse of him than they deserted and tore furiously towards his uncle, who shouldered his way through them with the utmost unconcern.

"Goodness gracious, uncle," gasped poor Spriggins, "what's the meaning of this extraordinary conduct of these dreadful animals?"

And he related with considerable agitation the history of his captivity among them. His uncle roared and shook his sides with laughter.

"Haw! haw! haw! do tell now! You've been standing on that ere stone all day, frightened by the keows. Ho! ho! ho! bless your soul, Dolph, the keows are good critters. They wouldn't hut a baby. Thought you were coming to salt 'em. Haw! haw! haw! Well now, I that 'ant the best joke I've heard on." And again the stout old farmer laughed until the tears poured down his cheeks.

"Bolt them!" exclaimed the mortified Spriggins. "You don't mean to say that you salt your beasts alive?"

"Yes, I do, Dolph," replied his uncle. "Look here, and you'll see."

So saying, he dumped the salt out of his pail in small parcels over the rock. There was a general stamp and bellow, and a simultaneous rush towards the savory condiment, which really tongues were too busily engaged in licking.

"There, Dolph, you know how keows are salted alive now," said old Van Brummel. "You'd never ha learned that in Wall street. Ho! ho! ho!"

Spriggins returned to the house much crestfallen. The story of his adventure was soon about, and there was great joking and sniggering at the supper-table, the fair Rosalia herself not being able to refrain from joining in the fun. The next morning Spriggins discovered that he had urgent business in the city, and he has never since been seen in Pumpkindale, though his cousin Gert cordially invited him to his wedding that fall. Spriggins now is wont to speak of country life as "extremely vulgar," and on one occasion, when the sport of pigeon shooting had been casually alluded to, he went so far as to pronounce it "an atrocious humbug."

EMERALD BIRD OF PARADISE.—This most gorgeous and elegant bird, says Wood's "Natural History," was once the subject of much discussion among naturalists. The natives of New Guinea were accustomed to dry them, having first cut off their legs, and then offer them for sale. In this footless state they reached Europe, where it was immediately stated that the bird lived always in the air, buoyed up by the lightness of its feathery covering; that the shoulders were used as its nest; that the only rest it took was by suspending itself from a branch by the filamentary feathers of the tail; that its food was the morning dew; together with many other conjectures not less ingenious than amusing.

The bird appears about the size of a jay. Its body, breast and lower parts are of a deep rich brown; the front set close with black feathers shot with green; the throat is of a rich golden green; the head yellow, the sides of the tail are clothed with splendid plume of long downy feathers of a soft yellow color. By these are placed two long filamentous shafts, which extend nearly two feet in length.

Of these beautiful feathers the bird is so proud that it will not suffer the least speck of dirt to remain upon them, and it is constantly examining its plume to see that there are no spots on it. When in its wild state it always flies and sits with its face to the wind, lest its elegant plume should be disarranged.

Far from living exclusively on dew, it eats no small amount of insects, such as grasshoppers, which it will not touch if dead, and commences its repast by stripping off the legs and wings. When in confinement, it also eats boiled rice, plantains, etc., but in the wild state it seems to feed mostly on seeds of the teak-tree, and a kind of fig.

There are several species of Paradise birds known, but the one described above is the most common, and is the one of which the above mentioned fables were told.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—Some little experience in the settlement of proof-reading, both prose and verse, enables us to vouch for Miss Biddy Fudge's miseries as drawn to the life. There is quite as much truth as poetry in what she says. We could parallel Miss Biddy's vexations by others, almost as ludicrous, and not less provoking, in our own experience. In the History of the Hedges in England, recounting the miseries of authors, she says that,

"Though an angel should write, 'tis devils must print;" and gives the following instance of the havoc made by the printers in one of her effusions:

"But a week or two since, in my Ode upon Spring,
Which I meant to have made a most beautiful thing,
Where I talked of the "dew-drops from freshly-blown rose,"
The nasty things made it "from freshly-blown noses."

An alderman of London requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. "I must first dine with you," was the reply, "to see how you open your mouth, that I may know what words will fill it."

Mdme. Lagrange and the Poisoned Bouquet.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that Mdme. Lagrange was present at the last representation of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, and in the scene, where Adrienne receives the poisoned bouquet, she was so overcome by her feelings as almost to faint. The emotion, it is said, was occasioned by a terrible recollection of a similar situation in which she was once placed, during the early part of her professional career. It appears, that after achieving great success in the musical *salons* of Europe, she made a brilliant debut at the theatre. Her second engagement was at Pavia, where her youthful talent entirely eclipsed that of a rival *Cantatrice*. Each representation was for her a new triumph, and each triumph a defeat for the previous *Prima Donna*. This circumstance created in the breast of the other a deadly jealousy, and she determined to be avenged, no matter at what cost, or by what means. She was an Italian, with strong passions, and was not therefore to be disappointed of her revenge. She was one of those dangerous Syrens, whose charms are sure to fascinate youth; and Pavia being a university town, it was not difficult to find an instrument for her purpose among the students. She fixed upon a young Venetian, of noble birth and of large fortune. By her blandishments she fairly bewitched this young man, and having obtained an unbounded influence over him, he agreed to carry out her design.

At every representation, Mdlle. Lagrange received numerous bouquets, wreaths, etc.; and among the bouquets which fell at her feet, was invariably one of small dimensions composed of roses only, the perfume of which was delicious. This homage was always paid after the *andante* of the grand cavatina in *Nabucco*, an opera then highly popular. Mdlle. Lagrange always placed this small bouquet in her girdle after smelling the perfume, and proceeded with renewed encouragement to the completion of the song.

On one evening the bouquet was larger than usual, and the size preventing her from placing it in her girdle, she handed it to a *figurante* who stood near her, to carry to her dressing room. At the end of the act she quitted the stage, and was surprised at seeing her dressing maid at the wing, and on opening the door of her room, started back with affright on perceiving her lying on the floor, apparently lifeless! Her cry speedily brought a large number of persons, and the utmost astonishment was expressed as to the cause of this dreadful affair. After endeavoring for five or six minutes to restore the girl from her death-like state, a voice was heard, almost suffocated by emotion, exclaiming, "The bouquet, the bouquet," and on recognising Dr. Marozzi, the physician of Mlle. Lagrange, there was a general enquiry what he meant. He, however, gave no explanation, but continued to repeat, "The bouquet, the bouquet." This mysterious exclamation served to direct attention to a bouquet which had fallen from the girl's hand, and it was eagerly seized.

"What great value do you attach to the bouquet?" demanded Mlle. Lagrange.

"That bouquet, unhappy! it is poisoned!" said the doctor.

A thrill of horror ran through the company, and the cantatrice escaped thus as by a miracle the death which had been designed for her, had scarcely time to recover from the shock, when the signal was given for raising the curtain. She re-appeared, pale, even under the rouge, and with a heart wrung with inexpressible anguish. She sang, however, and played as though filled by inspiration, and the audience were frantic with excitement—never had she received such an ovation.

The doctor, who, it seems, had been in front of the house during the evening, perceived in a very private box the young Venetian, and remarked that his countenance wore a strange expression. The vanquished rival of Lagrange had partly opened the door, and the doctor as he passed heard the young man say—

"It is done—she is dead."

"The bouquet?" said the Italian; the young man made an affirmative sign, and hastily quitted the theatre.

The doctor's suspicions were immediately aroused, and he hastened behind the scenes, where he found that some one had been poisoned by a bouquet, but it was not Mdlle. Lagrange. The guilty party was arrested, but being related to the nobility and the high dignitaries of the Church, he was released after a brief imprisonment; she who had conceived and inspired the crime, was never even arrested.

It was no wonder, therefore, that Mdlle. Lagrange nearly fainted the other evening on seeing Adrienne Lecouvreur inhaling death from a bouquet. She had forgotten the circumstance at the time, but the power of Rachel had brought before her that dreadful scene, with all the force of reality.

HON. MIKE WALSH ON HIS TRAVELS.—Hon. Mike Walsh, a member of the last Congress, and now on a tour through England, is writing home some characteristic letters, which are published in the New York Herald. He thus describes a visit to a political club or society in Liverpool:

"From a little printed bill which was handed me I learned that among the questions to be discussed by the society were the following:

"'Does the human race spring from one pair?'

"'Would the spread of education tend to diminish crime?'

"'Is the faculty of reason confined to man?'

"'Are the people politically prepared for an extension of the suffrage?'

"The latter was the one then under consideration, and my sturdy-lunged friend who had just sat down had been sustaining the affirmative side of the question in reply, as I learned, to a tall Scotch tailor, who was smoking a pipe on the left of the chairman. A little shrivelled fellow with a keen eye, and armed with a most formidable pile of documents and elaborate notes, next entered, in opposition to the extension. He had evidently read a good deal but did not seem to understand his subject. Nearly all his illustrations though seemingly conclusive, were easily turned against himself; and after a very tedious discourse in which he made the most sweeping misstatements against our people and government, he closed by saying that, although fully conscious that his positions were unassailable, he should have no objection to hearing his strange friend (referring to me) make the attempt. Accepting the invitation, I arose and was greeted quite warmly by the almost despairing friends of the suffrage, and believe me, if ever I came down on any one with deserved and withering severity, I did so on this occasion. As I proceeded, our side became gradually flushed with exultation. Scouts were sent out to bring in the faithful, and ere I had got through, the whole hall, stair-way and lane in front were filled with attentive and enthusiastic listeners, and as I closed, such a shout—so long and so deafening—was never before heard in the region of limekiln lane. Even the old windmills re-echoed the prolonged cheer of triumph that rent the air. Finding all excuses utterly useless, I accompanied a large detachment of my delighted adherents into a tavern close by, and much against my will, emptied some half dozen pots of the worst beer I have tasted in England before I could get away."

A "MIDDY" ENTHUSED.—A "middy" has been visiting Niagara. Inspired by the sublimity of that great demonstration, he seizes his pen and dashes off the following for the Home Journal:

Next came the horrid desire to write something—something eloquently touching and sentimental—and in a moment of thoughtlessness I gave way to it, regardless of consequences. "I took my pen in hand," poetically speaking, but truthfully my pencil, and in the next instant the following simple but beautiful lines were gazing at me from the paper:

Niagara! Niagara! Grandmuch of Mother Earth,
And much of Father Ocean, I have stumped it from my birth;
But never have I witnessed, from old Gotham to Peru,
A creature play the "drop game" as completely as you do.

A dispatch of the 10th from Bangor, Me., says:

The celebration of the one hundredth birthday of the Rev. John Sawyer, was attended in this city yesterday by a great concourse of people. The services were at the Central Congregational Church, where the venerable centenarian delivered an address of an hour and a quarter in length without apparent fatigue.—The Sabbath School scholars made him a life member of the American Sunday School Union. Some very appropriate old tunes were sung by the ancient Billings and Holden Musical Society.

Japanese Curiosities.

A number of articles and documents have been received by a gentleman in Newark, N. J., from Japan, which may be regarded as curiosities from that heretofore unknown people. One of them is a literal translation of a letter sent to Commodore Perry, of the Japan squadron, by two scholars who were desirous of coming to this country. It is as follows:

"KANAGAWA, Japan, April 11, 1854.

"Two scholars from Yeddo, in Japan, present this letter for the inspection of the high officers and those who manage affairs. Our attainments are few and trifling, as we ourselves are small and unimportant, so that we are ashamed in coming before you. We are neither skilled in the use of arms, nor are we able to discourse on the rules of strategy and military discipline. In trifling pursuits and idle pastimes our years and mouths have passed away. We have, however, read in books, and learned a little by hearsay, what are the customs and education in Europe and America, and we have been for many years desirous of going over the five great continents; but the laws of our country in all maritime points are very strict. For foreigners to come into the country and for natives to go abroad are both immutably forbidden. Our wish to visit other regions, consequently, only goes to and fro within our own breasts in continual agitation, like one's breathing being impeded or his walking cramped.

"Happily the arrival of so many of your ships in these waters and their stay for so many days—which has given us opportunity to make a pleasing acquaintance and careful examination, so that we are fully assured of the kindness and liberality of your excellies and your regard for others—have also revived the thoughts of many years, and they are urgent for an exit.

"This, then, is the time to carry the plan into execution, and we now secretly send you the private request that you will take us on board your ships as they go out to sea. We can thus visit around in the five great continents, even if we do in this slight the prohibitions of our own country. Lest those who have the management of affairs may feel some chagrin at this, in order to effect our desire we are willing to serve in any way we can aboard the ships and obey the orders given us. For doubtless it is when a lame man sees others walking he wishes to walk too; but how shall the pedestrian gratify his desires when he sees another one riding? We have all our lives been going hither and yon, unable to get more than thirty degrees east and west, or twenty-five degrees north and south; but now, when we see how you sail on the tempests and o'erave the huge billows, going lightning speed thousands and myriads of miles, skirting along the five great continents, can it not be likened to the lame finding a plan for walking, and the pedestrian seeing a mode by which he can ride?

"If you who manage affairs will give our request your consideration, we will retain the sense of the favor; but the prohibitions of our country are still existent, and if this matter should become known we should uselessly see ourselves pursued and brought back for immediate execution without fail; and such a result would greatly grieve the deep humanity and kindness you all bear towards others. If you are willing to accede to the request keep wrapped in silence our error in making it until you are about to leave, in order to avoid all risks of such serious danger to life; for when, by and by, when we come back, our countrymen will never think it worth while to investigate bygone doings. Although our words have only loosely let our thoughts leak out, yet truly they are sincere; and, if your excellencies are pleased to regard them kindly, do not doubt them or oppose our wishes. We together pay pay our respects in handing this in."

[It is hardly necessary to add that the request was granted by the Commodore, as it would be a breach of good feeling between the two countries.]

MISSISSIPPI.—The editor of the Jackson Mercury says he took a ride a few days since on the Canton Railroad, as far as its present terminus—ten and a half miles. He says the work is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will allow, and by the 15th of November the cars will run regularly to "Calhoun," the depot sixteen miles from Jackson, that the work is done in the most durable manner, and will compare favorably with any railroad in the country. This road, he says, will not be completed to Canton before the first of January next, owing to the late epidemic, and low water rendering it impossible to procure cross-ties.

Up to the 15th instant there were thirty-two cases of fever at Raymond and eight deaths, to wit: Mrs. Nancy Adams, Dr. W. C. Payne, H. C. Hicklin, W. S. Dozier, Daniel Napp, Mr. Shook, Mrs. Sarah Brown, and C. H. Gibbs.

We learn that on Monday evening, the 15th inst., Mr. Thomas McPherson, of De Soto county, Miss., was shot and killed, by Mr. Morrison Futrell, of the same county. Both parties lived near Tatcaville, and were of respectable families. Futrell, we learn, fled immediately, and had not been apprehended at last accounts.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 17th says: "There has been a considerable decrease of the prevailing disease during the past week. In that time but few deaths have occurred. The disease being generally of a mild type, yields in most cases readily to the skillful treatment of our physicians. There are about fifty cases under treatment. About ten have occurred within the last three days. We would advise absent residents not to think of returning until there are several killing frosts.

THE GORHAM (ME.) POWDER MILL EXPLOSION. The Portland Argus of the 13th gives the following particulars of the terrible explosion of the Gorham powder mille, a paragraph in regard to which we have already published:

It appears that there were two powder storehouses near the canal at Gorham, owned by Mr. Oliver Whipple, of Lowell, Mass. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, as some men were loading a canal boat with powder, the stores and the powder in the canal boat (100 kegs) exploded, killing six men and wounding another fatally.

The press house had three hundred kegs of powder, and a quantity loose. The wheel house, as it is called, about four rods from the other, had a like quantity.

Phinney, after the explosion, walked several rods, until he met a man who spoke to him, and he instantly fell dead.

Swett was thrown nearly a quarter of a mile.

Hawkes had his bowels blown out, and one side of his head blown off.

A cart to which a yoke of oxen were attached, was shattered to fragments, and the hair was burned off the oxen almost entirely. A buggy wagon was also blown to pieces, and the horse driven like a wedge, into a pile of timber.

The fragments of the buildings were thrown by the violence of the explosion, up a hill a quarter of a mile distant, lining its sides with the timbers, which seemed to have plowed their way up through the soil where they first struck.

A large portion of the wharf was demolished, and a large stick of timber, some two feet in thickness, lying upon it, was broken in pieces, like a pipe-stem.

The smoke went straight up, instead of spreading itself, and hung immediately over the spot, a dense, black, funeral pall, for some two hours.

It is not known certainly how the terrible calamity occurred. A man who left the press house but two minutes before the explosion, says that the workmen were rimming a cast iron plate to sink some boat heads, and it is supposed the ignition was caused by friction.

RELICS OF A FRENCH FRIGATE.—The schooner Director, of Scituate, is now discharging (says the Boston Journal) at Long Wharf, some eighteen or twenty old iron guns which were taken from the sunken wreck of the French frigate "*Bien Faisant*," or Good Will. This frigate was sunk in 1758, at the time of the attack of the English upon the French at Louisburg, to prevent her falling into the hands of the English. The guns, which varied in weight from one and a half to four and a half tons, were taken up by the submarine armor of Messrs. Edwin Otis & Co., of Scituate, Massachusetts. We have in our counting-room a flake which came from one of the guns, composed of iron, wood and rope. Among other things raised was a piece of one of the floor timbers, which sided 18 by 36 inches. The Director will return to the spot where the wreck lies to secure more of the remains.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE—*Reliance on the United States for Food.*—The Paris *Moniteur* of Sept. 22d publishes the following important report to the Emperor:

Sire—The produce of the last harvest, *and the large addition which the United States and other more favored countries can easily supply to it, assure to our people the requisite amount of sustenance for the consumption of the year.* Commerce, thanks to the security, encouragement and facilities given to it by your government, will know how to supply food for the markets, and there will be no want of grain anywhere. But its price, temporarily increased, causes sufferings which touch your heart. To alleviate them, you desire to multiply labor and relief throughout the land. By your orders I submit for the signature of your majesty a decree opening a special credit of ten millions for this object. The assistance of the departments, of the communes, of private individuals, will double and triple, if necessary, this fund of provident benevolence, and the working classes will once more bless the incessant and paternal foresight of the Emperor for their sufferings and their wants. I am, with the most profound respect, Sire, your very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject, BILLAULT,

Minister Secretary of State for the Interior.

The *Moniteur* adds the decree of the Emperor sanctioning the credit.

FATAL ACCIDENT—*Escape of Prisoners.*—The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph of the 10th inst., states that a few days previous Mr. A. B. Manos, of Hempstead county, was suddenly crushed to death by the caving in of a well in that place, which he was engaged at the time in repairing. Some four or five feet of sand fell upon him, killing him, we presume, instantly.

The same paper states that on the previous Friday night, all the prisoners confined in the jail at Washington made their escape by pulling up the rotten floor, and digging under the foundation. There were but three prisoners in the jail at the time—two white men and a negro. One of the white men, Brown, was retaken on Saturday morning and returned to his quarters; the other, Spraggins, and the negro, are yet at large.

Our readers have heard of the old lady who had played cards for twenty years without having a trump. She always misdealt when it was her deal. We have met persons who were afraid to play whist too often, lest they should exhaust their number of possible games. Mr. Galloway, however, in his treatise on Probability, has a crumb of comfort for the old lady, and for those prudent economists. It appears that if 1,000,000,000 persons, about the population of the earth, were to deal the cards incessantly, night and day, for 1,000,000,000 years, at the rate of a deal by each person a minute, and even if each one of these deals were essentially different, they would not have exhausted the one hundredth thousandth part of essentially different ways in which the fifty-two cards can be distributed between four players.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Perseverance arrived yesterday afternoon from Galveston.

We have nothing further from Captain Callahan's command. The Civilian gives the following sketch of the gallant Captain's previous service:

He came to Texas some eighteen or twenty years ago. As early as 1841 he was Captain of the Seguin Minute Company, and in that capacity made several short campaigns, and with Capt. Howard, of the regulars, was in the skirmish on the Los Moros. He commanded a small company when San Antonio was taken in March, 1842; another in the battle of Salado, Sept. 1842, and also in various other campaigns and some skirmishes for several succeeding years. After annexation he settled down for several years as a merchant on the San Marcos. Some two or three years ago, he located as a farmer on the Rio Bianco, in the mountains. He was employed in 1853 to command Major Erskine's party of cattle drovers to California, and did so with more success than any expedition that has ever gone through. In the far West he pursued and whipped a party of Indians who had stolen some of their animals. He returned immediately to his home and from that retreat was lately called out by Gov. Ponse.

The Galveston Confederate claims the election of Evans, American candidate in the East Congressional District, by 89 majority. There is still dispute about it however.

A REMUNERATIVE RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Galena and Chicago (Ill.) railroad has been over $1,200,000 for the past six months—enough after allowing 50 per cent. for running expenses, to pay half-yearly dividend of 11 per cent. on the cost of the road, $5,600,000. The length of the road is 221 miles.

☞ We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself performs a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by that vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, these are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN SITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It as a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one course of treatment, and to all those suffering under this and malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher by a young man, who has a fair knowledge of the Classics, has had much experience in the business, and can produce the best testimonials as to character, qualifications and successful teaching. Is qualified to teach vocal music.

—ALSO—

A Situation as Teacher of Mathematics in an academy by a young man who can furnish the most recommendations. Address, D. WEBSTER,
sep22—1t* Charlottesville, N. Y.

LABOR SAVING INVENTION.—ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD, of Pascagoula, Miss., has secured a patent for a new method of mopping vessels. It saves the expense of raising the water-ta above its main level, and maintains an advantage of at least fifty per cent. over the common method. As engraving of this pump can be seen in vol. 10, No. 50, page 396, Scientific American. Agents who will engage in the manufacture and sale of these pumps are wanted in all parts of the United States. Rights for States can be bought also.—For more information address the patentee, at Pascagoula, Miss. sep22—5t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental Departments. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Montgomery, Ala. aug18—5t*

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in Teaching, and a member of the M. E. Church, South, is desirous of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek. Would also give instructions on the Melodeon. Address, J. W. HAWSHURST, Vernon, Madison county, Miss. se8 1t

WANTED—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family. Liberal wages given. Apply to S. J. NORWOOD, or THOS. W. GOLLINS, near Clinton, La. se1 5t*

FAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY—FAYETTE, Jefferson County, Miss.—The next session of this institution will open on the 1st of October, 1855, under the patronage of the Coles' Creek Circuit Quarterly Conference.

FACULTY.

Rev. J. L. FORSYTH, Principal and Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.

Mrs. M. T. FORSYTH, Instructress in the French Language.

Miss SARAH M. MILLER, Instructress in Mathematics, English Literature, Physiology, Drawing and Painting.

Miss SARAH E. BLEDSON, Instructress in Preparatory Department.

Mr. E. GUSTAVUS HERRMANN, Professor of Music.

Mrs. R. C. HAWKINS, Matron.

For further particulars, apply to me at this place.

J. L. FORSYTH.

Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss. se8 2t

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN TAR-SPRING LINIMENT.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head or Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm.

Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. HUGHES Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee. And for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, and
je15 1y SICKLES & CO., Canal street, New Orleans.

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE—HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

FACULTY.

——, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Evidences of Christianity.

Rev. B. M. Capers, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.

Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Professor of Natural Science, and Dean of the Faculty.

Monsieur Julius Trotrean, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.

Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Assistant in Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.

Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Assistant in Mathematics.

Mrs. Frances R. Allen, Governess.

Miss M. M. Johnson, Assistant Governess.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Miss M. M'Neill Johnson, M.E.L., Principal.

Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Professor E. Cyriax, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Professor H. Carstenson, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Professor J. Trotrean, Professor E. Cyriax,
Miss M. M. Johnson, Professor H. Carstenson.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Lectures will be delivered in the College Hall every Wednesday night by the following gentlemen, successively; and those lectures will be published in the Collegiate Mirror.

Hon. P. T. Scrugge, Lecturer on Political Economy, Statute and Common Law.

Hon. J. F. Trottier, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.

Dr. J. R. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

Rev. M. J. Blackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.

Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. Addison Lee, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Mechanical Philosophy.

Rev. B. M. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Philomathean Society.

Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Euphradean Society.

Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.

Miss Lucretia O. Pilobor, Assistant Librarian.

We are now engaged in corresponding with one of the first gentlemen and scholars in the South, whose services as President we expect to secure. The other blanks will be filled by competent teachers, who, with the President, will be in their places at the opening of the session on Monday, September 3, 1855.

Persons wishing information will address

aug18—2m REV. D. J. ALLEN,
Holly Springs, Miss.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY.

Rev. H. O. THWEATT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HALLYWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ELIZA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 30.
WHOLE NUMBER 246.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

COLORED MISSIONS, DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

At the third quarterly Conference for Dayton Station and Dayton Colored Mission, when the subject of missions was called up, the following report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The report was written by a layman of our church, one who takes a deep interest in the general cause of missions, and who contributes liberally to the missionary fund.

As ministers of the Gospel, and official members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, we feel called upon by the action of the annual Conference, and prompted by a sense of duty, in presenting to the consideration of the slave-holders within the bounds of the Dayton Colored Mission that important branch of domestic missions which is receiving in the South the co-operation of other churches, and which we trust will ere long be perfected into a system, which will prove efficient in shedding the light of divine truth into the benighted mind of every slave. The Southern branch of the Methodist Church owes her distinctive character and organization to her views upon the subject of slavery, and whilst the ministers of the Northern branch of the same church are neglecting the weightier matters of the law, stooping from their high and holy vocation to pander to the prejudices and add fuel to the flame of Northern fanaticism, she (the Southern branch) is directing her best efforts to the accomplishment of a more noble and holier object. We think we will be sustained in the assertion that the missionary efforts of Southern Christians, together with the protection thrown around the slaves by legislative enactments, have, by placing them upon a higher moral platform, made them more willing subjects to control and discipline, and consequently happier and more contented.

The weight of responsibility resting upon the master cannot be denied; his duty is too plain to be neglected with impunity. As slaves, they require at our hands protection, food and raiment; and when the feelings of humanity, the laws of our country, and our own interest have prompted us to do thus much, our obligation is but part fulfilled. That they ought to have the benefit of religious instruction none will deny; and how are they to receive it but by the consent and material aid of their masters. "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a master in heaven."

We trust that the "spirit which is now actuating the ministry may be imparted to the membership of the church," and especially to the slave-holders, who we fear are "slumbering over this great interest."

"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature" is a precept that must be obeyed. Though directed to the ministry, this precept should claim the attention of all to whom one or many talents are entrusted—not only the slave-holder, but every Christian; for we are all the stewards of God's blessings and privileges, and will have to account for their improvement or neglect: therefore, let us ever remember, that from him to whom much is given much will be required.

We think it unnecessary to present in detail the action of the church upon this department of domestic missions; suffice it to say that the want of room, the difficulty and even impropriety of so many slaves assembling at the regular stations and places of preaching, prevents a large number from ever hearing preaching, except by chance. To overcome these difficulties, and, if possible, to supply all, led to the organization of colored missions, making it the duty of the missionaries appointed to the work to preach to and catechise the slaves on the plantations where the consent and assistance of the master could be obtained. Thus far the plan has worked well, and resulted, as we trust, in much good.

When a mission does not sustain itself, the Conference draws upon the general fund of domestic missions to make up the deficit. The general fund, as you well know, is made up by contributions from all classes of society.

Of the fifteen missions in the bounds of the Alabama Conference, only a few sustain themselves, and, we regret to say, that the Dayton mission, with all its wealth, is not one of the number. We cannot believe that a community so enlightened and so liberal in all other christian enterprises, will in future suffer it to be said that the slaves of the South, and especially those in our midst, are in part dependent upon the widow's mite for the bread of life.

The ministerial help at the disposal of the Conference is not sufficient to supply all and every plantation with preaching as often as the patrons of the mission would wish; hence arose, because they cannot be supplied with a whole loaf, refuse the half, and thereby leave their slaves destitute of preaching. To overcome this difficulty we would suggest to planters whose plantations are near each other, to unite in erecting churches, so that two, four, or even a half dozen families might assemble under the supervision of themselves or overseers and hear preaching at the same place.

By reference to a report of the missionaries upon the Dayton Mission, it will be seen that there are nineteen places of preaching and twenty of our plantations, numbering in the whole about 1300, who receive instruction and are preached to once in three weeks. Besides this number, there are about 250 slaves belonging to plantations near Dayton who are preached to every Sabbath by the preacher in charge. The above report will form some data by which patrons will be enabled to regulate their contributions so as to sustain the mission.

We cannot close this without calling upon those planters in and near Dayton, whose slaves are blessed with weekly preaching, to lend a helping hand in supporting the mission. You may say that you contribute to the support of the station and of domestic missions. So can a number of your neighbors and townsmen whose slaves are not blessed as yours are, and who, being patrons of the missions feel it their duty to contribute to its support. We hope that you, when applied to by our missionaries for aid, will feel resting upon your minds a like sense of duty.

J. A. HEARD, President.
D. B. TURNER, Secretary.
DAYTON, ALA., Oct 15, 1855.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAE, July 30, 1855.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—There has recently been so much writing from China that I suppose you and your readers are losing somewhat of the anxiety and curiosity formerly manifested in regard to the affairs of this country. But while this may be the case, I hope your interest in the Methodist mission established here will never be found decreasing, but rather deepening and widening and bringing forth fruit in the shape of many fervent and faithful prayers, and the material which not only enables missionaries to live, but also to build churches, print tracts and bibles, and does many little things towards helping on the Gospel.

I am sure you will be gratified to learn that after a deal of money spent, and many encouraging words from our brethren on the other side of the world, our missionaries have been at last induced to move forward, and the car of Methodism is beginning to rumble along the streets of Shanghae. We have rented a building in the city, which we call the *Tsam Kaou Dong*, or "Hall of Instruction," and for which we pay $108 annually. In this building we purpose after awhile to have preaching every day. At present we have to be satisfied with half that amount, as those of us who have arrived more recently are as yet able to make only occasional efforts, and cannot venture upon a regular appointment. In a room adjoining, Mrs. Cunningham has a female school, the cost of which is about $8 per month, which Bro. C. pays out of his own private funds, as none of the appropriations made for schools have reached us this year.

Our congregations are quite respectable, and there seems to be much attention to the word spoken, while the curiosity of the people about the Gospel seems not only to be great but increasing. Bro. Cunningham preaches regularly, and seems to be very well understood, while he promises to become a very fluent and correct speaker of this local dialect, (as the Chinese say,) which is of course a great desideratum here. I have attended preaching frequently since our house has been opened, and I find not only a willingness to hear but an apparent desire to understand among a large portion of those who compose the congregation. We have some hope from present prospects to begin soon to receive among us those who are truly converted, as we think it highly probable that some are even now pressing into the kingdom.

I find that there is a prevailing impression at home that a man ought to preach in Chinese in six months after he arrives here. That such an impression does prevail, I cannot but be very sorry, for it certainly misrepresents the facts as found to exist among missionaries in Shanghae.

It is true, however, that this question turns upon what we mean by "preaching." If we mean a clear unfolding of the elementary doctrines of Christianity, with such clearness as to be understood by the congregation, and with such force as to make an impression upon their hearts, I answer few have attained unto it. If we mean such a command of the language as ordinary colored people have of the English language, it can be attained in two or three years. But if we mean an ability to speak a few dozen sentences sometimes correctly, but as often incorrectly with a liability to make most ridiculous mistakes, such as telling a man to "come and have his head shaved," when you simply mean "come here," (which has often occurred,) this may be acquired in six months. Thus you may account for the fact that your new missionaries have not as yet taken their stand alongside of the other brethren in the regular ministrations of the word. And thus you may further account for the fact that some who have thought the Chinese language so easy, after years of study, cannot make themselves understood yet.

There seems at this time to be quite an awakening upon religious subjects in the city and vicinity. Every three or four weeks some one is admitted into one or another of the various branches of the church who have missions here, and the missionaries all seem to be very much encouraged. But Anti-Christ is at work here as elsewhere. The French Romanists have gained a powerful hold upon the feelings and fears of the people in consequence of the course taken by the French in the recent disturbances. The priests have of course taken advantage of this state of things, and by promising to protect them in case of future disturbances and other worldly inducements, they prevail upon the people to be baptized, after which they give them a list of saints' days and fast days, teach them "Ave Maria," and confess them when necessary. This is nearly all their converts know. Mary and Jesus are incorporated in the list of Chinese gods and saints. Such is Romanism in Shanghae. Surely the Pope is the devil's right-hand man in the work of destroying human souls.

The rebellion seems to be at a stand, or rather on the decline. Every gazette from Pekin reports successes gained and cities retaken by the Imperialists. I think Tae-Ping-Wang has lost the sympathies of foreigners in China to a great extent, and it is possible that unless he takes some vigorous step soon, even his friends will lose what confidence in his success they have, and their sympathies will be withdrawn from one who proves incompetent to the mighty task which he professes to have undertaken. It is indeed improbable that the peaceable kingdom of Christ should be established by one whose watchword is slaughter and bloodshed.

The Mission families are all well. I have myself just recovered from an attack of ague and fever.

Accept my sincere thanks for the Advocate, which comes to Bro. Lambuth and myself regularly. It is indeed refreshing to read of the doings of those with whom I have often associated, and to whom my heart is drawn out in the warmest feelings of affection. Of such especially are the members of the Alabama Conference, from whom I am always glad to hear anything good.

Perhaps you may hear from me again next mail.

Affectionately, your brother,
JAMES S. BELTON.

THE MINISTRY AN OFFICE, AND NOT MERELY A WORK.

Let it not be forgotten that there is such a thing as "rights of the ministry." An office of such responsibilities must have corresponding prerogatives. In the radicalism of these times, when the ambition of many seems to be to reduce the Church of Christ to analogy with the lowest type of democracy, these truths are like to be lost sight of.

The following remarks from Dr. Hodge we copy from the Southern Presbyterian. They contain valuable truths, well proved and stated. In the last few sentences, beginning with "if," the argument limps: that however is due to his attempt to accomodate it to his own ecclesiastical system.

1. Our first remark on this subject is that the ministry is an office, and not merely a work. An office is a station to which the incumbent must be appointed, which implies certain prerogatives, which it is the duty of those concerned to recognize and submit to. A work, on the other hand, is something which any man who has the ability may undertake. This is an obvious distinction. It is not every man who has the qualifications for a Governor of a State who has the right to act as such. He must be regularly appointed to the post. So it is not every one who has the qualifications for the work of the ministry who can assume the office of the ministry. He must be regularly appointed. This is plain: *a.* From the titles given to ministers in the Scriptures, which imply official station. *b.* From their qualifications being specified in the word of God, and the mode of judging of those qualifications being prescribed. *c.* From the express command to appoint to the office only such as, on due examination, are found competent. *d.* From the record of such appointment in the word of God. *e.* From the official authority ascribed to them in the Scriptures, and the command that such authority should be duly recognized. We need not further argue this point, as it is not denied, except by the Quakers, and a few such writers as Neander, who ignore all distinction between the clergy and laity, except what arises from diversity of gifts.

2. Our second remark is, that the office is of divine appointment, not merely in the sense in which the civil powers are ordained of God, but in the sense that ministers derive their authority from Christ and not from the people. Christ has not only commanded that there shall be such officers in his church, he has not only specified their duties and prerogatives, but he gives the requisite qualifications, and calls those qualified, and by that call gives them their official authority. The function of the church in the premises is not to confer this office, but to sit in judgment on the question whether the candidate is called of God, and if satisfied on that point, to express its judgment in the public and solemn manner prescribed in Scripture.

That ministers do thus derive their authority from Christ follows not merely from the theocratical character of the church, and the relation which Christ, its king, sustains to it, as the source of all authority and power, but also from the fact that it is expressly asserted that Christ gave some apostles, some prophets, some evangelists, some pastors and teachers, for the edifying of the saints and for the work of the ministry, by and not the people, constituted or appointed the apostles, prophets, pastors and teachers.

3. Ministers are therefore called the servants, the messengers the ambassadors of Christ. They speak in Christ's name and by his authority. They are sent by Christ to the church, to reprove, rebuke and exhort with all long suffering and doctrine. They are indeed the servants of the church, as laboring in her service, and as subject to her authority: servants as opposed to lords: but not in the sense of deriving their commissions and powers from the church.

4. Paul exhorts the presbyters of Ephesus "To take heed of all the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made them overseers." To Archippus he says, "Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord." It was then the Holy Ghost that appointed these presbyters and made them overseers.

5. This is involved in the whole doctrine of the church as the body of Christ, in which he dwells by his Spirit, giving to each member his gifts, qualifications and functions, dividing to every one severally as he will: and by these gifts making one an apostle, another a prophet, another a teacher, and another a worker of miracles. It is thus that the apostle reconciles the doctrine that ministers derive their authority and power from Christ, and not from the people, with the doctrine that church powers vest ultimately in the church as a whole. He refers to the analogy between the human body and the church as the body of Christ. As in the human body the soul resides not in any one part to the exclusion of the rest, and as life and power belong to it as a whole, though one part is an eye, another an ear, and another a hand; so Christ by his spirit dwells in the church, and all power belongs to the church, though the indwelling spirit gives to each member his function and office. So that ministers are no more appointed by the church than the eye by the hands and feet. This is the representation which pervades the New Testament, and necessarily supposes that the ministers of the church are the servants of Christ, selected and appointed by him through the Holy Ghost.

6. The third remark relates to the functions of the presbyters. They are charged with the preaching of the word and the administration of the sacraments. They are the organs of the church in executing the great commission to make disciples of all nations, teaching them and baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. They are rulers in the house of God. They are invested with the power of the keys, opening and shutting the door of the church. They are clothed with all these powers in virtue of their office. If sent where the church does not already exist, they exercise them in gathering and founding churches. If they labor in the midst of churches already established, they exercise these powers in concert with other presbyters, and with the representatives of the people. It is important to notice this distinction. The functions above mentioned belong to the ministerial office, and, therefore, to every minister. When alone, he of necessity exercises his functions alone, in gathering and organizing churches, but when they are gathered he is associated with other ministers, and with the representatives of the people, and therefore can no longer act alone in matters of government and discipline.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—You enter the church porch. The portly sexton, with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at your hat and coat, and, so he graciously escorts you to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly-clad seamstress, deprived from her treadmill round, to think one day in seven of the immortal. The sexton is struck with sudden blindness. She stands embarrassed one moment, then, as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and, with a crimson blush, recrosses the threshold which she has profaned with her plebian feet.

Mark to the organ! It is a strain from "Norma" slightly Sabbath-ized. Now the worshippers one after another glide in: silks rattle, plumes wave, satins glisten, diamonds glitter, and scores of forty dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors.

What an absurdity to preach the Gospel of the lowly Nazarite to such a set. The clergyman knows better than to do so. He values his 1st salary and handsome parsonage too highly. So with a velvet tread he walks all round the ten commandments, places the downiest pillow under the dying profligate's head, and ushers him with seraphic hymning into an upper-ten heaven. [Fanny Fern.

Foreign News by the Atlantic.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The dates by the Atlantic are up to the 6th inst. from Liverpool.

The leading events in connection with the war are the quartering of detachments of French and English troops at Sebastopol, and the fact that the Allied armies of operation threaten the Russian army, both from Eupatoria and Baidar. The French cavalry under Gen. d'Allonville defeated the Russians near Eupatoria, on the 17th. Russian loss 400 killed and 100 prisoners. French, 6 killed and 25 wounded. A fourth campaign expected as the Russians are making tremendous preparations and the Emperor himself is at Odessa. The fleet has sailed from Sebastopol on a secret expedition. It is supposed either to Nicolaieff or Odessa. Kars still held out, according to last accounts, though the provisions were nearly exhausted. It was expected however, that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire. In France the government has interfered to regulate the prices of butcher's meat. Corn has reached its maximum price.

THE WAR.

Position, Movements and Prospects of the Armies in the Crimea.

The last official dispatches report the south side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have held distinct quarters of the town assigned them.

The Russians concentrated their forces in the northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts which remained intact, (Nicholas and Quarantine,) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince Gortschakoff in his report describes the fire of the Allies as heavy.

Preparations were making by the British and French engineers, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals and ship-building yards of Sebastopol, and thus upset the place as a naval stronghold. Though there is no official information on the subject, the Allied Generals, for obvious reasons, being silent as to their future operations, there are various presumptions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince Gortschakoff on the 23d ult. reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 25th this force was increased to 33,000 men. The despatch reported that "imposing masses" of the Allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian army from the valley of Baidar, while a force amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000 men threaten the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is that the English land transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts from Vienna it is stated that the Allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating.

The Times correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter.

The correspondent of the Daily News takes a different view. He says:

The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat, and protect the rear guard of the Russian army. Carts are coming in empty from the direction of the Mackenzie Heights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed, with provisions.

These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie Heights. A direct attack from Baktchi-Serai is spoken of, the approach from the south being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified intrenchments.

Le Nord of Brussels takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. A writer in that journal says:

"The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holocaust, but will now be able to defend themselves in a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of the 10,000 seamen who had undertaken, with their officers, the defence of Sebastopol, only a fourth survives, and some six or seven officers.

In an order which Prince Gortschakoff has addressed to his soldiers, the Prince admits a loss of 500 to 600 men per day during the last thirty days of the siege. To continue to defend the south side, he says, would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying: "It is not Sebastopol we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning ruins that we have set fire to ourselves. Sebastopol enchained us to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of action, and a new war commences."

By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicholaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity. Gen. Mouravieff, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Moscow advices state that 120,000 men have been added to the military force of Russia.

War Movements in Asia.

Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding district by the Russians. The provisions of the garrison could not last longer than the 15th of September, and if reinforcements did not arrive, Gen. Williams would be compelled to submit.

The Russians, however, were themselves hard pressed by the snow, which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says: "Omer Pasha has arrived at Batoum, and was received with great enthusiasm by the half starved garrison at that place." The strength of the *corps d'armée*, which is represented as 16,000 men of all arms, does not exceed, at present, 4,000 sabres."

The Baltic.

A brief telegraph from Hamburg states that on the 27th ult six English vessels appeared before Riga, and bombarded for several hours the batteries of Dunamunde and Virrage Doncleu.

The Latest.

Marshal Pelissier reports, on the 1st inst., that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th ult., at Koughil, five leagues north-east of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by Gen. Kurt, were defeated by the French cavalry, under Gen. Allonville. Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, and a campaign forge, with all the appurtenances, and 150 prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured, besides 250 horses of the Russian Uhlans. Fifty of the Russians were killed: among them was Col. Androwsky. Of the French, six were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff's Dispatch.

HAMBURG, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.—Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg from Prince Gortschakoff, which brings news from Oct. 3, one day up to the 4th. The prince reports that on the previous day the enemy made another unsuccessful attempt.

CRIMEA, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 3.—Yesterday the enemy effected a movement against our left flank, and then withdrew. Our advanced post still occupy their former position. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the northern forts.

Mines under the Malakoff and Redan.

An extract of a letter from a sergeant, proceeding to show how the Redan escaped being blown up by the Russians, like the other forts:

"A sapper who was exploring the batteries of the Redan perceived a train of powder leading down to the sea, by a hollow of an axe, and then called the attention of the officers to it. On further examination it was found to be a thick metallic wire covered with a coating of gutta percha. This wire led to a very large powder magazine dug under the Redan, and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble when they thought of the frightful explosion they had escaped. The wire came from across the town as far as the sea, which it crossed to the other shore, from whence the electric spark was to be despatched to set fire to that volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldiers had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up one after the other, filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Careening port, the Flagstaff Battery, the Central Bastion, the forts of the bay, the arsenals, and all the principal edifices crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire and mines. The Redan and the Malakoff alone remained upstanding, the former saved by the sapper, as just mentioned, and the latter saved by a shell, which, directed by Providence, had cut the electric wire in two."

Promotions and Decorations.

Major General Wyndham is likely to be placed at the head of a division in the Crimea. The Grand Cross of the Bath, has, it is said, been conferred on Gen. Simpson. Marshal Pelissier has received the same decoration of the Queen, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, has further awarded to Gen. Simpson, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

A dispatch from Gen. Simpson to Lord Panmure has been published during the night. It contains Gen. Simpson's list of the names of officers and men brought to his notice by the Generals of the Highlanders, 2d, and Light Divisions, on the occasion of the attack on the Redan on the 8th inst.

It is stated, as a note, that the list of officers recommended by Gen. Simpson for promotion for distinguished services, has not yet been received. The first mentioned is very long. Besides the officers, it comprises the names of twelve soldiers of the 3d regiment, eleven of the 41st Regiment, and eighteen of the 6th Regiment, who distinguished themselves by bringing wounded from the front of the advanced trenches.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account of the Capture of Sebastopol.

Prince Gortschakoff's order of the day to his army, the evacuation of Sebastopol, appears in *Le Nord*. It is dated, "Head-quarters Heights of Inkermann, in the vicinity of Sebastopol, August 26, (Sept. 12.)" He recounts the length of the siege as a proof of the bravery of the Russian soldiers, and then describes the final bombardment and subsequent events:

"Taking advantage of the superiority of their fire at short range, the enemy, after the concentrated action of their artillery during the thirty days, which cost our garrison from five hundred to a thousand men per day, commenced that terrible bombardment (*bombardement d'enfer*) from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defenses, which had been repaired at night with great labor and expense, under the incessant fire of the enemy, the principal work, Korniloff Redoubt, or the Malakoff Hill (the key of Sebastopol as a point of demarcation), the whole town, having experienced considerable and irreparable damage.

"To continue, under these circumstances, the defence of the south side, would have been to expose our troops daily to useless butchery, and their preservation is to-day more than ever necessary to the Emperor of Russia.

"For these reasons, with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction, I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and take over the troops to the north side by the bridge constructed beforehand over the bay, and by boats.

"Meantime the enemy, beholding, on the 27th of August (8th of September), at 10:30, the half-ruined works before them and the Korniloff redoubt, with its ditches filled up, resolved upon a desperate assault, first on bastion No. 4 (Korniloff) and No 3; Redan, and after about three hours upon bastion No. 5, and the Belkin Schwartz redoubts.

"Of these six attacks, five were gloriously repulsed. Some of the points of attack, like that on bastion No. 2, on which the enemy had succeeded in bringing guns by flying bridges, having at various times been taken and retaken, remained finally ours. But the Kornilof redoubt, more damaged than the other by the bombardment, was taken by the French, who brought more than 30,000 men against it, and could not be retaken after the great losses we had suffered at the commencement of the combat, for it would have been necessary to ascend, in the midst of the ruins, a very steep incline, and then cross a narrow ridge above a deep ditch of the rear line occupied by the French. Such an undertaking might have prevented us from achieving the proposed object, and would have cost us, without the slightest doubt, incalculable losses.

"The attempt was the more needless, as for reasons already mentioned, I had resolved to evacuate the place. Therefore, as the success of the enemy was confined to the sole capture of the Kornilof redoubt, I ordered that no attack should be made on that redoubt, but to remain in front of it to oppose any continuation of the enemy's attack on the town itself, an order which was executed despite the efforts of the French to get beyond the gorge of the redoubt according to the arrangements previously made.

"The examples of bravery you give for my whole army, valiant comrades, aroused such a feeling of esteem in the enemy, that despite the knowledge they must have had of our retreat by the explosion of our mines, which our troops exploded one after the other as they gradually retreated, they not only did not pursue us in columns, but even ceased firing with their artillery, which they might have continued with impunity.

"Valiant comrades, it is painful, it is hard to leave Sebastopol in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifice we make upon the altar of our country in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Borodina. The defence of Sebastopol during three hundred and forty-nine days is superior to Saragossa, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812, they only found heaps of stones and ashes. Likewise, it is not Sebastopol which we have left to them, but the burning ruins of the town which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honor of the defence in such a manner that our great grand children may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity.

"Sebastopol kept us chained to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of movement, and a new war commences. A war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian soldier. Let us prove to the Emperor, let us prove to Russia that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our ancestors in our memorable and patriotic struggle. Wherever the enemy may show himself we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

"Valiant warriors of the land and sea forces! In the name of the Emperor I thank you for the unexampled courage, firmness and constancy you have displayed during the siege of Sebastopol."

Sayings and Doings of the Czar Alexander.

The Emperor, who has been making a journey to the South via Moscow, has issued, through the Governor of that place, an address to the Russian people, in which he says:

"The brave defence of Sebastopol gave done everything possible for human power to do. The former and present unfavorable events, I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, which visits upon Russia a heavy hour sent trial for our sins. Trials have been much heavier, and God Almighty has always sent her his benevolent help. Let us, therefore, also now trust in Him. He will defend Russia, the Orthodox, which has drawn the sword for a just cause, the cause of Christendom." And, called to see the incessant proofs of the readiness of everybody to sacrifice family, property, and the last drop of blood, for the integrity of the Empire and the honor of the country, I feel comforted and strength in these popular sentiments and aspirations, and with my whole heart united with my brave and faithful people, I recall repeat, confident of God's help and aid, the words of Alexander the First: "Where there is truth there is also God."

Remain young well-wisher,
ALEXANDER."

His Visit to the Crimea.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the evening before the Emperor set out for the South, a grand council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nicolaieff (the great Russian naval depot on the Euxine), where, on the 23d ult., accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and shipyards. The fortifications, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being, doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity.

General Mouravieff, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Russia's Determination to Prosecute the War.

St. Petersburg letters mention that the fall of Sebastopol has had no direct effect on the general situation, the prospect of a peaceful solution being now more distant and more difficult than it was before. The recall of Prince Gortschakoff and his appointment to the ministry of war is definitively arranged. He will be succeeded in his command by Gen. Mouravieff, now engaged in the operations before Kars. The Czar talks of holding out as long as his foes choose to continue the war. The determination meanwhile seems to at headquarters was to defend the Crimea step by step, *route qui route*, and to retire only when further opposition shall be impracticable. All reports of a precipitate retreat on Perekop without giving battle are said to be imaginary. Strong reserves were on their way to the screen from the interior of Russia, the object being to occupy in force all the strong positions between Khutor-Mackenzie and Inkermann, with reserves posted at Baktchi-Serai and Simpheropol. The Russians would have us believe their Crimean army, with these reserves, numbers 300,000 men. *Cri de at Indiana!*

Without being curiously anxious as to the future movements, there can be no doubt that the Russians are beginning trying their fortune in a second winter campaign. "Meanwhile," it is added, "the transport of ammunition and provisions and stores is being driven on with all possible dispatch. The utmost activity prevails in all the military and other establishments. And at Nicolaieff, where the Czar is at this time present in person, they profess to have nine war steamers already completed, fitted out, and prepared for active service, and a number more in a forward state of outfit."

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Warderer of Vienna, says: The evening before the departure of the Emperor, a council was held, at which it was determined to carry on the war with the greatest determination, and the Emperor directed Count Nesselrode to announce this intention to the political agents of Russia in foreign countries.

On the other hand, a recent letter from Berlin says:

"Rumors have been rife to-day in well informed circles that the Russian Government has invited Prussia to take steps toward a renewal of negotiations with the Western Powers. Public feeling in Russia has begun to show itself since the fall of Sebastopol. The large proprietors have lost a half or even two thirds of their revenue from the want of an outlet for produce, and from an abstraction of labor. The Government functionaries and the youth just from the military schools are alone in favor of a continuation of the war. Among the Generals who fell on the 8th were Generals Yousseroff and Vuicheff—the latter an aid-de-camp of the Emperor and a particular favorite.

France.

The Moniteur publishes twenty-four names of officers and soldiers nominated to the Legion of Honor in consequence of their wounds, and ninety one names of soldiers who obtained the military medal.

Abd el-Kader was received on Tuesday, the 2d, by the Emperor, and took leave, previous to setting out for the East.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct 2, 1855.—Two divisions, one French and the other English, occupy Sebastopol. The army in operation, under Marshal Pelissier, will take the field. Gens. Simpson and La Marmora will hold defensive positions. The fleet has received orders for important operations. The Allied forces are full of confidence. Omar Pasha's forces are expected to relieve Kars soon.

MARSEILLES, Monday, October 1, 1855.—The steamer Euphrate, which sailed from Constantinople on the 24th of September, has arrived. Five thousand French had passed Constantinople on their way to the Crimea, and others were expected. It was stated that the English cavalry would winter at Scutari. The Sultan had ordered a regular budget to be drawn up, and had directed that foreigners should pay the land tax, as paid by the Turkish subjects.

The Exposition.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—On the proposition of Prince Napoleon, President of the Imperial Commission, the closing of the Exhibition has been definitely fixed for the 15th of November next. The distribution of recompenses, by the jury, will take place the same day. This decision gives it the duration of six months. The Emperor and Empress will be present at the closing ceremony, and his Majesty will himself distribute the recompenses. All the French and foreign exhibitors will be admitted, and the nave and upper galleries of the principal palace will be arranged in such a manner as to accommodate the greatest possible number of invited persons. The preparations will commence on the 1st of November.

A traveler who has recently explored the salt mines of Poland, says they he has never seen anything more remarkable than those salt formations, and that they differ from all other salt deposits known. "The salt is solid, crystalized rock, free from all veins of earth, and all flaws, so that it is simply quarried in a lumps of some convenient shape, and so sent away. The quantity is amazing, and the solidity is so great that immense chambers are left, 120 feet in height, with walls of salt on each side, rising from the floor to the ceiling.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

Death of Rev. Charles McLeod.

Another has fallen! The brief and sad intelligence is communicated by Rev. Wm. Murrah, one of his oldest and most zealous colleagues in the ministry. He was a man, known to us, of very kind heart, true principle, zealous apostleship, and of plain, sterling common sense!

"Departed this life, at the residence of Bro. Joseph H. Mayhew, in Pickens county, Ala., 19th October, of typhoid fever, Rev. Charles McLeod, P. E. of the Columbus District, Alabama Conference. He was one of the oldest members of the Conference—was sick seventeen days—received every attention that a kind Christian family could bestow—seemed to suffer but little—was calm, peaceful and resigned to the last. He was asked by a brother minister, a few minutes before his death if he felt that Jesus was present and precious to him then. The emphatic answer was "Yes! yes!" He never spoke again.

"Some one in possession of the necessary materials will doubtless prepare and cause to be published a suitable obituary of this aged and faithful servant of the church. I can but simply announce the mournful fact. His body will be interred at Bradford's church, in this neighborhood, and at the proper time, removed, as he requested, to his family burying-ground. W. Murrah.

Insurance Office.—Providence, says some one, has provided insurance offices. By the payment of a few dollars, a man may be secured against overwhelming losses.

Within the past month the facilities of the community for obtaining protection against losses by fire have been considerably increased by the introduction, through their agent, R. W. Rayne, of the offices of the Home Insurance of New York, and the Hartford Fire Insurance. Both these companies have a solid capital, and have proved their willingness and ability to withstand serious disasters. At a time when *bogus* companies are about, ready to take the premiums, but not to pay losses, if losses there be, it is well to know solvent and well-managed offices. Our old friend Rayne is no stranger here. Besides a *clever* man, he is of first-rate business capacity. Hardly had his sign got dry, before the confidence of our best merchants and citizens was shown in numerous applications for insurance. See his advertisement.

Hon. D. D. Richardson.—In the loss of such a man the church and State are equally despoiled. He was one of the first graduates of old Centenary College, in Mississippi. His education, position and willing mind made him serviceable to what was good, and his services valuable. In that portion of Louisiana especially was his advocacy of the church needful. His career as an honest, courteous and firm citizen-legislator was opening with promise. Our sense of loss is increased by the brief and touching tribute of his pastor, disclosing the purposes of his heart, now broken-off, and lessened by the same testimony of his peaceful end.

Jackson, La.—We learn that yellow fever having disappeared, the exercises of Centenary College will open on first Monday inst. Among the victims of the epidemic our obituary column gives the name of the late wife of our bereaved and afflicted brother Miller. He has the sympathy of very many. Mrs. M., by her amiability and cordial hospitality, numbered more friends than the village of her residence could hold.

Neighborhood Chapels.—The subject so well brought to public attention by the Dayton Quarterly Conference will, we trust, receive the consideration it merits. Read it, on first page, and especially ponder well two statements:

1st, That some are having their servants preached to at the expense of a fund made up of widows' and others' mites!

2d, That the ministerial help at the disposal of any Conference is insufficient for supplying every plantation separately with preaching. The only remedy is therein proposed—neighborhood chapels.

Theological Nick-Naming.—The Archbishop of Dublin christened the Rev. Philip Pusey "Dr. Charon." Some of his clergy were quoting the fact of the Oxford Professor continuing in the church as a proof of his soundness. "Nonsense," said the Archbishop, "I know Pusey—he is the Charon of Perversion, and will not quit the boat as long as there is one left in the church that he can ferry over to Popery. He plies the oar between England and Rome."

A Good Call.—The Presbyterian church of the "old Third" have had the good fortune to secure as pastor Rev. N. G. North. Mr. N. has been long and favorably known here, and under Divine blessing, will do more to build up this church than any heretofore settled over it. They have quit looking to their neighbors and sending abroad for help to reap the field, and taken a well-tried home man—and now the laden will fly.

Quarterly Review for October, 1855.

We have enjoyed the gratification of running over the October number of the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, edited by Dr. Doggett, and published in Richmond. This number closes the volume of 1855, and is in all respects equal to any that has been issued since the Quarterly has been in the present hands.

The first article keys up the literary tone of the Quarterly. It discusses, with copious Latin and Greek foot-notes, the disposition of certain notable old Romans towards the early Christians.

The article on prayer, by a layman, in reply to Dr. Winan's strictures on his views of the subjective efficacy of prayer, published a year ago, is very readable and suggestive. The Doctor will have to say something. To us this last paper seems to narrow if not change the ground in controversy. It waxes interesting. From a tentative essay, Mr. Tucker boldly advances to the position that prayer is powerful only subjectively. It does not prevail with God—is no motive to Him. Only puts man, the worshipper, in proper position to receive benefits pledged on conditions.

Col. Cobb, of Mississippi, gives us another excellent paper on Italian Literature. He has fine subjects to deal with this time, and feels their inspiration. To Alfierri, the tragic poet, who died in the beginning of the present century, the list is brought down. Alfierri—the Italian Byron. The opera is brought on, in its turn, with such half-commendatory allusions to histrionic recreation, that the editor puts in a *caveat* about worldly amusements! Mr. Cobb also indulges an apologetic strain for the gilded vices of his splendid characters. But something must be allowed to his natural and noble enthusiasm on such a subject. We trust he is not at the end by several instalments. A very practical turn this article takes in rebuking the niggardly patronage shown by wealth and power and position to genius chilled by penury. Apprentices pay—and they only suit this utilitarian age. Who searches out and educates the talented poor for the love of it? We sneer at Italian effeminacy, and show our better mettle by spending more on a race-horse than the degenerate Romans lavished on a first-class poet or artist.

The Book Notices and Editorial Miscellany make up a rich repast. We cannot conclude this brief and imperfect notice without challenging the attention of the reading and thinking public to the claims of this Review. Its friends may urge its claims with confidence and boldness. It is worthy. Let us of the South and South-west do ourselves the justice of giving it a greater circulation.

Autobiography of "Uncle Travis."

The last week we have read two characteristic personal histories—agreeing in some points, widely differing in others. Both persons were Mississippians by adoption, and both lame from their youth. One was the most richly endowed genius that has flashed his meteor-light across these skies. He went down in darkness. His lofty faculties of mind and soul were clouded and broken by dissipation. He lived not out half his days.

Not so with "Uncle Travis." In old age his leaf is green—his heart is full of the "joy forever." Temperate, humble, zealous in his master's work, spent in his service—he sits now with the crown of age upon his serene old head—preaching, from his arm-chair, to those who come to his house. With less talent more useful, with less fame more honorable; he looks back without remorse and forward with hope. What difference religious consecration makes in summing up the lives of two men!

He who was a member of the first delegated General Conference (1812); who was the spiritual father of such men as Dr. Few; who licensed Stephen Olin to preach, has seen some things. In those days they worked Methodism four-square.

This book introduces us to its normal state. He naively tells how he tried "Stephen" to see whether he would do or not for a preacher! The book is in the "brother and sister" style, with straight collar and shad. It greets in Pauline fashion, and abounds in affectionate personalities.

Faithful Shepherds.

A friend, writing 21st October, says:

The fever has nearly subsided at Jackson. Bro. Godfrey, the pastor of our church there, is now up again, having had a severe attack—and he is the only Protestant minister left in the city.

Bro. Godfrey deserves the lasting gratitude of his flock, as well as that of the community, for his consecrated toil and faithful devotion to his duty amidst perils that drove others, equally bound to remain, to healthy resorts. God bless the fearless and faithful shepherds.

A flock may easily graze at noon, when there is no peril, no alarm, without the presence of the shepherd; but how sad is the spectacle of a flock whose shepherd has fled at the first cry of danger! We want shepherds that are ready to live and die for and with the flock. For every such one that falls, may God raise up a score to fill their honored places! Amen.

Frost and Ice.—The weather since Wednesday has undergone quite an unexpected, though not an unwished for change, having traversed, in the course of one night, nearly forty degrees of the thermometer, falling from the sixties down to the thirties. On Thursday morning last the whole face of nature was clad in robes of whiteness, a real November frost attended with ice. [Thibodaux Minerva, 27th.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Hon. Daniel D. Richardson died of yellow fever, after an illness of fourteen days, at his residence (Wayeland) near Pattersonville, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, September 29th, at 4½ P. M., 1855.

Bro. Richardson was born 1820, in Wilkinson county, Miss., and in early life removed with his parents to this parish, where he resided until his death.

In early life he embraced religion, and for a time was an active and zealous Christian. He joined the M. E. Church, and was deeply impressed upon the subject of preaching, believing that God had called him to this work. But, alas! for the church and himself, from the sacrifices and responsibilities of the ministry he shrank, and devoted himself to the study of law, and afterwards to agricultural pursuits, maintaining his connection with the church, for the support of which he was a liberal contributor.

In this condition the writer of this notice found him in the early part of the year 1854. At a protracted meeting at Pattersonville, held in June of that year, at the altar of prayer, he confessed his wanderings from God, and received the testimony again of his acceptance with Him.

Never shall I forget the joyous moment when, with radiant countenance, he arose from the altar, at which for several days he had mingled his tears and prayers with the crowds of penitents that thronged it, and exclaimed: "I've got it again! Glory to God! I've got it again!" moaning the witness of his acceptance. With a return of his religious enjoyments came the impression that it was his duty to preach the Gospel of Christ to perishing sinners; and I am glad to say that to this work he solemnly dedicated himself, so far as to commence arranging his temporal affairs, and also directing his reading and studies with a view to that end. His object, as frequently expressed to me, was to enter the itinerant connexion, and live and die in the regular work.

He was a good class-leader and an excellent steward, and in his death our church has lost one of its most useful members in this State.

During his illness we had repeated opportunities of conversing with him closely on the subject of his readiness for his change. His sky was clear, his enjoyments often amounting to extacy. Some twelve hours before his death I asked him if he loved the Saviour. He replied "Oh! yes, more now than ever." We sang the beautiful hymn on page 314 of our hymn book—"Jesus, lover of my soul," etc. He joined in and sang four lines, paused and exclaimed: "Oh! what a sentiment. How sweet the name of Jesus is!" We prayed after singing, and fervently he responded with a hearty "amen!" About one hour before he expired, while his mind was wandering and his language incoherent, we tried the sound of Jesus' name. As soon as the sound fell on his ear he became extatic, frequently exclaiming "bless his holy name!"

Just before life became extinct, he seemed to imagine his brother Edward (who had died some months previously) to be present, and addressing him remarked: "Every day, brother Edward, every day, every day!"

Thus died our beloved brother Richardson. The Lord sustain his companion in her bereavement, and take care of her and her dear little daughters, and prepare them to meet him in the skies. Upon the venerable father the stroke will fall heavily, as well as upon the whole family, for he was devotedly loved. May they improve all of God's providences to his glory and their salvation, amen.

N. A. Cravens.

REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES.

Few events have recently excited so much interest among the British churches as the services of the Jubilee Festival, which has just celebrated at Birmingham the close of the fiftieth year of the ministry of the Rev. John Angell James, at the Carrs Lane Independent Church in that town. The praise of Mr. James as a devoted Christian man, a preacher, a pastor and a writer, and one worthily occupying a place in the highest rank of excellency in each character, has long been in all the churches. The promoters of the movement, however, were not by any means prepared for the manifestation of public feeling which it elicited on the part not only of all the denominations in the neighborhood—Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Baptist—but of many of the great religious societies, as the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the London Missionary Society, etc., which sent deputations from London to represent their sentiments on the deeply interesting occasion. Private individuals, too, from all parts of the kingdom, and belonging to all evangelical denominations, assisted at the proceedings, and contributed to the fund which was designed to perpetuate its memory; and an association of American clergymen was worthily represented by Dr. Patton, of New York, who read an address from his brethren.

One of the principal events by which it was determined to mark the occasion was the building of a new chapel in the vicinity of Mr. James' residence, to be called "Jubilee Chapel," and the interesting ceremony connected with the laying of the foundation stone was the opening public service of the occasion. At a subsequent period, at an overflowing meeting in the Town Hall, a personal testimonial was presented to Mr. James, consisting of some very valuable books, a beautifully wrought and costly vase of a character, adapted to the occasion, a finely carved cabinet for their reception, and a purse of £500, the subscriptions to the testimonial having left a balance of that amount over the cost of the articles presented.

The words of the semi-centenarian on laying the corner-stone are a model. The stone being duly laid, "amid loud and continuous clapping of hands and three hearty cheers," Mr. James mounted upon its top and said:

"And now may the work so happily commenced, proceed without hindrance and with all prosperity! May no accident happen to any of the workmen to be employed! May the top stone be brought forth with the proclamation of Grace, Grace! May God's smile rest upon the undertaking, and, when complete, may his presence fill the house! May a flourishing and perpetual Church be gathered here, of which its walls shall be called Salvation, and its gates Praise; and when the Lord shall write up the people, may it be said of every man, they were born here! Let thy work, oh, God! appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish thou the work of our hands upon us—Oh, God! establish thou it!"

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Oct. 27, 1855.

Mr. Editor,—I fear you will think me rather dilatory as a correspondent, but the truth is, I am not as much of a loafer as I used to be, and engagements too pressing to admit of delay, have prevented me from writing sooner.

The session of the Tennessee Conference recently held in this city, was a tedious one, owing in part to the large size of the body. It is composed of nearly two hundred members, most of whom are young men, or men in the prime of life. Bishop Kavanaugh, who presided over their deliberations, impressed me as being a man of tremendous mental nobilities, but scarcely quickness and decision enough to control men who are sometimes disposed to have their own way in spite of parliamentary rules. I could not help sympathizing with him on several occasions when, as it seemed to me, certain stormy discussions might have been stopped immediately, had the authority of the Chair been promptly asserted. Some of these were so merely personal, and, withal, so obviously ill-natured in their character, as to have a decidedly bad effect, both upon the combatants themselves, and upon the spectators, who of course felt at perfect liberty to go away and make remarks which were anything but complimentary. What a pity it is, that there cannot be *two* great men in one Conference!

You are doubtless aware that the Memphis Conference has been postponed two weeks in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in Memphis. The church here is generally gratified to learn that Bishop Kavanaugh will remain in the city during the intervening period. If his singularly patient good nature sometimes prevents his being an effective presiding officer, it shines delightfully in the pulpit and the social circle, in both of which relations he is universally beloved. We hope to hear several more of his magnificent sermons while he is with us.

The Bishop is accompanied by his wife, who goes with him to California, a long and fatigueing voyage, from which, it seems to me, he might well be spared. Is it heterodox to wish that a resident Bishop could be elected, who should attend our General Conference regularly to report on the state of affairs in that far-off region? I cannot help thinking that circumstances certainly alter this case, and that such an arrangement would save an immense amount of expense to the church, and toil to the Episcopacy.

The Legislature of Tennessee is now holding its session in the new State House, which was completed only a few days before it convened. Although composed for the most part of young looking men, the proceedings of this body are characterized by great decorum and industry. The rooms of the Capitol are elegantly furnished, and the whole building is lighted by chandeliers of the most splendid and costly description. We consider ourselves justified in being proud of this monument of the prosperity and liberality of our citizens.

The Publishing House has now assumed a look of completeness. Since you was here last Spring, a fine three story building has been erected, extending all the way from the front to the back buildings, a distance of perhaps more than a hundred feet, and covering by its breadth about one-third of the open court. This is to be the Bindery.

Nashville is improving rapidly. When the various railroad communications now in progress are completed, I see nothing to prevent her from becoming one of our great cities. When it was finally determined to locate the Publishing House here, there were, as you may remember, many shakes of the head, and many surmises of disaster and ultimate failure; but I am told that the statistics presented to the recent Conference, show a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital employed. If I am not mistaken, this is doing much better than either of the great book concerns in New York or Cincinnati have ever done. This fact tells its own story to those who are disposed to complain.

The cold season has set in prematurely early. We had a little snow on the 24th, and the atmosphere is chilly and unpleasant.

The health of the city continues good. Some apprehensions were entertained at one time, that we should share the fate of Norfolk and Portsmouth, but there have been no cases of the dreaded fever here.

I forgot to say, while speaking of the late session of our Conference, that some of the brethren were exceedingly anxious for the establishment of a Methodist Theological Seminary, and, I believe, proposed something of the kind, but it was met with such decided opposition from the Conference, that it was dropped.

The Missionary Secretary and his family are expected here next week to remain permanently. Crotchet.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.

This Conference closed its tenth session in Greenville October 8th, Bishop Paine presiding. The Secretary writes to the N. C. Advocate:

This was a very harmonious session. Not a single difficulty during the Conference. Preachers were full of religious feeling, strongly united in their work, and I believe have gone forth with more than usual longings for the salvation of souls.

Dr. Hamilton and Brother Pitts did us fine service in the pulpit and at our anniversaries. We collected and paid Dr. Hamilton for tract cause $131 75.

At our Missionary Anniversary the collection was small—something over $200. General collections fall considerably below that of previous years. Much to be regretted.

Our nett increase among the whites is four hundred and thirty-seven, and eighteen among the blacks.

The following brethren were admitted on trial: Thos. B. Lewis, John H. H. Young, Wm. Childers, C. D. Donaldson, Jeremiah J. Talbott, G. Gooch, Wm. H. Lambuth, and J. P. Crenshaw.

Samuel F. Johnson, Samuel D. Aikin and Wm. Holeman were re-admitted.

Six received Deacon's orders, and eleven were ordained to Elder's orders on the Sabbath.

APPOINTMENTS.

Louisville District.—Drummond Wolborn, P. E.

Brook street, Silas Lee.

German City Mission, Charles A. Quollmalz.

Bethel Mission, Wm. Holman.

Jackson street Colored Charge, to be supplied.

Third street, George W. Smiley.

Walnut street, Samuel L. Adams.

Eighth street, James C. Petrie.

Centre street, to be supplied.

Shelby street, Thomas Bottomly.

Ashbury, Richard Tydings.

East Louisville Mission, Drummond Wolborn.

West Louisville Mission, Aaron Moore.

Shippingport, L. P. Crenshaw.

Twelfth street, Alexander McCown.

Green street, to be supplied.

Edward Stevenson, Book Agent, and attached to Brook street Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Edmund W. Sehon, Secretary Missionary Society, and attached to Third street Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Bardstown District.—Alhort H. Redford, P. E.

Bardstown Station, Matthew N. Lasley.

Lebanon Circuit, Isaac W. Emerson.

Campbellsville, David Morton.

New Haven, Robert B. McCown.

Mount Washington and Shepherdsville, Thomas G. Bosley.

Jeffersontown, Samuel D. Aikin.

Middletown, Francis A. Morris.

Louisville Circuit, Jeremiah J. Talbott.

Greenwood, Richard D. Neale.

West Point, James W. Taylor.

Hardinsburg District.—Jos. D. Barnett, P. E.

Hardinsburg Circuit, Artemas Brown.

Big Spring, Dubartis F. Dempsy.

Brandenburg, Robert C. Alexander.

Elizabethtown and Hodgenville, Schuyler L. Murrell.

Millerstown, Wm. Childers.

Litchfield, Wm. Lambuth.

Hawesville, Joseph F. Redford.

Hartford, Wm. Neikirk.

Rough Creek Mission, to be supplied.

Mumfordsville, James H. Bristow.

Robert G. Gardner, Principal of the Hardinsburg Male and Female High School.

Henderson District.—Nathaniel H. Lee, P. E.

Henderson Station, James A. Henderson.

Henderson Circuit, Wm. W. Cook.

Morganfield, Hartwell T. Burge.

Madisonville, Abraham Quick.

Rumsey, James Morriss.

Calhoun, Joseph W. Maxwell.

Owenshoro' Station, John Randolph.

Yelvington Circuit, Charles Y. Boggess.

Providence Mission, to be supplied.

Marion Circuit, Joseph C. Norman.

Smithland District.—Z. M. Taylor, P. E.

Smithland Station, George H. Hayes.

Smithland Circuit, Bryant W. Cundiff.

Salem, John H. H. Young.

Eddyville, Allison Aikin.

Empire Iron Works, Wm. Alexander.

Princeton, to be supplied.

Cadiz, Wm. Randolph.

Lafayette, David D. Moore.

Hopkinsville Circuit, Robert W. Trimble.

North Christian Mission, Thos. B. Lewis.

Russellville District.—James S. Wools, P. E.

Russellville Station, James E. Carnes.

Logan Circuit, Thomas J. Moore.

Elkton, Wm. H. Morrison.

Hopkinsville and Garrettsburg, James H. Owen.

Todd, Wm. W. Mann.

Rochester Mission, Gideon Gooch.

Franklin, Alanson C. DeWitt.

Bowling Green Circuit, Joseph S. Soobee.

Greenville, Timothy C. Frogge.

Glasgow District.—Robert Fisk, P. E.

Scottsville Circuit, Jacob P. Goodson and Benjamin F. Wilson.

Mammoth Cave Mission, Wm. B. Edmunds.

Glasgow Circuit, Learnor B. Davison.

Greensburg, Henry C. Stevens.

Tompkinsville, Absalom Davis.

Cumberland Mission, to be supplied.

Albany, Cornelius D. Donaldson.

Wayne, Henry C. McQuown.

Liberty, William Molloy.

Columbia, James R. Dempsey.

Bowling Green Station, Samuel M. Dickinson.

Samuel F. Johnson, Agent for Tract Society, and member of Hopkinsville Quarterly Meeting Conference.

Charles B. Parsons, transferred to St. Louis Conference.

Robt. R. R. Alexander and Thos. M. Peniok, transferred to Louisiana Conference.

Henry W. South, transferred to Texas Conference.

Geo. W. Taylor, Jas. King, Eli B. Crain, J. Peak, John B. Perry, R. G. Thomas, A. Long, James I. Ferree and J. W. Kasey, superannuated.

John F. Senth, G. W. Crumbaugh, E. A. Martin, J. R. Hall, B. R. Hester and F. M. English, located.

Next Conference to be held at Elizabethtown, Hardin county.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

AN APPEAL

To the Methodists, Ministers and Laymen within the Mississippi Conference in behalf of Female Education.

Dear Brethren—With regard to the importance of the subject on which I address you I have not one word to say. Fifty years ago this might have been necessary, but at this time it would be entirely supererogatory. But it may not be amiss to remind you of a few facts that are known and felt by us all.

In the first place, then, I would call your attention to the fact that while there is but one male institution under the patronage and control of the Mississippi Conference, (and that only in part,) we have under our fostering care no less than seven for the education of females; and in the second place, it is an equally well known but deeply mortifying fact, that notwithstanding the number of female schools regarded as Conference institutions, there are many of our people who send their daughters beyond our bounds to receive an education, some at Holly Springs, some at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and, what is more extraordinary, some at schools known and acknowledged as sectarian, under the immediate control of denominations adverse to the Methodist church; yea more, incredible as it may appear to some, there are persons calling themselves Methodists who must needs send their daughters to the Catholic Convent, there to be taught—what?—to despise the religion of their parents, to hate the church into which they were baptised, and to be carefully instructed in the mysteries of a false religion!

If you ask them why they act thus, what is their uniform reply? "Because," forsooth, "we have no good Methodist schools." While I am far from endorsing this sentiment, but believe on the contrary that our schools will compare favorably with those of other denominations, I am yet free to acknowledge that we have not a female institution that fully meets the demands of our people. We greatly need, and, from the position we hold, the public has a right to expect from us a female college of the highest order—one with buildings sufficient to answer every purpose, comprising well arranged and well conducted boarding houses, and having a good library, philosophical apparatus, etc., and withal an ample supply of able and experienced teachers, including a chair for normal instruction, and a course of study much more extended than is usually found in female academies—one that will include the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and German languages, and a full Yale College course of mathematics. Give us such an institution, and the Methodists of our Conference will no longer have an excuse for sending their daughters abroad; the community at large, who already begin to see their former error, will give us their patronage, and we shall present to the world a female college, an ornament alike to the church and to the whole South.

And now, let me ask, what prevents our having just such an institution? or rather I should have asked, why have we not long since had such an one?

In attempting to answer this question, I hope I shall be pardoned when I suggest that the fault lies, perhaps, partly with the Conference and partly with the membership.

In the first place, then, I would say that perhaps the Conference has acted injudiciously in dividing their patronage between so many schools. This I think will be apparent if we for a moment look at some of the consequences resulting from this course of action.

Where there are so many regarded as Methodist schools, parents will naturally be inclined to patronize the one nearest their respective places of residence, and the patronage of the church becomes thereby so much divided that no one school receives sufficient encouragement to justify them in erecting suitable buildings, employing teachers, etc., and thus no one can, to any considerable extent, succeed.

Again, while the patronage of the Conference is thus divided, let an agent be appointed, say ler Sharon Female College, and the preachers in charge at the places where the other schools are in operation will feel a delicacy in seconding the efforts of the agent, while the people in the vicinity of each school will make theirs an excuse for not contributing their money towards the building up the one whose interests the agent represents.

And right here let me observe, that this same manifestation of sectional feeling is one of the formidable obstacles in the way of building up such an institution as is here contemplated. While there are some so enfatuated with the name of having their daughters educated abroad, that they would rather patronize an Episcopal school in Maryland, or a Catholic school in Kentucky, than a Methodist institution of the highest order at home, there are others so sectional in their feelings, that they cannot be influenced to lend their aid in building up any one, however excellent, unless it is in their immediate neighborhood; and as for giving their money to build up or endow a college at the distance of fifty or a hundred miles from them, it is perfectly out of the question. Others, again, actuated by this same feeling of selfishness, have been heard to say: "My daughters all be educated before such a school established," not remembering that they have grandchildren and great grandchildren that must be educated. But even though you never should have, has your vast wealth destroyed all your Christian philanthropy? Are there no poor orphan children of ministers who spent their lives in poverty and in behalf of the church, while you, enjoying all the benefits of their labor, have lived at ease and amassed wealth until your fortune have become a burden, I had almost said course? Brethren who have wealth—[illegible] preachers who have amassed fortunes and lived in affluence, while your fellow labor "have borne the heat and burden of the day"—I appeal to you to awake to a sense your duty on this subject.

But can our object be effected? I hope not to say it can, provided the Conference and church will unite; but while we are [illegible] tional, selfish and illiberal nothing can be done.

Let us then—let the Conference resolve the first place, that we will have just one female college as we need. In the next place let the Conference appoint a Board of Commissioners, composed equally of ministers and laymen, who shall receive bids and determine upon the place of its location.

Let an efficient agent likewise be appointed to solicit donations. Finally, let the church give, and give willingly and liberally, not tens, but by hundreds and thousands—let some give their tens of thousands—let them give until a pure conscience says enough. Then shall our female college be established. Its corner-stone shall soon be laid amid the prayers and blessings of the church, and its head-stone shall be brought forth with shoutings, crying "grace, grace unto it!" Philo Mi[illegible]

St. Peter's Church, Rochester.—Christian Intelligencer of New York says this Church, we noticed two weeks since

We are indebted to the kindness of friend for a copy of "The Church Book St. Peter's Church, Rochester," containing the Order of Public Worship; the Order Administering Baptism; the Order of Publicly Receiving Baptized Persons to the Fellowship of the Church; the Order of Administering the Lord's Supper; the Marriage Service; the Funeral Service; Morning and Evening Prayers for Families; a Psalter; Responsive Reading; the Nicene and Apostolic Creeds; Psalms and Hymns; Tunes for Congregational Singing.

St. Peter's Church is Presbyterian, but modelled its mode of conducting the service of the sanctuary somewhat after that of the Episcopalians. This originated, doubtless, from a desire to give the congregation a larger part in worship than, it was thought, was enjoyed in the usual way. It will be seen that the departure from the Presbyterian order is not so great as to dispense with extemporaneous prayer by the minister.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The United States steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that city to the 17th, and from the City of Mexico to the 17th.

There is not much news of interest in the papers by this arrival. Information of the division of the State of Coahuila, by Capt. Coffman's command had been conveyed to Francisco Alvarez in a letter written by Vidaurri from Monterey. He places the number of the invaders at 300, and states that it was reinforced by another force of 400 had crossed the Rio Grande somewhere in that region. Senor Vidaurri states that he is ignorant of the motives of the invasion, but that it was probably for the purpose of reclaiming runaway negroes, or punishing the Lipan Indians, who have, he says, while living in peace with the Mexicans, been accused of committing murders in Texas. In order that this violation of Mexican territory might not pass with impunity, Vidaurri had dispatched five companies of infantry and two of horse, with four pieces of artillery, including howitzer, to act in concert with the troops that section in repelling the aggression; and further says that should the matter become very serious he shall himself proceed to the theater of difficulties. The military works at Matamoras and Tampico were suspended, and troops were being concentrated from all the Northern departments; in short, every preparation was made to meet an immediate avalanche of the "Northern barbarians."

The papers are filled with decrees and other official documents relating to the organization of the new government.

Troops had been sent from the capital to assist Vidaurri against the invaders, notwithstanding the fact that many complaints had been received from the north against the cruel pursued by this chief. On the 10th inst. news reached the City of Mexico that he had entered Saltillo with a portion of his forces and arrested the principal functionaries of the town. The motive for this step we do not find stated.

official letter from Saltillo, dated September informs the Government that the people of department of Coahuila coocur in the plan Ayutla, but that public sentiment has been pressed and overawed by the movements Vidaurri, who, in direct opposition to the of said plan, had established a military tion of the State and its capital, thus throwing its sovreignty and liberty. *El Si* of the latest date received, speaks in doubtful terms of the condition of affairs in Coahuila, and counsels the utmost prudence and caution on the part of the Government to avoid dangers and misfortunes.

Senores Comonfort, Haro and Doblado, had come to an understanding at Lagos and united upon the plan of Ayutla, had addressed Vidaurri upon the subject, but he had sent a direct reply, saying, that if the adoption the plan of Ayutla could establish a good, and just government, he would be the first support it, and with him the whole northern frontier. A rumor was current that the [illegible] under Vidaurri had adopted a new flag, bearing five stars and the words, "Union, Religion Independence." This was jocularly contradicted by some of the papers.

In virtue of the faculties conferred upon him the Minister of War had suppressed the Order of Guadalupe. *El Monitor* says that a general desire exists to have suppressed the various bodies of military guards, "ridiculous imitations of this Imperial Guard of Napoleon."

The United States Minister, Mr. Gadsden, proceeded on the 14th to Cuernavaca, to present himself to the new President, as a matter of ceremony, we suppose.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Oct 12 to Nov 1, 1855, inclusive.

A.		P.	
P Arlee	$2 00	J L Pottar	2 00
C.		H J. Peel	5 00
J B Cottrell	9 00	Miss M R Peebles	2 00
S H Cox	12 00	R.	
W H Crenshaw	5 00	R Randle	5 00
D.		S.	
P M DeVaughan	100	W Shepard	7 50
H.		J A Spence	15 00
S J Hamill	5 00	T	
W C Hearn	2 50	W C Turner	10 00
J.		Mrs E M Turnley	2 00
J A Jackson	2 00	A J Tully	2 50
N S Jackson	1 50	V.	
L.		G T Vickers	6 00
I A Light	10 00	W.	
W J Littlejohn	2 00	S Wildhood	5 50
		W K Wilson	1 00

Special Notices.

NOTICE TO THE PREACHERS OF THE ALABAMA Conference.—Brethren, on their arrival at Eutaw, will please to call at the Hotel of S. O. Gordoo, north-west corner of the public square, and there they will find conveyances to carry them to the places assigned them as homes during the session of Conference.

Eutaw, Ala. D. C. B. CONNERLY.

Marriages.

MARRIED, in Algiers, La., on the 27th Oct., by the Rev. James D. Parker, Mr NILES BARGLIN to Miss ELIZABETH HEWEL WOON.

MARRIED, near Forkland, Green county, Ala., on Tuesday morning, 23d Oct., by Rev. D. C. B. Connerly, the Rev. THEOPHILUS MOONY, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss MARY E. DALLAS.

Deaths.

DIED—Of yellow fever, Oct. 7th, in East Baton Rouge parish, MARGARET HAWES, in the 61st year of her ago.

For many years she was a pious member of the Methodist Church. In the providence of God she had been called upon to withess many trying scenes, and to participato in some of those allotments by which her Heavenly Fathor designed that "the trial of her faith might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ," whom, it could be truly said, "she loved, and in whom she rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

All of her once large family, except two, Samuel and John, had passed before her into the spirit-land. But she had buried them in hope of a blessed reunion. She had seen the society (Salem) of which she had been a member from the beginning, though for a time the most prosperous in the circuit, dwindle away by death and removal to a few names, while her religious privileges were by this means and her frequent afflictions grently diminished, still she lived the life of faith.

Her last sickness was protrated and painful, yet the sentiment of Dr. Watts, repented by her—

"There I shall see His face,
And never, never sin;
There from the rivers of his grace
Drink endless pleasure in."

afforded to her children and friends an index to the truth, that Heaven was the object of her thoughts and aspirations.

Being asked by her son, Rev. Sam'l Hawes, if, in view of approaching death, she felt her confidence in God unshaken, she replied with characteristic calmness: "Oh, yes." Her last words on earth, and doubtless her first in heaven, were "Glory! glory!"

Oct. 13, 1855. THOMAS PRICE.

DIED—Of yellow fever, in Jackson, La., on Friday, the 19th Oct., in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. PATTY A. MILLER, wife of Rev. A. G. Miller.

Mrs. Miller was born in Western Pennsylvania. At the age of eleven she united herself to the church of God. Though very young when she experienced the pardoning mercy of God, she never faltered in her religious life.

She was naturally amiable; and possessing a cultivated mind, and the ornament of religion, she was a lovely woman. She filled every place in life with the grace and gentleness that become a Christian woman, contributing to the happiness of all around her. She was seldom absent from the house of God, and loved social Christian meetings; and on such occasions, though naturally timid and retiring, was always ready to speak, to praise or to lead in prayer if desired to do so—in a word, she shrank from no duty.

Such a life might be expected to have a happy end, and such it had. Shortly after she was taken sick she expressed doubts of her recovery. On the night before she died she bade farewell to the servants, children, her husband, and the friends of her family, sending messages to these at a distance, desired singing and prayer in her room, and frequently shouted the praise of God. Her excitement during this time appeared no greater than if she had been well and at a prayer or class meeting. She exhibited no aberration of mind from first to last. She was calm and collected, even when she could no longer speak, with a countenance as placid as a summer lake, and the wave of life ripling gently to the shore; folding her arms upon her bosom, she fell asleep in Jesus, to wake amid the glories of eternal life.

STERLING BASS, Sr., a native of Greenville county, Virginia, departed this life at his residence, in Russell county, Ala., on the 20th Sept., in the 85th year of his age.

The disease which terminated his life was cancer, and for months he bore this severe affliction without a murmur or complaint, triumphant in the consolation and assurance of the promise, until it pleased his Heavenly Father to take his spirit home.

In contemplating the life and death of so good a man and pious Christian, we become impressed with mixed emotions of pain, sorrow and consolation; painful, for "the house which knew him shall know him no more forever," with all the clustering and consecrated affections of family, relatives and friends blighted in time; and yet consoling, for we cannot doubt his "title clear" to a blessed immortality.

DIED—In Madison county, Miss., Mrs. ANN A. BATTLEY, on the 4th of October, aged nearly 28 years.

She was awakened at a protracted meeting held by us before her marriage. The precise period of her conversion we do not know. She told me, a year or so since, her experience, and said she desired to join the church. There being no church near her, she did not, saying she hoped we would have a church built in her neighborhood, which we were trying to do. Some hours before she died I baptized her, and received her into our church. I asked her if she felt her sins were pardoned. She said she did. Are you afraid to die? She said, "I don't think I am." G. W. S.

DIED—In San Jose, California, Sept. 30th, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., OLIVIA CORNELIA, youngest daughter of Rev. Wm. R. and N. P. Gober, aged one year and seven months.

After a severe and protracted attack of pneumenia, which lasted for more than a fortnight, the little sufferer was released and went to heaven. "The fairest flowers are the first to fade." "Nellie" has only gone before, and is the first of the little family in heaven.

B. T. CROUCH.

Southern and Memphis Advocates please copy.

DIED—On the 8th Sept., at his residence in Ashley county, Ark., Mr. JOSEPH R. WARD, aged about 38 years.

It is with truly melancholy feelings we make this announcement, for in his death our community has sustained no ordinary loss.

A. W. J.

DIED—Suddenly at her residence in the parish of Terrebonne, in the 23d year of her age, ANNE ELIZABETH SHAFFER, wife of Wm. Shaffer, Esq.

Sister S. was born in Mississippi, and was the eldest child of Robert McKee. Her father died when she was quite young; her mother, with herself and younger sister, removed to Thibodaux, La., and in a short time followed her husband, leaving her two children without father or mother among strangers. But the God of the orphan raised up friends for them, and they were cared for and sent to school.

Sister S. was entered at the Thibodaux Female Institute, where, in 1852, she graduated, and soon commenced a life of usefulness as a prooeptress. She joined the Methodist church at Thibodaux the same year, during the pastoral care of Rev. R. J. Harp, and at a protracted meeting that fall she professed religion. She continued an acceptable member of the church until her death.

She was married January 3d, 1855. In a few short months the heart of her husband was made to bleed in separation, and many friends to mourn.

L. A. REED.

DIED—At Donaldsonville, La., of yellow fever, SARAH GRAHAM, aged about 19 years.

She came to Donaldsonville from Louisville, bringing a certificate of her membership, and immediately identified herself with the church.

She was at church on Sunday, the very picture of health, and manifested considerable feeling. On the following Tuesday she was taken down, and in a few days her head was laid low in death. Her sufferings were great.

LEWIS A. REED.

The Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

STEAMER BURNER.—The steamer Frank Lyon arrived this morning, having on board the officers, crew and passengers of the steamer Exchange, which boat, together with her cargo, consisting of near 300 bales cotton, took fire on Sunday evening last, two miles above Gorton's Landing, on Red river, and were totally destroyed. The fire spread so rapidly that no one saved anything but their lives. The books and papers were all lost. The boat, after burning to the water's edge, sank in twenty feet water. The boat and cargo we understand were insured.

COTTON.—The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending last evening at 6 o'clock were, by the T. P. Leathers, from Napoleon, 2,496 bales; Frank Lyon, from Ashton, 2,109 bales; Union, from Opelousas, 36 bales. Total 4,639 bales; and making since last Saturday morning, 25,879 bales.

The Attorney General has decided that it is no departure from the neutrality laws for citizens of the United States to sell gunpowder, arms, or other articles that are contraband of war, nor for the merchant ships of any State to transport troops or military munitions for either belligerent. Such commerce, he decides, is perfectly lawful, subject only to the chances of capture by the vessels of the opposite party.

Mr. James Webster was shot and killed by Mr. John Richardson, near Pine Bluff, Ark., on the 18th. A dispute occurred about a crop of corn the parties had made together, and when Webster attempted to take some of it away, Richardson deliberately shot him. The murderer made his escape.

Scoresby, the British voyager, in 1806, reached a latitude as high as 81 deg. 30 min., only 500 miles from the North pole. The open ocean expanded before him. Kane has gone still one degree nearer to the mythical spot, and as far as 82 deg. 30 min. N. L. He was thus no farther from the North pole than the Straits of Mackinaw from Louisville, Ky. He saw apparently a continent on his left, stretching northward, while the unobstructed ocean spread out before him towards the North.

A correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer suggests that the most northern land discovered by Dr. Kane and named by him "Washington," should be called after the Doctor himself, or else after the unfortunate Franklin.

Niepece, the co-laboror of Daguerre, has, after years of study and experience, succeeded in almost perfecting the art which his associate discovered. "I have begun," says he, "with re-producing in the camera obscura, colored engravings, then artificial and natural flowers, and lastly dead nature, a doll dressed in stuffs of different colors, and always trimmed with gold and silver lace. I have obtained all the colors, and, what is more extraordinary and curious, the gold and silver are depicted with their metallic lustre, and rock crystal, porcelain and alabaster, are depicted with the lustre natural to them."

A convention of Radical Abolitionists, as they style themselves, assembled on the 23d in Tremont Temple, Boston. They propose to form a National Abolition party, and find a remedy for slavery in political agitation, clothing the Constitution on their side.

During the agricultural fair at Haverhill, a place was wanted for the trial of horses, and a man named Lee offered the committee and spectators free admission to his grounds for that purpose. The crowd rushed in, but when the sport was over, it cost them a "quarter each" to get out.

From Fort Laramie.

Letters have been received in St. Louis from Fort Laramie as late as the 19th of September. They contain some news of interest, (says the St. Louis Republican,) and altogether preseht the condition of things in that quarter as of a belligerent character.

Captain A. P. Howe, 4th artillery, was about being tried by a military court, of which Col. Hoffman was President, charged with disobedience of orders, in having failed at the battle of Blue Water to go down the hill, after being dismounted, to fight on foot, whereby Col. Cooke was deprived of the services of his company during the fight.

Gen. Harney arrived at Fort Laramie on the 17th. The Sioux Indians, it is said, have commenced war in earnest. They attacked a small party of three men from Laramie, a few days after the battle of Blue Water. They ran off the Government herd from that post a few days since, and succeeded in getting thirty animals. Johnson was sent after them, but had to give up the pursuit after going some ten miles, his horses (broken down ponies) having given out. The greater part of the animals since by the Sioux were afterwards recovered.

The same Indians attacked some express men from Fort Pierre; they saved themselves and their mail bags, being on fleet horses, but they lost all the leal horses.

Again—says the letter—the Sioux Indians last night stole eight mules from some people en route to the States, encamped near this fort. The ball is now opened, and we may have, and doubtless will have, work ahead. The Indians say, "come on." They are on White Earth in large numbers, and have sent messages to Gen Harney to "come on with his young men—that they were ready, and wanted his horses—that he had better not come further into their country, or he would cry."

Wharton is at Fort Grattan, at Ash-Hollow, but goes to Fort Kearney. "The chances for a fight are good, but in my opinion the Indians will run."

Two forts are to be established between Laramie and Fort Pierre.

Colonel Cooke deserves great credit for his admirable decision and quickness in the battle of Blue Water. It is feared the command will lose all the dragoon horses this winter—they are now poor. The ponies are doing admirably, and stand this country well. Captain Lovell has returned. He had no fight. At the time he was passing through the country the Indians had not been attacked by General Harney, nor had they heard of the fight.

This war will not end in a day, and I predict that more troops must be sent out. Gen. Harney has enough troops to whip the Indians whenever he meets them, but not sufficient to guard the road and garrison forts.

Captain Cady is to go with General Harney in command of the battalion of the 6th. Col. Hoffman's health is such as not to permit him to go on the campaign. All the officers are well.

The St. Louis Republican of the 25th, has the following still later intelligence from the plains:

Gen. Harney was to leave Fort Laramie on the 20th, to establish a military post on White Earth River, about half way between Laramie and Fort Pierre. Ten companies of troops—four of dragoons and six of infantry—were to accompany him. The infantry would be left to garrison the new post, and the dragoons are to return to Fort Laramie. But another object in taking this large force into the field was to chastise the Minneconjos Indians, who were regarded as the most insolent and hostile of the tribes in that region.

Shortly after the battle of Blue Water, Gen Harney held talks with the Ollgalla and Brule bands of the Sioux, in which they agreed to deliver up the murderers of the mail party, and to confine themselves to a proscribed district of country. Gen. Harney sent word to Little Thunder—Chief of the party engaged in the battle of the Blue Water—that if he behaved himself he should not be molested. It has been generally supposed that Little Thunder was killed in the battle of Blue Water, but this was not the case. He escaped unhurt. All the prisoners taken in that battle—some 70 women and children—have been sent to Fort Kearney. One of the Indians concerned in the massacre of the mail party, called Spotted Tail, was in the battle of Blue Water, and received four wounds—two pistol shots passing through him and receiving two sabre cuts, and still he escaped on the horse of a dragoon, which had probably thrown his rider.

It was the general impression at the Fort that there would be no more fighting. The presence of so large an armed force seems to have had a most salutary effect upon the Indians, and they will be glad enough to keep quiet. There was a report that the Indians had attacked and killed the party of Sir George Gore, but this report is noticed only to discredit it. The rumor was not believed at Fort Laramie, and is improbable in its very nature—Sir George's company consisting of a large number of mountaineers, who could whip any Indian force likely to be brought against them.

The winter had set in with great severity at Fort Laramie—ice was formed about the middle of September. On the 5th of October, a great snow storm was experienced by the party. It lasted for several hours.

The Military Court Martial, ordered for the trial of Capt. Howe and others, had been dissolved without proceeding with the business before it—on account of irregularity in the order constituting it.

Col. Sumner, in command of seven companies of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, was met near Fort Kearny, en route for Fort Laramie.

Several hundred men were at work at Fort Riley, in the building of quarters for the large force now stationed there. It is presumed that they will be tenantable at an early day.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—The St. Louis papers of the 25th publish telegraphic dispatches from Independence, from which we extract the following:

The Santa Fe mail arrived on the 22d, with dates to the 1st.

The election for Delegate to Congress is over, resulting in the success of Gallegos by 90 majority. Great efforts were made by Otero's friends, but there was a good deal of anti-American feeling in the country.

Indian troubles have measurably ceased. A treaty was made at Albuquerque with the Jicarilla Apaches; but a few disaffected ones, who were not present, still make disturbances.

While the treaty was being made, some misunderstanding sprung up between Kit Carson and the Governor about feeding the Indians. The Governar suspended Carson, who leaves shortly for Washington, where the whole affair will undergo investigation.

Col. Fauntleroy was to have gone out with the Governor, but he would not turn over the command of his regiment to Major Blake, sent out by General Garland to receive it. The Colonel is guided by the opinion expressed by the War Department against Major Blake, who is to be tried on grave charges.

The Governor, Col. Brooks, and Capt Ewell, are to leave in a few days for the States. Judge Watts and others will also come in during December.

The rainy season was much prolonged, and a great deal of damage done throughout the country. In Santa Fe many of the houses fell down. Mr. Speigle (merchant) and his wife were buried in the ruins of his store-room, and both killed.

The Camanches handled one of Majors & Russell's trains roughly, killing three or four of their cattle and applying the whips to the hare backs of the teamsters, at the Point of Rocks.

The mail party saw few or no Indians on the route. Everywhere, the grass was pretty well burnt off.

A letter from an officer at Sebastopol, in the Paris Constitutional says: "It was a corporal of the 1st Zouaves who planted the first French standard on the Malakoff. His name is Eugene Libaut, of Paris. It was General McMahon's standard of the first division, the hoisting of which was to be the signal for the attacks on the other points. The General gave him the standard with his own hands, with the words: 'This is the signal flag—go!' Libaut was the first to spring out of the trenches. While getting into the enemy's ditch he was struck by a stone, but, notwithstanding the pain, he scaled the parapet in the midst of a hail storm of projectiles of every kind, and at length planted the flag, around which our brave soldiers soon flocked, and maintained their ground."

RIGHT OF BELLIGERENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Attorney General of the United States furnishes the following definition of the rights of belligerents and neutrals, so far as this country is concerned, in the matter of enlisting troops for foreign service:

1. It is a settled principle of the law of nations that no belligerents can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes without the consent of the neutral government.

2. The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State without the previous consent of the latter is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.

3. A neutral State may, if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for the neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent and not to all would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.

4. The United States constantly refuse this liberty to all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent act of Congress.

5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.

6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.

7. Foreign Consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.

8. In case of indictment of any such Consul, or other official person, his conviction of the misdemeanor, or his escape by reason of arranged instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to this government, involved in the fact of a foreign government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

SPONGING ON THE PRINTER.—Here is a little article, says the Memphis Eagle, we think something of framing, to hang conspicuously over the editor's table: "The public have a funny notion about printers. They think it costs nothing to puff, advertise, etc. And thus one and another will sponge an extra paper, a puff, or some benevolent advertisement. They forget that this business makes them known. They forget that it is the printer's ink that makes nine-tenths of their immense fortunes. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors, to buy ink, type and paper; and lastly, they forget to even thank you for working for nothing, by grantitously puffing their business."

THE NEW WAR STEAMER WABASH.—A Philadelphia paper says:

The large and splendid war steamer Wabash, which is to be launched from the navy yard on Wednesday next, has been thrown open for the inspection of visitors. Of the six steam frigates authorized to be built by act of Congress, only one has been launched—the Merrimac, built at Boston. The dimensions of the Wabash are those of a ship-of-the-line, her extreme length being 301 feet 6 inches. With the addition to the navy of those frigates alluded to, we shall be able to do what has not been in our power heretofore—form a line of battle on the ocean, fully able to carry the stars and stripes victoriously through a naval battle with the best fleet which any nation of the world can put afloat and keep in service.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—A blacksmith, at Marion, Iowa, and his wife, have been arrested for mail robbery. While under arrest, their little boy discovered the place where the money was secreted, and $5,970 was recovered.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—It will be remembered that sometime ago the American schooner C. E. Foote was chartered to convey a number of shipwrecked Russian soldiers and their arms from Simoda, Japan, to Petropolowski. This matter has been made the subject of legal investigation in the U. S District Court for the Northern District of Louisiana, as a violation of the neutrality laws. Nothing will be the result. Have not the French and English chartered several of our finest clipper ships? We never heard that anybody objected.

Information has been received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Havre, that the decree of the 9th of October, 1854, relieving all vessels wholly laden with breadstuffs, grain, etc., from tonnage dues, and those partially loaded from a corresponding proportion of the dues, till the 31st July, 1855, and which, by another decree of the 2d of June, was extended to the 31st December, 1855, has by a decree of the 8th September last, been further prolonged to the 31st December, 1856.

Advices from St. Domingo, of the 11th inst., state that a tremendous hurricane had blown down nearly one-third the houses in that place and almost destroyed the growing crops. Several merchantmen were injured, and two men-of-war wrecked. The people were plunged in great misery, but the Government was taking measures to alleviate it.

A dispatch of the 23d from St. Joseph, Mo., says:

"I have seen the constitution of a secret military order of the free State men of Kansas Territory, for the overthrow of the Territorial Government. I will telegraph you to-morrow. The *expose*, which is a strong document, is made by P. Laughlin, a member of the Executive Committee of the order.

The steam frigate Wabash was launched on the afternoon of the 21th at Philadelphia. She was christened by Miss Grace, daughter of the naval builder.

It is said in Washington that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, asserts that the recent attempt to convict him of violating the neutrality laws is a conspiracy on the part of foreigners to embroil the two governments, and he promises to substantiate this at some future day. It is also stated that Mr. Crampton has intimated that in the event of his recall, no successor will be appointed.

Before a large audience, Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher delivered one of a course of lectures in the Broadway Tabernacle, on the evening of the 22d, taking for his subject, "The present prospects of Ireland in connection with the national cause." The speaker's sketch of the present political condition of Europe is said to have been given in a masterly style of oratory. His conclusion was to the effect that when the prophecy of the great Napoleon should be fulfilled, and that "Europe would be all Republican and not Cossack," Ireland would be found placed as the fairest of one of the European free States.

Mrs. Bodisco, widow of the late Russian Minister, has, with her brother, entered a bond in the Orphans' Court, in Washington, of one hundred thousand dollars, as administratrix of the will of Mr. Bodisco, so far as relates to his personal estate. The judge has decided that the will bearing only his signature, and not having been witnessed according to the statute, was not sufficient to pass the real estate, which, however, goes by descent to his widow and children. All his property in this country is supposed to amount to $300,000.

On the 16th, an affray occurred near Waterboro', S. C., in which a man named Benton was shot dead by Pinckney White. He was arrested, together with his mother and sister, who were charged with being accessory to the murder. White stated that Benton had slandered his mother.

Report of a Fishy Convention.

All the marine monsters, big fish and small scaly fry of the great deep, lately met in convention to take into consideration the conduct of the ocean, and also of mankind in general. The Whale was elected President, and from his greatness might be termed the Prince of Whales. He opened the Convention by stating that he did not wish to make a speech; he would take up as little room and be no longer than possible. (Cheers.) The Shark whispered to the Swordfish that it was not possible for the Whale to be much longer, for he was eighty feet now; in his opinion he only wanted to chance to spout, and he considered him a regular old blower. The Whale contended that, notwithstanding his general size, (he might add fame) he was not exempt from suffering. He had been grossly insulted by man—he would say lampooned; not that he would pun upon the use made of his fat; as he did not wish to make light of such a matter. He had been harpooned at least. Men were sarcastic towards him, and his shafts were sharp and pointed. Some of his fellow-whales had been very much cut up and exceedingly tried. He had lately learned that a substitute for oil had been invented, which might lessen the persecution of whales; but he feared it was all gas. The whale alluded to a harpoon which had lately hit him; it had made a great impression on him, and he feared had affected him deeply. (Great sensation.) Here his feelings overpowered him, and he sat down (on the Shark) amid a general blubber.

The Shark rose with some difficulty, and remarked that the tale of the Whale had moved him; in fact, it was very striking. His own situation was far from pleasant. He was by profession a lawyer, and he flattered himself one of the deep kind. (Cheers and laughter.) But business was bad, and he had been obliged to take in a few pupils. He had lately presented a fine opening for a young man who fell overboard, but was soon afterwards obliged to reject his suit as indigestible. Unless he had more cases he should leave the law and open as a dentist, as he was well acquainted with the art of setting teeth. He then held up one fin, as a signal that he had finished.

The Sea-Serpent did not wish to intrude upon the Convention, as he did not know whether he properly belonged to the fish tribe; did not appear, at times. All he asked was not to be classed with the Eel, whom he considered a slippery character. (Here the Eel was observed to wriggle.) Lately, he was quietly passing a certain species of the Eel, when just happening to touch him, he had been so shocked that he hardly recovered. The Eel hastily rose and said that he was electrified at these remarks. It was evident to him that the Serpent was more than half-seas over, and that if he was not careful, would get himself into a regular coil. As for his being a "slippery character," he thanked Neptune he didn't belong to such a scaly set as the Serpent. The Whale called the Eel to order, and the Eel called the Whale a confounded old swell-head, and was then summarily put out of the convention.

The Turtle was sittering from a slight indisposition. He was walking ashore a short time since, when he met a party of jolly young sailors. The result was that he was laid flat on his back, and was unable to move for sometime, and since he had not felt so nsual. There was one thing to which he would call the attention of the convention; he prided himself upon the purity of his political principles: he was the alderman's best friend. The shark had lately insulted him by calling him a "regular old hard shell." Here the Shark interrupted him by asking him if that was not his *case?* The Turtle replied that he should say nothing more at present, but should have something to say before the next meeting. The Shark replied contemptuously, "Yes, a few eggs, probably." The Porpoise did not exactly understand the purpose of the convention, nor whether all the members were present. The Secretary should call the *roll*. The Whale called him to order, and was sorry to see him reeling about in that disgraceful condition. His motion was as entirely out of order, and he appeared to be attempting to get up a revolution. The Porpoise assured the convention that his movements proceeded entirely from the motion of the waves, but still he should waive his motion. He then took a back seat, amid cries of "You're a blower!"

The President remarked he should be happy to hear from some of the small fry, the Oyster, Lobster, and others, who, if not the "bone and sinew" of the tribe, were at least the Muscles. The Oyster proceeded to open his case, which was a hard one. He was continually in trouble, and always in some stew or broil. He had family troubles, also; his half family brother, the Clam, was a disgrace to the family, always in liquor, and generally considered a "squirt." Some of his family were very lazy, and spent most of their time in beds. There had been also some rakes among them, creating a great disturbance. He was most respectable himself; his father was quite distinguished, and his maternal ancestor was "Mother of Pearl." He went in for his own rights, and did not care whether the rest got theirs or not. (The Jewfish remarked that "dat vosh very selfish.") The Oyster continued, there was one of his neighbors—he would not call any names—who were very surly and orabbed; that he was a one-sided individual, and no one approved of his motions. The Crab protested against this abuse, and said that the rest took the advantage of him because he was "soft." He respectfully retired backwards.

Here the Cod-Fish entered and apologized for his lateness, as he had been visiting a school. He thought the Whale was badly off, since men took his oil to make lights of. His own case was the reverse of this; they took his lights, (and liver, too, for that matter,) to make oil of. This might be very good for consumption, but it was confounded bad for him. The most alarming kind he had ever heard of was the consumption of cod fish. It might be very good fun for men to cut him open and salt him, but to hang him up afterwards, was rather too dry a joke. The Herring said that there had been a disposition manifested to play tricks of this kind in his school, and that lately some of his companions had been badly smoked.

The Shad, too, in his spring migration up the rivers, had been greatly persecuted, particularly by the members of the Legislature. Men had greatly nettled him, and had nearly driven him insane. He was a superstitious fish, and a most unlucky day to him was Friday. However, he thought his enemies had suffered somewhat in the warfare, and found his tail a regular bony part. (The Flatfish was not particularly flattering in reply to the Shad, for he did not believe there was a shadow of truth in his remarks.)

The Salmon, also, had his troubles. He was an aristocrat—[Here there was a general turning-up of noses, and some tittering]—not of the codfish kind either, and did not associate with the small fry.

He spent most of his time in travel, and in summer went up to the inland rivers, and took his family to the Springs and the Falls. He had been lately much afflicted and grossly maltreated at the South. Passing up the Savannah river, his family had been surrounded by a party of infamous kidnappers, and some of his children had been hooked. It was his intention to inform Uncle Tom and Sam of this outrage, and the Union would be dissolved immediately. Here there was a regular row among the small fry. The Trout called the Salmon a Northern fish with Northern principles, who had no business poking his nose up Southern rivers. He considers the story of the Salmon all gammon, and got-up for political effect. He was a small fish himself, but any insult to his native streams he would not brook. The Flying Fish flew into a tremendous passion and appealed to the Blackfish, who modestly thanked Neptune that, though his back was black, his belly was white.

Just then there was a great disturbance also among snndry others of the small fry, who had evidently been drinking. There was a lot of Suckers who were much inebriated; and one small fish sung at the top of his gills, that he was "a jolly old Sole;" and the convention, like many of our political meetings, broke up in a general row; therefore it is presumed everything will go on as if nothing had happened.

The ordnance department of the United States army have instituted experiments that have resulted in the establishment of a new model for the United States musket, which contains all the advantages of the Minie rifle, and others not pulled in itself. Most of these experiments have been carried on at the Springfield armory by Lieutenant Benton, of the ordnance corps, assisted by the gunsmiths and machinists of the armory.

That Mysterious Lodger.

A few days since officer Hale was informed by a friend that he believed he had got "on the track of something." Hale asked him to explain. He did so in the following words:

"Two weeks ago last Monday a well dressed, but rather mysterious looking individual, called on me and asked if I knew where he could hire the upper part of a house with a quiet neighbor. The rent was nothing—all he asked was privacy."

"Well, what reply did you make?"

"I told him I had such an apartment to rent, and that he could have the same for six dollars a month."

"Did he give you reference?"

"No; but paid six months rent in advance."

"Well, go on."

"The day after we concluded on the terms he made his appearance with a load of all kinds of queer things. The moment he got them in his room he locked himself in and was not seen again for the next two days, when he stole out on tip-toe, about nine o'clock int night, and returned with two furnaces, three dinner pots, and a crucible."

"Well, what more?"

"The next evening he stole out again, and returned with an apron full of bricks, and a pail full of mortar. These were followed, the next night, by a basket of charcoal, and about a peck of oyster shells. I tried to discover what he could possibly do with all these things, but I failed. The door is still locked, while the window that look over the back shed are barred with boxes, baskets, etc."

"Well, what do you suppose this all means?"

"I will tell you what I think it means. I imagine that he's a maker of bogus coin, and that the pots and coal are used for preparing the metal."

"But what do you suppose he wanted of the bricks and mortar?"

"To inclose his crucibles with."

"And what of the oyster shells?"

"To make a cement to be used in adjusting his dies."

The suspicions of Hale's friend seemed so plausible, that he communicated the facts to one of the police magistrates, who agreed that the stranger's movements were sufficiently mysterious to justify an examination.

This was just what Elias wished for. He had a taste for such things, and is never better pleased than when "smoking out" a scamp who has taken extra pains to avoid an arrest. Elias returned to "his friend," and informed him that he would make a demonstration that night, while the tenant was out "on his nine o'clock jaunt." He was as good as his word. He was on hand a little before nine, a short time after which, the mysterious tenant crept stealthily out of the front door, and went towards Pearl street. The moment he was out of sight, Elias and friend went up stairs, forced the lock, and went in. The moment Elias saw the arrangements, he was satisfied that he had made "a ten strike"—had reached the head-quarters of a piece of iniquity that could not be too early broken up. In the mantlepiece were twenty-three half dollars, a bar of solder and a paper of sulphur. On the floor were baskets, dinner pots, chunks of iron, pulverized oyster shells, a heap of sand, a hand-barrow, three broken jugs, a demijohn of vitriol, a vial of quicksilver, and a champagne basket containing about fifty pounds of broken glass. This, the friend informed Elias, was to give the coin "the proper tone," a piece of information that Elias assured his friend, was justified by the laws of metallurgy.

Having made up his mind that he had "found the fellow who got up that coin passed in Troy last month," Mr. Hale took up a position in the hall for the purpose of arresting the operator before he had a chance to discover that his secret was exposed. The ruse was soon crowned with success. A little after ten the stranger returned with three links of stove pipe under one arm and a sledge hammar on the other. Hale laid hold of him the moment he stepped over the threshold. This led to a struggle. During the struggle the parties got upon the sidewalk. The sidewalk containing a piece of peach skin, caused the parties to plunge into the gutter. In getting up, Mr. Hale's prisoner effected his escape, and "struck out for freedom" in a manner that would have done honor to a frightened locomotive. He ran down Lydins street to Bread, down Bread to Westerloo, and down Westerloo till he disappeared "somewhere." Hale continued the search for an hour and a half, but was at last forced to give it up so. The mysterious lodger had made good his escape, while Elias went home to swear about his bad luck.

The next day the fugitive was found in the woods, near the Alms House. On bringing him to the police office it was discovered that he was the lunatic who escaped from the Utica Asylum a week ago. The discovery has made Hale feel slightly wolfish. The idea that an Albany policeman should be sold by "a man without brains," irritates him awfully. We can't say that we are surprised at it.—[Alb. Police Trib.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Strange incidents sometimes occur in the life of an actor or actress. One evening last week, while Miss Logan was performing in the "Hunchback," at the Albany Theatre, and just as she said, "Clifford, why don't you speak to me?" one of the spectators replied, in an audible voice, "Do, Clifford, I would, if she'd talk to me in that way."

A patient at the Utica Insane Asylum, who was formerly a doctor, while out upon a stroll, was attracted by the cries of a poor girl who had fallen and broke her arm. He immediately went to work and set and *splintered* the broken limb, and told the destitute mother of the child that he hurt was nothing, and went on his way.

Spurious indigo is said to be very common in the commercial markets. The test of genuineness is to rub its surface with the finger nail or any hard substance, when a genuine article will show a copper or brown color, varying in brightness according to the quality of the article; the spurious article is devoid of this.

Santa Anna is safely housed in his old residence near Carthagena, in New Grenada. The Aspinwall Courier says:

"Our readers are aware that he has a beautiful residence but a few miles distant from Carthagena. His hacienda was under good cultivation two years ago, when he left it at the call of his partisans in Mexico. He now returns to private life for the third time, and we presume the little *pueblo* of tobacco must have strong attractions to induce him to locate his retirement there a second time, after his exciting and varied career. During his former residence at Tobago, his style of living and the hospitality were liberal even to profuseness, and his cordial welcome astonished many a sojourner of various nationalities and of different religious and political creeds. He was the general benefactor of a large neighborhood, and gave considerable attention to the vicinity.

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that the launching of the naval steamer in course of construction in Washington, will be delayed some two months, owing to the necessity of a more extensive excavation than was expected for the enlargement of the basin destined to receive her. The completion of those at Norfolk will be delayed probably six months by the sickness at that station. These steamers will be the noblest triumphs of naval skill which our architects have yet achieved, and they will also be larger than any steam vessels yet constructed for our navy or that of any other country. In point of speed and strength it is expected they will maintain the same pre-eminence.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, gives the following account of the manner in which railroad accidents are provided against in Germany:

Every railroad company is bound by law to have a double track on their lines, and no person is allowed to walk on a railroad track at any time, by day or night, under penalty of the law. A barrier, consisting of two stout planks, is placed along the side of the tracks, to keep off animals. Every fifteen or twenty miles along the track there is a station for a guard or watchman, who lives in a little hut beside the road, and whose business it is to be at his post, with a red flag in his hand, at the approach of every train; and before the train is due to patrol his beat to see that all is safe, and to remove all obstacles which are sometimes placed upon the track by miscreants. In case of danger, the guard hoists on a telegraph so called, which stands near each guard house, a red painted *cancer*, which can be seen by the engineer a great distance, but if everything is right, the two wooden arms of the telegraph are stretched to the air. During the night there is instead of the cancer a lantern with a deep red light placed in the air as a warning of danger, and a common one if all is in a safe condition.—Scarcely crossing there is a gate, which is locked up as soon as a train is due and any one, either on horseback or in a carriage who desires to cross must wait until the train has passed.

The Montreal Chronicle, of the 12th instant states that the Commissariat advertises for a vessel to convey six thousand barrels of cartridges from Quebec to England. The large consumption of ammunition in the present war not only exhausts all that the mills can make, but will cause the larger part of the contents of the provincial magazines to be sailed out of their slumbers into actual service.

New Orleans Money Market.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 1, 1855.

The market continues to be well supplied with money, with no very marked increase in the offerings, both in and outside of bank. The city trade is good, and the daily circulation of money is increasing. On the levee business is rapidly assuming its usual winter briskness. Whatever may be the result of the season's business, we have a good commencement, and half of the battle is fought and won.

The activity in and about the Custom-house continues, and from the monthly imposts received, it will be perceived there is a slight increase for the month ending yesterday over the corresponding month of last year, with an increase of 10 per ct. over October, 1854.

Amount of duties received on Merchandize, imported through the Custom-house of New Orleans, for the month of October, for four years past:

1852, (October)	$141,758	1854, (October)	$119,754
1853, (October)	199,811	1855, (October)	127,194

We shall furnish the value of merchandize as soon as the accounts are made up.

We are gratified to learn that our remarks regarding the purchase of bonds by our Banks from the Opelousas and Jackson Railroads have been received with much favor, and we doubt not, if any Bank Director and Stockholder would go and look at the roads and make themselves actually and fully acquainted with the great progress that has been made within the last eighteen months, and closely study the benefits and advantages which are to accrue to the community, to every individual, transient and permanent, would be convinced that they are objects worthy of their most favorable consideration. The Opelousas road is now completed to Tigerville, sixty-six miles from the city. At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Company, it was resolved to push the work

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Mouth of Fame

My father was a slave all the week, and could only call himself his own on Sunday. The master naturalist, who used to spend the day at the house of an old female relation, then gave him his liberty on condition that he should cut, and at his own expense. But my father used secretly to take with him a crust of bread, which he hid in his botanizing box, and, leaving Paris as soon as it was day, he would wander far into the valley of Montmorency, the wood of Meudon, or among the windings of the Marne. Excited by the fresh air, the penetrating perfume of the growing vegetation, or the fragrance of the honeysuckles, he would walk on until hunger or fatigue made themselves felt. Then he would sit under a hedge, or by the side of a stream, and would make a rustic feast, by tears on water-cresses, wood strawberries, and blackberries picked from the hedges; he would gather a few plants, read a few pages of Florian, then in greatest vogue, of Gessner, who was just translated, or of Jean Jacques, of whom he possessed three odd volumes. The day was thus passed alternately in activity and rest, in pursuit and meditation, until the declining sun warned him to take again the road to Paris, where he would arrive, his feet torn and dusty, but his mind invigorated for a whole week.

One day, as he was going towards the wood of Viroflay, he met, close to it, a stranger who was occupied in botanizing, and in sorting the plants he had gathered. He was an oldish man, with an honest face; but his eyes, which were rather deep set under his eyebrows, had an uneasy and timid expression. He was dressed in a brown cloth coat, a gray waistcoat, black breeches, worsted stockings, and held an ivory-headed cane under his arm. His appearance was that of a retired tradesman who was living on his means, and rather below the golden mien of Horace.

My father, who had great respect for age, civilly raised his hat as him as he passed; but in doing so, a plant he held fell from his hand; the stranger stooped to take it up, and recognised it.

"It is a *Dentaria heptaphyllos*," said he; "I have not seen any of them in these woods; did you find it here, sir?"

My father replied, that it was to be found in abundance on the top of the hill, towards Sevres, as well as the great *Lacerpetium*.

"That, too!" repeated the old man more briskly. "Ah! I shall go and look for them; I have gathered them formerly on the hill-side of Robaila.

My father proposed to take him. The stranger accepted the proposal with thanks, and hastened to collect together the plants he had gathered; but all of a sudden he appeared to be seized with a scrupla. He observed to his companion, that the road he was going was half-way up the hill, and led in the direction of the castle of Dames Royales at Bellevue; that by going to the top he would consequently turn out of his road, and that it was not right he should take this trouble for a stranger.

My father insisted upon it with his habitual good nature; but the more eagerness he showed, the more obstinately the old man refused; it even seemed to my father that his good intentions at last excited suspicion. He therefore contented himself with pointing out the road to the stranger, whom he saluted, and he soon lost sight of him.

Many hours passed by, and he thought no more of the meeting. He had reached the copses of Chaville, where, stretched on the ground in a mossy glade, he read once more the volume of *Emile*. The delight of reading it had so completely absorbed him, that he ceased to see or hear anything around him. With his cheeks flushed, and eye moist, he repeated aloud a passage which had particularly affected him.

An exclamation uttered close to him, awoke him from his ecstacy; he raised his head, and perceived the tradesman-looking person he had met before, on the cross-road at Viroflay.

He was loaded with plants, the collection of which seemed to have put him into high good-humor.

"A thousand thanks, sir," said he to my father. "I have found all that you told me of, and I am indebted to you for a charming walk."

My father respectfully got up, and made a civil reply. The stranger had become quite familiar, and even asked if his young *brother botanist* did not think of returning to Paris. My father replied in the affirmative, and opened his tin box to put his book back in it.

The stranger asked him, with a smile, if he might, without impertinence, ask the name of it. My father answered that it was Rousseau's "Emile."

The stranger immediately became grave.

They walked for some time side by side, my father expressing, with the warmth of a heart still teeming with emotion, all that this work had made him feel; his companion remaining cold and silent. The former extolled the glory of the great Genevese writer, whose genius had made him a citizen of the world; he expatiated on this privilege of great thinkers, who reign in spite of time and space, and gather together a people of willing subjects out of all nations; but the stranger suddenly interrupted him:

"And how do you know," said he mildly, "whether Jean Jacques would not exchange the reputation which you seem to envy, for the life of one of the wood-cutters whose chimney's smoke we see? What has fame brought him except persecution? The unknown friends whom his books may have made for him, content themselves with blessing him in their hearts; while the declared enemies that they have drawn upon him, pursue him with vibilence and calumny! His pride has been flattered by success! How many times has it been wounded by satire! And be assured that human pride is like the Sybarite, who was prevented from sleeping by a crease in a rose leaf. The activity of a vigorous mind, by which the world profits, almost always turns against him who possesses it. He expects more from it as he grows older; the ideal he pursues continually disgusts him with the actual; he is like a man who, with a too refined sight, discerns spots and blemishes in the most beautiful face. I will not speak of stronger temptations and of deeper downfalls. Genius, you have said, is a kingdom; but what virtuous man is not afraid of being a king? He who feels only his great powers, is—with the weakness and passions of our nature—preparing for great failures. Believe me, sir, the unhappy man who wrote this book, is no object of my admiration or of envy; but, if you have a feeling heart, pity him!"

My father, astonished at the excitement with which his companion pronounced these last words, did not know what to answer.

Just then they reached the paved road which led from Meudon castle to that of Versailles. A carriage was passing.

The ladies who were in it perceived the old man, uttered an exclamation of surprise, and, leaning out of the window, repeated—

"There is Jean-Jaques—there is Rousseau!"

Then the carriage disappeared in the distance.

My father remained motionless, confounded and amazed, his eyes wide open and his hands clasped.

Rousseau, who had shuddered on hearing his name spoken, turned towards him:

"You see," said he, with the bitter misanthropy which his later misfortunes had produced in him, "Jean-Jaques cannot even hide himself: he is an object of curiosity to some, of malignity to others, and to all he is a public thing, at which they point the finger. It would signify less if he had only to submit to the impertinence of the idle; but, as soon as a man has had the misfortune to make himself a name, he becomes public property. Every one rakes into his life, relates his most trivial actions, and insults his feelings; he becomes like those walls, which every passer-by may deface with some abusive writing. Perhaps you will say that I have myself encouraged this curiosity by publishing my *Memoirs*. But the world forced me to it. They looked into my house, through the blinds, and they slandered me; I have opened the doors and windows, so that they should at least know me such as I am. Adieu, sir; whenever you wish to know the worth of fame, remember that you have seen Rousseau.

[The Attic Philosopher in Paris.

ALLEGED IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Boston (Mass.) Atlas announces that Captain Griffith Morris, of the iron steamer R. B. Forbes, has discovered how to detect and measure the deviation of the compass from local attraction in any ship. His method has been successfully tested by himself and other sea captains, for the last four years.

THE TIRED SOLDIER.

A SKETCH BY MEISTER KARL.

"Sister, there is a strange man by the well!" cried little Toinette.

"I see—it is only a soldier," added the auet. Sister Marie sighed. "My Francois was a soldier," she reflected. But this was a grief of three year's standing, and though she sighed, she found it possible to give her mind an abrupt twirl to some other subject.

There he sat by the well—a travel-worn, and sun-browned soldier. A patient, gentle man; he seemed, too, as one that had borne and suffered too many *great*-hardships and griefs to be lightly moved by trifles. Courage and fortitude render some men defiant and unbelieving—they had influenced this man into kindness and silence.

Possibly the fatigues of the day's journey had wearied him into apathy, for he gazed on the parents and children earnestly, yet said nothing.

"A warm evening, friend," quoth the old man. Marie said nothing, but gave him a pitcher filled with fresh water. He drank eagerly, and returning it, with thanks, gazed again into her face with a steadfast and somewhat sad air.

"You are married?" he inquired, yet in a tone which gave no offence.

"No," said Marie.

"So pretty a girl never wants lovers" remarked the soldier to the parents. This was a compliment, but it was conveyed with such a tone of sombre wisdom, that the old people nodded as if the cure himself had spoken it.

"I do not know whether I have a lover in the world," replied Marie. And she replied in a grave tone. For a jesting conversation, on such a subject, and with a stranger, this was the strangest manner of carrying it on.

"Perhaps, then, you would be glad to hear of Pierre Basil," said the soldier.

"He is dead," answered Maria, her eyes filling with tears. "Why do you talk so?"

Here the old gentleman, who posted behind Marie, had been latently scrutinizing the stranger, winked to himself with an air of satisfied sagacity, nodded, smiled downwards with the right corner of his mouth, and laid his hand on the old lady's shoulder. That touch said distinctly;

"Hush! Keep still. Here's something coming off!"

"Not yet," replied the soldier to Maria, meaning that Pierro Basil was still alive.—"Not yet." And looking intently in her brown eyes, he added:

"Don't you know me, Maria?"

There was no faisting or extravagant joy manifested. Both had seen and suffered too much for that. But Marie clasped her arms around her old lover's neck and kissed him, and as her tears ran down his brown cheek she whispered:

"Pierre, I have always been, and always will be thine."—[Appleton's Ornamente of Memory.

The Newport Mercury, speaking of the result af tha prusing in tha Navy by the naval board, and of how heavily it falls on Rhode Island, says:

Lt. Brownell has seen the British flag pulled down seven times. He was with the army at Fort George, Little York, and was at the battle af Erie, and with Harrison at Malden and on the river Thames. He was also at the siege of Erie, and was the senior officer of three vessels ordered to Buffalo to cooperate with and aid in crossing Gen. Brown's army to besiege the fort. He commanded a part of the forces which surprised and drove out the garrison of Dover, having first crossed into the enemy's country as a spy, to get the necessary information before the attack. With two hundred sailors and one hundred infantry, he crossed the lake and marched seven miles in the dead of night, drove out seven hundred British troops, burnt the place and thereby prarented the meditated attack upon and the destruction of tha fleet of Erie; and in the battle of Lake Erie he also distinguished himself. Lieut. Brownell is a superior sailor, is in the full possession of all his faculties, and no charge has ever been brought against him—yet he is set aside, without an opportunity being offered him of defending himself. Who dare say that republics are not ungrateful?

AMERICAN SURGEONS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—We have seen, says the Patriot, a letter from Dr. J. B. Stoddard, Jr., of this city, in which he states that there are eight American surgeons attached to the Russian army in the Crimea—Drs. Eldridge, Jones, Johnson and himself, from Maryland; Drs. Reed and Denninger, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Holt, of South Carolina, and Dr. Smith from Louisiana. He states that they are treated with great consideration by the officers of the Russian army, and that he witnessed the assault on Sebastopol, which resulted in the taking of the southern portion and the retreat of two hundred thousand Russians across tha bridge, to the northern side, attended as it was by tha conflagration of Sebastopol, tha explosion of mines, hurrying thousands into eternity, and tha sinking of a navy, constituting a scene too fearfully tragic to be expressed in language. [Balt. Sun.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—We regret that it is not in our power to announce tha cessation of this scourge of death. But few cases occur in town, and though it has certainly ceased to be epidemic here, yet we are satisfied that our atmosphere is not free from the melaria of the disease.

Tha yellow fever has taken a wider range this year than on any former occasion, and clearly shews its transmissibility. It has not only been taken by persons on the low lands but by those in tha pine woods, who had not been in town or anywhere where it existed, and whose attack can only be accounted for by its being communicated to them by those who, being susceptible to the disease, had been where it existed.

It has taken off some highly estimable citizens this week—Jos. L. Brown and Oscar T. Haworth, of Bayou Rapides, and J. J. Irwin and wife, in Gray's Creek Pine Woods settlement. One or two children of Mr. Irwin and O. P. Alexander, of the same neighborhood, a most exemplary man, died of it last week.

We understand that tha fever has broken out afresh and with redonbled virulence in Marksville. Handerson Taylor, Esq., and twelve or fifteen others, have been taken with it. Mr. T.'s case, we are happy to learn, is mild.

[Alexandria Rep., 20th.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Talbot, arrived yesterday morning from Galveston.

We hear nothing further from Capt. Callahan. The Galveston News says:

The battle of Escondido was brought on through a mistake, on the part of the Indians and Mexicans. The previous plan was to have let Capt. Callahan pass the party which he fought, when it was to have fallen upon his rear, while another force was to attack him in front. But the first party attacked him, supposing he was going to San Fernando, instead of the Indian camp. The fact that the Indians were with the force that attacked Capt. Callahan's command, is satisfactory proof that the Mexicans fully knew his object in crossing the Rio Grande, and that they intended to protect the Indians. We have always been of the opinion that the Indians were encouraged by the Mexicans to commit depredations upon our frontier, and now we are satisfied that such is the case.

Finding that Capt. Callahan was not to be deceived, the Mexicans and Indians, to the number of a thousand or fifteen hundred, surrounded tha town of Piedras Negras, and commenced an attack. Not being prepared for a siege, and doubting the propriety of attempting to hold out until reinforcements could reach him, Capt Callahan determined to abandon the place, and on Friday, the 28th ult., commenced crossing his horses. To prevent the enemy from attacking his rear, he found it necessary to fire the town. He succeeded in getting all his horses and men across tha river before noon the next day, without the loss of a man or horse. Some twenty-odd head of horses were previously stampeded.

An extradition case was before the U. S. Commissioner, in New York, on Friday last—one Bacilion, a Frenchman, having been claimed by the Government of France, on the charge of forgery. The prisoner declined to answer any questions.

Murder of Six Americans on the Amazon.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following account of the massacre of a number of Americans at the Fort of Tabatinga, on the frontiers of Brazil, taken from the *Pario*, published at Para:

On the 24 of the current month (September) there arrived here from Tabatinga a "Corneio Extraordinario," with intelligence that six filibusteros, whose nationality could not be wholly distinguished, although all appearances indicated that they were North Americans, had forced the authorities of Loreto (ie Peru) to give them the pass, with which they entered the territory of Brazil, robbing and destroying whatever they found, without any regard to whom it belonged or to the directions that had been given them by the authorities of Peru. The authorities of Loreto, from whom they had extorted the pass, hastened to give information of the same to the commander of the fort of Tabatinga, Capt. Garcez, who, putting himself on the alert, saw the filibustero coming into port in a canoe, and ordering them to halt, they answered by a discharge of their guns and passed down the river. Without loss of time they were pursued by a canoe with troops, sent by the said Capt. Garcez, which, arriving within gunshot, the soldiers were saluted by a second discharge from the said eight, who then, jumping on shore, proposed to strengthen themselves, taking for a wall the trunks of trees, behind which they made, over the top of a canoe, a very lively fire, from which one soldier was killed and a Tapuio Indian gravely wounded.

"In these critical circumstances the commander of the expedition judged it prudent to let the canoe he taken down the current, and then making a small disembarkation under cover of a high bank of earth he ordered that small division to cut a way through the matted undergrowth to the rear of the enemy, while he turned to take him in front and divert his attention, for which end here turned up the river, expending some shots for diversion of the enemy, until the filibusters, finding themselves surrounded, redoubled their energy, and exposed themselves to everything to which a General subjects himself when he has no place for retreating in good order. Now throwing into the water whatever they had brought with them, they struggled and fought boldly, and as if they were sixty—because, having arms of ten barrels, the number that they represented appeared thus large; but the low, steady aim of the Brazilian soldiers succeeded in sending below and ordering within a little time from this for a better world, five of the resistants. The sixth, the only one that escaped an ounce of lead, took to his heels with the nimblest activity; but encountering a lake, and thrusting himself into it head foremost to pass it by swimming, he was made a prey of by the alligators that called him bait.

The Tribune correspondant says that as to the robbing, there must be a wide mistake, for there is nothing in tha whole country that can be taken, unless it be the forest, the rivers, the monkeys, alligators, mosquitos, sand flies, and occasionally a few bananas at an Indian ohacra. He also says:

"Mr. Dewey, the United States Consul here, has just received a letter from our enterprising fellow-citizen of New Jersey, Marcus Williams, who resides at the Barra, and who, besides being a general favorite and knowing everything that occurs in the country, is discriminating and reliable. He is of opinion that the party were robbed and murdered, and that he will never be able to obtain any reliable information concerning the massacre, as they have probably taken good care to let no one escape. Our Consul is about forwarding the facts to our Minister at Rio, although for all practical purposes he might as well send them to 'the man in the moon'—not because our Minister is inefficient—he is quite otherwise—but because we have no treaty with Brazil that does not mean any one thing quite as well as another, or whose few and faulty stipulations cannot be in every respect reasoned into moonshine by the astute French diplomacy of the professional ministers at Brazil. As delay is the great instrument of Brazilian diplomacy, it would doubtless take two successive "administrations" in our country, with the most energetic representation in Brazil, to arrive at the outskirts of the real facts affecting this massacre on the Amazon."

Later from California.

By the arrival on Monday night of the steamship Grenada, from New York *via* Havana, we have dates from San Francisco to the 6th inst.

We extract the following items from the summary of that excellent paper, the Evening News:

The only matter partaking of importance which has transpired, is the decision by the 12th District Court, Judge Norton, against the city, in the suits of the purchasers of the slip property to recover back the instalments of the purchase money already paid in. The decision is based upon the fact that the ordinance ordering the sale was not passed by the legal majority in the Common Council, consequently was null; and that therefore tha purchasers acquired no title, and are entitled to receive back what they paid. The property is very much depreciated in value. The purchasers have placed attachments upon it, and at a forced sale it would not bring a third of the original price. So that should the Supreme Court affirm Judge Nortou's decision, the city will lose from $500,000 to $900,000. It is pretty confidently expected, however, that the Supreme Court will reverse the decision, which in the opinion of the majority of the Bar is erroneous.

A diabolical attempt was made on the 22d of September to poison the whole family of Col. Watkins, of Almeda, opposite to this city. Some unknown fiend placed strychnine in the coffee which the family was to partake of for breakfast. Fortunately the quantity was so great that the presence of some foreign substance was perceived. Col. W. immediately made his family desist from drinking the coffee, and soaking a piece of meet in it gave it to a dog. In a few minutes the dog was dead.

The Board of Land Commissioners, on the 26th of September, rejected the claim of Lucas brothers for the Julpinas tract, claimed by them. This was an immense tract, covering some *three hundred square miles*.

Alexis Brient, the gunpowder man, who attempted to blow up the store of Ritter & Co., was sentenced on Sept. 27th to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Five of the men who deserted from the U. S. frigate Independence a week or so ago, were drowned in attempting to make their way through the inlet in Marin county. Their bodies have been recovered.

The town of Jamestown, in Toulumne county, was destroyed by fire on the 30th of October. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The Maine liquor law was defeated in this State at the recent election by a majority of about six thousand.

We have already received intelligence that a young man named Gibson was killed by the Sioux Indians, near the Platte Bridge, while on his way across the plains. After his death the train, which consisted of fifty well-armed men and twelve wagons, was constantly attacked by the Indians, and another man named Gallagher was killed.

A celebrated hangman in England, showing the gallows attached to Newgate, observed to the bystanders that he had hung twenty persons on it at one time. Some one suggested that it was too small. "Oh, no, bless you, twenty-five people could swing on that very *comfortable*."

The Imperial Library of the Court of Vienna contains more than sixteen thousand manuscripts in the Greek, Hebrew, Chinese, Arabic, etc., languages on parchment, and nearly twelve thousand in the European language upon paper; twelve thousand Incunabula, nearly two hundred and eighty thousand modern books, more than six thousand volumes of music, and eight thousand eight hundred autographs of distinguished persons. There are beside in Vienna seventeen libraries, among which tha private imperial library and that of the University are the most considerable.

LOUISIANA.—The Opelousas Patriot, of Saturday last, says:

We regret to learn that on Tuesday morning last, the gin-house of Mr. Macelie Lafleur, on Bayou Boeuf, in this parish, together with about eighty bales of cotton, was burnt, and that in the effort to extinguish the fire five negro men were badly burned. The fire was accidental, and no insurance upon either house or cotton.

The Bayou Sara Ledger, of Saturday, has the following paragraphs:

Quite a severe frost was observed in the vicinity ou Thursday morning last, and the weather at the present writing is delightfully serene—a bracing atmosphere reinvigorates the wasted energies of our citizens, produced by the protracted heat of last summer, while not a cloud or a speck thereof dims a visible space of the blue firmament above us.

We regret to learn that an attempt was made to fire our town on Wednesday night last. Circumstantial evidence was strong against an individual and he was compelled to leave.

LOUISIANA.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of Sunday has the following:

We understand from communications with gentlemen from the country, that the horse thieves, who have been for several years committing depredations in our parish, have again commenced operations with a celerity and concert of action, rendering detection almost a matter of impossibility. Some three weeks since Mr. Charles Pipes lost a fine black horse, and to-day we insert the advertisement of Colonel Pratt, offering $250 reward for the apprehension of the thief who stole a fine mule from him a few nights since.

The Capitolian of Wednesday last says:

Some excitement has existed in Baton Rouge during the last week, arising from several anonymous letters, announcing a concerted insurrection among the slaves of that city. It is generally supposed to be a hoax.

The Planters' Banner (Franklin) of Thursday says:

Winter is paying us an early visit. The late showery weather has been succeeded by a keen north wind for the last two days, and this morning we had a smart frost, sufficient to kill the infectious influence of yellow fever, though we fear it will prove fatal to some of those down with the disease in the lower part of our parish.

The Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last says:

A rain set in on Monday of the present week, ending at night with a change of wind to the North and colder weather; and on yesterday morning, 25th last., we had a severe frost. Ice was formed in several places in this village and neighborhood, and at 6 o'clock the thermometer stood at 32 degrees.

The Natchitoches Chronicle states that on the 15th the gin house of Mrs. Lemoe, situated about seven miles from that place, was destroyed by fire, together with one hundred and sixty bales of cotton. A female slave was arrested and confessed that she fired the building.

A married lady named Pfeil, who was a devotee of the Brahmin faith, died a few days ago in Milwaukee, Wis. Previous to her death she requested that in accordance with a provision of her religion, her corpse should be burned to ashes. Her husband collected a pile of cord-wood—sixteen or twenty cords—and proceeded with this novel rite, but the Sheriff interfered and prevented its accomplishment.

ENGLISH BEST OF ALL.—Ernest Jones, the war poet, touches this idea to a fine point in the following lines:

Greek's harp we love to hear;
Latin is a trumpet clear;
Spanish-like an organ swells;
Italian rings its bridal bells;
France, with many a frolic mien,
Tunes her sprightly violin;
Loud the German rolls his drum
When Russia's clashing cymbals come;
But Britain's song may well rejoice,
For English is the human voice.

☞ We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, Nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not subsequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by D. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all times, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by patient perseverance in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement. oct

WM. R. STUART & CO.
Cotton Factors,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 37 Carrondelet, near Gravier street.
NEW ORLEANS.
☞ Consignments solicited by J. A. Lane.
nov 3

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, ETC.
Home Insurance Company of N. York,
CASH CAPITAL.....$600,000,
With a Large Surplus.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, AGENT,
46 Camp street, New Orleans.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
(INCORPORATED IN 1810.)
Capital, $600,000. Charter Perpetual.
B. HUNTINGTON, President.
C. B. DOWNES, Secretary.
R. W. RAYNE, AGENT,
46 Camp street, New Orleans.
The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandize, ships in port and their cargoes. Also, cotton in press, gin and sugar houses, household furniture and personal property generally against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.
Two per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
nov 3 ly R. W. RAYNE, AGENT.

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher by a young man, who has a fair knowledge of the Classics, has had much experience in the business, and can produce the best testimonials as to character, qualifications and success in teaching. Is qualified to teach vocal music.
—ALSO—
A Situation as Teacher of Mathematics in an academy by a young man who can furnish the best recommendations. Address, D. WEBSTER,
sep22—1t* Charlottsville, N. Y.

LABOR SAVING INVENTION—ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD, of Pascagoula, Miss., has secured a patent for a new method of pumping vessels. It saves the expense of raising the water to above its main level, and maintains an advantage of at least fifty per cent. over the common method. An engraving of this pump can be seen in vol. 10, No. 50, page 396, Scientific American. Agents who will engage in the manufacture and sale of these pumps are wanted in all parts of the United States. Rights for States can be bought also. For more information address the patentee, at Pascagoula, Miss.
sep22—6t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a Gentleman and his Wife, either as assistants or to take charge of some female school. The gentleman is a Professor of Music and the Modern Languages. The Lady has had much experience in the Literary and Ornamental Departments. Best of references given. Address ALPHA, at Montgomery, Ala. aug18—5t*

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of considerable experience in Teaching, and a member of the M. E. Church, South, is desirous of procuring a situation (in a private family or otherwise) as Teacher of the English Department and rudiments of Latin and Greek. Would also give instructions on the Melodeon. Address, J. W. HAWTHURST, Vernon, Madison county, Miss. aug 11t

WANTED—A Single Lady, who can come well recommended, as a Teacher for Young Ladies in a private family. Liberal wages given. Apply to S. J. NORWOOD or THOS. F. COLLINS, near Clinton, La. oct 5t*

FAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY—FAYETTE, Jefferson County, Miss.—The next session of the Institution will open on the 1st of October, 1855, under the patronage of the Colex Creek Circuit Quarterly Conference.
FACULTY:
Rev. J. L. FORSYTH, Principal and Professor of Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity.
Mrs. M. T. FORSYTH, Instructress in the French Language.
Miss SARAH M. MILLER, Instructress in Mathematics, English Literature, Physiology, Drawing and Painting.
Miss SARAH H. BLEDSON, Instructress in Preparatory Department.
Mr. E. GUSTAVUS HERRMANN, Professor of Music.
——, Assistant in Music.
Mrs. R. C. HAWKINS, Matron.
For farther particulars, apply to me at this place.
J. L. FORSYTH.
Fayette, Jefferson County, Miss sep 21

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE—
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.
FACULTY.
——, President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Evidences of Christianity.
Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles-Lettres.
Rev. Addison Lea, A.M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Professor of Natural Science, and Dean of the Faculty.
Monsieur Julius Tretreau, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting.
Miss Amanda A. R. Capers M.A., Assistant in Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.
Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Assistant in Mathematics.
Mrs. Frances R. Allen, Governess.
Miss M. M. Johnson, Assistant Governess.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
Miss M. M'Neill Johnson, M.E.L., Principal.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Assistant.
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.
Professor K. Cyriax, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Professor H. Carstansen, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
——, Assistant in Vocal and Instrumental Music.
ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.
Professor J. Trotrean, Professor E. Cyriax,
Miss M. M. Johnson, Professor H. Carstenes.
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Lectures will be delivered in the College Hall every Wednesday night by the following gentlemen, successively; and those Lectures will be published in the Collegiate Mirror.
Hon. P. T. Scruggs, Lecturer on Political Economy, Statute and Common Law.
Hon. J. F. Trotter, Lecturer on Municipal, Constitutional and International Law.
Dr. J. R. Dougherty, Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.
Rev. M. J. Blackwell, Lecturer on Ethics and Divinity.
Rev. D. J. Allen, M.D., Lecturer on Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
Rev. Addison Lea, A.M., Lecturer on Astronomy and Mechanical Philosophy.
Rev. B. H. Capers, A.M., Lecturer on Composition, Elocution and Criticism.
LITERARY SOCIETIES.
Miss Louisa A. Allen, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Philomathean Society.
Miss Amanda A. R. Capers, M.A., Corresponding Secretary Euphradean Society.
Miss Amelia K. Johnson, M.E.L., Librarian.
Miss Lucretia C. Pilcher, Assistant Librarian.

We are now engaged in corresponding with one of the first gentlemen and scholars in the South, whose services as President we expect to secure. The other blanks will be filled by competent teachers, who, with the President, will be in their places at the opening of the session on Monday, September 3, 1855.
Persons wishing information will address
Rev. D. J. ALLEN,
Holly Springs, Miss.
aug18—2m

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY.
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Miss ISABELLA V. MCCONNICE, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
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Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.	1 00

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Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.
As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.
The government of the school is to be understood as that of an family—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.
Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.
The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.
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ap21—1y

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The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th day of August next.
TERMS OF TUITION:

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Board	36 75
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Total	62 50

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Many hundreds of certificates from Physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.
It is prepared by a scientific physician, Doctor H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by
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A. M. CAMPBELL, Donaldson, and
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H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. apr—1y

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Centenary College of Louisiana is located in Jackson, La., 19 miles east of Bayou Sara. The location is beautiful, retired and healthy. It has commodious buildings, a large library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a well selected mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a full Board of Instruction.
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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 40,
WHOLE NUMBER 240.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE,
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

Poets' Corner.

THE CHRISTIAN PORTION.

Ache on, poor stricken heart, ache on,
Thy Saviour's heart has ached before—
It is thy precious pension
To bear—He bore.

Thy little cross of pain, how light,
Compared with that, my soul, he knew—
Thy little cares and ills how slight,
How nameless few.

Oh, had this life, like summer day,
Shone brightly, soul, upon my path,
From God thou long hadst staid away,
A child of wrath.

But now a drooping, trembling thing,
Oft sorely smitten by his rod,
Thou comest in thy grief to cling
Closer to God.

Yet aching, suffering heart, be still—
Soon, soon shall life's short pang be o'er—
With its last pale it soon shall thrill,
Thee—feel no more.

Then feel no more! Ah, no! ah, no!
Then feel but peace and bliss alone—
Then feel what angels feel—then know
Their joys its own.

Oh, that it now might rise and win
That omnipotent still to spin fiat given,
And career up its hopes within
Its God—its heaven.

Walk softly with the holy dead—
Their presence know, their spirit share—
Think of their bliss, their path way tread,
Their image bear.

Oh, thus with Jesus by our side,
What are this earth's low griefs to thee—
Up, then, in God's high strength abide—
In Him be free.

Free to the soul's unfettered flight—
Free to the love that wins its way
Where all is pure, where all is bright—
Heaven's cloudless day.

[Episcopal Recorder.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

The Southren Methodist Church has already taken notion—see last editon of Discipline—squared to the following suggestions. The Christian Advocate and Journal contains the following correct view of disciplinary provisions:

WHO ARE TO DECIDE QUESTIONS OF LAW?

The Bishops in Annual Conferences, and the Presiding Eldors in Quarterly Conferences.

But is a Bishop authorized to decide questions of law when not presiding in Annual Conferences? I apprehend not. The words of the Discipline, page 42, are as follows. Speaking of the duty of Bishops, among other things it is said to be his duty "To decide all questions of law in an Annual Conference, subject to an appeal to the General Conference; but in all cases the application of law shall be with the Conference."

Now, allowing that a Bishop is authorized to expound the law when out of a Conference, how is the Conference to "make an application of the law" to that particular case? The Conference is not in session, and therefore can neither enforce the law, nor appeal to the General Conference.

It is implied that it is Conference, and not an individual member of it, that must appeal, if an appeal be made; and how, then, can the Conference appeal from a Bishop's decision when there is no Conference convened to hear it? And how can a Conference "make the application of law" when there is no Conference in session?

I conclude, therefore, from the very words, as well as from the spirit and design of the rule in this case, that the decision of a law question by a Bishop, when not in a Conference, has no binding force, and that it is only in force in that particular case on which it is given, and to which the Conference is to apply it. It may indeed be quoted as a precedent in other similar cases, but can have no more of an authoritative influence than the opinion of any other good and wise man.

Nor is any preacher or presiding elder under any obligation to abide by any decision of a bishop in the administration of discipline on his circuit, station or district, that is given him out of the chair of the Conference—though he may take it if he choose, as the advice of a wise and good man.

The bishop presides in an Annual Conference, in the case of a trial in the capacity of a judge. And who ever heard of a judge expounding the law, in any particular case, when not in a court? He may, to be sure, write his opinion upon the law, and it may be quoted as an opinion, nothing more; but while seated upon the bench, it is his duty to expound the law to the jury, and they are bound to frame their verdict accordingly; and this decision of the law, and the verdict, must stand, unless set aside by a higher authority. Even so must the decision of a law question by a bishop "in an Annual Conference," stand as the rule of judgment in that particular case until it is set aside by the higher authority of the General Conference, by its being reversed by an appeal of the Annual Conference. But if it be made out of the Conference it has no binding influence whatever.

I desire those who think differently to read attentively the rule in the Discipline on this subject, and see if they can come to any other conclusion than the one above expressed. Let them show, if able, how a Conference can either appeal from the decision of a bishop, or make an application of the law when the Conference is not in session.

N. BANGS.

The French Consul, at Boston, publishes a card, reminding our merchants of the risk they run in purchasing Russian built ships at that port, unless the French regulations on the subject have been literally complied with.

Wesleyan Conference of 1855.

An occasional correspondent of the Independent takes off the *personnel* of this body of 550 divines, ranging from John Hickling, who has attained the ripe age of 90, to Edward Day, now appointed on his first circuit:

The Conference platform first attracts the notice of the visitor, elevated as it is about six feet above the ground floor, and occupied by the President in the center, having on his left the Secretary, sub-Secretaries, letter-writers, editors and missionary secretaries, and on his right all the ex-Presidents still alive. The officials on the left are men of the highest mark in the body. I saw there Dr. John Hannah, the eminent Wesleyan theologian, a fit associate of Joseph Benson, Adam Clark and Richard Watson, who has prepared for the press elaborate expositions of separate books of Scripture, which, when published, will vie with those of Dr. Joseph Brown, of Edinburgh. I saw in the same group the author of "The Brand of Dominic," "The Jesuit," and other valuable works, Wm. H Rule, who received a D.D. from Dickinson College, United States, during the Conference, and of which he is richly deserving. Singular enough, Dr. Rule in appearance looks exactly like a Jesuit, albeit he is one of the most terrible foes to Popery that this kingdom contains. I saw, too, in near contiguity to Dr. Rule, the Rev. Wm. Arthur, author of the "Successful Merchant," "Mission to the Mysore," "The People's Day," without exception the most popular writer who bears the cognomen of Methodist in this country. Catholic in spirit, Mr. Arthur is ever ready to fraternize with the members of other churches. At the Anniversaries last May, Mr. Arthur delivered at the meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society one of his mighty pleadings for Christian Missions, and at the meeting of the Congregational Missionary Society in Exeter Hall, he was called upon to make what is called in this country the "collection speech."

Passing from the left to the right of the Conference platform, my eyes were attracted by the stately and venerable forms of those ministers who have previously occupied the President's chair. Among these grave seniors the palm is borne by George Marsden, who has twice, in 1821 and in 1831, filled the President's chair, and who has been an itinerant preacher for the long space of sixty-three years. Mr. Marsden's piety is altogether of the solemn and sombre kind; his voice is sepulchral in its tone, and report says that he never smiles. Certain it is that the writer of this, who has occasionally seen him for the last twelve years, never himself saw a smile flit across his countenance. Dr. Jabez Bunting occupies the most conspicuous place among the ex-Presidents. He has been President four times, in 1820, 1828, 1836, and 1844; the only man, except the late Dr. R. Newton, who has had this fourfold honor. Dr. Bunting commenced his extraordinary public career in 1799; his sagacious intellect, his pure commanding eloquence, his consummate wisdom, his evangelistic zeal, his governmental ability, and his unparalleled tact and power as a debater, all combined to give him the supreme place in the counsels of Methodism forty years ago, which he has ever since retained with honor to himself and advantage to the Methodist community. At this present Conference, although able scarcely to place one foot before another, or to support himself on his legs, through great physical infirmity in the extremities of his body, yet his mind has held fast all its fire, force and brilliancy, as was seen in almost every speech which he delivered during the three weeks' session of the Leeds Conference.

Dr. James Dixon is another notability among the ex Presidents. He is the son-in-law of the far-famed Richard Watson. He was the delegate of the British Conference to the General Conference of the American Methodists in 1848. More than other Wesleyan divines he proves the doctrines of Methodism by a rigid process of philosophical as well as Scriptural induction; and for a species of intellectual enthusiastic eloquence he is unsurpassed among his compeers. Dr. Dixon is an ardent admirer of your vast Republic; so much so, that his loyalty to our Queen has been somewhat questioned since his visit to the United States. And, inexplicable as it may appear, Dr. Dixon's high estimate of American Methodism has induced the suspicion among his brethren that since his return he has been disaffected toward English Methodism. It cannot be doubted that the course which the conference has deemed it right to pursue toward the "Reformers" has not commanded the approval of the Doctor, and this, more than anything else, has lessened the interest which he has appeared to take in the proceedings of the British Conference of late years. At the recent Conference, Dr. Dixon was only present the first six days, and while present never once opened his mouth on any question. He has also become prematurely old, chiefly through his excessive indulgence in the use of tobacco; the incessant stimulation to which he has long subjected himself having now shattered his nervous system, and nearly deprived him of the use of his eyes.

The other ex-Presidents are the brothers Thomas and Samuel Jackson; the former the able theological Professor at Richmond College, and the latter one of the best pastors and keenest controvertists belonging to the body; John Scott, remarkable for his wisdom and his perfect mastery of all the ecclesiastical and financial departments of Methodism; John Lomas, of unruffled temper and angelic mien, possessing, too, a mind of uncommon strength and beauty; John Furrar, the best classical scholar in the Conference; and Dr. Beecham, far-seeing, sedate, devout, who has just returned from British America, loaded with well-earned honors.

Several able speakers and active administrators were to be found dispersed among the body of the Conference on the floor, some of whom may be briefly characterized. I heard Charles Prest, the thunder tones of whose voice pealed on almost every question, whose disputative and business talents, however, have eaten up the freshness and unction that formerly marked his pulpit labors. Samuel D. Waddy, the founder of Wesley College, Sheffield, next to Mr. Prest, makes his manly voice heard on all important occasions. He is thoroughly independent, and yet looks upon his brethren who may differ from him with profound respect; and I could not, while listening to him, divest myself of the conviction that he is destined to initiate some valuable improvements in the practical working of Methodism. John Wesley Thomas, too, is one of the best speakers in the Conference. During the lifetime of the eminent Dr. Beaumont, Mr. Thomas was usually found on all disputed questions pitted against him. The leviathan Doctor could with ease vanquish all his other opponents, but when Mr. Thomas began to speak, and hurled at the Doctor those piercing sarcasms for which he is so renowned, Mr. Thomas was very quickly left in sole possession of the ground. Dr. Beaumont is now no more, and this year's Conference has been harmonious on almost every question, so that Dr. Thomas' peculiar talent has not been called into requisition. On two occasions only did I hear him speak—on the Sabbath, when he onstigated the publicans, the Times newspaper, and infidel statesmen, who had conspired, he said, against England's Sabbath, and commenced a crusade against the sanctities of the Lord's day; and on "question by penalty," that vexed question, which has been so vexing to those who have seceded at different times from the jurisdiction of the Parent Conference.

When the book-room report was presented, I could not help contrasting the slow and cautious steps of the British Conference with the enterprise infused into all American book schemes and periodicals. Although we see the year 1855, this influential church has no weekly journal and no Quarterly Review; and the sales of the few publications of the Conference are anything but creditable. Of the Shilling Magazine there have been sold during the year 5000 copies a month, being 500 less than the former year. Of the Six-penny Magazine, 2500, the same as before. Of the Youth's Instructor, at 4d. or 8 cents monthly, 3250, a falling off of 500 on the year. Of the Christian Miscellany, 2d. or 4 cents, 43,000 a month, and of the Early Days, 30,000 a month, the circulation of both being the same as last year. But for the hymn-books sold, 116,405, and the life of Dr. Newton, 16,000 copies of which have been sold, the profits of the Book Concern this year would have been very inconsiderable. If I could have my way, the English Book Steward, John Mason, should be sent to school in America for a year, and he would then come back to us rid of his antiquated notions, and prepared to take some steps in advance.

ZETA.

ENGLAND, Aug 31, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION.

Perhaps it is not known to many that, once upon a time, in the history of this Republic, a formal proposition was made by the Pope for initiating a union of Church and State!

A friend who delves in musty and curious lore has brought it to light for our columns.

Mr. Franklin had the good sense not to present and support the Apostolic note.

[Ed. N. O. C. Adv.

Page 548, Vol. ix, Franklin's Writings.
From the Pope's Nuncio to B. Franklin.
(TRANSLATION.)

25th July, 1783, (Paris.)

The Apostolic Nuncio has the honor to send Mr. Franklin the enclosed note, which he requests he will be pleased to forward to the Congress of the United States of North America, and support it with his credit.

NOTE.

Before the Revolution, which has just been completed in North America, the Catholics and Missionaries of those provinces depended, as to their spiritual concerns, on the Apostolic Vicar resident in London. It is well-known this arrangement can no longer exist; but as it is essential that the Catholic subjects of the United States should have an ecclesiastic to govern them in their religious concerns, the congregation *de propaganda fide* existing at Rome, for the establishment and conservation of missions, has come to the determination of proposing to Congress to establish, in some city of the United States of North America, one of their Catholic subjects, with the powers of Apostolic Vicar, and in the character of Bishop, or simply in the quality of Apostolic Prefect.

The establishment of an Apostolic Vicar-Bishop appears the most eligible, the more so as the Catholic subjects of the United States would find themselves in a situation to receive confirmation and orders in their own country, without being obliged to go for that purpose to the country of a foreign power. And, as it might sometimes happen that among the subjects of the United States, there might be no person in a situation to be charged with the spiritual government, either as Bishop or Apostolic Prefect, it would be necessary, in such circumstances, that Congress should consent to chose him from among the subjects of a foreign nation the most friendly to the United States.

A GOOD TOAST.—Woman—the morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our old age. God bless our stars.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

This body met in Nashville 15th October, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding, Bishop Kavanaugh preached at McKendree, and ordained seventeen Deacons; and Bishop Soule ordained twenty-one Elders in the afternoon. Bishop K's sermon was delivered in simplicity and power, and produced a most happy effect. We derive our information from the N. C. Advocate.

Philip Barth was re-admitted in Elders' orders. G. B. Davis was admitted on trial. J. W. Judd and A. D. Parks were admitted on trial. R. P. Ransom was re-admitted in Deacon's orders. H. C. Wheeler, J. A. Cox, J. H. Stone, G. W. Brown, E. W. Coleman, M. B. Pearson, and M. L. Whitten, were admitted on trial. J. C. Woodword and Thos. H. Woodward were re-admitted in Elders' orders. John R. Abernathy, A. J. Wooldridge, and B. F. Humphreys were admitted on trial. N. A. Keyes, late an elder in the Methodist Protestant Church, was admitted on trial as a travelling preacher. S. M. Cherry, J. A. Edmondson, and M. H. Fielding were admitted on trial.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS.

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Marshall, R. A. Wilson.
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Bellefonte Circuit, M. P. Brown, E. P. Anderson.
Camden Mission, T. H. Woodward.
Madison African Mission, W. P. Warren.
Bascom Female Institute, G. M. Everheart, President, and member of Huntsville Quarterly Meeting Conference.

TUSCUMBIA DISTRICT.—Martin Clerk, P. E.
Tuscumbia Station, J. D. Barbee.
Chickasaw, E. W. Coleman, J. Williams, sup.
Frankfort Mission, to be supplied.
Russellville, J. S. Murks.
Franklin, G. W. Winn, J. H. Campbell.
Morgan, W. H. Riggan, A. G. Copeland, sup.
Decatur Station, Zachariah Parker.
Summerville, J. B. Anderson.
Trinity, F. P. Scrugge.

PULASKI DISTRICT.—W. Burr, P. E.
Pulaski Station, G. W. Martin, G. D. Taylor, sup.
Richland, W. G. Hensley, J. J. Pitts, N. W. Overall, sup.
Limestone, W. R. J. Husbands, H. C. Wheeler.
Athens Station, N. R. Gahard, J. W. Allen, sup.
Prospect, E. A. Stevenson, A. J. Gilmore, sup.
Shoal, E. M. Baker.
Florence Station, R. P. Ransom.
Cypress, J. H. Rooney, B. A. Sims.
Savannah, D. H. Merriman, G. S. Allen.
Waterloo, M. G. Williamn.
Richland Colored Mission, J. S. Williams.
R. H. Rivers, President of La Grange College at Florence, Ala., and member of the Quarterly Conference for Florence Station.
Isaac Milner, Agent for La Grange College at Florence, Ala., and member of the Quarterly Conference for Florence Station.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT.—J. W. Hanner, P. E.
Franklin Station, A. H. Alsup.
Harpeth, L. C. Bryan.
Nashville Circuit, C. A. Harwell.
Spring Hill Station, John Matthews, R. G. Irvine, sup.
Spring Hill Circuit, C. C. Mayhew, J. A. Edmonson.
Duck River, H. A. Graves, W. H. Wilkes, sup.
Wesley, D. R. Hooker, J. McCurdy, sup.
Columbia Station, A. Mizell, J. B. Hamilton, sup.
J. O. Church, President of Tennessee Conference Female College, and member of Quarterly Conference for Columbia Station.

MT. PLEASANT DISTRICT.—W. H. Browning, P. E.
Mt. Pleasant Circuit, J. G. Ray, S. C. Dickson sup.
Swan Mission, G. W. Brown.
Pleasant Grove, J. T. Bartoo.
Centreville, W. P. Hickmen.
Waverly, A. B. Coka.
Dover, J. M. P. Hickerson, E. F. Sonter.
Hopewell, G. W. Russel.
Lindon Mission, E. J. Gurrot.
Wayne, P. L. Henderson.
Lynnville, D. H. Jones, Sion Rooord, sup.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—J. F. Hughes, P. E.
Clarksville Station, T. W. Randle, J. B. West, sup.
Clarksville Circuit, J. A. Jones, J. G. Gwin, sup.
Montgomery, J. G. Myers.
Dickson, R. L. Fugen, A. J. Wooldrige, J. Moore, sup.
Asbury, B. F. White.
Red River, T. J. Neely, W. J. Cooley, sup.
Cumberland Iron Works Station, J. W. Timberlake.
Springfield Station, J. W. Cullum.
S. P. Whitten, Agent for the Tract Society of the Tennessee Conference and member of Quarterly Conference for Hobson Chapel.
E. C. Slater, Agent for the American Bible Society, and member of Quarterly Conference for McKendree Chargo.
D. C. Kelley, Missionary to China.
Edward Wadsworth, transferred to the Alabama Conference.
I. R. Finley, transferred to the Virginia Conference.
Allison Akin, transferred to the Louisville Conference.
F. M. Williams, transferred to Kansas Conference.

Superannuated Preachers.—John Page, R. C. Jones, S. S. Lassiter, J. D. Winn, and D. W. Thompson.

Preachers who located.—W. T. Plummer, W. D. Brown, and C. V. Meador.

THE BISHOPS IN SPAIN.—The Bishops have recently presented another remonstrance to the Queen on the sale of church property. They endeavor to prove that the sale is illegal, and counsel her to revoke the decree by which she gave her consent to it. In order to put an effectual stop to any repetition of these impertinences, the Gazette publishes an order forbidding the bishops or clergy to draw up or present, either to the Queen or Cortes, any addresses or demands or petitions of any kind whatsoever. The prevention of the right of petition, which would appear to be inherent to the meanest of the Queens's subjects, sounds like an arbitrary assumption of authority; but in this case public opinion will hold the Government excused, for the conduct of the clergy has of late surpassed the bounds of propriety.

SPOILED TUNES.—The Rev. Thomas Hill of Waltham, writing on church music, in the Christian Examiner, says: "Sometimes an attempt is made to alter a secular air by changing the cadence to a religious form. We have recently heard tunes of this character, from some new collection of sacred music, popular Irish and negro melodies; being cut off in the last measure, and a chord of the sub-dominant introduced, as it were, to smoothify them. The result is, that the tunes are spoiled for whistling on a week day without being rendered fit to sing on Sunday."

EXPRESS TO THE ATTAKAPAS COUNTRY.—We copy the following from the Thibodeux Minerva, of last Saturday, with much pleasure:

Jones' Express.—All the world and his wife will be delighted to learn that our friend, Starr S. Jones, Esq., has been reinstated in his office as Express Agent on the Opelousas Railroad, and well, as heretofore, run a Daily Express between this place and New Orleans, on the passenger train. There is not a more obliging person than Mr. Jones, and the business public may rest assured they will ever find him punctual in attending to their demands. Mr. Jones also informs us that he has made the necessary arrangements with the steamer Naomi, running between Tigerville, the present terminus of the railroad, and New Iberia, for a tri-weekly express from New Orleans to Franklin, thereby affording to the people of the Attakapas country some of the advantages of railroad communication with the Crescent city.

ONLY HALF A VICTORY
The Russians not going to Evacuate Northern Section.

[From the Camp Correspondence of London Times.]

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sept 29.—The contrast between the actual proceedings of the Allied armies since the 8th of this month, and the fevered dreams in which the public at home, as represented by the press, are indulging, is as striking as it is painful. The Russians, far from flying in discomfiture over boundless wastes, are calmly strengthening their position on the north side. The face of the country bristles with their cannon, and their batteries. As I write, the roar of their guns is sounding through our camp, and occasionally equals the noise of the old cannonades which we fondly hoped had died into silence forever. There is no trace of any intention on their part to abandon a position on which they have lavished so much care and labor. They retired from the south side when it became untenable, shaken to pieces by a bombardment which it is impracticable for us to renew. They have now between themselves and us a deep arm of the sea, a river, and the sides of a plateau as steep as a wall. We let them get off at their leisure, and looked on much as we would have gazed on the mimic representation of such a scene at Astley's, while the Russian battalions filed in endless column over the narrow bridge, emerging in unbroken order out of that frightful sea of raging fire and smoke, which was tossed up into billows of flame by the frequent explosions of great fortresses and magazines. What time our generals woke up and knew what was going on, I cannot tell, but it is certain they did not see a body distress themselves by any violent efforts to get a near view of the enemy's movements early in the morning.

It was late in the day when Fort Paul blew up. At about 5:30, as well as I can now recollect, that magnificent work was shaken violently, heaved upwards, seemed to fly into pieces—the breaking masonry and embrasures emitting sheets of white smoke, lighted up fire—and then collapsed, as it were, into ruins. The mine missed in the first instance; but, so cool were the enemy, so perfectly satisfied of our inaction were they, and so convinced they had awed us by their tremendous energy in destruction, that they sent across a boat with a few men in her, about half-past four o'clock in the evening, who quietly landed and went into the fort, and were seen by several people in the act of entering, in order to prepare for the explosion which followed immediately after they had retired. Spies have, however, informed the authorities in the most positive manner that the Russians were prepared to retreat, and had all in readiness to cover a retrograde movement in case the fleet succeeded in forcing a passage, and the Allies evinced a determination of throwing their whole force against the north side. Their field guns and guns of position were all in readiness, and were strengthened by a very large corps of cavalry, which would hold our infantry in check, and our cavalry could not, of course, get over the water in less than several days, nor could it gain the heights of Mackenzie unless the infantry had previously established themselves there.

Everything was foreseen and calculated, and the Russians were in hopes that they might catch us at a disadvantage amid some of their fortified positions in a difficult country, and retrieve their past disasters, or, at all events, make a masterly retreat. But when they saw that all was hesitation, if not confusion, in the army of the Allies, they recovered their courage, stared the situation in the face for one moment, and the next were busily engaged in making the most of it, and they have now erected such batteries as to shut up the harbor to our present navy, and to render any attempt to cross it as rash as it would be undesirable. Yesterday they *finished* a new line of batteries, to-day *we begin* to make some in reply. The papers which arrived yesterday must have been amusing to the authorities, for they have assuredly falsified all those absurd anticipations of further victory, of utter route, of vigorous pursuit, and of energetic action of which these mere writers and readers—men who have read Thucydides until they are stupefied, and have muddled their brains poring over histories of wars and lives of generals, and who have musty traditions about your Cæsars, Alexanders, Bonapartes and Wellingtons, involving disagreeable inferences and comparisons—have ridiculously and unjustifiably indulged.

It is quite evident that the expectations of the people at home have not been gratified to the full extent, and that we are not in undisputed possession of Sebastopol, and that the Russians are not utterly defeated, and that the campaign will have to be renewed next year by doing what might have been done three weeks ago. How many men will Russia have in the Crimea by the time the country is fit for military operations, should she be determined to hold it, and be able to maintain the war? On the north side there are few houses, but there are very large magazines. First, on the western extremity of the northern shore stands Fort Constantine. The roof is covered into a great depth with sand-bags, and there are large guns mounted on it *en barbette*, but many of the embrasures are empty, and do not show guns. A very heavy parapet with traverses—in fact, a line of batteries—strikes out from the north side of the fort, and cresta the seaward face of the cliff, communicating with the Wasp Fort, Star Fort, and the works of the sea defences towards the mouth of the Belbek. Next to Constantine, on the harbor, there is a large earth-work, with heavy guns, behind which is the citadel; which has recently been much strengthened, and is in a commanding position on a hill side.

Next came more earth-works, a large stone storehouse, and the casemated walls of Fort Catharine, with two tiers of guns; then more earth-works, till the line of defence merges into the works at Inkermann. In fact, Fort Constantine, Sievernaia, Fort Michael and Fort Catherine, with their connecting works, and the citadel and forts in their rear, form one great battery, too far to injure us seriously behind Sebastopol, but quite able to withstand any infantry attack from the south side. The difficulty of the north side was foreseen all along—foreseen, but not provided for. In fact, there was no step taken to insure the possession of the fruits of our labor. We did not prepare for success, and we now have to face a new campaign, and the Russians have seven or eight months to strengthen themselves, to recruit their exhausted army, to gather new materiel, and to dispute our progress with fresh slaughter, which leaves us victory but half enjoyed.

A FITTING REPLY TO A BASE PARAGRAPH.—The first paragraph quoted below is from the New York Tribune;

The Princess Alice of England is a tall, gawkish girl, with the dull, insalent eye and pale, sensual cheek, which are peculiar to the Guelphs. She has lately been reported to have exhibited considerable industry and skill in the manufacture of mits for the wounded Crimean heroes, but she had never previously been accused of an aptitude even for the most ordinary female accomplishments.

To which the Herald replies:

The young girl who is here assailed with such brutal ferocity was born on the 25th April, 1843. The Tribune, *par excellence* the organ of humanity, the advocate of a more kindly brotherhood amongst men, is nevertheless ready to lend its columns to this species of Arab gallantry, which strikes down what is most defenceless. How generous and noble it is in an American press to assault the character and misrepresent the attributes of a young girl of twelve summers, who has not a friend within three thousand miles of the assailant! The Tribune exhausts its humanity in its defence of the negroes.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday from Galveston, bringing news to Saturday. The News of that date says:

The weather is as mild as though it were the middle of summer, and genial showers continue to fall at intervals, stimulating vegetation, and causing the fall crops in the gardens to look unusually forward. We should not, however, be surprised if we have a severe norther in a day or two, as such weather as we now have, usually precedes these unwelcome visitors.

The Civilian says:

Slight frosts have visited every part of Texas the present fall, with the exception of the Gulf-coast. The weather has not been cold enough, however, to damage crops of any description.

The San Antonio Herald, after announcing the arrival of Capt. Callahan and his men, says:

We doubt not the Mexican and Indians will now combine and openly invade our State. Unless something is speedily done to check and intimidate them, we shall soon expect to hear of depredations and outrages all along our unprotected frontier. In this emergency, it is useless to look to either the Federal or State Governments for relief or protection. They have been appealed to in vain. Rude and ugly. We are promised a few companies of mounted troops, by the Commander of the Department. But what protection will they afford? If they can protect themselves and their horses, it will be more than they have been able to do heretofore. The fact is, the regular troops are not adapted to frontier service, no matter how well drilled. They are not composed of the right material. It requires men familiar with frontier life, and with some knowledge of Indian warfare. To overtake and chastise the small marauding bands of savages that have, and will continue to infest our frontier, requires troops that can move as rapidly as the Indian, and like him, subsist themselves, if necessary.

The Austin State Times has letters from Major Neighbors and S. P. Ross, Indian agents for Texas, representing that there is a prospect of trouble with the Camanches Indians. A number of horses having been stolen from the agency, a party of Delawares pursued the trail five days in a north-west direction. They met a party of Yamparicos, who informed them they were going down to the frontier to kill white people and steal horses. They also said that the Northern Indians had declared war upon all the people south of Red River—white and red. The two parties camped near each other, and the latter thus describes what took place between them:

About midnight they proposed to gamble with the Delawares, but the captain told him he had not come there to gamble—however, he had no objection to four men playing at a time; and whilst they were playing the Delawares managed to cut three or four of their bow-strings half in two. The Yamparico told his men that at daylight he should commence the fight. Neither party slept during the night. Just as day was breaking the Yamparico ordered his men to fire, but the Delawares, understanding them, fired first, and killed four the first fire, and charged the camp, killing three and wounding one—letting two escape to tell the news. They found on them a black cloth coat, velvet collar, also one under shirt, striped, and from stains of blood showed to have belonged to some white person killed by them.

They (the Delawares) brought in ten head of horses and mules, and seven scalps. They are going to have a scalp dance to-day. Our Indians are anxious to hear from you. They say with two hundred Texians they can whip all of the Northern Indians. The shield belonging to the Yamparico had fifteen or twenty scalps fastened to it—about half of which are white scalps.

A letter from Capt. J. R. Bayler, Special Indian Agent, to Maj. Neighbors corroborates the above, besides giving the following additional information:

"They told Jacob that they had met the Indians that killed old Skidmore, and had learned from them that there were plenty of horses down here; and that they were on their way down to kill and steal; and that a large war party was coming down to kill John Conner, Katemse, Lamshead, and all they could find. They seemed to know all about the condition of the posts and our frontier; and said that they had joined the Sioux Indians against the whites in the North.

* * * * * * *

I have no doubt we will have the devil to pay and our frontier is in the greatest danger. I hope you may succeed in your plan, as it is the only hope I have of having anything done. The Indians here are ready and willing to go against the Camanches, and I think them about the best protection we have, if they are managed by some white man. A few killing scrapes more will give them a distaste to these parts any how. Jacob learned from the Captain he killed that the point selected for winter quarter of all the wild Indians was on main Red River, where it runs through the mountains; and that some eight or ten tribes united with the Sioux in their war."

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. Shufeldt Commander, from New York 25th ult. and Havana 31st, arrived here Saturday morning.

The Havana papers contain no news. The obliging and intelligent purser furnishes the following:

From Havana we learn that the American brig Tribune, Capt. J. Cummings, bound from Nuevitas to New York, got ashore on the 21 of October on the "Cay Comfites." Capt. C. proceeded to Nuevitas to procure assistance, leaving the brig in charge of the mate and three seamen. During his absence, on the 11th, a British wrecker from Nassau came alongside, and after having an understanding with the mate, stripped the vessel, took out her provisions, part of the cargo (cigars) and all the moveable effects, and then left her. Capt. C., returning to his vessel with launches and men, found her plundered and deserted. He then went back to Nuevitas. On the 21st the vessel and cargo, as it lay, was sold at public sale by order of the Acting U. S. Commercial Agent, and purchased by a Mr. Hens. This person, taking an order from the Governor of Nuevitas, and a certificate from the Consul to insure possession, and show ownership, went out to the wreck on the 22d with the necessary aid to discharge cargo, etc. On the 26th he was interrupted and driven off by a fleet of seven schooners and two sloops, and a force of seventy men, which arrived from Nassau, and took forcible possession of vessel and cargo, making a clear case of piracy in both cases. The Spanish Government have sent out men-of-war to capture them, if possible.

The health of Havana is good—business reported "not active."

The Cahawba has had a very pleasant passage, and brings quite a number of our citizens and families who have been at the North during the summer. She landed 60 passengers at Havana, and brought 147 to this place.

The Cahawba has on freight $600,000 in gold and a large cargo of assorted merchandize.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

Covington, La.

At this village we have had the pleasure nf spending a few days, including last Sabbath, by kind invitation of the pastor, Rev. G. T. Vickers, to attend his Quarterly Meeting.

Five or six hours on the Lenora,—fast as she is,—and only under Capt. Davies—suffice for crossing Lake Pontchartrain and up the Tchefuncta.

The crop of St. Tammany parish is sand, brick and lumber. Schooners load with sand for the city market, at two cents per barrel and sell at five or six.

The railroad has cut off the trade of Covington, and it is declining. The largest merchants have left. Here are four churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Roman—to supply about six hundred people. Ours was here first, and has ever maintained the majority of hearers and members. Sectarianism is an evil under such circumstances. Probably next year it will be thrown into a fortnight circuit.

Here resides, and for twenty-five years has resided, like another Anna, of four score and four, Mother McNeil, of such honorable memory and mention in the reminiscences of Rev. J. Travis and others, itinerants of early days, on Brunswick Circuit, N. C. Her health and strength were above our expectation. With mind clear, spirit calm, she waits her change.

In the family of Bro. Ross, we found a brief and pleasant home. Such rusticating is decidedly a treat.

Amen.—As the Chinese have no word which will compare with the word "Amen," they say, "*Sin lyeen ching sin*," "thn heart wishes exactly so."

Temperance Hats.—Booth, 35 Gravier street, is a great Temperance man. His hats are temperate in price and do not hold bricks. At least there is one that never will.

Graham's Magazine, for November, is on our table, in the lead of its line. The "Tired Soldier," is a picture of mellow sweetness. We published it last week.

Harper, for November, through McGinnis, 36 Camp street, is promptly to hand, with all its treats. See advertisement. It discloses a wonderful circulation.

Pronunciation of Sebastopol.—We often hear the word pronounced Se-*bas*-topol; laying the strem on the third-last syllable, (antepenult) Its etymology is made up of two Greek words, *Sebastos* and *polis*, "August City." Similar is the composition of Constantinople, (Greek, Constantinnpolis.) Nn nne speaks of Con-stan-*ti*-no pol, hut the accent falls on the second-last (or penult) syllable. The proper pronunciation is therefore Sebas-to-pol. Our attention was drawn to this the other day by that modest and learned man—Dr. Kohlmeyer, of the University of Louisiana.

A Bishop for the West.—Certainly—one west of thn Mississippi river—living thnre—moving about there—acquainted there—at home there. Non-residence, even in a general superintendency, is an evil that may be, in part, remedied. The Iowa Conference passed a resolution instructing their delegates to seek the creation, by the next General Conference, of an additional Bishop, who shall be elected with the understanding that he reside west of the Mississippi.

Tuskegee (Ala) College.—The Tuskegeense are doing up the Methodist College handsomely. The Republican says: "This beautiful building still continues to progress with all the expedition that is possible under thn circumstances. A competent number of workmen are engaged upon it, and we observe that they have been, during the last several days, engaged in giving the finishing touch to the top of the tower."

But brick and mortar and ordinary "workmen" can be had any where for the money. Not so such Presidents as Dr. Lipscomb, of Montgomery, who, we understand, has signified his acceptance of that office. The committee have been fortunate as well as judicious in securing him.

Marion, La.—Rev. J. Landrum, writes Oct. 20th, dated Many:

"Our protracted meeting of twelve days at this place closed last Sunday night with a large and anxious congregation, and with twenty penitents at the altar. During the meeting we received forty probationers, of whom twenty-three were whites. There were thirty seven baptisms, thirty of whom were adults. God has graciously visited the people of Many, for which they are thankful."

After much advancement we may expect something to humble us, lest we be puffed up. Exaltation to the third heavens calls for a thorn in the flesh.

Theological Inconsistencies.

PRINCETON AND NEW ENGLAND.

From a leading editorial of the "Independent" nf the 25th nlt., onn of the organs of New England Theology, we clip somewhat commenting the least bit in the world. Subject—*Princeton Theology*. These nre branches of a Calvinistic stock: thn former congregntional and thn latter presbyterinn in polity. Calvinism is not one as here appears. And if those so near akin in faith, divided by a single hair, can see logical inconsistencies in each other, can they blame nthers for n few exclamations, who look from an Arminian standpoint? The "Independent" says:

"Among the lesser publications of the "Presbyterian Board of Publication," is n sermon preached by E. C. Wines, D. D., "before the Synod of New York, Oct. 16, 1855, and pnblished by request of the Synod." The sermon is entitled "Adnm and Christ, or thn doctrino of representation stated and explained." Published under such patronage, it may be safely taken as a setting forth of Princeton orthodoxy in its most revised and corrected shape. We do not refer to it here for the purpose of reviewing it, hnt only for thn purpose of showing our readers, in one or two points, how the Princeton theology, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, is slowly dragging its anchors, and drifting from its old moorings towards a conformity with common sense and with the Bible.

One object of thn sermon is to set forth the representative rolation of Adam as hnad of the human race, and of Christ as head nf the church or thn elect people of God. For the most part, the author uses the phrases and arguments which are familiar to all who have any knnwlndgn of that system. Bat we find, here and there, a glimpse of something like innovation, if not progress in theology.

For example, we find near the close of the sermon, statements in regard to the doctrins of the atonnment, which seem to be taken, bodily, from thn system of the most approved New England divines. The statement is adopted, that "the death of Christ is a most perfect sacrifice and satisfaction for sins; of infinite value and price; abundantly sufficient to expiate thn sins nf the whnle world." It is affirmed distinctly, that "thn cross is accessible to all, and available for thn recovery of all who will repair to it." In the most straightforward, nvangelical style, the preacher says, "There is not a sinner of mankind, to whnm the offer of eternal life is not unfeignedly made on thn ground of Christ's atoning mediation. If any perish, it is not for want of an adequate remedy, but through thnir nwn vnluntary rejection of thn remedy."

* * * Thn preacher says, in applying his doctrine of an atonement unlimited in its nature, "Through this mighty restorer, it is in thn power of every one of you, my beloved hearers, to rise from the death and shame and misery of sin."

This sounds like our trnmpet! It might have been taken also bodily from a thousand Methodist pulpits and standards. But don't subscribe even to New Englandism till you hear more nf it:

"Nor is the present statement of Princeton orthodoxy less explicit in asserting the New England doctrine of election. On this point the Old School doctrinn is, that God having nlected a certain portion of mankind to be saved, has madn an exclusive provision for their salvation. The New England doctrine is, that God, having made a full and free provision for the salvation nf men as sinners, and foreknowing that all men, if left to thnir own spontaneity, will reject the nffered salvation, has predetermined to bring some, elected by his sovereign grace, to repentance and to Christ. In othnr words, thn question is, Where, in the system of doctrines, does the nlection of grace "come in?" Does that distinguishing purpose contemplate mon simply as lost, or does it regard thnm as sinners, for whom pardon is provided, and to whom it is freely offered? The tract before ns answers thus: "Notwithstanding the sufficiency of the Gospel provision, and the sincerity nf the Gnspel call, the natnral state of men's hearts—their inability of will—prnsents an obstacle in thn way of salvation, which nothing can nvercome bnt the power of the Divinn Spirit. Here thn election of grace comes in. On the ground of the atonnment, God has made an unlimited offer of saving mnrcy to the whole human family But all spurn the offer. All nontinne in sin. All will perish in unbelief unless thn grace of God prevent it. Forseeing this, God determined to put forth a gracious lnfinence upon thn will of many sinners, and constrain them to accept thn offer of salvation, so making sure to his Son, as the reward of his sufferings, a "willing people."

Wherein has New England improved the Old School? Theory may, fit tighter and hang closer, but practically it is all the same. The difficulty is shifted off the Son upon the Holy Ghost. What matter where such election comes in! Those who hold and preach the Arminian system "in nonformity with common sense and with the Bible," are happily free from these turmoils. It is not sufficiently considered how much more nf scholastic preparation and theological training the oppositn system needs in those who are to dnfine and defnnd it. See how New England Calvinism, with this small advantage, twits Princeton Calvinism about ingenuousness and sincerity and sense in offering salvntion to all, and then say if thn New England system be free from its own objections:

"We find in all this tract, and in all Princeton theology, so far as we have studied it—no atonement but by purchase or redemption, no redemption other than a literal paymnnt of a debt by the endorser, no idea or theory of atonement which is at all consistent with an indiscriminate and universal offer of salvation. We have thn entire Princeton theory in such words as these. "Christ as a surety "took the law place of a chosen people, paid their debt, satisfied the claims of justice, and redeemed them from death and hell. Hn is then thn surety of the saved only"—that is of the elect only—"He can be the surety of none else." Where then is the sense, whorn the ingenuousness or sincerity of pretending that there is any possibility of salvation for any other than the elect? Can any man be saved for whom there is no atonement? Is there an atonement for any bnt thnt chosen people whose law place Christ took, whose debts he paid, and for whom he satisfied the claims of justice? How then could the preacher whose sermon is before us, dare to say, "There is not n sinner of mankind, to whom the offer of eternal life is not unfeignedly made on the ground of Christ's atoning mediation." Did he not feel these pieces of new cloth tearing the old garment—did not thn entire Synod hear the old garment rip, when the preacher said so earnestly, yet so forgetfully, "It is in the power of every one of you, my beloved hearers, to rise from the death and shame and misery of sin, to a life that shall know no end, to a glory that shall suffer no eclipse, to a bliss that shall dread no forfeiture."

Keen, isn't it? But how it cnts both ways! As for us—wn like Arminianism more than ever. And if we ever talk or write against Calvinism, it is not against Calvinists. Our whole feeling on the subject is well expressed by the Calvinistic Independent in its concluding paragraph: "In pointing out the logical inconsistency of thn preachor, as we have done, we do not mean to impute to him any lack of honesty or sincerity in his indiscriminate offer of pardon and salvation. Inconsistency is a blessed thing in theology. Blessed is that man who is willing to be inconsistent, and nven to contradict thn most venerated dogmas of his traditional orthodoxy for the sakn of offering to sinners, in the name of Christ, a free and full salvation."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Editor—The crisis in the ednoational interests of the Methodist people of Alabama induces me once more to address them through the Advocate. The snccessful existence of colleges depends upon endowments or patronage, or on both. Where there is rich endowment, (all things else being equal) thern will follow numerous or large patronage. In the multiplication of literary institutions, the chances for endowment or patronage are diminished in proportion to the number created. By consulting all the catalogues I have been able to obtain, my conclusion is that thn State of Alabama has not more than four hundred young gentlemen in college, in and out of the State. Professor Pratt, of the University of Alabama, collected thn catalogues of the different colleges a few years since. His conclusion was that thers was something over three hnndred students in college from Alabama. I suppose there are five hnndred. Those students come from Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic and Campbellite families. The gentlemen who disdain religious associations are quite as numerous as any onn of thn denominations, and have, no donbt, as many of their sons in college. This presents us with seven distinct communities, all of whom are intent on building up their own institutions. It may be said that thn Roman Catholics and Campbelites are not as numerous as the nther divisions or sects. Granted. This will divide the four or five hundred students (throwing Catholics and Campbelites together) into six distinct communities presenting five hnndred students to be divided between the six interests, which give sto each eighty-three and two-sixths students. I have shown in a former nrticle that no Conference has more than one college, and that not one of them was endowed to any independent or comfortable extent—indeed they are all poor and their usefulness curtailed by thnir poverty. In several instances, two or more Conferences arn united in the support of one College, and it is still poor. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama all unite in the Oglothorpe College, under the controll of the Presbyterians, and with the aid of the four States, the institution is feebly, if at all endowed. With those facts standing prominenly out to the gaze of the anxious and mortified founders, shall we, with one college on hand (Lagrange) struggling for existence and changing its position in hope of better success, think of creating two more colleges in Alabama? In doing this our strength will be dissipated, ourselves mortified, and thn people of the State injured. Wise connels must prevail. The Alabama Conference ought to be true to its first impulses and announcements, and create one *great central institution*.

I scarcely know what to say to my fertile friend "Hope against Hope," who claims to be the enlightened author of the magnificent idea of two colleges in thn Alabama Conference. The name hn assumes imports well with his condition. In Romans, 4th chapter, 18th verse, the Apostle Paul represents Abraham's faith triumphing, notwithstanding the great nge of his spouse making it apparently impossible for her to bear seed. His reason was astonnded—his judgment was mute. "What!" says Abraham, "an heir at this advanced period of life! Myself a hundred years old and Sarah ninety, and my seed as numerous as the stars of the heavens!" Against hope hn belinved in hope. So our friend "Hope against Hope," notwithstanding reason, judgment and nxperience, (our own and that of others) of the impracticability of two colleges being created in thn Alabama Conference, yet against hope he believes in hope, and lauds himself on being thn first to suggest the creation of two colleges in the Confernnce. Wonder if hn is inspired! Has the Lord spoknn to him as He did to our father Abraham? With all the lamentable facts before him, how can he have faith in the necessity of two institutions, and how can he conclude that they can be created and endowed?

HOPE.

P. E. Board of Missions.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Among all the inquiries which press upon our hearts and rise oftenest to our lips touching other sects, these are first: "What are they doing in the great work of spreading the everlasting Gospel, and what the measure of success which has crowned their efforts?" With this feeling we lay before our readers the annual session of the Missionary Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which met 17th ult. in New York. These meetings seem generally to have a character for dullness, but thn last was quite a revival. We quote from the Church Witness.

After religious services, the Board was called to order by Bishop Mendo, who, as the oldest Bishop present, presided at all the meetings. There were a goodly number of the Bishops present, and a respectable but not full representation of the clerical members of the Board. The number nf laymen was unusually small.

The Committee on Domestic Missions reported that the mission to the Chinese in California, undertaken last year with so much interest and promise, has been abandoned, as from various causes the missionary finds that he cannot continue his labors with any prospects of success. He has been released, and will probably go again to China. Owing to the expenses of this mission, the Committee are now in arrears to the amount nf $7000. Reports were appended from the Missionary Bishops, which give the record of abounding labors and fields white for the harvest. More, it was stated, could be expended to advantage in any single diocese at the Southwest, than is now appropriated in the whole country.

The foreign treasury is now $10,000 in debt. The contributions of the last year were not as large as the year before. Three young men had been waiting and longing to go, but the committee could not send them. They were then present, asking to be sent.

A very large congregation assembled in Trinity Chapel at 7½ o'clock. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. Nicholson, of Cincinnati, from 2d Sam., xxiv. 24: "Nay; but I will surely buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God of that which doth cost me nothing." The object of the discourse was to show that cost was an element in all religious service, and that religion calls for the entire consecration of the whole man—his time, powers and possessions, all as parts of himself. This was applied, as it very naturally might be, to the work of missions. It was not so stirring a discourse (says the editor of the Witness) as we expected from the preacher, although it had many most important truths and many striking observations. We could not help feeling that one of his ordinary missionary sermons would have effected far more. To the surprise of all there was no collection. It was supposed that the Rector had prevented a collection by withholding the plates used for that purpose; but it appeared afterwards that thn whole thing arose from a misconception on the part of the assistant ministers in charge.

Next day a noble scene was madn up and witnessed by a few. A revival sprung up—beginning at the altar. While the embarrassments of the foreign treasury were under discussion, and how to send out those three young men, several stirring speeches were made. Bishop Mellvaine deplored the beggarly offerings to God by those who made munificent ones to fashion. He said: "As a general rule the possession of wealth contracted the mind and impoverished the heart. The collections for this purpose were chiefly furnished by those in the middling and humbler ranks of life. He even considered the death of the missionaries encouraging, inasmuch as they died in thn discharge of their duty, and their work would be left after them."

Bishop Mellvano was followed by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, who with great force and feeling set forth thn difficulty and extreme anxiety with which the work of foreign missions had been carried on by the committee during the past year. He pledged himself to send out one at least on his own responsibility, if it were even by the sale of his personal property; let other ministers and other churches then come forward and do likewise. In round numbers he said the support of one unmarried missionary for one year and the expense of sending him out was estimated at $1500; the whole sum required was $4500.

The presiding Bishop recommended presenting the subject that evening at the Church of the Ascension.

Dr. Tyng—"No sir. I cannot go before women and children to-night. What! when there are sixty men here now?—No, sir; I would be ashamed to do it."

Bishop Mellvane came forward and said that he had $50 which he had been intending to appropriate to some object in which he himself was not personally interested. During his exposure last winter on the Ohio river, he lost his luggage, and this $50 had been sent by a society of young men to repair his loss. He did not wish to spend it upon himself, but to devote it as a thank offering, and he appropriated it to this object.

One and another rose and pledged different sums to effect the object. A paper was placed upon thn Secretary's table, and it was deeply interesting to see one and another moving forward to put down their names for the various sums for which they were willing to be held responsible. that these young men might be sent out to their work.

Bishop Meade, of Virginia, stated that there was power given to the clergy—a power given to none others, nye, even to priests of false religions on earth was this power given. and they all would have to render a greater account. The great sin which would be charged on the clergy was that, in this respect, they did not discharge their duties. The people were willing, if appealed to, and they would be the chief witnesses against their ministers for not doing so. These poor rich men who with their heavy burden could hardly enter the kingdom of heaven, would rise up against them for not pointing out the way of relief.

One clergyman stated he had no parish, nor did he know where his support was to come from for the remainder of his life, but he pledged himself, God willing, to give $25, when it would be in his power before the end of thn year, and the same sum for four years afterwards.

The glow of good feeling all about—they were doing their duty. Rev. Dr. Hawks thanked God for what was done this day; this came to the root of the matter. A spirit had been shown which he would be glad all the clergy throughout the Union could have witnessed. Others, he said, had spoken plainly, and he would speak plainly too. We had lost ground while we had been disputing about minor matters. He trusted that now the time had come for united work. He earnestly called for peace.

It was announced that the subscription had succeeded. The sum of $4600 was raised between six bishops, twenty ministers, and one layman, being $100 more than was required.

In the evening the subject was brought to the congregation. Bishop Clark reviewed the contributions for the last ten years. They averaged $60,000 or $70,000 for foreign, and taking into account all that is done, about $100,000 for domestic missions. Is this all that we ought to do or can do? Two-thirds of the churches contribute nothing. We are able to increase these contributions a hundred fold. There is no want of means or of calls to use them. Nor is there a want of men. We have them. God will always find the men when men find the means. It is not organizations that we want. If organizations and canons were the thing needed, we should have done our work long ago. Love to Christ is the great want.

Bishop Mellvano followed. He uttered a very pungent sentiment. "Our Church," he said, "had almost killed itself with boasting; but we had cause for anything but this while we did so little for the cause of Christ."

The venerable Chairman made the final address. Thn test was now to be applied to the congregation; he hoped to see them come out like refined gold. He condemned those who were rich and able to contribute, who held back from giving assistance to the great work in which the Board was engaged. Many of these, in the next world, might wish they had been paupers instead of rich men. There are superfluities in everything, even in building temples of religion, except in throwing gifts into the treasury of the Lord. "What is the cry, brethren," said he, "piercing as it is, for poor dying bodies, to the cry for those dying souls who may perish forever and ever? Take this into your hearts, my brethren, and give according as God has given you."

A collection was then taken up, which amounted to nearly $900.

There are no seats in any of the Greek churches, and even the Emperor must stand during the service. The priests are almost all majestic-looking men—tall. with hair falling over their shoulders, and beards sometimes half-way down their waists. They are not allowed to wear any ornament.

Auburn, Ala.—Proposals are being issued for building the College on the plan adopted. The Gazette, of November 2d, speaks in this spirited manner:

"The begins to look like reality, and the College is now a "fixed fact." The members composing the committee "Executive" and "Building," are indefatigable in their efforts to consumate the noble enterprise, and they are backed and sustained by the public. We are to have *the* College, whatever may be the action of the citizens of Greensboro'. We do not doubt the moral honesty of the Alabama Conference, and therefore have no fear that that reverend body will repudiate the action of the Summerfield Convention, which located the College at this place upon the same footing as the location at Greensboro'. It matters not whether the Summerfield Convention was empowered to locate one or two colleges. They located two, and the Conference must accept the two or repudiate the entire action of the Committee, and reconsider both propositions. We are satisfied either way. We intend to build and endow the College here, and we, relying upon the good sense of the Conference, therefore, do not believe they will refuse to accept it. Let Greensboro' build her College if she wants it, but this will be *the* College after all."

Those who keep a good conscience may entrust God with the keeping of their good names.

Had our censures and judgments more of deliberation, there would be more of mercy and moderation in them.

It becomes us in many cases to be gentle towards such as are suspected of wrong.

Necessary censures should be managed without noise, for the words of the wise are heard in quiet.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:

Dear Bro.—Our Indian Missionary Conference closed its annual session on the 13th Oct. Bishop Pierce was with us, in good health, and the spirit and qualifications which truly magnified his high office in the church. May the Episcopal standard always reach his measure!

Having some business with you, please receive a list of appointments:

Cherokee District.—John Harrill, P. E.

Delaware and Seneca Circuit, Wyatt Coffelt, Tuecumbia.

Tahlequah Circuit, to be supplied.

Grand Saline, John Boston—one to be sup. Flint, Isaac Sanders, Dick Hider—one to be supplied.

Salasaw, E. B. Duncan.

Webber's Falls, J. S. Newman, Walter Cary.

Boys' School, James Essex.

W. A. Cobb, Agent for the "Crawford Institute."

Creek District.—D. B. Cumming, P. E.

Creek Agency Circuit, C. M. Slover.

Big Bend Circuit, W. McIntosh, Elijah Butler.

Little River, D. B. Asherry.

North Fork, Jackson Burgess, J. McHenry.

Asherry M. S. School, T. B. Ruhlo.

Fort Coffee District.—T. W. Mitchell, P. E., and Superintendent of Fort Coffee and New Hope Academies.

Fort Coffee Academy, F. M. Paine.

Mooshulatubbe Circuit, D. W. Lewis.

San Bois, to be supplied.

Choctaw District.—W. L. McAlister, P. E.

Choctaw Academy, to be supplied.

Perryville Circuit, to be supplied.

Colbert Institute, E. Couch.

Chickasaw Circuit, B. T. Crouch, one to be supplied.

Chickasaw Academy, J. C. Robinson, W. Jones.

Bloomfield Academy, J. H. Carr.

Doaksville Circuit, W. Wilson, S. P. Willis, John Page.

Kiamichi Circuit, J. Chuckmubbe—one to be supplied.

Mountain Fork Circuit, to be supplied.

Adonijah Williams, transferred to St. Louis Conference.

J. J. Pittman, transferred to Tennessee Conference.

Your brother,

W. L. McAlister.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Our Congregational brethren are beginning to experience a little friction in their system of dependence on special collecting agencies in their benevolent associations. They find them rather too expensive and are thinking of dispensing with them as far as may be practicable. The question is interesting to our own denomination just now, inasmuch as the system is seeking a place in our benevolent societies, especially our Tract Society. We therefore quote a paragraph or two from the report of the Hartford North Association on the expensiveness of the agency system:

"Take the following National Societies—the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Home Missionary, Bible, Tract, Education, with the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, and the Protestant Society, now with the Foreign Evangelical Society merged in the Christian Union—and we we will find their annual expenses on their whole receipts to be about twenty-nine per cent; on all donations, so far as they can be distinguished, thirty-eight per cent. Leaving out the Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, the expenses will be about fifty per cent. on all donations. And if we deduct the income of these two societies from legacies, funds, etc., the rate of expense on the annual donation of them all will not vary much from fifty per cent.

"The annual expense of the American Board, exclusive of appropriations for missionary objects direct, are about twelve per cent. on the receipts; of the Home Missionary Society fourteen per cent.; of the Bible Society sixteen per cent. on receipts and forty-five on donations; of the Tract Society eleven per cent. on all receipts and twenty-seven on all donations; of the Education Society twenty-seven per cent. on receipts and fifty on donations; of thn Society for Collegiate and Theological Education at the West about fifty per cent., or eighteen per cent by the showing of their report, which includes only the salary of the Secretary, postage, printing and incidentals; of the Protestant Society, now merged in the Christian Union, over seventy per cent. on all donations."

The Association very properly objects to the absorption of so large a portion of the funds, devoted to benevolent objects, in the machinery for their collection; and recommends the churches and pastors to make their collections without the intervention of agencies from abroad. This is sound advice. The agency system is a bad one, and should be tolerated just so far as it is absolutely necessary, and no farther. At any rate we hope our church will not take it up, now that our Congregational brethren, after long experience, are beginning to cast it off as a burden too heavy to be borne. We can do without, if they cannot. [Z. Herald.

The rigor of the law is not unfrequently the height of injustice.

The Planters' (La.) Banner, of the 1st inst., has the following paragraph:

The last frost, though light here, is said to have done considerable damage to the canes—not only on Red river but on some plantations bordering on the Lafourche. Some of our planters are experimenting with the bi-sulphate of lime, manufactured here by Messrs. Parkenson & Nystrand, and with good effect.

Notices of New Books.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon:

We have received from the publishers, Witt & Davenport, through Thomas L. White, 105 Canal street, a copy of the above work. It is neatly printed, and embellished with numerous illustrations. It is written by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., editor of the "Scalpel." It contains a number of sketches, descriptive, humorous and pathetic, drawn from a varied and extensive experience, and will be read with interest by the profession and the general reader. "The Nerve Power," "Pathology of a Lady of Fashion," "Watering Place Snobs," "Causes of the early decay in American Women," "Causes and Evils of Celibacy," "Importance of Truth in Education," "The Sense of Feeling" are the titles of some of the articles it contains. The practical suggestions for the preservation of health and for increasing domestic comfort are valuable.

The life of a Surgeon and Physician opens into peculiar scenes and sorrows, as Warren has shown in his Diary.

A Visit to the Catacombs; or, First Christian Cemeteries at Rome: and a Midnight Visit to Mount Vesuvius. By Sarah Bunbury. Price 25 cts.

This is a pleasing little book on the Catacombs—those venerable mementos of Christian antiquity. Any one who wishes to know more about them can be gratified by perusing "The Church in the Catacombs," by Maitland. Our young friends will see enough, however, in this volume, to satisfy them that the religion of the primitive Church of Rome was a very different affair from that of the Church of Rome in the present day—and also, we trust, to make them feel grateful that they are not the victims of persecution like the adherents of the former, or of superstition like those of the latter.

Here follows a batch of books that are books. Deficient tutors may get "keys" and lazy students "ponies," and the masses classical taste pure and cheap. We have them through H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, who keeps them on sale:

Sallust, Florus and Velleius Paterculus. By John S. Watson, M. A. New York: Harper & Brother.

The great publishing house of the Harpers is doing similiar service in this country to that done by Bohn in Great Britain. They are publishing translations of all the celebrated authors of olden times, with critical and explanatory notes, at such prices as will enable every one to comprise them in the catalogue of his library. The translation of Sallust by Mr. Watson, containing Catiline, the Jugurthine War, and fragamentary remains of his history, is contained in the same volume with the epitome of Roman History, by Florus, and the compendium by Paterculus. We have seen before translations of some portions of Sallust more beautifully and rhetorically rendered, but never any more critically exact in all respects or likely to be of more use to those who will read it as they do Josephus and Niebuhr. The book is neatly printed, well bound and afforded at a very reasonable price. Those who have never dabbled in the language of the dead, as well as many who have, will find this work of great value.

The Works of Horace. Translated literally into English prose. By C. Smart, A. M. A new edition, with notes. By Theodore A. Buckley. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The present and latest translation of Horace contains his odes, satires, epistles and art of poetry. Probably no one of the classic authors has been more zealously and studiously worked at by students than Horace, nor has any one of his translators been more happy than Professor Smart, who wisely refrained from endeavoring to make the hexameters and pentameters of Rome accommodate themselves to similar measures of our own "grunting, guttural" tongue.

Smart's Horace is the best and most universally used of all translations of that author, and the present edition is admirably printed and can be afforded at a very low price.

The Works of Virgil. Literally translated into English Prose, with Notes. By Davidson. Revised, with Additional Notes, by Theodore A. Buckley, of Christ Church. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Bucolics, Georgics and Eneid of Virgil are all set before the English reader in the translation by Davidson, with remarkable fidelity and correctness. The exact rendering, or as nearly such as can consist with graceful expression, is to be found in this edition more than in any of its predecessors; for it is apparent to all who have compared Dryden with the original that a great difference exists between the two. As Virgil is a standard in our public schools and seminaries, it is every way important that teachers should be able to give a proper significance to every sentence. This they will be able to do by comparing the original with Davidson's translation. The English reader will be pleased with the perusal of what is a prose-poem even in its translation.

Christian Theism: the Testimony of Reason and Revelation to the Existence and Character of the Supreme Being. By Robert Anchor Thompson, M. A.

"Christian Theism" is the title of a prize essay on the evidence that there is a Being all-powerful, wise and good, by whom everything exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of Written Revelation; and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary for and useful to mankind.

Many works have been written on this same theological tenet concerning the existence, omnipotence and goodness of God, but none, to our knowledge, arguing so exclusively from evidence extraneous to the Bible. The writer takes up and examines all the various leading beliefs with regard to the existence, attributes and eternity of God—and all the more important works of philosophers and metaphysicians relative thereto. Materialism, Pantheism, Idealism, and their subjective distinctions are carefully analyzed, not with a mere metaphysical skill or the craft of dialectics, but in a spirit of pure reflection that would have delighted Fichte himself. The work will prove full of interest to the mere lover of logic as well as to the student of theology.

Jacob Abbott's Young Christian Series. Vol. IV. Hoaryhead & McDonner. With numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The reputation of Jacob Abbott as a writer for youth is too well established and too well known to need any fresh reference thereto. He is one of the most prolific and popular of all our authors for youth, and always interweaves a moral with the warp and woof of the story, that is correct and religious in its tendency. The present volume is but a re-publication of tales told before, with many elegant and appropriate illustrations. It will commend itself to the attention of all into whose hands it may chance to fall, and will prove interesting to an older class than the one for which it was intended.

According to the London Times a large amount of the sound dues goes into private pockets. A ferry boat is employed to take skippers to the chamber of sound dues, and although the distance is but a few yards, from seven to nineteen dollars is charged. A pilot's fee for a vessel drawing fifteen feet is from $30 50 to $47, with an increase of $2 a foot after sixteen. The sum total of the perquisites amounts to over $100,000 annually. The director of the sound dues has, or had in 1850, a salary of $15,000; the clerks from $4,000 to $8,000 each; the cashier $6,750, and the others in proportion.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Marriages.

MARRIED, on the morning of 21st October by Rev. Wm. C. Moreland, Dr. J. Q. DICKENSON, of Vienna, La., to Miss M. D. C. ROANE, of Jackson parish.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM MADDEN, of Trenton, La., to Miss MARTHA A. DICKENSON, daughter of Josiah N. Dickenson, of Jackson, Tenn.

MARRIED, In Greenville, Miss., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Wadsworth, Mr. J. L. JACKSON to Miss ANN B. CAUHEY.

Deaths.

DIED, in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Oct. 30, THOMAS ROSSELL, infant son of Thomas B. and Claudia A. Rossell, aged two months and nine days.

DIED, in Demopolis, Ala., October 13th, HENRIETTA K., daughter of Rev. W. I. Powers, Alabama Conference, aged about six years.

The loss of this beautiful and interesting child was a severe stroke to its fond parents, although a child she let fall some words in her last hours about the blessed Jesus, the memory of which will be a lasting consolation.

F. M. GRACE.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Business, real business for the season, has been in progress for some weeks, which is far in advance of any previous season recorded in the annals of the commercial history of our city. Apparently a combination of circumstances—such as epidemics, low water, want of direct communication with the interior of the country, through the agency of the great moving power, railways, would seem to indicate that our prospects of our city were retrograding. But this is not so. The unparalleled quantity of cotton, breadstuffs, and other articles which have been sold since the first of September, exceed anything heretofore known. The continued uninterrupted navigation with the West is confirmed impressions long since entertained, that nature favors us. If, however, we remain idle and inattentive to the great efforts now making in every section to direct the trade which nature intended should center in this emporium of the Southwest, we shall justly be liable to the sneers and inuendoes which, from day to day, week after week, occupy so great a share of editorial attention in the North and East. The thousand equivocal remarks which from a good part of the leading matter of many journals having pretensions to candor and fairness, but which appear to be moved by envy and jealousy towards us, it is not our purpose to notice.

The ruthless and unceasing attempts which from time to time are made to destroy the credit of our community, the apparent malignity which mark the course of prominent individuals in different sections of the Union, the unjust aspersions on the general health of our city, the repeated decrying of its social character, appear to be part and parcel of a system brought into action to retard its destiny, for no other purpose than to destroy that influence, that providential importance which the God of nature designed as the crowning glory of the Crescent city.

With the advent of the month of November, the general resumption of active trade is expected. In this respect we are gratified to know our community has not been disappointed. Our great staple—cotton—has been arriving freely since the middle of August, beyond all anticipations that were entertained at the commencement of the commercial year; that it has brought highly remunerative prices cannot be denied by the grower; that, in the face of depressing accounts received almost every week for two months, it has sustained itself as well as it has, is in part attributed to the unparalleled easy position of our money market and the general soundness and stability of our commercial community. There is now a stock on hand of nearly 200,000 bales, which has never been exceeded only in one season before. The continued favorable (or which are made to read favorable) accounts, which go by every steamer for Liverpool, with exaggerated accounts of a great yield, fine weather for picking, with the uneasy sensations regarding money affairs in England and France, all tend to repress any chances for any advance in prices this season. In fact it will be unjust to the planter to hold forth encouragement of any real improvement being realized in the present untoward aspect of commercial, financial and social relations in Europe.

Turning from our chief great staple, which, with its sure adjuncts—sugar and molasses—are sufficient alone to constitute New Orleans the greatest exporting city in the Confederacy, and the second in commerce on the continent, we must not overlook the good prospects for a large increase in tobacco, breadstuffs and cereals. There is not an article in the whole catalogue of the prices current, excepting lard, meat and molasses, but what there will be, this season, a large excess over last year.

Flour this season (according to the Price Current) gives 164,000 barrels against 95,747 last year; of Wheat, 260,000 bushels against twenty-three hundred and forty bushels (2,340) last year; Corn, 82,365 sacks against 33,500; Oats, 92,684 sacks against 28,348; Hay, 20,316 bales against 4,991 bales; Potatoes, 41,290 barrels against 13,645; Tobacco, 2,196 hhds. against 1,527; Whisky, 6,957 barrels against 3,546; Lead, 9,411 pigs against 2,040; Sugar, 8,518 hhds. against 6,139; Bagging and Bale Rope, as increase. In the article of Coal, it is all increase, being 63,000 barrels.

Of our immediate great staple, sugar, the season has not sufficiently advanced to determine, with any degree of accuracy, the probable product. The receipts and sales justify the remark that existing prices will be in some measure sustained, and the gross returns will be as much as last year.

The facts show for themselves, and they cannot be controverted, that the season's business has commenced most auspiciously. It is really cheering to witness the cordiality and good feeling which are daily evinced among those engaged in commercial pursuits. Above all, not one of the highest considerations, is the safe mode of selling produce in our market. It is the cash system; on that alone we feel disposed to stake our destiny with any of the numerous competitors so eager to draw business from us.

It is well known that in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, all of the many kinds of produce are sold on credits of 2, 4 and 6 months, a custom of years standing, and one which will never be eradicated. Compare this with the superior advantages which our market holds, and has held from time immemorial. Every article, every description of produce, is sold for cash, and cash only. So soon as it is landed on the Levee, sold and delivered, the buyer expects his bill, and pays it. No tax of a guarantee commission, discount for prompt pay, embellishes a New Orleans account of sales, and the general charges average from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in Northern cities. This system ought, and will alone, secure New Orleans a good share of the increasing business of the expanding West.

The facilities of communication by the unrivaled steamboats which navigate the Mississippi river, are the strongest incentives for yearly visits of tens of thousands of the residents of the West. Not only will they be desirous of availing themselves of our delightful climate for a winter's residence, and where all the appliances of comfort, health and temporary mercantile pursuits offer the greatest inducements; but when they come once, they will come again. And this season will, from the immensity of products and the remunerative prices, cause the farmers to be free in their expenditures. The great and varied attractions of New Orleans will induce thousands to visit it who never have heretofore.

The entire West must, in the natural course of events, be dependent on this emporium for one of the most important articles of domestic use—sugar. It will also, this season, undoubtedly require a large increase of molasses to promote the efficiency of the heavy crop of hominy, of which, in its main ingredient, they have been so greatly favored with an extraordinary yield. It presents itself, what share of the present crop will be required for use west of the Allegheny mountains, nearly all Louisiana will have to spare. Of course it is not supposed that the wildest opponent of New Orleans will contend that it will not maintain its great and controlling influence and importance as the sugar mart of the United States, though unfortunately a deficiency will, from the vicissitudes of the weather, be the result of the season product, yet good prices as now prevail will relieve cultivators of much pecuniary embarrassment.

In taking a prospective view of the general aspect of business, we discern nothing indicating any adverse change, other than what may momentarily arise from convulsions in money and produce markets with which our community is connected. If the Banks of England and France were both to suspend, the effect on New Orleans would be only temporary, and the occurrence would be laughed at in a week after it happened, though some cotton exchange might be jeopardized. Prudent foresight is at all times wise, but to make a panic or aid in creating one, benefits no community. If, however, any members of the mercantile fraternity are impressed that dangers are ahead, we recommend them to allay their fears so far as the suspension of coin payments in Europe. A cautious feeling on the part of our business men has been perceivable for months past, which, with the action of our Banks, has tended to keep the community generally from extending itself beyond its control.

But what New Orleans most requires—what is all important to its manifest destiny and its immediate advance, is the building up of manufactories—some defined system of doing for ourselves what we send hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly out of the State to have done for us. In the rapid strides with which we advanced until two years since, the great desideratum, the most essential concomitant to commerce and trade, the *ne plus ultra* of an industrious and frugal community, manufacturing pursuits have been entirely forgotten. In no place on the face of the globe are there more natural advantages for cotton factories than in our good city, yet there is not so much as a spindle or a loom engaged in making even the ordinary clothing for our laboring classes. This most important and lucrative branch of commerce and industry is surrendered to Northern bigots and European nabobs. While our citizens appear content with the trade which arises from the receiving, storing, selling and transporting its raw material, other cities are reaping all the benefits and profit.

There is hardly any description of manufacturing but what can be pursued to the highest advantage in New Orleans. We are sustained in this assertion by the success attending the Louisiana Manufacturing Company, in the Fourth District, devoted to the making of cotton bagging and hale rope. The results of only one year's experience has satisfied the proprietors of the most pleasing prospective. And we learn that labor and all the necessary requirements for conducting extensive associations can be procured in New Orleans on more favorable terms than in any other city in the Union. If a regular system of manufacturing was started in our city, laborers, workingmen and artizans of every class would settle with us, the general condition of our city be improved and enhanced, the development of the great resources of our State would follow, our city attain that enviable eminence which nature has destined it, and we should be a happy, prosperous and contented people.

We may return to the subject at a future day.

[Crescent.

A Beautiful and Truthful Extract.

We clip the following beautiful and truthful extract from an exchange, the name of which has escaped our memory. Let it be considered well. It is full of solemn facts, which should be considered profoundly by every devotee of republican liberty. And we would do well to profit by its warnings if we would save our country from the fate of every other Republic, ancient or modern:

The past is secure. It is unalterable. The seal of eternity is upon it. The wisdom which it has displayed cannot be obscured; neither can they be debased by human folly or human infirmity. The future is that which may well awaken the most earnest solicitude, both for the virtue and the permanence of our Republic. The fate of other Republics, their rise, their progress, their decline and their fall, are written but too legibly on pages of history, if indeed they were not continually before us in the startling fragments of their ruins.

They have perished, and perished by their own hands. Prosperity enervated them, corruption debased them, and a venal populace consummated their destruction. They have sometimes been cheated out of their liberties by servile demagogues; sometimes betrayed into a surrender of them by false patriots. They have disregarded the warning voice of their best statesmen, and have persecuted and driven from office their best friends. They have reverenced power more in its high abuses and summary movements, than in its calm and constitutional energy. They have surrendered to faction what belonged to the country. Patronage and party, the triumph of a leader, and the discontents of a day, have outweighed all solid principles and institutions of government.

Such are the melancholy lessons of the past history of the republics, down to our own. Let the history of the Grecian and Italian States warn us of our danger. Let the American youth never forget that they possess a noble inheritance, bought by the toils, and sufferings and blood of their ancestors, and capable, if wisely improved and faithfully guarded, of immortality to their latest posterity all the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty; property, religion and independence. The structure has been erected by architects of consummate skill and fidelity; its arrangements are full of wisdom and order; its foundations solid, and its defences are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title. It may, nevertheless, perish in an hour by the folly, or corruption, or negligence of its only keepers. The people Republics are created by the virtue, public spirit, and intelligence of the citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from the public councils, because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.

Magnetic Telegraph.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Iberville Parish.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 6.—East Baton Rouge gives Derbigny, the American candidate for Governor, 57 majority, and Pond, the American candidate for Congress, 90 majority.

The whole Know-Nothing ticket is elected in the parish.

West Baton Rouge gives an average majority of eighty to ninety for the Know-Nothing ticket.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 7.—The Parish of Iberville gives 178 majority for the Democratic State ticket. Democratic Parish officers are, of course, elected.

St. James Parish.

CONVENT, Nov. 7.—This parish gives one hundred and fifty majority for Derbigny, and elects the whole American ticket for Parish officers.

East Feliciana.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 7.—The Democrats have carried East Feliciana by about 40 majority.

Lafourche Parish.

NAPOLEONVILLE, Nov. 7.—The official count in Lafourche Parish gives Wickliffe 215 majority, and Taylor, for Congress, 270 majority.

Assumption.

Assumption Parish gives Wickliffe 515 majority, and elects the whole Democratic parish ticket.

Ascension.

Ascension parish gives 178 majority for the Democratic ticket.

Iberville.

Iberville gives 185 Democratic majority.

The above are all official. At Indian village a man was killed on Monday.

Point Coupee Parish.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 7.—Point Coupee parish gives 160 Democratic majority.

West Feliciana.

West Feliciana parish gives a Democratic majority of 16.

From various sources we have received the following returns, which cannot, of course be relied on as entirely correct, but are nearly so:

Parish of Lafourche.

Majorities.—Wickliffe, 215; Mouton, 271; Herron, 284; Marks, 280; Greneaux, 280; Meiss, 208; Bard, 277; Taylor, 270; Beatty, 260; Roman, 335. *Representatives*—Gaudett (anti), 214; Bernard, 238. *Sheriff*—G. G. Robechau (anti) 306. *Coroner* — Bergeron (anti) 286. *Clerk*—Allain, 315. *Assessor*—Robechau, 299. *For Removal*—762.

Assumption.

Majorities — Wickliffe 408; Taylor 407; Beatty 424. Tete ahead of Mavon 24 votes (both anti). Meloncon leads Blanchard 108 (both anti). Three precincts to hear from.

St. Helena.

The American majority in the parish of St. Helena is about 20, with the exception of Sheriff, who was defeated by 15 votes.

St. Tammany.

American majority 170.

Livingston.

Anti-American majority 130.

Lafayette.

Anti-American majority 815.

St. Martin.

American majority 135; two precincts to hear from, which will probably increase the majority to 160.

Jefferson.

This parish gave Derbigny a majority of 201—one precinct yet to be heard from.

East Feliciana.

Anti-American majority 42.

Taylor's majority over Hunt in Terrebonne is reported to be 14.

In Berwick City the American ticket received 29 votes against 10, with the exception of Mr. T. G. Hunt, who received 21 against 10.

The whole American town ticket of Washington was elected by a majority of 19.

We are indebted to Capt. Cotton, of the C. D. Jr., for the following election returns:

Ascension, Dem. maj, 176; Iberville, Dem., 206; Point Coupee, Waterloo precinct, Dem, 9; St. John the Baptist, K. N. maj, 25; St. James, K. N., 152. The whole Democratic ticket in West Feliciana is elected by from 25 to 75 majority.

The officers of the steamer Orion, from Atakapas, report that at a precinct in the parish of Point Coupee, 13 miles below Semmsport, on the Atchafalaya, 37 votes were polled, of which 32 were Democratic and 5 American.

SOUTH-WEST PASS Nov. 6.—Thirty-five votes polled at this precinct yesterday—twenty-two American and thirteen Democratic.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—Several years before the French occupation of Constantine, in Algeria, amongst the numerous malefactors with whom the prisons overflowed, were two persons condemned to death—two brothers who were to be executed the next day. They were highway robbers, ham-stringers, and cut-throats, of whose courage and strength the most surprising tales were related. The Bey, fearing they would make their escape, ordered them to be shackled together—that is, each of them had one foot riveted in the same ring of solid iron. No one knows how the matter was managed; but every one knows that, when the executioner presented himself, the cell was empty. The two brothers, who had succeeded in escaping, after vain exertions to cut or open their common fetters, proceeded across the country, in order to avoid any unpleasant meeting. When daylight came they hid themselves in the rocks; at night, they continued their journey. In the middle of the night they met a lion. The two brothers began by throwing stones at him and shouting with all their strength to drive him away, but the animal lay down before them and would not stir. Finding that threats and insults did no good, they tried the effect of prayers; but the lion bounded upon them, dashed them to the ground, and amused himself by eating the elder of the two at the side of his brother, who pretended to be dead. When the lion came to the leg which was confined by the iron fetter, finding it resisted his teeth, he cut off the limb above the knee. Then, whether he had eaten enough, or whether he was thirsty, he proceeded to a spring a little way off. The poor, surviving wretch, looked around for a place of refuge, for he was afraid the lion would come back again after drinking. And therefore, dragging after him his brother's leg, he contrived to hide himself in a silo which he had the good luck to find close by. Shortly afterwards he heard the lion roaring with rage and pacing to and fro, close to the hole in which he had retreated. At last, daylight came, and the lion departed. The instant that the unfortunate man got out of the silo, he found himself in the presence of several of the Bey's cavalry, who were on his track. One of them took him up on horseback behind him, and he was brought back to Constantine, where they put him into prison again. The Bey, scarcely believing the facts related by his vassals, decired to see the man, and had him appear before him, still dragging after him his brother's leg. Ahmed-Bey, notwithstanding his reputation for cruelty, ordered the fetters to be broken, and granted the poor wretch his life.

ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.—The President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his opening address at the yearly scientific gathering lately held at Glasgow, stated, as one of the results of Lord Rosse's telescope, that for the first time since the days of Newton a suspicion has arisen in the minds of astronomers that awe other than that of gravitation may bear rule in space; and that the nebula phenomena revealed to us by that telescope must be governed by forces different from those of which we have any knowledge.

The circular from the Danish Government, inviting the United States to a congress of nations for the settlement of the Sound Dues question has been received in Washington.

A SERGEANT'S SILK HANDKERCHIEF.—There lives in the little village of Brentwood, a sergeant retired from the 7th Fusileers, by name Thomas Everett, illustrated in the Crimean war with five wounds and the loss of one eye. A mighty hunter of Russians was Thomas Everett, having, it is said, bagged fifty of the children of the Czar—the miserable little ones. At the Alma a shot whistled through Thomas Everett's ear, whispering danger private and confidential. A bayonet went through his arm in a sortie; and by way of variety Thomas Everett enjoyed a ball on the same evening through the hip. A cannon shot made so near an acquaintance with one of his feet, that it delicately removed the sole of a shoe. Two of his comrades were taken into Sebastopol prisoners, but Thomas Everett stole into the city at night, shot the sentry who guarded them, and returned with his rescued friends. Great, heroic have been the deeds of Thomas Everett; and great, magnificent, has been his reward, for—but the theme calls for a new paragraph.

For Thomas Everett has received a silk handkerchief, hemmed by her majesty! How much heroism, how much devotion may be covered by one silk handkerchief! The gallant fellow is of course delighted—proud of the present. We think he ought to be paroliticel, on Sundays and holidays, to hoist that handkerchief as his own peculiar flag, on his own staff, before his own cottage door. How, streaming to the wind, it would gather around it all the youthful rustics, firing their blood with a sense of glory, and kindling their hopes that, for only the loss of one eye, the inconvenience of five wounds, with deeds of prowess, too numerous to particularize, they too might hope some day to obtain a silk handkerchief! Of course, Thomas Everett, a sergeant, receives a pension. But wherefore has he not been promoted to the rank, at least, of ensign? At least the silk handkerchief might have wrapped up a commission. [London Punch.

THE WIFE.—The leading features in the character of a good woman are mildness, complaisance, and equanimity of temper. The man, if he be a worthy and provident husband, is immersed in a thousand cares. His mind is agitated, his memory loaded and his body fatigued. He retires from the bustle of the world, chagrined perhaps by disappointment, angry at insolent and perfidious people, and terrified lest his unavoidable connections with such people should make him appear perfidious himself. Is this the time for the wife of his bosom, his dearest and most intimate friend, to add to his vexations, to increase the fever of an overburdened mind, by a contentious tongue or a discontented brow? Business, in its most prosperous state, is full of anxiety and turmoil. Oh, how dear to the memory of man is the wife who clothes her face in smiles, who uses gentle expressions, and who makes her lap soft to receive and hush his cares to rest. There is not in nature so fascinating an object as a faithful, tender and affectionate wife.

RAPID EXTRAORDINARY.—A horse-race took place at St. Paul, Minnesota, a few days since, between two horses. The distance was from St. Paul to St. Anthony and back, a distance of twenty miles. The time occupied was 58 minutes. The papers very justly denounce the brutality of forcing horses to such deeds. Several thousands changed hands on the result. The losing horse was but twenty feet behind the first.

Local Items.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The mortuary returns for the week ending Sunday morning are the smallest we have had for a number of years—showing an unexampled state of public health. Six only of the deaths were by yellow fever, and four of those at the Hospital.

Charity Hospital	17	Cypress Grove No 1	4
Cypress Grove No 2	15	Old Fellows' Rest	1
Lafayette	8	Protestant Girls' street	1
Catholic No 1	4	Catholic No 2	8
St. Vincent de Paul	16	St. Joseph's Asylum	2
St. Patrick's	10	Greenwood	1
Total			91

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending Friday evening, November 2, at 6 o'clock:

Admitted	201
Discharged, (3 of yellow fever)	163
Died, (8 of yellow fever)	22
Remaining	504

ELECTION AFFRAYS.—We regret to state that during the several disturbances at the eighteenth and twentieth precincts, in the Third District, on Monday, two men were killed and several others were wounded.

At the eighteenth precinct—no Victory street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets—Major Henry Busse, a German military officer, and keep r of a coffee-house at the corner of Victory and Elysian Fields streets, was shot at, and received two bullets, one in his hip and the other in his leg. At the origin of the difficulty we have been able to arrive at but one point with certainty, viz: that he was the first to make any hostile demonstration, which he did by drawing a revolver. He had no sooner done so than numerous American revolvers were drawn upon him; without firing he turned and fled, dropping his pistol which some one snatched up and fired after him. As he ran other pistols were fired, and thirteen bullet holes in the fence and house past which he ran, show what a miraculous escape from death he had. He is at his residence doing well.

At the twentieth precinct, corner of Casualvo and St. Ferdinand streets, at about one o'clock, a Frenchman named Antoine Feller raised an altercation on account of his naturalization papers being rejected, which resulted in his receiving two stabs, from the effects of which he died in a cab, while on his way to the hospital. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday, which will probably continue several days. A man named William Delmut was slightly hurt at the same time and place.

At the same precinct, at One o'clock in the evening Dr. Frederick Scherer, a German, who kept a drug store at the corner of St. Ferdinand and Greatmine streets, was shot and killed. Our best information is to the effect that he went to the police in a state of terrible humor, speaking very loudly and incoherently as he went through the crowd. An American gentleman, well known for his peaceable and amiable disposition, approached him, and putting his hand on his shoulder, said, in a friendly way, "Doctor, don't go so—so—you'd better leave here, for you'll get hurt if you stay." At that the Doctor becoming exasperated, drew a revolver and fired full at the gentleman. The bullet missed its aim, but lodged in the right thigh of a youth named Joseph Rutter, who was standing by. Thereupon the crowd made a charge at him with pistols and knives; he ran out St. Ferdinand street a short distance and fell, with four bullets in his body, three of which alone, and separately would have caused death. He died in an hour or two afterwards. The Coroner commenced an investigation in his case also, yesterday, which he had to postpone, owing to Recorder Seuzeneau taking away the witnesses for his purposes as a magistrate. The Doctor was a rabid anti-American, and had frequently boasted in public that all he wanted to do was to kill a Know-Nothing. Young Rutter's wound is a very bad one, although the bullet had been extracted, and he is doing well.

At about the same hour, whilst Mr. James Boylan, a deputy Street Commissioner, on horseback, and several other members of the American party, in two carriages, were coming up from the twenty-first to the eighteenth precinct, they were fired upon by a party of Irishmen at the corner of English and Victory streets, and by other Irishmen concealed in houses on Victory street, that neighborhood being exclusively Irish. Some thirty or forty shots were fired at them, yet, by strange good fortune, none of the Americans were hurt. Mr. Boylan, being much exposed, spurred his horse onward, having drawn his revolver, which he discharged back at the Irish as he went. After his pistol was empty, an Irishman ran out of a house with an axe, which he drew back as if to chop the forelegs of Mr. B's horse. Mr. B scared him off by pointing the empty pistol at him, but was just then seized by another Irishman, who came up from behind, and was in the act of dragging him from his saddle, when he was shot by the other Americans, who had jumped from their carriage and come to the rescue. He staggered to the sidewalk, fell on his face, and was left for dead; but when the Americans had got some distance off he was seen to jump up and run like a good fellow. He was probably only grazed by the bullet, and stunned. Some of the Americans at the eighteenth precinct hearing the Orion ran down to the rescue, but could find no one upon whom to wreak vengeance, every door, window, and gate being closed, and no body visible, and they, with all their excitement, being too considerate to molest women and children by breaking into houses. That no riot followed this most flagrant outrage, speaks very highly for the Americans of the Old Third.

There were numerous other difficulties, but not of a serious character—knock-downs, foot-races, etc—at different times during the day, the precise nature of which we could not ascertain, and which are, therefore, not worth specifying.

Very serious occurrences, however, (in which no blood was spilt, although there were a few knock-downs) occurred in the First and Second Districts after nightfall. We allude to the destruction of the ballot-boxes of the seventh and sixth precincts. We have no information as to who the parties were that perpetrated these acts of violence. The officers of the law will, doubtless, investigate the matter with all due vigilance. [Crescent.

THE CLOSING OF THE COFFEE-HOUSES.—The closing of all the coffee-houses, great and small, on Monday, for the purpose of subserving the public peace during the elections, was a spectacle unexampled in the history of New Orleans. When we consider how much coffee-house keepers are wont to profit on election days, and when we consider that their action on Monday was in no wise compulsory, but voluntary, in obedience to the mere wish of the peace-loving community, so large a portion of whom indulge in perpetual abuse of and hostility to the vending of strong drink, we confess to some special wonder and admiration. During our rounds on Monday, we were surprised to find out only the coffee-houses closed, but many groceries, where liquor is retailed, closed also, which was more than was expected by the public. We learn that a few drinking houses did a little business "on the sly," by means of side alleys, back doors, etc.; but the temptation was great, and the shortcomings of the few should not detract from the honor due to the many. The day was rather warm; and this, with the absolute excitement, created an universal thirst; and those who had not been provident enough to lay in supplies of the ardent beforehand, might have been seen crowding the soda-shops in great numbers. The closing of the coffee-houses was a noteworthy and praiseworthy incident to our local annals—contributing, as it did, beyond a doubt, to the peace which prevailed in most of the city, and which surprised everybody—and we hope that those who sympathetically denounce the liquor-vending class, will now be as appreciative as that class has been accommodating. [Crescent.

WHAT IS GLORY? WHAT IS FAME?

BY MRS. SOUTHWELL.

What is Glory? What is Fame?
The echo of a long lost name;
A breath, an idle hour's brief talk;
The shadow of an errant thought,
A flower that blooms for a day,
Dying next morrow;
A storm that hurries on its way,
Singing of sorrow.
The last drop of a hoofless shower,
Shed on a sere and leafless bower;
A rose, stuck in a dead man's breast—
This is the world's tame, at the best!

What is Fame? And what is Glory?
A dream—a jester's lying story,
To tickle fools withal, or be
A theme for second infancy;
A joke scrawled on an epitaph;
A grin at death's own ghastly laugh;
A blinding that to mists the eye,
But mocks the touch—unreally;
A rainbow, substanceless as bright,
Fitting for—for
Our hilt top to store distant height,
Nearing us never;
A bubble blown by fond conceit,
To cheat itself to cheat;
The witch fire of a frenzied brain;
A fortune that to lose were gain;
A word of praise—perchance of blame;
The wreck of a time-handled name—
Ay, *this* is glory! *this* is fame!

GLOVES VS. SLIPPERS.

(Translated for the Express from the Courrier des Etats-Unis.)

A little incident has recently enlivened Parisian Society. It is of no consequence to tell whether the heroine was French or Spanish; will it not suffice to say that she is young and pretty.

This heroine had a husband, and this husband, being of joyous temperament, was indifferent to nothing that could amuse him. It was his right, and you shall see how he exercised that right.

One day last week, it happened that his wife, in managing about her chamber, found among her effects a pair of slippers. These slippers were of white satin.

"Good," said she, "there is to be a ball this evening, I will wear them." She took them out and tried them on. The slippers were too small and her feet would not go into them.

Meanwhile the husband made his appearance. "Whose are these slippers?" demanded the wife, pushing her foot into the white satin."

The husband looked down and became red, and a hopeless fellow!

"These slippers! they belong to you," he replied at once.

"To me! don't you see I cannot get them on?"

To find slippers and not to be able to wear them—what a disappointment!

"It is because your feet have swelled so," continued the husband, "you dance so much."

The wife rejoined, the husband would not relinquish the point, and the slippers went flying out of the window.

Eight days after wards the husband looking for a pair of gloves, found some which he wanted to wear; he slipped in a finger, he slipped in two, but the glove would not go on. Moreover the gloves had been worn.

The husband frowned.

"Eh, madame! what is this?" he demanded of his wife on presenting himself before her with the gloves on the tips of his fingers.

"This? It is a pair of gloves," said she calmly.

"*Parbleu!* I see that very well—but whom do they belong to?

"To you, apparently."

"Indeed! look you! it is impossible for me to get into them, and besides some one has worn them."

"Ah! then the gloves belong to the same person who owned the slippers. You recollect the slippers the other day."

The husband flew into a passion, the wife burst into a laugh.

"I have found slippers, you find gloves: we are quits," said she.

The husband pouted for twenty-four hours, after which he asked for a treaty of peace. The negotiations were made and the wife agreed to them. A tit out of a clonk of Russian sables defrayed the expenses of the campaign.

In accepting it, the wife smiled—"See how good I am," said she, "I am willing to acknowledge that these gloves, these famous gloves, belong to my cousin who lent them to me to assist me in taking revenge upon you; give them to me, and hereafter if I find no more slippers, you shall find no more gloves."

Later from Texas.

The steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt. Place, arrived on Saturday last from Indianola via Galveston. The Galveston News of the 1st has the following paragraphs:

Nearly all our exchanges from the interior speak of sharp frosts being experienced in various parts of the country. The weather in Galveston, for several days past, has been unusually mild for this season of the year.

We learn from a letter, received from Washerville, that Mr. A. R. Oates, of Lagrange, has just returned from a tour through the country, where he has been canvassing for subscription to stock for the proposed extension of the Harrisburg road, and that he has succeeded far beyond his most sanguine expectations. From the exertions lately made by the counties west of the Brazos, we have little doubt, before another year, this road will be extended to the Colorado river.

A letter of the 31st ult., from Houston to the News, says:

The prospect, I learn, of the sugar planters in the adjoining county is more inviting.

The Austin State Times publishes the Mexican account, by Col Laugberg, of the battle between Capt. Callahan's forces and the Mexicans and Indians. This account places the number of the Rangers at 800, and the Mexican force at 350, and states that the former were beaten, with a loss of ten killed and thirteen wounded, and that they lost thirty horses and all their weapons, etc. This statement is, of course, absurdly untrue. The Colonel admits, however, that the Mexican leader "retreated to San Fernando to procure powder." The Times says:

Without intending it, Col. Laugberg goes far towards establishing the charge of treachery made by Capt. Callahan against the Mexican authorities. They know as well before he crossed, his object was to operate against the Lipans and Seminole Indians, as people can be made to know anything. Col. Laugberg himself understood the thing perfectly well. The Alcalde at Piedras Negras, gave Capt Callahan written permission to cross the Rio Grande, which he is said to have exhibited to the commander at Fort Duncan. The Mexicans professed to be anxious to co-operate with the Texans in the campaign, aided them in crossing, and did all they could to deceive and betray them. Col. Langberg acknowledges his having prepared "secretly" to meet them. Why did he order Col. Munchaca to fall back from the river? Would it not have been more manly to deny them permission to cross—tell them they could not pursue Indians into their territory, than to act as they did? Why did Col. Langberg wish to decoy them into the country, by removing all show of troops, by directing the authorities to suffer them to pass over unmolested? Simply because he was a party to the deception—the perfidy—and wished to seduce them away from the river to destroy them.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 25th, has the following:

Our correspondent at Eagle Pass, in a private dispatch, remarks that Gen Langberg has asked the merchants this side of the Rio Grande to raise a subscription to pay for the damages done by the burning of the city of Piedras Negras, and remarks, "that this very town is built mostly and supported by plunder received from the east side of the Rio Grande."

The head-quarters of the army have been established in our city for the last few weeks, and numbers of the United States baggage wagons may be seen daily arriving and departing.

Major Neighbors, writing to Gov Pease, says there is a prospect of some trouble with the Northern Camanches, and seems to anticipate an attack on the frontier settlers, who are wholly unprotected.

Gen Smith has communicated to Gov. Pease an official order from the head-quarters of the army, announcing that the 2d regiment of cavalry, at Jefferson Barracks, will proceed by marches across the country to Fort Belknap, to be there disposed of by the Commanding General of the Department of Texas.

State and City Elections.

Precincts	Governor. Wickliffe, D.	Governor. Derbigny, A.	Lt. Gov. Marion, D.	Lt. Gov. Trask, Am.	Sec. of State. Herron, D.	Sec. of State. Peck, Am.
1	301	170	307	169	306	170
2	298	206	297	206	299	202
3	341	248	332	247	320	249
4	309	452	307	457	300	451
5	304	305	297	400	290	399
6	291	518	291	517	291	514
7	Boxes destroyed.					
8	243	316	243	315	241	308
9	Boxes destroyed.					
10	120	58	110	58	110	57
11	229	172	232	168	232	162
12	205	240	206	238	207	236
13	135	208	130	203	136	203
14	140	140	151	146	151	146
15	186	205	188	204	187	205
16	60	67	58	67	60	65
17	13	87	12	86	12	85
18	173	195	172	196	174	193
19	80	71	80	71	80	71
20	134	146	135	140	132	145
21	77	80	78	81	78	81
22	461	377	458	378	460	378
23	348	243	348	244	347	240
Total	4391	4742	4430	4716	4400	4691

Precincts	Treasurer. Greneaux, D.	Auditor. Durnin, Am.	Auditor. Marks, D.	Att'y Gen'l. Rosman, Am.	Pub Lands. Moise, D.	Supt. Pub Ed'n. Kust, Am.	Supt. Pub Ed'n. Bard, D.	Supt. Pub Ed'n. Stillman, Am.
1	365	171	368	168	358	178	365	170
2	296	204	297	203	296	207	270	203
3	341	248	340	248	332	248	320	249
4	305	451	306	452	302	401	304	450
5	298	307	297	402	298	408	285	407
6	291	513	292	512	284	523	280	518
7	Boxes destroyed.							
8	241	310	242	308	236	313	230	308
9	Boxes destroyed.							
10	119	59	119	58	119	58	119	57
11	230	170	228	169	230	169	231	167
12	205	238	205	237	204	239	206	236
13	137	204	137	204	136	204	136	205
14	158	148	148	147	148	149	148	147
15	195	200	194	198	195	195	196	205
16	50	65	50	65	50	65	48	65
17	12	25	12	25	12	25	12	25
18	174	108	174	104	173	107	172	105
19	80	71	80	71	80	71	80	71
20	123	147	121	145	125	145	121	145
21	78	81	78	81	78	81	78	81
22	457	380	460	378	452	382	451	379
23	348	241	346	241	344	217	346	247
Total	4384	4709	4387	4702	4340	4755	4370	4715

CONGRESS.

Precincts	Taylor, D.	Hunt, Am.	Fabre, D.	Eustis, Am.
1	365	171		
2	299	200		
3	323	200		
4	371	448		
5	294	307		
6	291	508		
7	Boxes destroyed.			
8			227	316
9	Boxes destroyed.			
10			117	58
11			231	170
12			203	237
13			137	204
14			148	147
15			188	204
16			49	66
17			12	26
18			106	201
19			80	71
20			125	145
21			78	80
22	463

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

FORGET ME NOT.

[illegible]

EPITAPH.

The following beautiful epitaph was discovered on the back of a portrait of Washington, sent to the family from England:

WASHINGTON.
The defender of his Country—the founder of
Liberty,
THE FRIEND OF MAN.
History and Tradition are explored in vain for a
parallel to his character.
In the annals of Modern Greatness,
The noblest names of Antiquity
Lose their lustre in his presence.
BORN THE BENEFACTOR OF MANKIND,
He united all the greatness necessary to an
illustrious career.
Nature made him Great;
He made himself Virtuous.
Called by his country to the defence of her
Liberties,
He triumphantly vindicated the rights of
Humanity.
And on the pillars of National Independence,
Laid the foundation of a great Reform.
Twice invested with the Supreme Magistracy by
the unanimous vote of a free people;
He surpassed in the Cabinet
the glories of the Field.
And voluntarily resigning the sceptre and the
Sword, retired to the shades of private life.
A spectacle so new and so sublime
Was contemplated with the profoundest
admiration.
And the name of WASHINGTON,
adding new lustre to Humanity,
Resounded to the remotest regions of the Earth.
MODERATION IN YOUTH;
GLORIOUS THROUGH LIFE;
GREAT IN DEATH;
His highest ambition, the happiness of
Mankind;
His noblest victory, the Conquest of himself.
Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his
Fame,
And building his monument in the hearts of
his countrymen,
He lived a ornament of the 18th century,
AND DIED RECEIVED BY A MOURNING
WORLD.

USE OF A NOSE.—A good story is told of Mozart, at the time he was a pupil of Haydn. The latter challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter, and a champagne supper was to be the forfeit. Every thing being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and much to the surprise of Haydn, handed it to him, saying:

"There is a piece of music, sir, which you cannot play, and I can: you are to give the first trial."

Haydn smiled contemptuously at the visionary presumption of his pupil, and placing the notes before him, struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity, he dashed away until he reached the middle of the piece, when stopping all at once, he exclaimed:

"How's this, Mozart? How's this? Here my hands are stretched out to both ends of the piano, and yet there is a middle key to be touched! Nobody can play such music—not even the composer himself."

Mozart smiled at the half excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted, struck the instrument with such an air of self assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along the simple passages he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, as any body is aware, was favored, or at least endowed with an extremely long nose, which, in modern dialect, "stuck out about a feet." Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme ends of the piano, and leaning forward, bobbed his nose against the middle key, which "nobody could play."

Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and after acknowledging the "corn," declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he had never before discovered!

A BLESSING TO THE COUNTRY.—A lady now on a visit to Paris, Tenn., has written to a friend here some particulars of a remarkable and most exemplary matron of that vicinity, which particulars have been communicated to us as worthy of a place in our columns.

The matron in question is a Mrs. D——, now eighty-seven years old. She had twenty-three living children, and prayed to the good Lord to give her one more, to make the round and goodly number of two dozen. Besides these, she has raised fourteen orphan children. She has educated thirty children—her own and a portion of the orphans—and for many years sent nineteen children to school in Paris, and their dinners with them. She says that none of those she has reared and educated have ever disgraced her or themselves. The girls have all married well, and are rich. The boys have all done well—one of her orphan *proteges* has been in Congress, several others in the State Legislature; there are sundry colonels, etc., among them, and all are highly respectable.

[Indianapolis Jour.

WOLVES IN INDIA.—A singular document has just been published, showing that within a recent period six hundred children have been destroyed by wolves in the Punjanb; nearly a thousand were some twenty years ago slaughtered in the same way aronnd Angra. The ornaments of the infants are generally found in the dens where their poor little bodies are devoured: and those who make a trade of getting possession of the plunder thus provided to their hands have created an impression amongst the people that the village in which a wolf is killed is sure to come to ruin; and the ferocious brutes, when caught, are frequently set free with a ball aronnd the neck. The loss of life from snake bites in Scinde has become so serious that government has taken measures for the destruction of these reptiles.

BEAUMONT'S TYPE DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.—We yesterday witnessed the operation of this machine, and after a pretty thorough examination of its working, are convinced of its practical utility in large printing establishments Each machine will distribute bnt one size of type; bnt the inventor informs us that they may be so constructed as to be easily adapted to the different sizes of small type. If worked by hand, one man or boy can distribnte 12,000 ems per hour, and with scarcely a possibility of an error of a single type; whereas, by the nsual process of hand distribution, 3,000 ems are about the average. The machine can be worked by steam, and one man can then attend to three of them, making the total distribution in one hour 36,000 ems. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A SINGULAR RELIC.—We were shown, on Saturday, by Col. Ogle, of this county, a small copper tobacco box, about two by six inches The history of this box is interesting. When William Penn first began the settlement of Philadelphia, he gave it to an Indian chief as a present. The box was perfectly plain. Long afterwards it was procured from the Indian by a white man, when it was discovered to be rudely carved all over. One part of it represents Penn treating with the Indians, and the figures of Indians are scattered in many places The carving has evidently been done with a sharp stone—tha cuts seem to be scratched ont. It is a living illustration of the artistic skill of the aborigines. The box has been in the possession of the family of Col. Ogle for over one hundred years. [Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.

AN ANCIENT FROG.—James Crabtree, pit sinker to Messrs. Ackroyd, of Barkinshaw Bottom. In sinking a pit at Morley, near Leeds, recently found a live frog in the centre of a large coal, two hundred and thirty feet below the surface, considerably below the Morley tunnel, to which it is close adjoining. The frog is still very lively. When found it was very dark in color, bnt is becoming like the common, every day species. The eyes are very bright, and surrounded with a gold ring. It has four claws on its fore feet, and five (web-footed) on the hind feet. Its mouth is closed, or firmly shut, but it has two vents, apparently nostrils, on the top of its nose The seam of coal from which it was disinterred was saturated with water; and probably from this circumstance, combined with close confinement, it had been enabled to sustain its half torpid life through countless ages. [Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.

"Don't stand there loafing," said a professor at Union to three students, standing where they should'nt

"We're not loafing," said they, "there are only three of us, and it takes *leaven to make a loaf*."

MADAME RACHEL'S RECEIPTS.—The total receipts from twenty-four performances and two readings, given by Madame Rachel, in New York, was $46,564, of which the manager as her share $23,282.

THE STEAM ENGINE.—An eloquent lecturer before the American Institute of New York, after alluding to the immense benefits resulting to mankind from the discoveries of science, thus thrillingly apostrophised the steam engine:

"Behold the giant of the nineteenth century, how he is compelled to tug and strain the tireless sinews of his strength, in countless fields of usefulness and labor! See how bravely he bears us through the storm. Insensible to cold and careless of sleep, behold the snow that blockades our path fly before him in the dim starlight! With mouth full of fire, and nostrils expanded with smoke, hear him laugh defiantly at the solstitial rays beneath which every other laborer would melt. See him furrow the hillowy brine for millions of miles, and interchange the growth of different zones. He spans the seas with bridges. He enters the factory, and seizing the central crank he plies its complicated machinery with inconceivable velocity and power. He weaves our garments and carves our furniture. He multiplies our thoughts in book and newspaper, and impels them through the world. He bores his way through rock and mountains, and leaves an avenue for the flow of commerce. He grinds the grain of continents, and carries it to meet the necessities of man. He clenches the tough quarts, and crushing it in his iron fist, compels it to surrender the golden treasure it so tightly held. He lifts and excavates; he flames, and saws, and hammers, and yet with infinite and etherial delicacy, he points the finest needle and draws the metallic threads. No labor is too undignified for him to perform—no task too heavy for him to accomplish. He delights in noise and dirt, and soot, and smoke. He is not afraid of his dainty fingers. Wherever work is to be done, there is his home. Whenever a difficult job is placed before him, his iron muscles fairly thrill with joy. See how, in the few years of his wonderful activity, whole forests have gone down his throat, leaves, and boughs, and mighty trunks. And who shall say that this laborious Titan has yet fully got himself into harness?

A FINE STREAM.—A good story is told of a Philadelphia judge, well known for his love of jokes. He had advertised a farm for sale, with a fine stream of water running through it. A few days afterwards a gentleman called on him to speak about it.

"Well, Judge," said he, "I have been over that farm you advertised the other day, and find all right except 'the fine stream of water' you mentioned."

"It runs through the piece of woods in the lower part of the meadow," said the Judge.

"What, that little brook? Why it does not hold much more than a spoonful. I am sure if you empty a bowl of water into it, it would overflow. You don't call that a fine stream, do you?"

"Why, if it were much finer you could'nt see it at all," said the Judge blandly.

We never heard whether the gentleman bought the farm, but we rather suspect he did'nt.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—We learn that some eighty odd emigrants, direct from Bremen, have arrived at the Brazos, on their way to some point on the Upper Rio Grande—rumor says the Mesilla Valley. We are ignorant as to their destination, but their arrival, we are inclined to hope, opens up a new and far more prosperous era to the prospects of this, the richest and least known portion of Texas.

[Brownsville Flag.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—It will be gratifying to our readers (says the Macon, Miss., Star,) to learn that the cars are now running to Marion, and that the work of track-laying is being so energetically prosecuted by the contractors as to insure the completion of the road to this point early in April next. We have understood that, should the river be navigable during the ensuing winter, it is the intention of the Company to have rails transported to Columbus, and from thence lay the track until it reaches us—thus speedily "making the connection" between the latter city and Mobile.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—Last night, as a procession was returning from the Democratic meeting of the 18th ward, and when passing the Clipper office, six balls were fired at the office—five of them going through the windows into the composing room, where a number of the hands were at work, and one ball grased the body of Mr. Brown, himself a good Democrat. Fortunately no one was injured. We are glad to know that the names of the persons have been ascertained who fired the pistols. Such murderous assaults are all right when they proceed from the Democrats; and if those miscreants had been shot down, in self-defence, there would have been a great outcry made by their friends, of cold-blooded murder, etc.—Balt. Patriot, 27th.

The Ouachita (La.) Register of the 25th ult. says of the yellow fever in that region:

This terrible disease is still raging in Columbia, as will be seen by our correspondence from that place. The citizens of Monroe should feel truly thankful to Divine Providence for the seemingly almost miraculous escape, thus far, from this scourge of all diseases. We think it can be said, in all truth, that Monroe has been the most healthy town in the Union during the past summer.

An independent editor somewhere in the West says, in a recent issue of his seven-by-nine sheet:

"We this week strike from our books the names of two of our subscribers, who have recently been hanged in Texas. We wish to have those who read our paper kept out of bad company."

RACHEL "NO GREAT SHAKES."—Rachel does does not appear to make a very profound impression in Boston after all. The Post there says:

We are sure we have seen as good playing as hers, time and again, upon the English stage. Upon the whole, we cannot say that in our opinion she is worth all the pila of adjectives that have been heaped upon her, both in France and England. We have no reverential or gingerly feeling in approaching the subject of her performances, for we think that as fine actresses as Rachel have been upon the English stage, and will be there again—and this without going back to the Siddons and O'Neil, if we suppose those ladies to have been all that they are represented to be. We do not mind adding that all but Rachel's shares in the classical tragedy is insufferably tedious to us, and to most of the audiences, to judge from the faces and actions of those within sight. The effect would be decidedly improved if all but Rachel's scenes were left to the imagination."

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have contracted with the responsible and widely known firm and houses of Grayham & Buckingham, of New Orleans, and Adams & Buckingham, of New York, extensive grain and provision dealers, for the construction at Cairo, between now and the first day of December next, of a warehouse four hundred and sixty feet long by one hundred feet deep—the object being to facilitate the forwarding of grain and provisions to market from the Southern and middle portions of the State, and to avail themselves of the cheapest and most direct communication with Europe after the close of lake navigation.

SOME CHICKENS.—An individual by the name of Bottlebaim, or Bottlebolms, has been edifying the students of Dartmouth College, in New England, and the citizens of the country round about, with his experinces in Japan—a land concerning which a great deal may be safely said without fear of contradiction. There is certainly the merit of novelty in the fecturers addresses, whatever the case may be with regard to their truthfulness. Think of Japanese chickens!

The fowls, too, seem to vie with the vegetables, as to which shall be the greater, as the shanghais are a mere trifle in size, and he has often seen fows absolutely *three feet* high

The city of Philadelphia appears to be bankrupt, there being no funds in the treasury to pay the ordinary expenses of the courts, schools, and the salaries of the officials. In the Court of Quarter Sessions, a few days ago, the jurors complained that they could neither get their pay from the city government nor the warrants for it. The District Attorney at the same time stated that neither himself nor the officers of the Court had received their salaries since June last.

Mr. Branwood, accordiug to the London Quarterly Review, has stated his belief that, by long exposure to heat not exceeding that of boiling water, or 215 degrees, timber is brought into such a condition that it will ignite without a light. The time which the process of desiccation is going on, natil it ends in spontaneous combustion, is, he thinks, from eight to ten years. Pipes for heating buildings by steam should, therefore, be clear of all wood work and rest on metal brackets only.

A LARGE MERCHANT FLEET.—On the 27th of August, fully one thousand merchant vessels, of every country and rig, were within the range of the eye, beating through the Straits of Gibraltar.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3d.—Annexed are some additional items of intelligence received by the Baltic.

The Russian army in Asia had attacked Kars, but was defeated with a loss of 4,000 men.

The Czar had issued an ukase for the enrollment of twenty-eight men in every thousand souls in the Empire.

In Sicily hands of armed men were collecting. The troops who were sent against them were repulsed.

The Viceroy of Egypt was about to prohibit the export of corn.

New York Market.

Our cotton market was unsettled to-day by the Baltic's advices.

Flour advanced 12½ to 25 cents per bbl.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5th.—Our cotton market is dull; we quote Middling Orleans at 9¾, and Middling Uplands 8¾ cts per lb. Flour is a trifle lower, with sales of State at $9 25 per bbl.

Important from Nicaragua

NEW YORK, Nov. 4th.—The Steamship Star of the West arrived at this port to-day from San Juan, having on board about $1,000,000 in specie, en route from California.

The passengers by the Star of the West left San Francisco on the 5th ult., but were delayed nine days in Nicaragua, in consequence of political troubles there.

The war in Central America was assuming a serious aspect. Walker attacked and captured the City of Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, on the 14th of October. Previously to its capture, the town was almost entirely destroyed.

On the 22d of October a treaty of peace was formally ratified with Carroll, the commandant of the government forces.

The steamer San Carlos, belonging to the Transit Company, which was conveying the passengers per Star of the West, from New York, October 5th, up the San Juan river, was fired into by the government forces, near Lake Nicaragua. A lady and child on board were killed, and the boat somewhat damaged.

On the 19th ult., the government troops made a murderous attack on the returning Californians at Virgin's Bay. Four were killed and eight wounded.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua had been imprisoned for two days by the government forces.

The Late Railroad Accident.

By the accident on the Pacific Railroad last Thursday, twenty persons were killed and about fifty seriously injured. So says a late dispatch from St. Louis.

AGREEABLY DISAPPOINTED.—A correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Eagle writes from Leavenworth City, Kansas, as follows:—"I am a great coward, and came here with fear and trembling, expecting to have my throat cut from ear to ear, before I reached the hotel in the city of Leavenworth; but so far from being molested, I have been treated with every civility, and I have never been among a people so universally polite as the 'border ruffians' of Kansas." Probably the gentlemen minded his own business.

The New York Evening Post, of the 27th, states that it was rumored in London the day before the Africa sailed, that the six-wire cable which was being laid across the Mediterranean from France to Algiers, was cut and abandoned in a gale of wind, under circumstances similar to those which interrupted the operations of the Newfoundland Company last summer. It was insured in London for about $300,000.

There are now in Georgia between fifty and sixty cotton factories, conducted in the most skillful and successful manner, with all the appliances to the way of machinery that can be found in the same kind of establishments in New England.

Ole Bull has again resumed his profession, and formed a company, with which he intends to make a concert tour throughout the principal cities of the Union.

FOND OF MUTTON.—On the night of the 9th ult, a valuable flock of French and Spanish ewes, belonging to Henry Adams, Esq., of Vergennes, Vt., were attacked by dogs. Between twenty and thirty fine sheep were killed or missing, and about fifty others more or less hitten. The only way to cure dogs of worrying sheep is, to cut off the tail close to the ears.

HEAVY MEAT OPERATION.—Messrs. Hall, Hunt & Co., of this city, says the Louisville Times, have contracted with an English house to furnish them 4,000,000 pounds of pork, at six cents per pound, off the hooks The transaction amounts to the round sum of $240,000 on which it is supposed their profit will be from $30,000 to $50,000. It is the largest operation ever made in the city.

George Peabody, of London, (the American Banker,) has made a donation of $500 for the benefit of the orphans of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

A PRINCELY SALARY.—The New York Academy of Music has contracted an engagement with Roger, a Mexican tenor, at $60,000 per annum.

THE COTTON CROP IN FLORIDA.—A correspondent at White Springs, in a postscript to a business letter says: "As a general thing the cotton crop on the Suwanee will not be over two-thirds what it was last year. I am riding almost every where in that neighborhood, and I scarcely see a field that is not injured at least one-third by the rust."

A COOL STATEMENT.—The Nuremburg (Germany) Courier states, under the head of Stuttgard, that the corporation of Reisingen, in the province of Hesh have sold their poor-houses to the Jews, and sent their poor to America.

In Paris, apothecaries are obliged to put up all poison in red paper, while white labels must be used for medicine intended for internal application.

Canada is rapidly rising into importance. There are 168 newspapers printed in the two provinces. It is said the growth of wheat has increased in the last ten years over 400 per cent.

Canada has now 3,400 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The last line of the link ending on Lake Huron, at Goodrich, was finished this week and business commenced.

A magnificent public park, two miles and one-third in length by three-fifths of a mile in breadth, is talked of in New York—the cost between five and six millions of dollars! Fine picking for public functionaries.

The following hit at Lord Carnarvon is from the pen of Lord Brougham. It will do:

"Carnarvon is so piping hot,
Irascible and jadish;
His mother was a mustard-pot,
His father a horse-raddish."

GOOD ADVICE.

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care—
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And *how* and *when* and *where*.

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by that best ing organ, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living flood, whether we sleep or wake, sallies forthly through the arteries, and returns settling through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause and Jaundice, Indigestion, and all the harassing feelings attending Dyspepsia, which make life a burden, result from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they never fail effecting a permanent cure. Sold at counter, 631 d&W1y

☞ ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.
CIRCUIT:
Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette and Sumpter, Alabama; Lowndes and Noxubee, Mississippi. m10 1y

☞ F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Jasper, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. my7—1y

HARPERS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A NEW VOLUME.

During the last six months there have been issued of HARPERS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE OVER EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND NUMBERS. The Publishers may safely appeal to this fact as an evidence of the unparalleled and constantly increasing success with which their efforts to publish a cheap, instructive and entertaining monthly have been attended. They renew the expression of their thanks to the public for their constant confidence and support, and especially to the Press for the substantial aid it has afforded in making their efforts and publication known to the American People.

It can scarcely be necessary to add the assurance, that the plan of conducting the Magazine, which has proved so successful, will be continued with increased assiduity and care. The wants and tastes of the great mass of the people will continue to be consulted; and no labor or expense will be spared to give them, every month, the largest amount of the most interesting and instructive literary matter, original and selected, in the best form and at the cheapest price. Special and increased attention will be given to the series of original illustrated articles, descriptive of American scenes and historical incidents, prepared by the most popular writers, and accompanied by engravings by the best artistes in the United States. In every department of the Magazine renewed efforts will be made to increase its ability, its utility, and its attractiveness for general readers.

Though it has not yet completed the sixth year of its existence, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has a circulation greater, by many thousands, than was ever attained by any other similar publication ever issued in any part of the world. It is the determination of the Publishers that it shall continue to merit this unparalleled and still increasing prosperity.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for *June* and *December*; but Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as neatly bound, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Eleven volumes are now ready, bound, of "Harper's Story Books" and "Harper's Magazine" will be sent to one Address, for one year, for *Five Dollars*.

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

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Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.	1 00

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than the attainments will justify entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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Jackson, La., May 18, 1855 Je30—1y

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V...NUMBER 41,
WHOLE NUMBER 247.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PLANTERS AND COLORED MISSIONS.

Mr. Editor.—The Southern Methodists have manifested considerable zeal in behalf of colored missions, and many of our most faithful and efficient men are laboring exclusively for the benefit of the slave population. Thousands have been converted and brought into church membership through their instrumentality; and doubtless multitudes now among the spirits of the just made perfect are praising God for the influence exerted in their salvation by the missionary labors of the M. E. Church South. The ministers, and many of the lay members, feel a lively interest in the success of the colored missions, and are ready to co-operate in every plan for the salvation of the spiritual welfare of the dark man; yet is feared that some who are proprietors of large plantations, have never felt the force of their responsibility in this respect, and do not take that lively interest in affording facilities for their religious instruction that they should.

The servant is a member of the master's household, whether he serve on the plantation or in the family, and the master is responsible for the religious training of his servants as well as of his children. He should regard them as immortal spirits, placed under his charge by the providence of God, and make it his great object, as a Christian, to promote their happiness, both for time and eternity; and he should therefore rejoice in every thing the co operation of the faithful missionary in its accomplishment. He should bear in mind that every one of his servants is possessed of an immortal soul, which has been redeemed by the precious blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, destined to an eternal state of existence, and that a large share of the responsibility of his soul's salvation or damnation rests upon him, and that he will have to give an account to God for the influence exerted, for weal or woe, upon the servants committed to his charge by the great Master in Heaven.

We rejoice to believe that many Christian masters do interest themselves deeply in this matter, and are liberal and zealous in affording facilities for the religious instruction of their slaves; and many of our colored missions have been established at their instance, and through their solicitation, but there is not that general and united interest which is necessary to give complete success to the efforts of the ministry in this work. I wish, if I may not be considered intrusive, to call the attention of our Christian planters to this subject, and make a few suggestions, which, if weighed and acted upon, may do much to give an impetus to this important cause.

In the first place, I would remark, that it is all-important that proper houses of worship should be provided. Where one planter has two or three quarters adjoining, a neat chapel, sufficiently large to accommodate all the servants, should be erected at same convenient point, where they can be most conveniently collected together. When two or three large plantations are contiguous, let the owners unite in erecting a neat house of worship; and if it is thought best, let the neighborhood form a church, with especial reference to the black population, and interest themselves in having regular preaching to them, and in having a proper police to prevent impropriety and protect the servants from interruption.

It is impossible to supply every plantation with an appointment, for we have not a sufficiency of laborers, neither is it the best mode of preaching to them. The blacks will not appreciate the service so much, nor regard it in the light of public worship. The social element, which constitutes so great a part of christian worship is lost, and they will not take the interest in their meetings, nor will the meetings be so successful. I know there is an objection on the part of many to the congregation of negroes together in large numbers, but the evil is more imaginary than real. Where the negroes have been in the habit of congregating for years, in our towns and cities, the churches have been found the best conservators of the peace, and the best protection for the lives and property of the inhabitants. But if there are valid objections to the indiscriminate collection of blacks in the congregation, there can be none to the use of three or four plantations having a house of worship for their own blacks, in a central position, where the overseers or owners can meet with them and see that no improper conduct is indulged.

Our missions are suffering for want of places of worship. It is discouraging to the missionary and offensive to God to show so little regard for his worship as to put the preacher into a little dirty negro cabin, to preach in the midst of forty or fifty blacks on a hot summer's day. The incense is anything but a sweet smelling savor either to God or man. In cold weather, to have his eyes blinded and his lungs suffocated with smoke, and surrounded with old bread-trays, broken stools, horse collars, and the usual lumber of a negro cabin. I know it will require some sacrifice of time, and perhaps a small investment of money to accomplish this object; but what of that? Is not the object one of sufficient importance to justify the outlay? Will any planter regret on a death bed the amount of money he has invested in making his servants comfortable and happy, and in affording facilities for their salvation? I think not, but, on the contrary, the efforts expended in that way will be a chief solace to his soul in the prospect of meeting God in judgment.

Another suggestion is, that the Christian planters should interest themselves in supporting the missionary. What is the insignificant amount necessary to support a missionary, when apportioned among fifteen or twenty planters, who make from one to six hundred bales of cotton a year. It is altogether wrong for the missionary society to be compelled to furnish money to support a missionary among the blacks of the most wealthy planters in the country. The planters should see that the missionary is paid his allowance. Let them meet and apportion the amount among themselves in proportion to slaves and cotton bales, and it can be easily raised, and I have often found unconverted men among the most generous patrons of the missions.

Not only should the missionary be furnished with a place to preach in, and paid for his services, but he should receive the countenance and co-operation of the planters. They sustain him by their influence, and furnish him with every facility for success. Much may be done in this way to hold up the hands of the missionary, and to cheer his heart amidst the discouragements incident to his calling. Let the negroes see that their masters respect him, and feel a deep interest in his labors, and it will have weight with them, and add greatly to his influence for good among them.

The negroes should be allowed to have prayer meetings among themselves, on the Sabbath on the plantations. There can be no good reason for prohibiting them from this privilege. If they become excited, and do not preserve all the order of white persons in their exercises, or become somewhat noisy in their devotions, do not deprive them of one of their chief sources of enjoyment on that account. Or if it is feared that the prayer meeting will induce a collection of negroes from other plantations, to the annoyance of the overseer and injury of the blacks, it will be easy to prohibit that without breaking up the meeting entirely. The religious negroes highly appreciate their prayer meetings, and the privilege of singing their religious songs and choruses, and they are happier and more contented when permitted to enjoy themselves in this way.

I have had considerable experience in the field of colored missions, and am fully convinced that a judicious missionary would do more to promote the interests of the master and the peace and welfare of the slave, than any instrumentality he can bring to bear upon them.

The labors and influence of the missionary powerfully aid in promoting a wholesome discipline on the plantation; and, considered only in a temporal aspect, more than compensate for the expense of supporting him; but, when considered in their spiritual bearing, their value cannot be estimated by dollars and cents, and eternity alone can develope the beneficial results.

It is greatly to be desired that our wealthy planters should awake to this subject, and open a door of usefulness to the ministry of Jesus Christ in this important department. Our rich bodies of land are becoming occupied by vast numbers of blacks, whose owners reside not on the plantations, and unless the missionary is sustained, multitudes of souls will be as destitute of the Gospel as the heathens themselves. How would it sell in favor of the moral worth of the Southern people if everywhere throughout the cotton-growing country were seen the neat missionary chapel, occupied from Sabbath to Sabbath by happy throngs of colored people, listening with intense interest to the proclamation of the Gospel of Christ, and rejoicing in hope of a blissful immortality, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Not long since I visited the plantation of a wealthy planter in Sumpter county, Alabama, (where a missionary had been employed during the year,) for the purpose of preaching and administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. After supper, the missionary and myself walked about half a mile to the chapel, which was found in a pleasant grove. When we reached the place we found one of the men busy in arranging matters for the meeting, and I was much pleased to see the attention which had been paid to the preparation for the meeting and comfort of the worshippers and preacher. A snug log chapel had been built, lined with boards; a good pulpit and benches; the floor was nicely laid; the house and yard were swept, and every thing looked clean and inviting. The master occupied a seat near the door during the services, and I think must have been blessed in seeing the happiness manifested by his servants during the exercises, and in feeling that he himself had greatly contributed to it by the facilities which he had afforded them to worship God. Go thou and do likewise.

GEO. SHEFFER.

Columbus, Oct. 30, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

It is mortifying to see discord and division in any of our Church enterprises.

Having read several articles under the signature of "Hope"—written, as I presume by one of the Commissioners who voted for the compromise—who urges the establishment of but one College, I am induced to give a brief statement of the facts connected with the action of the Alabama Conference, and also the action of the Board of Commission appointed by that Conference to locate a College.

The citizens of Auburn sent a delegation to the last Conference asking the location of a College at that place, pledging themselves to raise a certain amount of money. To place the matter beyond a doubt of its success, the Conference deemed that there should be at least the sum of one hundred dollars secured, and consequently gave notice that proposals would be received from any point within the bounds of the Conference that wished to have the College located at said place; and a Board of Commission was appointed to meet at Summerfield, on the 4th July last to receive the propositions and make the selection. The Board to consist of one minister and two laymen from each district, making in all more than thirty members. On the day appointed, they met for the discharge of their important trust. They were Christian men from all parts of the Conference, and with the desire of serving the best interests of the church they represented, they laid aside all selfishness, and with generous feelings entered upon their high duties. Propositions were received from Greensboro' and Auburn, each having more than met the requisitions of the Conference, the first having subscribed the sum of $113,000, and the other that of $104,000!

These amounts would have been considered under ordinary circumstances large, and the noble-hearted subscribers of them very generous; but when we take into consideration the circumstances under which these subscriptions were made, we are almost astounded at the unparalleled liberality and at the largeness of heart evinced. The great stringency of the money market, caused by the want of means of transportation of the great staple to market, the very great scarcity and consequent high price of all kinds of food, and the very warrantable apprehensions of a famine on account of the unprecedented and long-continued drought, present altogether so gloomy a picture that to give would almost look like rashness. But these great-hearted men in their magnanimity rose far above these discouragements, and in a short time made up a larger sum than was asked.

In view of these facts, the Committee, composed of highly intelligent gentlemen, to whom the whole subject was referred, unanimously reported in favor of having a College at Greensboro' and another at Auburn, with the request that the Conference at its next session would ratify these proceedings. This report was adopted with only two dissenting voices.

I have just read a letter written by Brother P. P. Nealy, published in your paper. He will, I trust, pardon me for saying that in that letter there is an important error. He says: "The Board of Commissioners met at Summerfield, and fixed the location of said institution at Greenshora'. From the action of that Board there can be no appeal."

On this point I beg leave to differ with him. Greensboro', I am free to admit, in our action is placed first, and although the Conference had only clothed us with power to locate one College, yet there is a fact in this connection which I wish stated, viz.: Greensboro' asked as a matter of courtesy that she should be placed first, in order to bind her subscription. How she can take legal advantage of this, and at the same time preserve good faith with Auburn, I do not understand.

The relative claims of the two places were never discussed, or their strength tested by the Board. I do not doubt but that every member of the board would have preferred having but one College if there had been a central point presented, one upon which all could have harmonised and brought into concentration the energies and sympathy of the whole Conference. Greensboro' is too far west, and Auburn is too far east. To have selected either place in preference to the other would have, I feared, produced discord and hard feelings. Each having done so nobly, and their respective fields of operation being so wide and fruitful in wealth, liberality and numbers, that there does not remain a doubt but that funds and students more than sufficient will be secured to make each a blessing to the church and State. Hence I am of the opinion that our action was right, and I feel assured that the Conference will endorse that action. Should it not, I fear the consequences to the church in the bounds of the whole Conference. If it does not—if the Conference determines that there is to be but one College—it will have to annul the entire action of the Board of Commission and assume original jurisdiction, giving each place a full hearing.

It is to be hoped—it is a consummation devoutly wished, for the sake of harmony, good feeling, and the great good of the church—for the advancement of learning and religion—that the ensuing Conference will ratify our action, and at no distant period we will have a College at Greensboro' and also at Auburn that will more than fulfil the expectations and wishes of those who feel such an intense interest in, and who have subscribed so liberally to the advancement of the project, as do and have the citizens of both places—yea, institutions that will reflect credit on the church under whose patronage they were founded.

A COMMISSIONER.

NEW MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. D. D. Lore, late missionary of the M. E. Church in Rio Janeiro, now sent by the Society to Santa Fe on a missionary exploration, writes to the North-Western Christian Advocate. We clip from the correspondence. A different country he finds himself in from the luxuriant tropics:

Bro. W.—In accordance with your request, I address you from the capital of the territory, in the midst of the mountains of the American continent.

It would be tedious, perhaps, to our readers to enter into a very minute detail of the journey here. Many of them having long been accustomed to the "perils of the wilderness," to such it would be "stale as a twice told tale." Yet to connect myself with civilization, and not to appear here as one dropped from a passing cloud upon a mountain top, I will say, that in about one month from the time I left your office in Chicago, I reached Santa Fe. The mail-coach left Independence, Mo., on Monday, the second of July, and reached this place on the twenty-fourth of the same month.

The journey across the plains, or what with propriety might be called the American desert, is the most tedious, wearisome to flesh and spirit, of any I have ever made, by sea or land. To leave a country of steamboats, railroads and magnetic telegraphs, and take a seat, to be occupied for more than twenty days, in the corner of a wagon, drawn by mules, for a journey of eight hundred miles and more, is a change that requires some little patience and fortitude in order to be comfortable. Through Divine mercy, however, we passed this entire time and distance without accident or alarm.

The prevailing characteristics of New Mexico, as far as I have yet seen it, are barrenness and poverty. The soil is as worthless as any I have looked upon. As you travel over the barren sand-hills and mountains, partly covered with a stinted growth of pine, scrub-oak and cedar bushes about four feet high, and cross the deeply washed gullies between the ridges, which look as if they had been worn by the rains of centuries, you feel that you are in some other planet, which was made and worn out long before mother earth was from chaos formed. Desolation! desolation! is written all around you, and the whole human lamp becomes loosened with sadness and despair. And such are the native expressions of countenance. There is a poverty-pinched, wayworn, woe-begone, meager look, which constitutes the national characteristic of face. I have not yet seen in the territory, a cheerful, sprightly, energetic Mexican countenance.

Everything is in keeping with this inherent poverty. The agricultural productions are stinted and scanty. The wheat grows but about two feet high, the corn four, pumpkins and melons are very small, potatoes there are none; onions are an exception, these grow to a large size. The fruit—apples, peaches, apricots and wild-plums and raspberries, are all diminutive.

The stock is the same. Horses, mules, cows, jackasses, sheep and goats, all that I have seen, look as if their growth had been arrested for want of sufficient food.

The jackasses and the goats constitute the bulk of the stock that I have met in the territory. There may be other—there may be other—there doubtless is, somewhere—but in the hundreds of miles that I have traveled, I have not seen one hundred Mexican horned cattle. Jackasses and goats—goats and jackasses, are everywhere to be met with. The jack is an ugly, poor little animal, not much larger than a sheep, and is the drudge of New Mexico. Everything that can possibly be packed on the back of an ass is packed there. I have seen two lazy Mexican men mounted on one staggering little jackass. These bring in our marketing, and all our fuel from the mountains, which is cut in lengths of about one foot, and brought to your door, for twenty-five cents per load about a wheelbarrow load.

Our market is of the same character, poverty-smitten. You will find it all crowded into two corners of the public square, in the street. The meat-market, consisting of mutton only, is strung along a line stretched between two posts. The vegetables, already described, are spread on the ground, with the market men and women sitting around them.

The houses are of the same character—insufficient to protect the inmates from the storm, of which we have just had destructive evidence. A recent storm of rain, having washed down, in whole or part, some twenty houses, and I have not heard of one in the place that did not leak. The building material is mud, the "adobe," which is nothing more than mud mixed with straw or grass and dried in the sun. With these the walls are built, the floors generally being the earth, the roof is earth, supported by beams laid across from wall to wall, heaped to the thickness of twelve or twenty inches. Such houses, as a matter of course, would soon yield to the storm. There is not a house in the town that could with propriety be called a good house. The 'palace' is nothing more than the biggest pile of mud in the place, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the papal churches. Now they build with this perishable, worthless material, notwithstanding good building stone and limestone in abundance all ready for use within a short distance of the place.

The dress of the inhabitants gives the same unerring indications of poverty. That of the women is as scant as common decency could possibly permit; the men wear a shirt and buckskin breeches, and wrap themselves up in coarse blankets. I have seen many of the children entirely naked, as old, I should judge, as six or eight years.

But perhaps, Mr. Editor, I should cease this strain, lest you should think me a hypochondriac, incapable of taking a cheerful view of things. I am not conscious of having 'set down aught in malice,' but have endeavored to give a straightforward statement of first impressions of matters and things in general. As far as I have been able to form conclusions from personal observation and information gathered from other sources, my opinion is that even Yankee ingenuity and energy will not be able to make a profitable speculation of New Mexico.

As yet I have not been in the valley of the Rio grande. It is said to be the best portion of the country. When I see it I will faithfully report. I made a calculation from the agricultural statistics, as given in the census report for 1850, by which I find that the average products per acre, including everything raised, even the peas and beans, was three and a half bushels! What would the Illinois farmers think of such a yield?

This territory of New Mexico is looked to at the present time with considerable interest by the Christians of the United States as a missionary field. And if moral degradation and deplorable ignorance constitute claims upon missionary zeal, then we will venture to say that there is not a people to be found whose claims are greater than those of New Mexico.

Notwithstanding for generations past they have been sprinkled with holy water, and signed with the sign of the cross, and have paid tithes of all they possessed to the priests of a system professing to be Christian, they are as far from Christianity as truth is from a lie. Uninstructed in the first principles of religion, "Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness, full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity."—Rom. 1, 29.

The above quotation is almost literally applicable to this people, who have been so long trained under papist influence. Laziness, lying, thieving, gambling, drunkenness, are the notorious, every-day practices of the vast majority. Modesty and chastity are the exceptions among the females. Many of them make a boast of being kept as mistresses by the baser sort of Americans, many of whom are here. The morals of Santa Fe, perhaps, are worse than those of any other portion of the country. I hope they are. There are reasons why it should be so. This is the largest town in the territory, having, I suppose, 3000 inhabitants. There may be 4000 in the valley. It is also the head quarters of Romanism—the curse of the land. And, last, it is the head quarters of American influence, which, up to the present time, has been an evil second only to bishops and priests.

How almost impossible it will be to establish gospel morality in such a community, where wickedness is sustained by such influences. Sustained by Romanism, who countenances vice of all descriptions by standing at her altars and publicly proclaiming her readiness to pardon, and repeat her pardons *ad infinitum*, for a few pennies. Sustained (oh, shame!) by American intelligence and influence, dignity of office, and money drawn from the public purse. With such influences to contend against, how shall the morality of the Gospel be established? And without the morality of the Gospel there can be no Christianity. "Come, oh, four winds, and blow upon these dry bones that they may live!"

D. D. LORE.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, August 20, 1855.

The movements in breadstuffs at the present time are almost unprecedentedly large. The receipts of flour at tide-water by the New York canals, during the third week in October, exceeded one hundred thousand barrels, and of wheat half a million bushels; while the shipments from that port during the past week reached seventy thousand barrels of flour, valued at $622,000, and one hundred and sixty-three thousand bushels of wheat, valued at $317,000.

The late General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, after several days debate, refused to admit into the Synod the delegation of the church from the State of North Carolina, because it would bring into their councils the disturbing elements of Southern slavery. Thus another of what Mr. Calhoun, in his last speech in the United States Senate, called the binding cords of the Union, has been snapped asunder, in the division of another Christian church into a church North and a church South.

Foreign News by the Baltic.

The Baltic left Liverpool at 3 15 P. M., on Saturday, 20th ult., and encountered heavy westerly gales and heavy seas for eleven consecutive days, being repeatedly reduced to a speed of only three miles an hour.

At midnight of Wednesday, 24th, in lat. lon. 52, long. 25, passed steamship Pacific. On Tuesday, 30th, 50 miles North-east of Cape Race, saw a large iceberg.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool October 14. The Ericsson left Southampton on the 10th.

The Allied expedition which left the Crimea on the 6th, after making a show before Odessa, bombarded and captured Kinburn, an important Russian position at the mouth of the Dnieper and Bug.

The Allies have also destroyed two towns, Taman and Phanagoria, in the straits of Kertsch.

According to the latest from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the Allies were within five leagues of Bakschi Serai. The Russians were retiring slowly, General Liprandi intending evidently to defend the line of the Belbec. A battle is soon anticipated here.

The north of Sebastopol has been surrounded with new fortifications, and placed in a state to support a siege.

The Russians, in an attack made upon Kars, were repulsed with immense slaughter; 4000 being reported as lying dead under the wall.

THE WAR.

An important cavalry engagement at Eupatoria is thus described by Marshal Pellissier, in a dispatch published in the Moniteur: "A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th of September (at Kaughill, five leagues north east of Eupatoria), in which the Russian cavalry under General Korf was completely defeated. The action inaugurates very auspiciously the series of operations, of which Eupatoria will now be the pivot. As the result of the action, we have taken six guns, (three cannon and three mortars,) twelve caissons and one field forge, with their horses and harness; 160 prisoners, of whom one was an officer, and 250 horses. The enemy left on the field about 50 killed, among them Colonel Andreswski, who has the reputation of being a cavalry officer of great merit. We have 6 killed and 9 wounded."

The Russian accounts state that the Russian force concerned in this action was a corps of observation, consisting of a regiment of Lancers and a battery of horse artillery, under Gen. De Korf, and at another point a regiment of Lancers, commanded by Gen Tervelensky. They had instructions to fall back if attacked by a superior force. Gen. Korf, having lost sight of the enemy, who was pursuing Tervelensky's Lancers, halted and caused his men to dismount. Not having placed videttes in proper order, Korf was surprised by between 2 00 and 3000 of French cavalry appearing suddenly on his rear and right flank, and he had neither time to get his force in order nor prepare for a combat. The Lancers were therefore compelled to scatter, and fall back fighting. Loss, 150 Lancers, a subaltern officer, six guns, and some of the gunners.

By an imperial ukase, the embodiment of the militia in the provinces of Orenburg and Samara is to commence on the 15th of November and end on the 15th December—the proportion of men being twenty-three in every thousand souls.

A commission has been instituted by the Emperor at Kieff, to examine all prisoners from the foreign legions in the service of the Allies. They are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but handed over to their respective Governments.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 14th, state that on the 12th, the advanced post of the Allies were within five leagues of Bakschi Serai; that the Russians were retiring slowly, and that everything led to the belief that Gen Liprandi intended to defend the line of Belbec, and to rest upon the corps commanded by Prince Gortschakoff.

The battle which would definitely decide the possession of this ground was expected shortly to take place.

Other accounts state that the Russians have surrounded the north side of Sebastopol with a chain of new fortifications, and placed it in a state to support a siege. All the plateaus on the north side are, it is said, covered with redoubts and earthworks, and on the line of the Belbec, new works, constructed in the form of the Mamelon, have been raised.

The Allies are extensively engaged in road-making and hut-building, not only along the isthmus de la Chersonese, but all along the Toberanyn line up to Asia. The line of the railway has been adopted from the main road from Balaklava to the camps in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

The English have found in the Karobelnai immense Russian stores of ammunition and clothing, valued at £70,000.

The Daily News says that Gen. Eyre has been recommended by Gen Simpson as his successor, but that government will not accept Simpson's resignation.

The Allied Expedition in the Black Sea.

The correspondence received from the Crimea describes the sailing of a grand expedition, consisting of 15,000 French and nearly 8000 British troops from Balaklave, for a destination imperfectly known in the camp. Telegraphs, however, of a late date, have intimated that the expedition made its appearance, but an appearance only, before Odessa, and later telegraphs announce that on the 15th a detachment of the Allied fleet effected a descent upon the Spit of Kinburn, near the Salt Water lakes. The peninsula of Kinburn is one of the most important military and naval positions on the south coast of Russia, at the mouth of the rivers Bug and Danieper, and opposite Nicolieff. The telegraphic dispatch describing the landing of the detachment, (and which comes from Nicolaieff via St. Petersburg,) states that "the number of troops disembarked was inconsiderable. Towards the close of the day six steamers began to cannonade the town of Kinburn. The fortress, however, replied in such a manner as to keep them at a distance, and damaged one of the steamers."

By their position at Kinburn, the Allies place in close blockade the naval arsenals and port of Nicolaieff, the towns of Cherson and Berislaff, and the whole region watered by the Dnieper, Boug and Ingoul.

Operations in the Straits of Kertsch.

A dispatch from Admiral Bruat, and a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Reed, announces that on the 24th of September, a successful attack was made upon Taman and Phanagoria, in the Straits of Kertsch. The expedition consisted of ten gunboats. Bruat says all the houses at Phanagoria were destroyed. Sixty-six cannon and four mortars were found at Phanagoria, but were unserviceable. At Taman, eleven twenty-four pounders were found buried in the sand.

Repulse of the Russians at Kars.

From Russian sources—Gen. Mouravieff's report and a letter from Trebizond—we have accounts of the repulse of the Russians, with great loss, in an attack which they made on the fortress of Kars, on the 29th September. General Mouravieff says: "At the beginning, the attack was successful, but the position and the numbers of the enemy forced us to withdraw. Notwithstanding this, and a heavy loss, our troops took fourteen banners and a stand of colors. The blockade of Kars is re-established."

The account via Trebizond, gives more particulars, and states that the Russians were determined to raise the siege. It states that at one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries, but before they had time to turn round the guns, or even to spike them, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigor as to regain possession of the batteries, and decide the fortune of the day. The Russians, furiously repulsed, fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Turks then rushed out of the fortress, and massacred an enormous number. The account states that, though a large number of killed and wounded Russians were removed, four thousand were left dead under the walls. Two hundred were taken prisoners, and some pieces of ordnance captured.

Several Russian officers of high rank were killed or wounded early in the action, which lasted eight hours.

On the 25th September, five days before this event, 4,000 men of Omer Pasha's army, sent to raise the seige at Kars, by threatening the Russian provinces of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Georgia and Tiflis, (the capital) landed at Anobum Kale, in Abasia. Their active operations, however, it is understood, will be much retarded by the lateness of the season.

France, etc.

The Duke of Brabant, heir to King Leopold, and his Duchess, sister to the Empress of Austria, are on a visit to the French Emperor. Magnificent fetes for their amusement have taken place.

The International Association for bringing about a uniform system of coins, weights and measures, assembled on the 17th at the Exhibition Palace, Paris. Mr Field attended from the United States. A permanent international committee, to sit in Paris, was constituted.

A "concordat" had been concluded between Austria and the Holy See, which gives most important privileges to the latter.

The telegraphic advices from Copenhagen state that the Danish government has appointed M. Hahme, the director of the Sound Dues administration, to be Danish Commissioner at the conferences respecting the Sound Dues, which it is proposed to hold in November. The report is confirmed that Denmark will propose that the dues shall be capitalised for the purpose of redemption.

India.

The dates from Bombay by the overland mail are to Sept. 12th. Trade was dull, and freights unprecedentedly low. Scarcity of food was anticipated, though a timely rain had averted famine. India generally was tranquil, and the Santal insurrection, though now entirely subdued, was not characterized by the outrages with which it commenced. One thousand of the rebels had surrendered. Their deportation to British Burmah is spoken of. The Parsees were still vigorously agitating for reforms in their laws and institutions—reforms to which the clergy were entirely opposed. Money market unchanged.

Attempt to Assassinate the Governor of Ceylon.

The Indian mail brings the intelligence that an attempt had been made on the life of Sir Henry Ward, the Governor of Ceylon, by a Cingalese. Had the Governor not been armed with a pistol, the consequences might have been very serious.

Financial and Commercial.

The Banks of France and England have simultaneously raised their rates of discount to six per cent., the former from five, the latter from five and a half, which were respectively the previous rates. The Bank of England lost a further sum in specie, amounting to £580,860 sterling, in the week ending 13th of October. The absence of arrivals of gold from Australia, whence ships are overdue, having, according to advices from one to one-and a-half million pounds sterling of gold on board, has caused great disappointment.

The further advance in the rates of interest by the two banks is viewed as a conservative measure, and though some excitement has been caused, leading to caution and restriction in mercantile operations, neither dissatisfaction nor alarm has been occasioned. There appears to be a steadiness of commercial distrust. There is no diminution in the consumption of cotton.

For the week of present advices, the large sales of 54,100 bales are reported at full previous prices—the principal part of these sales, namely, 43,000 bales were to the trade for consumption. A portion of the sales were made at an advance, but the market lost this as soon as it was known that the Bank of England had raised its rate to six per cent. In breadstuffs there is an important advance announced in the Liverpool markets—4d. to 6d on wheat, 18. 1 to 2s. 6d per barrel on flour, and 2s. 6d per quarter on corn.

The more recent reports from France speak of a deficiency of at least 35,000 quarters of wheat, and a like quantity of rye, which have given a new impulse to orders for grain in the English markets. The English imports of grain, therefore, are reckoned as good as specie, as they furnish exchange with France.

The price of consols has receded, as might be expected, from the advance in the rate of interest. The last quotation is 87, which is a decline of 1⅛ per cent.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival on Sunday of the steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, we have received papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th ult., but our files from the capital have not come to hand. There is no news of importance. We see nothing said of the rumor that Alvarez intended to resign the Presidency.

According to the latest news from the capital the Ministry, or Cabinet, had organized definitively.

The Secretary of War has issued orders to Col. Lamberg, commander-in-chief of the forces in Coahuila, to restrain such of the Lipan Indians as dwell in Mexican territory within the bounds marked out for them. He warns them not to trespass these bounds, as they will be responsible for the consequences, and a war of extermination may be declared against them—whether by Mexicans or Texans he does not state. It is evident that Capt. Callahan's spirited dash has had a good effect. The Secretary states that the assassinations and robberies committed in Texas by the Lipans may very well have been the cause of the invasion; but that the Texans, although their hostilities were directed solely against the authors of these evils, had no right to inflict punishment beyond their own proper territory.

A pamphlet has appeared in Vera Cruz with the title "Memoir, Moral and Political, of the Dictator Antonio Santa-Anna." It makes a monster of him.

A VERY CONSCIENTIOUS AND TIMID MAN.—The Louisville Journal tells the following story: A Mr. Where, of Indiana, a respectable and wealthy German, was summoned on a jury, and although he told the Sheriff he was "too Dutch to sit upon the jury," he was not excused. After trial of an important case, a motion was made by the defeated party for a new trial on the ground that Mr. Where could not understand English, and the man was then brought forward for examination. The account says:

During his examination, Mr. Where became very much alarmed, and, in spite of the assurance of the Court, the bar and his friends that he had done no wrong, he still thought he was upon his trial for some crime he had committed. He inquired, in his own language, what would become of his family, and burst into tears. Not being able to reconcile him, he was discharged, and immediately proceeded homeward. On arriving at home, he remarked to his family that the lawyers here had "scared him almost to death, and he did'nt know that he could get over it." He remained thoughtful and melancholy until Sunday, the 20th instant, when his family were horribly shocked by finding him a corpse, suspended by the neck in his own barn. Not understanding the nature of the examination he was subjected to, and supposing he had committed some great wrong, so wrought upon his mind as to induce him to commit suicide.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

To Members of the Mississippi Conference—Postponement.

A telegraphic dispatch from Rev. C. K. Marshall, dated Vicksburg, Nov. 13, says—"We have decided to ask the Bishop to postpone our Conference two weeks."

We presume this is to secure the session from any dread or interruption from yellow fever. It changes the date of meeting from Nov. 28, to Dec. 12.

Southern Organ.—This able Temperance paper has been discontinued, at the close of 3d vol. The editor, Dr. Harmon, did strong service and good—and we wish we could say appreciated. The receipts of the Organ for the last three months were $49. Call you that backing your friends, temperance people?

Patriotic Coffee Houses.

We dislike to turn a man's *magnanimity* against himself—but is there not a cause? An election riot was feared 5th inst., so our Mayor, for several days before, had a standing card in the city papers, beseeching peace and the more certainly to have it, the coffee house keepers were implored to shut up on that day and the night following.

The grogshop association met and generously resolved to sell no fire water that day. People were astonished and delighted at the effect. The coffee-house keepers were extolled for their self-sacrifice to public tranquility. Quiet reigned in places where disorder usually ran riot.

Now, if closing coffee-houses promotes the public good one day, why not for three hundred and sixty-five days? These magnanimous and patriotic institutions ceased one day and night to poison and madden men—and they are thanked for it! It was generous in them! A self-sacrificing set, to be sure. Next morning early, those 2700 flood gate of liquid fire were lifted and the stream of death began and continues its flow!

Would it not be as well to shut up the coffee-houses all the year round?

Distribution of Preachers.

A letter from the Rev. E. M. Walker, of the Louisiana Conference, dated Nov. 3, gives a sad report of his health. He fears it may not permit his return. He is now in Kentucky. Bro. Walker was one of those valuable transfers which Kentucky has furnished to Louisiana.

What of ministerial distribution between Conferences? Ought it not obtain here, as well as between appointments? The rich and crowded Conferences—have they no help for the young and feeble? They are preaching little cross-road villages to death, with stationed preachers, that would do better in a healthy and well-served circuit; while otherwhere ample fields, uncultivated, spread out. Are there not graves here? Yes, and souls to be saved—crowns to be won.

"We have more calls for preachers than the Bishop can supply. Our Conference could appoint a dozen more." That is the answer of old Conferences. But do they look to a time when the ministry will be a drug—when there are more on hand than can be disposed of? There is a difference in the importance of appointments. Paul, for this cause, left regrets behind him even when there was no welcome before him.

Ballot-Boxes Destroyed.

Last week, in our local columns, the elections held in the parish the Monday previous were reported—with a startling and ominous gap in the figures, filled out with the words "ballot-boxes destroyed."

Two precincts were invaded by ruffians, at night, while the Commissioners were counting out votes—the boxes seized and their contents scattered or burnt.

In consequence, numerous contestations of elections have followed, with which our courts are now occupied.

As yet we have not heard of any arrests of offenders, or whether they have been identified. There is the usual partisan crimination and recrimination—but nothing short of a relentless ferreting out and condign punishment of the offenders can atone for this outrage upon our common laws. A vital stab has been given them. Not the purity but very existence of the ballot-box is jeopardied. Then it, the person of a king should not be held more inviolable. It is treason the most malignant. And yet, we fear our citizens are so much taken up with the side issues as to lose sight of the main one in this grave matter. The crime and the criminals are getting away, while they are adjusting the ins and outs of office! The sternest justice, the purest patriotism and the highest morality demand that these ballot-boxes be so avenged as never again to be destroyed.

The Mobile papers of Thursday report heavy rains in the interior of the State, and the Alabama and Bigbee rivers were rapidly rising.

It is said that President Pierce will not accept the proposal of Denmark to submit the question of the Sound tribute to a congress of powers.

Popular Taste for Preaching.

HOW TO CORRECT IT.

"Star preachers" cost dear, like "star actors"—without the compensating receipts. The minister who runs down the church while building up a congregation—picks out the best points, and after giving and taking a "benefit" passes on to others—dazzling and disappearing now here, now there—handling a few well thumbed star texts—preceded by a carnal trumpet and followed by a spiritual collapse—renders to the kingdom of Christ a doubtful service. Your regular "worky," belonging to the "stock company" of laborers, does twice the real service and subsists at half the cost.

But the young ladies and children—the young gents, who have a smattering of Byron will have it so. In their verdict, some outsiders who are not as good judges of a gospel sermon as of certain brands, vociferously concur. He is the great preacher. The minister who makes known the mystery of the gospel and deals in its staple doctrines is tame in comparison.

Itch is catching, and hearers with itching ears heap up to themselves teachers troubled with the same malady.

What is to be done? We olip from the Puritan Recorder a few excellent reflections on the subject. The proper functions of Theology and Rhetoric, of Philology and History, are to enable the student to do his Gospel work more thoroughly, not more agreeably to others. It is *not* a matter of much consequence, whether, in doing this work so as to please his Master, he can also excite the admiration of his people.

Whitfields are exceptions to the following remarks:

"Indeed, it would hardly be unsafe to assume, that, generally, where there is a rush of the popular taste in the direction of a certain pulpit, there will be found there a proportionate lack of the substantial truths of the Gospel. The talent which can fill the slips with miscellaneous sinners, is a talent which will be likely also to *keep* them sinners. The talent which can so entwine the sword of the Spirit with garlands as to hide its glittering edge from the sinner's fears, is a talent which will not distinguish itself in the solid work of dividing asunder soul and spirit, joints and marrow."

Touching this vitiated but unspoken popular taste, the Recorder addresses first ministers. They may do much to apply the corrective. We are mistaken if these directions do not strike at the root of the matter:

"It is a fundamental sin which lies right across the path of Christian progress. Let them treat it as such. Let them also preach the Gospel with freshness and energy, but in Gospel simplicity and spirituality, and leave the responsibility of making it acceptable to hearers with Him who has appointed no other way of salvation. Let the simple substance of the Gospel, the doctrines of Sin and Redemption be the themes upon which they show their liveliest interest and their greatest power. Let them give the hearer no occasion to say that they are most interested and eloquent, and most at home, when upon miscellaneous and occasional themes. If hearers are not most interested in the staple doctrines of the Gospel, let it not be the minister's fault, but their own.

"Let Church members honor this kind of preaching. They should give tone to the public sentiment on this subject. They *do* determine it, and this is our grief. Let them then school themselves to approve and prefer this kind of preachers. If anything at all is said about sermons, let their Gospel elements be the subject of remark. Let no discourse be praised where these elements are wanting; and none despised, where these are found in the Gospel proportion. Let Church Committees, casting about for a "Supply," seriously consider how far God would have them send in order to obtain a "great preacher;" and past how many of good ministers, whom he approves, he would have them go to secure one whom men approve!

"Let people aspire to say nothing more of their pastor and preacher than that "he is a good minister of the Lord Jesus Christ;" and that as an ambassador from God, "*he speaks well.*"

"Thus let young candidates for the ministry see what will be desired and required of them. Let them know, from their earliest thoughts about the ministry, that any other preaching will be unsatisfactory, distasteful, and rejected by the conscience and the taste of the Church."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Editor.—I have just been informed by one who has had the opportunity of knowing whereof he speaks, that it is the opinion of certain persons in the city of Nashville, that the article signed A. Z., which appeared in your paper in answer to "Crotchett," your Nashville correspondent, was written by me. Lest such an opinion should be imposed upon others, for whose kind regards I am more immediately concerned, you will please permit me through your columns to make my disclaimer.

The article in question was neither written *by* me nor *for* me. Nor did I conceive it necessary for me or my friends to write any thing in reply to your correspondent on *my* account. If I was one of the unfortunate individuals to whom he alluded, I was not aware of it, and therefore gave myself no concern about it. Furthermore I will add, that when anything from my pen finds its way into a public journal, reflecting upon the character and conduct of my brethren, they shall be apprized of the authorship, or such articles shall have my *proper signature*.—Anonymous productions and public measures I consider may be reviewed anonymously, but when it involves private character, or becomes personal—NEVER! I hold the guerrilla mode of warfare in utter abhorrence, and if I did not regard those who engage in it with *contempt*, I certainly should *despise* them.

MOBILE, ALA. THOS. W. DOREMAN.

Death of Rev. W. Hyer.

Another (the fourth) name is added to the list of ministers who have died of yellow fever, within the last six weeks, in Vicksburg:

Rev. Wm. Hyer departed this life on the 3d of November, of yellow fever, in the 45th year of his age.

Mr. Hyer had been the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city for nearly two years. He was sent by the late venerable Bishop Capers from the Memphis Conference to the church in this city, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties in a spirit of energetic devotion to his holy calling. He possessed many qualifications for usefulness, and seemed ever desirous to build up and improve the Church of Christ.

He was in all respects an honorable gentleman, and a steadfast and consistent Christian. He was a graduate of one of the Northern universities, and was a devoted student, toiling in the pursuit of knowledge that he might increase and extend his usefulness.

As a preacher he was practical, earnest, instructive and faithful, and there was always a freshness and suitable newness in each separate discourse which showed much preparation and an earnest purpose to instruct and improve his hearers.

It does not fall to the lot of every minister of the Gospel to possess at once talents of a high grade for the pulpit and the pastoral office necessary to the prosperity of a church. Mr. Hyer's labors were perhaps too much confined to the pulpit, and too little to the duties of pastoral visitation, although he was not indifferent to this branch of his duties. Some blame has been attached to him by those who think he did not prove sufficiently zealous in visiting the sick during the late epidemic. In extenuation of any such neglect, it must be borne in mind that the ministers of his church who were familiar with epidemics stood pledged to attend to any and all calls for such service. Furthermore, it should not be expected of a minister of the Gospel, as a rule of conduct, that he should go to families where there is sickness, uninvited, any more than a physician. Indeed, physicians dislike intensely to have clergymen visit where they are practising, and very many will not do it till solicited in the last extremity. Be this as it may, Mr. Hyer did visit several sufferers, and often, and declined but one call, and that was where another minister was really the choice of the friends.

Profane and frivolous wits, who revel in the ridicule of religion, and feast daintily upon the real or seeming faults of Christians and especially of clergymen, may have greatly exaggerated the facts to suit their peculiar appetites; and if not, why strive to fix blame upon him for submitting to the imperative requirements of a physician in absenting himself for awhile from the room of a member of his family who was sick, and upon whose mind his presence produced an unfavorable influence? But the censure of the world is part of the Christian's inheritance. But now all is over, and Brother Hyer has gone "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary be at rest."

His great solicitude for his family may have led him to adopt too prudential measures for the preservation of his health and life. But he was free from all alarm, and calmly bowed himself to the sceptre of death with as fearless a spirit as ever met the great destroyer. His dying counsels and words of consolation to his family and brethren will be preserved as the choicest jewelry in the household, and only fade when memory shall fail.

A large concourse followed him to the grave from the church, where appropriate services were performed, and a discourse delivered adapted to the occasion.

This is the fourth clergyman who has fallen in this city of yellow fever within the last few weeks. Two of our church, one of the Presbyterian, and a Catholic priest. Brother Hyer leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss, and the church and Conference will deeply sympathise with them in their sore bereavement.

C. K. MARSHALL.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 5, 1855.

Our English Correspondent.

HOW PALMERSTON WAS SOLD.

Our John Bull sends us a capital letter—but Sebastopol has quite runnawy with him. He gives Russia the final blow—with his pen. His spirits would be counted high, even on the 4th of July. Inasmuch as neither we nor our readers concur in the glorification (especially since the last dispatches showing what small share England had in the glory) and the news having been anticipated in our columns, we publish only a paragraph. We have not seen it before:

"Urquhart is a 'prophet of woe.' He and a few others exclusively embody the knowledge, wisdom and courage which could alone save the world. He avers that not only did Lord Palmerston sell himself years ago to Russia for £30,000, but he also states how it was and where it occurred. Lord Palmerston was in pecuniary difficulties; overtures were made to him that he should in every way promote the Russian interests in the English Court, in the British Parliament, and amongst the British people. Those overtures, Mr. Urquhart adds, were sympathetically responded to. But how was the money to be paid, so that appearances would be preserved? Here is the answer supplied: His lordship received an intimation from the Princess Silven, through another party, that he was to go, at a period named, to a gambling-house kept by a Jew named Hart, and that a foreigner would lose £30,000 to him at play. It is added that his lordship went, and won the money."

Business.—Business on the levee is brisk.—In the arrival of many boats at this time, deeply laden with the rich products of the West, there is an indication of activity which is seldom witnessed at this season of the year, though up-freights are not so plenty as they will be when sugar and molasses arrive more freely. There is one thing certain, the country generally is not buying more goods than it can pay for, and this is a very essential consideration for the future.

The Baptist Church in New Orleans.

A connectional effort is being made by the Baptist Church in the Southern States for building up their interest in the Crescent City. By order of the Convention a collection is to be taken up this month in aid of the church on Colyseum Place. When completed, it will be an ornament to the city and an honor to the denomination. A flourishing congregation is already gathered there, which much increases our religious facilities. We hope for successes to this connectional effort. It is worthy. The following figures show the state of the case:

1. The whole of the Paulding legacy, after paying for the lot,	$15,784 35	
2. Subscribers from New Orleans	$7,741 21	
Subscriptions from N. Y. and Philadelphia	434 21	
Subscriptions from the country	3,003 12	
		11,178 33
3. Obligations incurred and in good part paid for the denomination by James Low		14,094 93
Total		$41,027 61

It appears from this statement that Mr. Low, relying on the promised co-operation of the Baptists of the South, has assumed in their behalf, and in good part paid, some $15,000.

German Doubt.

Can any good thing come out of Germany? has been the question, not only with the main body, but the thinking and reading class of American christians. Rationalism and Neology taint all! But to use a vulgar illustration, the hair of the dog has been the cure of the rabid bite. The only competent answer to Infidel Germans has been made by evangelical Germans. The Christian world is now and for several years has unconsciously been drawing more of light and life from that source than any other. Not directly it may be, but through translations, compilations and nameless borrowings without credit. An evangelical German must be the soundest of Christians. There is no cant about him. He has taken nothing for granted and risen from a ground start.

Rev. A. Stevens, in some personal sketches written for the Christian Advocate and Journal from the Christian Alliance, in Paris—sets forth one of these Germens:

"Glance down from the platform, and you see, not far from it, another noted German, but a perfect contrast to Krummacher; it is *Tholuck*. You would single him out from all this throng as the least important, the least interesting man present, not to say the most ugly and the most inferior.—He is small in stature, stoops somewhat, has a low, wrinkled, but broad forehead, and rugged, uninteresting features. He is one of those men whom it seems impossible for the best tailor to improve into ordinary dignity; his clothes hang and dangle about him. Tholuck would be shabby in the robes of royalty. But this great man has done a mighty work, borne a mighty testimony in Germany. His name and his rough person are dear to all good men in Europe. He is said to be very "nervous," and usually in poor health, but he works like a giant. There is a great lesson on that strange agonized face of his. I thought of it, as he was relating to me, the other night, the history of one of his American students, who, while in Germany, had passed through the soul-struggles of German doubt. "If we come out triumphantly from such conflicts," said the German professor, "we are strong forever,"—and he darted away into the throng of the company as if struck by a sudden and irresistible impulse."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

TWO COLLEGES.

Mr. Editor.—Without intending to enter into the merits of the one and two College dispute, I beg to correct an error into which Brother Neely has fallen, and to vindicate the Conference from the charge of "duplicity," even should it dare to favor two Colleges.

1. Dr. Neely, speaking of the removal of LaGrange College, says: "The acquiescence of our Conference was asked and agreed to, with the proviso that we be permitted to withdraw our part of the preachers' fund, as individuals," etc. This is an error. The committee on LaGrange College reported, among other resolutions, the substitute of this quotation, but when offered to the Conference, swayed by the persuasions of Dr. Green, and the excoriations of Dr. Hamilton, the resolution was lost—some of the committee voting against their own bantling! "This," says Dr. Neely, "was a virtual withdrawal from LaGrange College." Nay, brother, so far from this, the Conference voted to remove LaGrange College, without any written proviso whatever, and this, too, after an earnest appeal by one brother to the Conference to be consistent; that is, if we vote removal, let us stick to the College; if we did not intend to go with it removed, and there its fame and fortunes, let us have the manliness to say so. If the Conference were not sincere in this movement, right here is the appropriate place for Dr. N. to begin his exhortation to the Conference to avoid "duplicity."

2. Again, Dr. Neely says: "Indeed I am unable to see how we can, as a Conference, in connection with the present College movement, the basis of which is the resolutions we adopted at Talladega, even entertain a motion to establish two Colleges without making ourselves vulnerable to the charge of duplicity." You cannot "see," etc. Well, I can; and the reason of this difference of perception between us is not because of stronger mental vision on my part, but simply there are two stand-points from which to *see* this whole matter. Brother Neely sticks to the old position, that is the one of last year, when, as he affirms, we determined to have one College—Methodist College!—far surpassing all its predecessors. And what was our greatest idea of materiel old for such a College? One hundred thousand dollars! Did half the Conference presume to think we would realize this sum certainly in five years? I doubt. Here then is the why that at that time we thought of one College; viz: the necessity of the $100,000, and fearful probability that we all together could not raise that. But where will the Conference stand to see this matter at its next meeting? In the broad light of the facts that more than $200,000 are hooked already; that one place, with its large munificence, looks to $300,000 as its ultimatum; the other equally confident of $200,000. "Circumstances alter cases," is an old and true saying; and it is the new circumstances that will make many brethren, good and true, see differently from Brother Neely, and not be guilty of duplicity for all that. I am now done with the points I set out to notice; but I confess to a fear that many of our leaders are ago on the subject of education, and hence this rage for splendid "literary Meccas!"—tombs of false prophets. Very significant this. For like as millions go to Mecca to worship at the tomb of Mehomet, and return no nearer the truth and righteousness than when they went, so will result many pilgrimages to these literary Meccas. Too much splendor and ease anticipated. Just count up a few of the large items that is to fill the bill of Alabama munificence now shortly:

Greensboro' College	$300,000
Auburn College	200,000
LaGrange College	100,000
Centenary Institute	150,000

Here is the pretty little sum of three-fourths of a million, to say nothing of the wants of Tuskegee and Talledega, and other places. These are the sums that the friends of the places respectively are looking for. And for what? To put the means of useful education within reach of the poor? It is not so announced. The Lord pity us, and forgive our pride!

DUBIOUS.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

TALLULA CIRCUIT, Mississippi Conference.

No intelligence is perhaps more cordially received by the conductor of a religious journal than revival intelligence; certainly none is read with more eagerness by the Christian reader. Would to God that our Advocates contained more of this interesting news! Would that I had more to communicate at present. We have, however, cause to thank God for what is past, and encouragement to trust Him for all that is to come.

Much of my ministerial labor this year has been devoted to preaching the Gospel to the colored portion of my charge—to imparting religious instruction to the ignorant and the poor—to the sable sons and daughters of Africa—and I am happy to say that in the early part of the year a revival influence seemed to pervade the plantations where the Gospel was preached; this influence has not abated, but has continued to increase and still prevails. About three hundred colored people have joined the church, and a very large proportion of whom have given satisfactory evidence of being soundly converted to God. The ordinance of baptism has been administered to a great number, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered as often as practicable to the religious portion of this part of my charge.

Talluln mission is entirely on the Mississippi river, extending up and down the river about forty-five miles, in Issaquena county. The colored population here is numerous, and access may be had to almost every plantation, for the intelligent planter has learned from experience as well as theory that religion inculcates honesty, sobriety, obedience, industry and perseverance, and that it must consequently make his servants happier and better.

Often during the present year, while preaching the everlasting Gospel to the slaves on these plantations, together with kind master, his wife and little ones, and while witnessing the effect of the Gospel, the melting influence of God's spirit upon them all, I have thought of a Giddings, a Soward, a Hale, and others, whose sympathies seem so much aroused for suffering humanity in the sunny South. I have thought if those people could be present on those interesting occasions, that they would surely acknowledge their folly and repent of their misdoings.

The white population here is very sparce. I have, however, two interesting white congregations; for the people, being an intelligent, educated people, nearly all go to church. A fine church building is now being erected in the circuit, which will be a great convenience to the neighborhood in which it is being built.

In consequence of the ravages of yellow fever among us, causing affliction, sorrow and death, together with universal sorrow and gloom, our camp meeting could not go on. The yellow fever here has abated, yet it still lingers among us. There are some cases at this time.

We have had, however, some good meetings of late. At our last quarterly meeting four persons joined the church, all of whom promise to make good members. Thus our little flock among the whites has been gradually increasing during the year. Increasing in numbers, and I trust increasing, too, in the love and knowledge of their Lord and Saviour.

JOHN. T. DEW.

Oct. 25th, 1855.

GREENVILLE, MISS.

Among the colored people of my charge, we have had a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." There have been a good many conversions, and about 125 accessions to the church, and, including adults and children, 150 have been baptised. Oh, this is a great and glorious work, and well may it enlist deeply the feelings of the Conference to carry out properly this missionary enterprise.

In this rich and fertile valley there are thousands of souls that are perishing for the want of more preachers to offer them the bread of eternal life. According to the census of 1850, there are in in the counties of Washington, Issaquena and Boliver, fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one colored persons, and the population must now be at least twenty-thousand. And there are not more than six thousand of that number that are preached to regularly.

Thus we may see what a field is opened on the banks of the Mississippi river, and Deer Creek for usefulness.

Would to God that means could be speedily devised that those perishing could have the cup of salvation offered to them.

We have one white congregation, viz, at Greenville. And it is one of the most intellectual, refined and interesting congregations in the Conference. Brother Jones, our venerable and much esteemed Presiding Elder has been present at all the quarterly meetings for this work, and has greatly endeared himself to this people by the zealous manner with which he dispensed the words of eternal truth.

My labors for this Conference year will close in a few days. May God continue to bless this kind and interesting people.

WM. WADSWORTH.

Nov. 2, 1855.

AUBURN, ALA.

Our College building committee met last Tuesday and determined on a plan. It will be a beautiful structure if completed according to plan—two hundred feet by sixty-two; basement story nine feet; three others of twenty feet each; of Gothic architecture, after the plan of Free School Academy of New York, with alterations, especially in the openings, to suit a Southern climate. When complete to cost forty or fifty thousand dollars. The committee were directed to have it lithographed for exhibition at the meeting of the next Alabama Conference.

You may say to the friends of missions that the good people of Auburn station have a heart to feel for the moral destitution of the world, and that their purses are open to relieve the exhausted missionary treasury. We held a missionary meeting yesterday, and you may put us down for $400 at next Conference.

WM. A. MCCARTY.

COOK'S STORE, LA., Oct. 3, 1855.

Having to write to you on business, some eight days ago, I visited this neighborhood for the purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased daughter. When I come, a protracted meeting had just commenced at Morine school house. We have had the rise of thirty whites and some eight or ten blacks professed to have received the pardon of their sins. A part of the time there were as great an excitement as I have ever seen in the South. Rev. James J. Graves, of Caddo circuit, had charge of the meeting.

R. C. GOODOION.

CANDO, LA., Oct. 5, 1855.

We had a glorious revivel of God's love with us at the Lake Church six days since, which continued eleven days. There were some thirty-three souls happily converted to God. Some of the brightest converts that my eyes have ever witnessed, and the church abundantly revived.

JOHN C. MOORING, JR.

N. B.—The health of this section is very good. Crops are the shortest that I have ever seen.

J. C. M.

RIGHTS OF SHIPPERS.—A novel case, but one of the highest importance to the shipping interest, is now before the Supreme Court of New York. The shippers of part of the cargo on board the packet ship Connecticut, to sail for Havre, have applied for an injunction to restrain the ship from proceeding to sea until lightened of part of her cargo on the ground of being overloaded, and preventing them from obtaining the customary insurance. Her cargo is valued at $200,000, of which the plaintiffs own $80,000 worth; and the underwriters have declined to continue their insurance on it, unless some of her cargo be taken out, as in her present overloaded condition it would be dangerous for her to proceed on her voyage. Counsel for both sides were heard, and the court reserved its decision.

PURCHASE OF RUSSIAN SHIPS.—In reference to the caution from the French Consul at Boston, that Russian built ships in our ports, which were Russian property before the commencement of the war, are liable to seizure, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that France stands alone in enunciating such a doctrine, that she will receive no support in it from any other European nation, "and if she attempts to give it practical illustration, so far as it regards ships transferred in good faith to American purchasers, she will certainly meet decisive resistance at our hands."

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

RICHLAND COLORED MISSION, Ouachita Conference.

As the present Conference year is fast coming to a close, I send you a statement of the condition of the mission. There are fourteen colored appointments to one white, and 127 colored members to seven white. During the past year 23 adults have been baptised and twenty infants. About 50 children have been catechised.

The mission is not in as prosperous a condition as we could wish. The owners of these people take much interest in the missionary work, and would like to have preaching every Sabbath if we could furnish it, but for the want of preachers we cannot supply the work as it should be. It does seem to me that there are many preachers in the older States—men of experience (for these are the kind of men for this work) and local preachers who might be useful in this work. They could live in the bounds of a mission, and preach on the Sabbath, and be at home all the week, yet they could be employed on one mission for years without being removed.

This work lies in Arkansas, and on the rivers, and they say: "I can't live there—it is unhealthy, and there is no society in that country, and if I go to that sickly country I shall die." Well, we do not want these kind of preachers. We want those whose commission is to the world, and not to a healthy State or society, but to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel." Come, brothers, Arkansas belongs to the world, and if you have a commission from high Heaven as minister of the Gospel, then your commission is to Arkansas. Yes, to the sable sons of Africa. We could employ some four missionaries from Napoleon to Pine Bluff, a distance of 80 miles. There is not more than two or three local preachers in all that region of country. We hope, Mr. Editor, that the time is not distant when these river bottoms will be vocal with the praise of God.

Sept. 3, 1855. F. BROWN.

BLACK CREEK MISSION, Alabama Conference.

Dear Bro.—As the Conference year is drawing to a close, permit me to report for the third and fourth quarters. Since my last report, twenty have been received into full connection, fifteen have been admitted on trial, four have been received by certificate. One adult and seven children have been baptised. During the year two have died in hope and expectation of eternal life. We have but one Sabbath school—it appears to prosper. There has been but little revival of the work this year, yet we trust that some good has been accomplished. The Presiding Elder has been with us at all our quarterly meetings, and has done his work faithfully. Two new appointments have been added to the missions; there are now fourteen in all for three weeks. The plan of the work for the next missionary will be four weeks, in order to give him time to visit as a pastor more than I have done. It is thought that in a few years this mission will support its own ministry, and hence it will soon be stricken from the list of missions. The people are not waked up yet to their duty on the all-important subject of sending the Gospel to the heathen. Very few believe that it is more blessed to give than to receive. We have only collected fifty cents for foreign missions, and $100 for the support of the mission. We hope to see better times.

Nov. 5th, 1855. J. BOND.

COLOREN MISSION, Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Bro.—As I have not reported the Montgomery colored charge during the present year, it would perhaps be proper for me to say something. We have 700 members and the rise on our church register, and very many good people. I have received on probation twenty, into full communion fifty, baptised fifty, and expelled two. We have a Sabbath school of 180 scholars, and a temperance society of 200 members. On the whole, I regard the charge as being in a healthy condition. Our congregations are large, attentive and orderly, and the charge meets with the favor of the citizens of the place as far as I am informed.

J. W. BROWN.

A PROFESSOR IN LIMBO.—The Portland State of Maine tells a queer story of the misfortune which lately befel a somewhat eccentric professor of Bowdoin College, who is preparing a work on Mechanics. At 11 o'clock at night it occurred to him that he ought to investigate the operation of car-brakes, and, seizing a lantern, he hurried to the depot. The light of his lantern and the noise he made knocking about the cars soon attracted the attention of the watchmen, who seized the learned gentleman and conveyed him to a stronghold in the depot prepared for offenders—plunderers of the company's property, etc. The professor's earnest protestations of innocence and representations of his position and objects finally induced his release, but he finds it not as easy to free himself from the burden of the joke.

The English papers state, that, with the month of September, departed the restrictions which for ages has existed on the free transit of whisky from Scotland into England. The revenue duties in both countries are now alike, and the occupation of the "smuggler and the border ranger become extinct together.

A malignant, baby-hating correspondent of the London *Chartist* writes that he will subscribe ten guineas to a baby-show, if they will drown all the unsuccessful candidates for premiums.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Marriages.

MARRIED, Oct. 23, 1855, in Loochinpokn, Miss., by the Rev. Wm. A. McCrasty, JULIUS PHILIPS to Miss ANNIE E. LEETWICK.

Deaths.

The yellow fever, which has been such a scourge to our cities, has been among us, (in Jaquena county) prevailing as an epidemic six weeks or more. This deadly disease making out for the first time in our midst, produced a panic unparalleled in the county; and well it might, for I suppose that it never manifested itself in a more malignant type anywhere than here. Some of our most valuable citizens died.

Mr. WM. T. LOWRY was one of its victims, a kinder heart and more generous spirit in his does not linger among us. He was in the vigor of manhood, esteemed by all and loved by many. He was not a professor of religion, but a regular attendant at church and a liberal supporter of the Gospel.—He died praying for pardon through Jesus Christ

Dr. THOS. G. FARRER, while exerting all of the powers of mind and body to relieve the sufferings of others, took the disease himself and died. Dr. Farror was a young physician of superior talent and great promise. He was loved by pious parents, and he himself loved the services of God. He loved the Holy Bible, and promises and precepts of which had been inscribed upon his young heart by his pious mother. When told by his friend, Col. Davis, that he would certainly die, and that if he had any preparation to make he had better do it at once, he calmly replied that he had been preparing for sometime, and that he was not afraid to die. The friends of this excellent young man loved him much, and mingle our tears with those of his bereaved parents and venerable parents. Yet we sorrow not like those without hope.

WILLIAM MOORE, a medical student, and a young man of promise, also took the deadly disease and died, after an illness of five days, with black vomit. His father is doubtless in Greece. His kind and good mother is still living among us, a mother in Israel. She has cause to believe that the prayers of the parents have been answered in the salvation of the

mother, a young gentlemen on a visit to the community, while waiting on the sick, took the fever, and after an illness of five or six days, died, as all the others, with black vomit. Mr. MOSBY was in the bloom of youth about eighteen years of age—had been raised by a fond and pious mother, but was all I believe, a member of the church; yet on his dying bed he felt a necessity of a change of heart in order to meet his God. I was with him frequently during his illness; praying for him, read the Holy Scriptures to him, encouraged him in the promises of his Saviour; and the best of all was, he laid hold of these precious promises. JOHN T. DEW.

Brown's Landing, Miss., Oct. 23, 1855.

DIED, in Jackson county, Miss., Sept. 4th, 1855 in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. ANNA WILLS, daughter of Mathew and Mary Carter, and consort of Bro. Isaac Wells.

She embraced religion while young; and united herself to the Methodist church, in which she remained an acceptable member. The relation of wife, mother and mistress, seldom see her equal.

I have had the happiness of being leader of the class to which she belonged for the last two years. I have frequently asked her for a statement of her religious experience, her hopes and enjoyments, and her responses were generally short but satisfactory. Her religion consisted not in outward show or dress, but rather in meekness, humbleness and sincerity. Her charity was as extensive as her means. Many of our travelling preachers no doubt recollect her kind attention to them while under her roof.

She has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her absence, but their loss is her infinite gain, for "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." May her bereaved husband and son continue faithful to the end, and be counted worthy to meet her in that day when Christ shall make up his jewels.

WM. LYONS.

DIED, on the 16th of August last, Mr. JAS. CAROTHERS.

He was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 29th 1800, and came to Louisiana in 1826. His last sickness was complicated and protracted; under his sufferings he became patient and resigned. He had hopes of his recovery until informed by his physician of his critical situation. He manifested a disposition to have the minister, family and friends engage in prayer with him frequently. In these exercises he appeared to be mentally engaged, and he prayed "God be merciful to me a sinner."

He remarked to his wife that there was a great contradiction going on within, (which she understood to mean trials of his mind,) but that he hoped to gain the right place at last.

LEWIS A. REED.

DIED, of pneumonia, at the residence of her grandmother, in Louisville, Ky., on Monday, the 24th ult., Miss SOPHIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Dr. Charles B. Now, of Jefferson county, Mississippi.

DIED, near Richland, Holmes county, Miss., on the 14th of Oct., 1855, Mrs. MARY J., consort of Edward E. Middleton.

DIED, in Bouligny, La., on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., in the 11th year of his age, EUGENE, only son of Silvester and Mary Cleveland.

A new steer is likely soon to be added to the American constellation. The Legislature of Michigan has passed an act providing for the formation of the new State or Territory of Superior. Michigan gives part and Wisconsin another part to form the new Commonwealth, which is the seat of the great mineral wealth of the nation. Its mines of copper and iron are unsurpassed by any in the world, and is destined to be one of the most interesting, wealthy and important portions of the Union

A heavy gale prevailed on Lake Michigan during the 5th, 6th, and 7th, and several vessels were

AWFUL DISASTER ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

The St. Louis papers of the 2d and 3d have accounts of a most appaling disaster on the railroad between that place and Jefferson City, by which about thirty lives were lost and a great many persons severely wounded. On the 1st instant, a train started for Jefferson City with about 600 passengers, to celebrate the completion of the road to that point. The Evening News thus relates the catastrophe which followed:

At 1 o'clock we left Hermann, preceded by a locomotive and tender, which had been sent forward to see that the way was clear and no danger impending. Soon we came in sight of the bridge across the Gasconade river, about nine miles from Hermann and about thirty-five from Jefferson City. The bridge is approached by an embankment, thirty feet high, which terminates in a massive stone abutment. Forty yards from the abutment, and just at the edge of the river, stands another staunch stone pillar, three more of which reach to the other side of the stream and support the bridge. The river is about two hundred and fifty yards wide, and the bridge thirty feet high, at least.

The Pioneer locomotive had crossed the structure safely, and was waiting on the other side to see the result of our attempt. There was no fear of danger, and no apprehension of peril. We slowly moved along the embankment, and came on to the bridge. The locomotive had passed the first span, and had its forewheels above the first pillar beyond the abutment—there being three, resting on the first span, the locomotive, baggage car, and two heavily loaded passenger cars. The weight was too much for the long, slender timbers which supported the rails and the enormous load above. Suddenly we heard a horrid crash—it rings in our ears now—and saw a movement amongst those in the car in which we were seated; then there came crash—crash—crash—as each car came to the abutment, and took the fatal plunge. The affair was but the work of an instant. We were running slowly at the time, and the successive crashes came on at intervals of nearly a second. We ourself were seated in the seventh car—there being three behind us—and when we heard the horrid sound that came up, as each car slowly and deliberately took the leap, we hoped that our car might stop before it reached the precipice. But no—it seemed that the spirit of ruin was beneath, determinedly dragging each car to the spot, wrenching it from its fastenings, and hurling it to atoms beneath. Six cars fell in one mass, each on the other, and were shivered into fragments. The seventh fell with its forward end to the ground, but the other end rested on the top of the abutment. Those in it were only bruised. The eighth and ninth cars tumbled down the embankment before they reached the abutment.

Such a wreck we never saw, and hope never again to see. It was one undistinguishable mass of wooden beams, seats, iron wheels and rods, from beneath which came up groans of agony. Those who could, crawled out of the ruin immediately, and either sought to relieve their own wounds or the wounds of their friends. Some wept tears of joy to find their friends alive, and others shuddered to find their friends dead. The uninjured organized themselves under the lead of Mr. Pride, the Conductor, and endeavored by chopping to extricate those who were yet alive from the wreck. Here a beam was cut into to disengage a broken arm; there an iron axle was pryed up to relieve a mutilated leg. There was no shrieking and screaming, though all begged, for the love of heaven, to be extricated from some mass of iron or beam of wood, which pinned them to the earth. All begged for water, drank it when it was brought, and prayed for more. There was hardly an entirely uninjured man to be seen. Most of those who had escaped, had streams of blood flowing over their faces from splinter wounds. Others limped and hobbled about, looking for their friends. A board shanty was the only shelter to be had, and that was soon filled with the wounded, whose silent, speechless agony was enough to make the stoutest heart shudder. Immediately after the accident the heavens grew dark and black as though the night had come. The wind shrieked through the leafless trees; the heavens were rent in twain, and from the crevice gleamed the white lightning, and the hoarse thunder hellowed its cruel mockings at the woe beneath. It seemed as if the elements were holding high carnivel over the scene of slaughter.

The Republican of the 3d furnishes the following list of the dead, as far as had been ascertained. It was supposed that a few other bodies were yet to be recovered:

—— Chappell, father of J. T. Chappell; Rev. H. Bullard, B. B. Dayton, Mann Butler, Thos. Gray, Rev Mr. Teasdale, S. Best, Patrick Barr, Mr. Mott, Representative of Dunklin county; Thos. S. O'Sullivan, Chief Engineer; E. C. Yosti, (firm of Shields & Yosti;) C. Case, E. C. Blackhure, J. A. Ross, Henry Choutoau, Capt. O'Flaherty, Joseph Barrie, of St. Louis county; E. C. Jeffreee, Rep of Franklin county; Adolphe Abelee, George Eberie, —— Lynch, R. M Duhols, Wm. Howe, Jos. Finnegan, —— Bayan.

Two were not identified and one negro.

Mr. Moore, of Cape Girardeau, died at the Hospital last night.

Mr. O'Neal, the engineer, was left at Hermann, very dangerously injured.

Some of the bodies of the dead were marked with unusual and terrible mutilations. One of the survivors informs us that he saw two corpses with the entrails torn out by splintere.

A LAW STORY.—A few years ago a couple of Dutchmen, Von Vampt and Von Bones, lived on friendly terms on the high bills of Limestone. At last they fell out over a dog. Von Vampt killed Von Bones' canine companion. Bones, choosing to assume the killing to be intentional, sued Vampt for damages. They were called in due time into court, when the defendant in the case was asked by the Judge whether he killed the dog. "Pe sure I kill him," said Vampt, "but Ist Bones prove it." This being quite satisfactory, the plaintiff in the act on was called on to answer a few questions, and among others he was asked by the Judge at what amount he estimated the damages. He did not well understand the question, and so, to be a little pluiner, the Judge inquired what he thought the dog to be worth. "Pe sure," replied Bones, "the dog was worth nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him."

A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated the 2d instant, says:

The friends of Hon. George M Dallas held a meeting this evening, preliminary to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. Resolutions were adopted extolling the career of Mr. Dallas from his enlistment as a volunteer in the war of 1812 down to his filling the office of Vice President, when the prosperity of the country was poised upon his single vote, in all which he evinced that his principle of action was determined by nothing narrower than the general good.

A BRITISH CONSUL AT COLOGNE SENT TO PRISON FOR ENLISTING TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The British Consul at Cologne, Mr. Curtis, has been tried at Berlin, as an accessory to the enlistment in Prussia of recruits for the British service—and has been found guilty. He has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment therefor, and to pay a fine of fifty thalers.

Commercial Intelligence.

Per Baltic] — LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19, 1855.

We had a good demand for Cotton in the early part of the week, with a slight improvement in prices, but owing to the increasing dearness of money, the trade have again lost confidence, and the market closes heavily at about the rates in our last Circular

The sales for the week ending last evening reach 54,100 bales, speculators taking 5,000 and exporters 5,000 bales. To-day they are estimated at 6,000 bales, the following being the official quotations:

Fair Orleans	6¼d	middling	5¾
Fair Mobiles	6¼d	middling	5¾
Fair Uplands	5¾d	middling	5 5-16

Ordinary to good ordinary 4¾ to 5¼d. Inferior 4 to 4¾d

	Sales	Stock
Total		
Stock of Cotton in this port	486,000	Amer. 269,000
do same time last year	713,000	" 423,000
Import for the week	7,200	" 106

Money is again tighter, and the Bank of England has advanced her minimum rate of discount to 6 per ct.

Trade in Manchester continues dull, with limited transactions, at prices rather in favor of buyers.

The Corn market is without animation, but prices are gradually hardening, in consequence of our light stocks. Wheat has advanced in the week 4 to 6d per bushel. Flour 6d per bbl, and Indian Corn 2s 6d per quarter. White Wheat 12s 4d to 13s, Red 12s to 12s 4d per 70 lbs. Western Baost Flour 42s to 43s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s 6d to 45s 6d. Canadian 42s to 43s 6d. Sour 40s to 41s per bbl. White Indian Corn 45s to 46s, yellow 42s 6d to 43s, and Mixed 42s to 42s 6d per quarter.

Rosin has been in fair request at 5s 4d to 5s 6d per cwt. for common, up to 9s 6d for fine quality.

Nothing doing in Turpentine.

Yours, respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Stirring News from Nicaragua.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

By the steamship Star of the West, which arrived at New York on the 4th, the details of the recent events in Nicaragua were received. They will be found highly interesting. After narrating the incidents connected with the departure on the 5th October of the steamship Uncle Sam from San Francisco, having sixty men of the Walker expedition on board, with arms and ammunition, the landing of them at San Juan del Sur, on the 15th, under command of Captain French, the account proceeds:

The steamer La Virgin, with the remainder of the passengers, left next morning for Virgin Bay, where she was compelled to remain till 2 A M next morning, to await the arrival of Walker's party.

As the Virgin came in, Walker proceeded in a schooner to meet her, and it being quite dark, he approached within a few feet of the steamer unobserved. He demanded the surrender of the boat, but, as he boarded her, the company's agent, Capt J. N. Scott, at the gangway, protested against his coming on board. Colonel Hornsby commanding, replied, "You spoke too late. My force (15 men) is sufficient to take you." He then took charge of the steamer.

The next day Walker permitted the company to land their freight, which he left for Granada, at 6 P M., of the 11th, and landed his men three miles above the city, at 1 A. M., next morning. They marched into the city about 4 o'clock, and found the people celebrating a victory falsely reported to have been gained at Leon. Walker surprised them so much that he took the city without resistance, and with 110 men, having left all the native troops behind—taking the Grand Plaza and capturing their entire artillery, and from 300 to 400 prisoners, who surrendered after Walker's party had killed but 10 men. Walker's loss was only one, slightly wounded.

As the most influential citizens were leaving the city, from fear of harm from Walker and his men, he assured them that they were perfectly safe, and that he would protect their persons and property from all harm. They were so much delighted at this that they assembled *en masse*, and invited him to become their President, which he declined; but proposed that Corral might serve for the unexpired term of one month. He attended a jubilee at their church, where he was announced by the priest who proclaimed him as being the saviour of their country. The American Minister, Don Juan Ruie, the minister's private secretary, were then appointed Commissioners to treat with Gen. Corrall for peace, and proceeded to Rives, Corral's head-quarters, for this purpose. After an unsuccessful effort to conclude a peace, our Minister and his Secretary ordered their horses, wishing to proceed on their journey to Virgin Bay, when to the utter astonishment they were told that they could not have them, and a guard was placed around their room.

After remaining here two days, La Virgin came to St. George, (two miles distant,) and fired her heavy guns as a signal for them to come down. The natives and corral were greatly alarmed at this firing, and inquired what it meant. Col. Wheeler said the Americans were arriving at Virgin Bay, and unless he was liberated, they would volunteer and take him by force, and kill all the natives; whereupon he was set at liberty, and returned to Virgin Bay, and from thence to Granada.

At 2 a. M, the following Thursday, the Virgin proceeded to San Carlos, and sent a boat on shore demanding its surrender. As soon as the contents of the note were known, the Captain of the steamer La Virgin, who went ashore with two of his men, were at once made prisoners, and the steamer fired into five times with twelve pound shot. The shot were well directed, but fell short of us as we were about a mile distant. A detachment of Walker's riflemen, under Capt. Turnbull, was then sent ashore to take the fort, but a heavy rain setting in, which wet their ammunition, and as they could land only in a narrow neck of land, upon which the cannon of the fort bore directly, they returned to La Virgin, which proceeded for Virgin Bay. The passengers from New York came up, and arrived at Fort San Carlos about one hour after the Virgin had left. The San Carlos (steamer,) Captain Slocum, was hailed from the fort, when Captain S came to and let go his anchor some distance before passing the fort. The anchor had been down about five minutes, when an eighteen pound ball was fired at the steamer and struck her forward, passing through and damaging her machinery, and entering as it passed through the upper deck, instantly killing Mrs. Alexander White, of Clinton, Almeda county, California, and taking both legs off her child, who lived some five or six hours. Another child of the same family had his foot injured with the same shot, but would recover. About fifty rifle shots were directed against the pilot house. After remaining about eight hours to repair, etc., the San Carlos steamed for Virgin Bay. The mother and child were buried ashore at San Carlos.

On the 19th, La Virgin, with Colonel Fry and troops, proceeded to Granada to join Walker. They were landed and the steamer returned on Saturday, 20th.

On the evening of October 19, the passengers waiting for transit were surprised in Virgin Bay by a troop of horsemen, preceded by about one hundred infantry, marching up in front of the company's office. This body fired about seventy shots at and over the heads of the passengers, who were crowded around and in the vicinity of the office. Many of the passengers fled into the woods, but a few secured themselves in the office. These were taken, searched, and their revolvers were carried off from them. As the government troops found no soldiers of Walker's party among the passengers, the latter were assured of security and protection. The colonel in command assured them that as soon as a boat arrived, he would send an officer with them, or give them a passport that would enable them to pass the fort of San Carlos unmolested. He also detailed some of his men to accompany passengers into the suburbs with lanterns, in search of those who had fled. Some were found, but most of them—including even wounded persons—remained all night in the woods. The boat La Virgin came up to her usual anchorage in Virgin Bay, at 1 oclock, on the morning of the 20th, and fired a signal gun; but as the agent was powerless, no light was shown in response, and she left, but again returned about 9 o'clock. As she came to anchor, the troops were, for some reason, marched out of town, and it was rumored that they had set out for San Juan del Sur. On Sunday, the 21st, all the passengers remaining in town embarked on board the Virgin, which boat brought them to Fort San Carlos, at Ometope mountain, in the center of the lake, where they remained, waiting for an opportunity to leave the State.

The two boats—La Virgin and San Carlos—returned to Virgin Bay to take on board any returned passengers that might present themselves, and then proceed to Granada for the sole purpose of sailing upon the United States Minister, Col. Wheeler, for protection. The Virgin received about thirty-five passengers who had been missing on the previous day, and of whom two were badly wounded. Some had made their way back to San Juan del Sur, and taken passage back to San Francisco in the Uncle Sam. One passenger, Rev. Mr. Henry, had walked some twenty miles, notwithstanding he had a shot through his hip.

Col. Cushing, the company's agent, who had been previously arrested by the government troops, was marched on the 19th, under a strong escort, to Rivas. He told the passengers by the Virgin to take care of themselves, and intimated that he expected to be shot.

While the Virgin was in the harbor this second time, a boat came alongside bearing a dispatch from the government officer, threatening that if the Transit Company did not surrender and leave their boats at Virgin Bay, armed and manned, they would immediately shoot Col. Cushing. The missing passengers were also ordered to remain on shore. The boats, however, made good their escape from the shore, and before the last of them had reached the steamer, the native women were seen running in all directions, indicating the approach of the enemy. Immediately afterwards the dragoons were seen dashing through the street down to the company's office, which they took possession of and barricaded, as if they expected heavy firing. Here they lowered the United States flag to half mast. They then demanded that a boat should be sent from the steamer with some person commissioned to hold a conference with them; but the officers did not choose to run the risk of being carried prisoners to Rivas, and so declined the proposition. It was feared the troops would burn the town the same evening, as they had threatened to do. At 5 P. M the same evening both boats left for Granada, where the passengers put themselves under the protection of the United States Minister, and were supplied with good quarters.

Col Walker then sent a courier to Corral, commanding at Messiah, about twelve miles distant, informing him that one prisoner had been shot, (the Secretary of State), who had been conspiring against Walker while on a parole of honor, and unless he (Corral) complied with his propositions for peace, and safely return his courier before 8 o'clock the next day, the prisoners in his hands—about thirty in number—would be shot forthwith. At 10:30 P M. the courier returned, bringing word from Corral that he would conclude a peace, and he in Granada the next morning. On the arrival of such information, bells were rung, fireworks displayed, and a high mass performed in the principal cathedral. It was a scene of the greatest rejoicing, not less to the natives than to the Americans in the city. Some feared that Corral would come in and make an attack during the night, after giving his pledge, but all was quiet.

At about 8 o'clock, Col. Walker's troops were assembled in the Plaza, numbering about 400 men, besides the picket guard on duty outside of the city, and they were drilled by their respective officers. The passengers also formed in double files, and were marched from their quarters under the command of Col. Fabens, and rested on one side of the Plaza. It was a matter of form merely, and to show as many Americans as possible when Gen. Corral surrendered himself.

The passengers embarked on board the San Carlos at four o'clock the same evening, and while coming off saw the government steamer, Central America, bearing down. It was thought that she might have been taken by the government party, and intended to aid in retaking Granada, but she brought news hardly credible—the fort of San Carlos was abandoned when they left, and all their guns had been spiked. The La Virgin proceeded direct to Rivas with news of peace, and the San Carlos down the river to connect with the Star of the West. Dispatches are sent to Havana and to Washington to obtain immediate aid from the government.

Judge Cushing was released, after two days, upon his giving Corral $2000 in cash. He returned to Virgin Bay after the news of peace reached there. The same (government) party inquired of him how much he should charge them for the use of the company's depot, which they had taken and occupied two days previously. It is characteristic of this people that, when they do any violence, it is all a mistake, and they intend no harm. As, for instance, blank cartridges were always to be used at San Carlos in hailing the steamers, but they always happened to be shotted, and not very harmless.

One person only was seen at San Carlos as the Virgin passed the fort, and at Castillo all had left and gone down the river to Greytown. Gen. Mosques, commanding at San Carlos, reported at Greytown that he left for the reason that they had no provisions, except half a cheese, and but three or four rounds of ammunition. Thus the enemy of Walker has fled before him in every instance except one, in the vicinity of the transit route, and peace and plenty are now looked for as the result.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

On Saturday morning, the 3d inst., Passmore Williamson appeared in the United States District Court in Philadelphia, accompanied by Messrs. Meredith, Gilpin and Hopper, his counsel, and offered a petition, in which he expressed his willingness to purge himself of the contempt in the Wheeler slave case, for which he was imprisoned in July last. Judge Kane received the petition, granted the prayer and required Williamson to affirm what he had to say in reply to the interrogatories of the Court. Certain interrogatories were then propounded to him by Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, to which he replied:

I did not seek to obey the writ by prodneing the persons therein mentioned before the Court, because I had got, at the time of the service of the writ, the power over the custody or control of them, and therefore it was impossible for me to do so. I first heard of the writ of habeas corpus on July 20, between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M., on my return from Herrisburg. After breakfast, about 9 o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. Hopper's office, when and where the return was prepared.

At 10 o'clock, as I came into court, commanded by the writ, I sought to obey the writ by answering it truly; the parties not being in my possession or control, it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producing them. Since the service of the writ I have not had the custody, possession or power over them; nor have I known where they were except from common rumor or the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance in the city or elsewhere.

Some discussion arose between the District Attorney and the counsel of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Vandyke contended that the reply of the defendant was evasive and contradictory. The Judge said the difficulty, he thought, could be easily overcome by amending the answer, and at the suggestion of the Court it was amended in the following manner:

"I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this court I did not so seek, because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons agreeably to the command of the court."

This answer was then accepted by the court and ordered filed.

Judge Kane then remarked that the District Attorney has been invited to aid the court in this case, but that he would bear in mind that his relation to Mr. Wheeler was now suspended. This was only as enquiry as to what injury had been done the process of the court.

Mr. Vandyke said he was aware of the position he occupied.

Judge Kane then said—"The contempt is now regarded as purged, and the party is released from custody. He is now reinstated to the position he occupied before the contempt was committed. Mr. Williamson is now before me on the return to the writ."

Mr. Vandyke then arose and addressed the court, stating that a *nolle pros* had been entered in the case in this court, but that he had, on behalf of Mr Wheeler, entered a suit for damages in the U. S. Circuit Court. Judge Kane thereupon discharged Williamson from custody. He was immediately surrounded and heartily congratulated by his friends.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Savannah Journal gives the following account of a boiler explosion on the Central Railroad, on the 6th inst:

A freight train from Macon had reached two miles and a half below Station 13, when the boiler of the locomotive exploded with fearful violence. The cause of the explosion has not, as yet, been examined fully, and the death of those immediately aware of the facts, renders it difficult to ascertain. The locomotive was thrown forward by the force of the explosion *forty feet* in advance of the point where the boiler burst, and there pointed crosswise.

The engineer, named Kelly, (a Pennsylvanian, and who had recently come upon the road) was instantly killed, as was also the fireman. An eye witness stated that the body of the engineer was blown literally high into the air, and it is further said, that the dead body of the fireman was found upon the rear most car of the train—fearful proofs of the awful violence of the sudden blow which hurried them into eternity. The brakeman on the tender was most severely scalded. He was in a most critical state at last accounts. His name aed that of the fireman we have not been able to learn.

The locomotive is a complete wreck. It will be a considerable loss to the company, but this is of little importance when compared with the loss of life by so sudden and terrible a calamity.

The Opelousas Patriot, of Saturday last, has the following paragraph: Since the very heavy rains of the early part of the week, which filled the gullies, marshes and ponds, and swelled almost to an overflow all the branches and bayous, the sky has been for the most part clear and the weather cool and seasonable for the cotton picking, which is pretty nearly through with, and cane rolling, which has been commenced on about half the sugar estates in our parish, with light yields. The "Beauty" is in good navigable order for barges, and the "Courtableau" for steamers to Washington.

Foreign News by the Arago.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Arago, we have dates from Europe four days later than by the Baltic, but the news is out of great interest nor importance.

The London Globe of the 22d ult. says:

Our morning contemporaries give currency to a rumor to the effect that the United States Government had called upon Her Majesty's Government to recall Mr Crampton, in consequence of his encouragement of enlistment for the Foreign Legion. We notice the statement for the purpose of saying that it is entirely without foundation.

The Argus brings additional intelligence from the East, of the capture of Kinburn by the Allies.

The advantages which this victory will give the Allied armies in the East are evidently great. By this success they have doubtless opened to themselves a path into the important district of Southern Russia, and as, says the London Times, may indulge a reasonable hope of penetrating to the building arsenal of the Russian fleet at Nicolaieff.

Marshal Pelissier's dispatch in reference to the capture of Kinburn was received by the Minister of War on the 23d ult. He says that the Anglo-French division of the army had mainly contributed to the success of the allied squadron, having been landed on the peninsula about five kilometers from the fortress, and taken up its position, and on the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 kilometres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a hail fade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation.

The Times insinuates that General Simpson, Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, is about to be recalled, and the Morning Herald further states that Lieut. General Sir J. W Codrington is to succeed him. The Globe, an evening journal, states that General Simpson is not recalled, nor is there any intention of recalling him. The ill health of the General, the Globe says, unfits him for further service. Arrangements are being made by the government to provide a successor, but nothing has been decided upon.

The Consular corps at Odessa had addressed the following to the Allied Admirals:

The presence of the Allied fleets in Odessa roads creates a fear of bombardment. In consequence the undersigned. Consuls General and Consuls consider it their duty to ask the attention of their excellencies the Admirals to the dangers to which a bombardment would expose the lives and property of their respective subjects. The undersigned take the liberty to remind their Excellencies that the city of Odessa shelters a vast number of foreign families, subjects of their sovereign, and that the largest portion of the moveable and immoveable property belongs to them. Consequently they venture to hope that their Excellencies will spare a bombardment.

The Czar had not arrived at Odessa on the 9th.

It is announced that down to the 17th ult. nothing new had transpired in the Crimea. It is, however, believed that the Allies are advancing beyond the Baltek, and Liprandi is stated to be retreating, and unable to hold his ground unless Prince Gortschakoff's forces leave Sebastopol to assist him.

The Russian troops are leaving the shores of the Baltic, and everything shows that no fear is entertained of any further operations by the Allies in that quarter during the present season.

The King of the Belgians is reported to have been very actively and personally exerting himself lately with a view to the re-establishment of peace.

The Czar, according to the latest accounts, was still at Nicolaieff, and on the 5th ult., he reviewed the crews of the fleet arrived from Sebastopol.

Admiral Dundas had left Nergen in the Wellington, and gone to Stockholm to pay his respects to King Oscar.

The Bourse at Madrid was deserted from a panic caused by cholera.

Private letters received in Paris from officers in the French army, state that it is believed that Prince Gortschakoff, seeing no possibility of keeping his communications open, and regularly receiving supplies, was actually preparing to evacuate the Crimea.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Brazil (Mr. Crenden) has forwarded a dispatch to Lord Clarendon relative to the gold mines which have recently been discovered in that country. Many of the English newspapers having made statements which were likely to induce persons to emigrate from the United Kingdom. Mr. C informs them that the gold district lies in an uncultivated and wild part of the province named the Valley of the Maracasseuma, where the necessaries of life are to be obtained with difficulty and where the climate is particularly fatal to the European constitution. In addition to this, a company has succeeded in getting a monopoly, and any person working on his own account would probably meet with hindrances from their local agents.

Another bread demonstration took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, and after a little speechifying the people separated. One of the leaders in the affair stated that during the winter, when it would be too cold to assemble in the Park, the meetings would take place in Smithfield.

The English Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th December.

A dreadful accident had occurred on the Lyons railway, by which sixteen persons were killed, and others dangerously wounded.

Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 22d ult. of a low gastric fever.

Just previous to the departure of the Arago, the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship Nubia, arrived with the India and the Mediterranean mails. She brought intelligence from Gibraltar that the American ship America, from Trapani, with a cargo of salt for the United States, unfortunately got aground off Cabolta Point. It was expected she would become a total wreck, owing to the wind blowing from the S. S. W., and a heavy sea rolling over her. Her Majesty's steamships Rhadamanthus and Prometheus, together with the Busker, steamtug, went to her assistance, but they were unable to render the slightest service to the vessel.

A SINGULAR BEAR STORY.—We have heard the particulars of a rather singular bear story, which we tell our readers as it was told us. Messrs. J S. Speck and James Lowman, living at Rushville, in this county, were out in the mountain between Rockingham and Pendleton counties, hunting up and salting their cattle, when they came across a very large he bear. Neither of them having a gun, and the animal seeming to be kindly disposed, they resolved to attempt to "drive" him to a certain point, where they knew there was a gentleman who had a gun. They got brain started in the direction of the man with the gun, and by dint of hurraing and screaming, actually drove him into and along a path, a little over a mile, before he was shot.

He kept the path in which they started him pretty well. Whenever he felt disposed to leave it, they would ride out after him and "drive" him back again. He was shot, after being driven in this way over a mile, by Mr. Noble Owens, who had to shoot him seven or eight times, with a shot gun, before he was dispatched. What is the most singular, the animal refused to run after the first shot, which took him in the side. The bear was a monster of his species.

These facts we gather from a responsible gentleman, who had them from the mouths of the gentlemen themselves who drove and killed the bear, and who exhibit the skin of the animal as proof of the truth of their rather singular bear story.—[Rockingham Register.

A dispatch of the 3d inst., from Boston, says:

On the 18th ult. a fire occurred at St. John's, N F., destroying over two hundred dwellings, principally occupied by the laboring classes, and rendering about four hundred families houseless. Five acres were burnt over.

On Wednesday morning last John E. Clark, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, at St. John, N B., killed with an axe Barry Mills and William Carroll, two of the attendants in the institution.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, Nov 8. The mails by the Asia bring a few items of additional intelligence.

The Bank of France had arranged for a loan of several millions of silver from the Bank of Amsterdam.

The cholera was increasing its ravages in Tuscany.

It was rumored that the Government of Naples had committed a gross outrage on some American citizens. No particulars are given.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8—The majority for the whole American State ticket in this city is about 7,000. Davis's (American) majority over May, (Democrat) for Congress, is 8,000; and it is believed that Harris's (American) majority over Van Sant, (Democrat) also for Congress, is about 200.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The State Assembly, as far as heard from, stands as follows: Republican, 49; Hards and Softs, 45; Americans, 39.

In fifty-eight counties the American State ticket has a plurality of 12,000 votes.

The American Aladdin

[From a recent Lecture, delivered by O. W. Curtiss.]

When we go out on Sunday afternoons to meralize and see new houses, we usually take our young ones by Aladdin's Palace. Aladdin was a Yankee. He started life by swapping jack-knives, then putting the halves of broken marbles together and passing them off as whole ones. When he had gathered some brass, he went to school all the summer to learn the golden rule of arithmetic—addition for himself and subtraction for his neighbor.

At an early age Aladdin was considered to be good at a bargain, which meant that he could always succeed in changing a worse for a better—always keeping the blind eye of a horse to the wall when he wanted to sell it; and the village said that certainly Aladdin would succeed. When he left, "he will be rich," said the village, with more approval than it would say, "he will be generous and true." To Aladdin the world was but a market in which to buy cheap and sell dear. For him there was no beauty, no history, no piety, no heroism. Vainly the stars shone over him—vainly the south wind blew. In the wake of the great ship Argo in which Jason and his companions sailed for the Golden Fleece, over the gleaming Mediterranean—where the ships of Tyre, Rome and of the Crusaders had been before him—through the pillars of Hercules, through which sailed Columbus to find fame in a new world—now sails Aladdin to find fortune. To him all lands are alike. No Homer sang for him in the Egean—he only curses the wind that will not blow him into Odessa. No syrens sing for him, but he loves the huge oath of the lively boat swain. With a Bible in his hand and a quid of tobacco in his mouth, he goes about the holy places in Jerusalem, and "calculates" their exact site. He sees the land of the Ramesas and the Ptolomies; and the reverend records of the Lyblan desert, whose echoes have slumbered since they were trampled over by Alexander's army, are now awakened by the shrill whistle of Old Dan Tucker. He insults the Grand Llama, hob-nobs with the Great Mogul, turns his back upon Emperors, and takes a pinch out of the Pope's snuff box. He chews with the Arabs, smokes opium with the Turks, and rides for a bride with the Calmuck Tartars.

Aladdin comes home again, and the admiring village points him out to the younger generation as a successful man. "My son, look at him: he began with nothing and now see" "My son" does see, and he holds him owning a million of dollars—of all sometimes of which he is not president, a director. His name is good as gold—he has bought pictures and statues—he has also bought a Miss Aladdin and housed her in luxury; but he prides his mouth with a silver fork. He has a home for a poet, but he makes it his boast that he reads nothing but the newspaper. He goes to church twice on Sundays, and only wakes up when the preacher denounces the sinner of Sodom and Gomorrah, and thus "tough old Jews" of Jerusalem. His head is bald and shiny, with the sermons which have hit and glanced off. He claps his hands in prayer, but forgets to open them when the poor box is passed around; and he goes home like a successful men thanking God he is not as other men are, and after dinner he sits before the fire in his easy chair, lights a large cigar, and looks languidly at Mrs. Aladdin through the thick smoke.

By and by, old Aladdin dies. The conventional virtues are told over, as the mourning carriages are called out. The papers regret they are called upon to deplore the loss of a reverend parent, generous friend, public spirited citizen, and pious man; and then the precocious swapper of jack knives, and the modest up to the young generation, is laid in the dust. Above his grave, the stars he never saw now burn with a soft lustre which no lamps about a king's tomb can emulate; and the South wind, for whose breath upon his brow he was never grateful, strews his last bed with anemonies and violets that his heel crushed living; and we who are to be formed upon that model, carelessly remark, as we stir our toddies, "So, old Aladdin is gone at last, and, by-the-by, how much did he leave?"

ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.—Holland's theatre, the handsomest in the kingdom, was destined to a short existence, being totally burnt down on the night of February 24, 1809, when it had stood only fifteen years. The following authentic anecdote in connection with the building has not before, as we believe, appeared in print. Holland could never obtain a settlement or even an interview on the subject with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theatre, at his usual resorts, but he was nowhere to be seen. At last he tracked him to the stage-door, rushed in in spite of the opposition of the burly porter, and found the manager on the stage conversing with a party of gentlemen whom he had invited to show them the theatre. Sheridan saw Holland approaching, and knowing that escape was this time impossible, put a bold face on the matter. "Ah! my dear fellow," exclaimed he, you are the very man I wanted to see—you have come most *apropos*. I am truly sorry you have had the trouble of calling on me so often, but now we are met, in a few minutes I shall be at liberty; we can then go into my room together and settle our affairs. But first you must decide an important question here. Some of these gentlemen tell me there are complaints, and loud ones, that the transmission of sound is defective in your beautiful theatre, that, in fact, the galleries cannot hear at all, and that is the reason why they have become so noisy of late." 'Sound defective! Not hear!' reiterated the astonished architect, turning pale and almost staggering back; 'why, it is the most perfect building for sound that ever was erected; I'll stake my reputation on it; the complaint is most groundless.' 'So I say,' retorted Sheridan; 'but now we'll bring the question to issue definitively, and then have a paragraph

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

	From	To
Bagging, Kentucky	20½	21
Bale Rope	10	10½
Bacon, Hams	9	10
Sides	8	8½
Shoulders	6	6½
Beeswax	20	22
Butter, Goshen	25	30
Western	18	20
Candles, Sperm	35	40
Adamantine	15	16
Mould	12½	13
Coffee, Rio	10½	11
Laguayra	11	11½
Java	13	14
Cotton, Ord. per lb	9½	10
Good Ord.	10	10½
Low Mid.	10½	11
Middling	11	11½
Good Mid.	11½	12
Fair	12	12½
Cotton Yarns, No. 4	1 15	1 20
No. 6	1 20	1 25
No. 8	1 30	1 35
No. 10	1 40	1 45
No. 12	1 50	1 55
No. 14	1 60	1 65
No. 16	1 70	1 75
No. 20	1 80	1 85
No. 22	1 90	2 00
No. 24	2 00	2 10
No. 28	2 20	2 30
No. 30	2 40	2 50
No. 40	2 60	2 70
Cotton Bags, Kentucky	20	21
Gunny	18	19
Cordage, Manilla	15	16
Tarred	10	11
Cotton	15	16
Feathers	30	32
Flour, Superfine	5 00	5 00
Extra	5 00	5 00
Family	5 00	5 00
Fancy	5 00	5 00
Grain, Corn	70	75
Oats	45	50
Rye	80	85
Barley	1 00	1 00
Hay, Prime	1 00	1 00
Hides, Dry Flint	15	16
Dry Salted	12	13
Green Salted	8	9
Green	6	7
Deer Skins, Dry	30	35
Green	15	20
Horses	1 50	2 00
Iron, Swedes	6	6½
Pig	3	3½
Bar	4	4½
Lead, Pig	8	8½
Bar	9	9½
Molasses, Cuba	25	28
Orleans	30	35
Nails, Cut	5	5½
Oakum	6	7
Oils, Linseed, Raw	1 00	1 00
Boiled	1 00	1 00
Lard	1 00	1 00
Sperm	2 50	2 50
Whale	1 00	1 00
Tanner's	1 00	1 00
Castor	1 00	1 00
Olive, in casks	1 00	1 00
Olive, in cases	1 00	1 00
Paints, White Lead, No. 1	8	8½
No. 2	7½	8
No. 3	7	7½
Red Lead	8	8½
Venetian Red	2½	3
Spanish Brown	2½	3
Yellow Ochre	2½	3
Paris White	1½	2
Pitch	2 50	2 50
Plaster Paris	2 00	2 00
Rice, Clean	4½	5
Rosin, Common	1 50	1 50
Strained	2 00	2 00
Pale	2 50	2 50
Salt, Liverpool, coarse	1 10	1 20
Liverpool, fine	1 50	1 60
Do. do. in sacks	1 30	1 40
Turks Island	1 00	1 00
Shot, Buck	1 50	1 50
Drop	1 50	1 50
Small	1 50	1 50
Soap, Castile	12	13
Brown	6	7
Yellow	7	8
Soda, Ash	4½	5
Sugar, Brown	6½	7
Clarified	7½	8
Crushed	9½	10
Loaf	12	13
Powdered	9½	10
Whiskey, Rectified	25	30
Monongahela	30	35
Rye	30	35
Wheat, White	1 00	1 00
Red	1 00	1 00
Wool, Unwashed	15	16
Washed	20	22
Common	25	28
Fine	30	32
Extra	35	38
Zinc	8	8½

A Ship Seized by two Black Fellows.—We are indebted to Captain Bowles, of the schooner Black Dog, which arrived from the Islands, July 8th, for the following report of a daring and murderous piracy committed on board the John, of New Bedford, by two South Sea Islanders.—The particulars were supplied to Capt. Bowles by one Francis John, a white man, stationed on Roche's Island, in latitude 2 degrees, 32 minutes south, longitude 176 degrees 9 minutes east. It appears that on April 17th, a vessel was seen standing towards the island from the south-east and the Black Dog being expected there, several canoes put off to meet her. No sooner were they alongside, however, than two natives presented firearms and drove them away. Francis John, seeing the vessel in distress, then pulled to her, when he was hailed by the natives, who enquired to what country he belonged, and if not to London. On answering in the affirmative, he was warned off, as "no white man was wanted along side." Believing the vessel to have been forcibly taken by the two natives, he communicated his suspicions to two other natives who were in his canoe, and made an attempt to board her, but was repelled with loaded muskets. Finding it impossible to get on board, he returned to the shore. Subsequently another canoe, manned by natives, went alongside and entered into conversation with the pirates, who divulged the horrid deed of which they were guilty, and the motives that led to its committal. The captain of the John having ill-used them, they took advantage of the absence of two of the boats and a greater part of the crew, to indulge an insatiate desire for revenge. Besides the two natives, the captain, cook and cooper were left on board; these they killed.

After the capture of a whale, the mate's boat went alongside with it; he was killed with spades, and all his crew but one man, who pushed off from their reach and was left astern, the vessel having some way upon her. Shortly after the second mate's boat went alongside, he and three men were killed, the remaining two having succeeded in pushing off from her and joined the other boat. In this predicament they were left on the wide sea without compass or food.—This statement was voluntary on the part of the pirates, and from information gained from the natives of Roche's Island, it is believed by Captain Bowles to be correct. On being asked where the ship was bound, the pirates replied, "to Ocean Island," but if unable to make it, they would run her ashore where no white man lived. Francis John, the white man, read the ship's name, "John, of New Bedford." She had jib, foresail, fore topsail, main, and main topsail set. The main topgallant sail had been cut away. The mizen topsail, topgallant sail and spanker were also set. She was on the starboard tack, and seemed to have been so from the time of her seizure, as both fore and main tacks were well down, which could hardly be accomplished by two blacks. When last seen she was steering wild from north to west. Prior to leaving, the pirates offered tobacco and other inducements to join them, but to no purpose. The Black Dog arrived at Roche's Island, April 29th, twelve days after the John's visit. Had the interval been shorter, Captain Bowles would have made some attempt to discover her whereabouts.—[Sidney Empire, July 11.

The John was commanded by Capt. Tilton, and we believe was last reported at Paita, Jan 15, with 850 barrels of sperm oil, and 300 barrels of whale oil on board [N. Y. Jour. Com.

An American Consul with Russian Sympathies.—In the midst of the general rejoicings which took place in Kingston, Jamaica, over the fall of Sebastopol, the American Consul gave great offence by refusing to hoist the American flag. A correspondent of a Northern paper says:

Kingston, (Ja.,) Oct. 9, 1855.

The inhabitants of Kingston are displeased that our Consul did not display the flag of the United States when the news of the taking of Sebastopol was made known to them by the arrival of the steamer on the 6th inst., although it is well known that they never hoisted their colors for any victories gained over the Mexicans by us; but, on the contrary, the newspapers simulated not only the greatest untruths, but declared that the sympathy and feelings of the Englishmen were with the Mexicans.

There is no instance of the British flag ever having been displayed here as a token of respect on any of our deceased countrymen, be they Presidents, Senators or other persons, whilst our Consul has never failed to hoist his colors in honor of her Majesty's birthday, and half-mast high as a token of respect for any of her distinguished deceased subjects in England or the colony. An American Shipmaster.

Disaster.—The schooner Dolphin, Capt Jury, from Pascagoula for this port, with a cargo of 30,000 feet of lumber, consigned to Messrs. Leonard, Pash & Co., was capsized during a squall on Thursday night last, when off the pickets, foot of the New Canal. About twelve to fifteen thousand feet of lumber, which was in the hold, and the schooner will, it is supposed, be a total loss. The deck load was taken off by the steamer Dolphin.

Letter from a Recent Convert to Free-Love

How Abigail Moses learned what her "in hard water" required, and that Hiram Moses, her husband, was a Booby.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

I rally haint a minute of time, dear neighbor, Mrs. Baldwin, to devote to nobody, but I do reckon I'd better jest let you know somethin' about this here society of Associationers I'm contemplatin' joinin'. Afore I begin I'd like to mensh'n that if you'd just step in and see to hnsband's stockine, I'd take it agreeable. I had'nt no time to mend 'em, for Professor K—h had such a heap to tell me about the inward development, and of his spiritual, cosillion with my spiritual witals, that I sat a good bit longer than I meant to, with him; an' somehow or other he ketched hold of my hand an' said he did'nt know when he'd been so monstronsly drawed to anybody afore. He had'nt nothin' to say agin my husband; he might be a very clever person; but yet he felt convinced my natur was sich an elevated one, he rally believed my wanie had'nt never been met.

I told him sure enough they had'nt, bot I reckoned the reason was, we were too poor to go to farther expense in buyin' things. But I did conless, if there was a want I had, it was for a new parlor carpet, cnrn was a glttin' so dreadfnlly shabby. The Professor give me an awful nudge then, and said I must excuse him, if he did'nt feel disposed for jokin' that mornin'; he was a sufferin' most tremenjons innard tortores, 'cause he'd been misunderstood thn day afore by a person whe was'nt great enough to comprehend him. Of course I let on I understood him, and pretended I'd been jukin', hut, arterwards, when I went to the meetin', I found out all abont what it meant; and I'm real miserable, neighbor Baldwin, to think I've been a livin' these sixteen years with Hiram Moses, an' he's never yet comprehended what my natur' required.

I know my hull bein' aint called into play; there's only one set of faculties agoin, an' I might as well be a livin' mummy as to be mated with anch a noodle. Brother B——e sees he's convinced me and him has sich a sympathy far one another that we must have played together when we was children in some other state of existence, an' though I don't remember ever seein' in that state, yet I spose it's all jnet so. Brother B——e is a very spiritnal soul, and is jest as developed as he can be. Me and him has sich good times together, and sich heantiful attraction to one another, that we don't think no more of kiss-in' than if we was two females. He ed I need'nt tell Hiram, though, for it was'nt likely he'd understand how our spirits met, as' he was one of those common-place bein's who might go and klok up a rumpus about me a kissin' another woman's husband.

I do declare it's too bad to be forced into sich a position as I am with Hiram, but Dr. C——s es that's just the way with him an' his wife; she haint no understeandin' of the ideal beanty of sich friendships, and don't begin to fill up the measure of his soul's yearning after perfec tion. Poor fellow! he's so often cast back upon himself that it's enough to crush his too sensitive natur. The meetins on Thursday nights is all the comfort I have. There's been Professor K——h, an' S——m G——t, an' Dr. E——y, an' Mr. H——s, that's all eitnated in the same uncomfortable way in their domestic relations, besides several females that's stndyin' medicine and 'natomy so hard that they partake qnite of the natur of skeletons. Their souls is developed at the expense of their poor frail, perishable bodies.

E—— B——m don't think no more of dissectin' dead bodies than she would of onttin' up a roast chicken. I don't know as I'd trust her to treat my neuralogy, but Hiram might jest as well employ the poor thing for his rheumatis as not. She looks as though she might handle a right gripin' nase pretty severe. Bnt the best is the principles we purfess. There we sit the hull evenin' and jest discourse about the poor oppressed cretnres that have to git their livin' at shevellin' snow, an' handlin' wood, an' so on it would rally do your very marrow-bones good to see the benevolence an' charity that prevails; an' how they remarks, they don't want nobody to do nothin' that don't agree with 'em—an' I'm sure mendin' stockings don't agree with me.

An' they tell rich lovely anecdotes about the people who go an' git everything done as cheap as they can, so as to cheat folks, an' grind down the poor. And then besides all the active goodness an' a strnggliu' to redeem their feller beins, they have a festival about onst a year, so as to hear the remarks of them as comes from the fnrrin cities—such as Beston and Philadelphia—about the wickedness of people in not payin' their workmen; an' Brother C—— often draws tears from the female members regardin' the trampliu' down of their blessed privileges. He's lovely, an' there aint one of us females, ugly or otherwise, but what he's willin' to embrace in gospel love.

I do hope, neighbor Baldwin, that I'm as virtuous a person as there is in the world; hnt I must say I can't see one bit of harm in relievin' my full sympathies in the bnsnma of them as are my spiritual partners—cause, wat's the body anyhow? 'Taint no more than a wet blanket throw'd over the sperrit—a egnenohin' the yearnin' after that soul communion that every well-developed person feels. Mr. B—— says I'm a "great soul," an' that sich sentiments has inaugurated me more tangibly into his best feelins than any paltry talkin' on of what the false and bnlier world calls "modesty." See he to me, a standin' on the steps t'other night, "Would we was in the blessed Philanstery!" My sperrit whispered, "Without Hiram, tho'," and his'n immediately responded in an audible "yes." So completely do we meet one another.

We have been a readin' Jacqne together. I reckon you would'nt be pleased with his observations on this, hut it's the very spitome of morality and virtue, we think. I'm come to the end of my sheet, an' here's Hiram just come in; ugh! My soul revolts from him. But I'm doomed to misery. Pity my unfortnnate organization that requires such different associations. Yours, Abigail Moses.

Royal Swindling, or How to Obtain a Splendid Carpet.—It has recently been stated that the King of Naples was likely to embroil himself in a war with England. The King had committed one of those petty acts of mean swindling that a despot can lawfully practice. The whole plot is thns clearly developed:

King Ferdinand of Naples, it appears, ordered a splendid set of carpets from an English manufacturer, which were made to size, and ornamented with the royal arms. The manufacturer accompanied his goods to Naples, which were refused on the impudent ground that they were never ordered, although he produced the order in writing. He was told to sell them, but that was impossible, as they had the royal arms on them. Ha was commanded to put them on board ship and export them. He did ship them and had to pay export duty. The vessel was then refused a clearance, and the carpets were landed. Ha was then told to sell them at auction. A very low bidding was made and no advance followed; and ha was not allowed to buy them in. He got for them much less than the export duty he had paid. But what became of the carpets! They were actually bought at the auction by one of the King's agents, against whom none dared to compete, and now cover the floors of the palace for which they had been fabricated. The manufacturer complained to the British Consul, who demanded redress, hut was refused.

But since the fall of Sebastopol the King became frightened, and has offered pecuniary reparation for this attempted royal swindling. His coin will probably be accepted, as Great Britain can claim nothing beyond ample reparation for this individual injustice.

A dentist, who, having labored in vain to extract a decayed tooth from a lady's mouth, gave np the task with this felicitous apology: "The fact is, madam, it is impossible for anything bad to come from yonr mouth."

A dispatch of the 6th inst. from Washington says:

"Official intelligence of the revolntionary movements in Nicaragua having reached Washington, the matter has already received the attention of the Government, and Commissioner Spaulding will probably be directed to proceed there immediately, with special instructions."

Dr. Kane, it is said, has made arrangements with an artist, who is now engaged in the preparation of the maps, charts, plates, etc., for the Doctor's report, and for the use of Mr. Grinnell.

The Mythic Sea.

For ages there has existed a myth concerning a Northern Ocean, whose shores were the impenetrable barriers of ice, and whose waters held a life and music all its own. The Scandinavians remember the myth, and to this day in Sweden and Norway and the Northern Islands the great unknown sea has existence in the belief of every superstitious mind. To us, who reason so philosophically that nothing is hidden, it was not deemed probable that such body of water did or could exist; and though many navigators asserted their belief in the myth, it has not had sufficient data to claim attention. A few minds, keen from observation and sagacious from naturo, still clung to the ancient story and suffered it not to die. One of these minds was Dr. Kane, who now returns home with tidings that the lost sea is found!

Our readers doubtless pursued the narrative of the Kane Expedition with a breathless attention, and from it learned that the intrepid navigator left his vessel fast in the almost impenetrable mountains of ice in latitude 78 deg. 45 min. north, pushing his way in sledges and on foot to latitude 82 deg 30 min, where he stood upon the shore of, to his eyes, a limitless sea. Three thousand squars miles did he scan with eye and glass, and yet no bounds to that expense of water were found; for fifty-two hours did a heavy gale from the north heave up the heavy surf, and yet it brought down not a particle of ice—showing that around the pole all was ocean—life instead of frigid death. Thus was the veil penetrated; surprise seized upon the philosophical speculator, and now the world is busy at the re-solution of this wonderful problem of a Northern Sea.

1st. The Doctor represents those waters as limpid as any summer sea. By what proco-s in nature can that high latitude so modify the temperatnre of the air as to leave the sea unfrozen? Where the Doctor wintered the thermometer often stood at 60 degrees below zero, and yet in a still more northerly clime there is a sea which never is frozen. Science stands stupefied, for all its axioms are repudiated and new laws are to reconcile the facts to theory.

2d. Bird and fish life is there existent in the utmost profusion. There the hawk and eider duck range in unlimited freedom, while whales and walrus sport in such herds as to make the waters swarm with their huge merrimeet. Can these all live without proper food? Does the duck infest these regions without its berries and grasses and bulbs for sustenance? Here, then, is another query for the speculator to answer, and the mystery of that Northern Sea grows more and more exciting.

Over the grand loo barrier which Dr. Kane passed was a new land, and he called it Washington, giving names also to the bays and capes. Beyond this is that sea, and that sea bathes the intangible North Pole—it holds the mystery of the Northern Lights in its keeping—it keeps the secret of its own life within its bosom; will man ever solve that secret, and open up that unknown world? We shall patiently await in hope; for, in our minds, is a vague thought floating that the sea which whirls around the pole of this earth holds in its keeping the key to a thousand mysteries, and we have faith to think that in our years—should they be three score or more—that mythic sea shall give up its long kept secret.—[Sandusky Register.

Prosecuting Attorney.—"Mr. Parks, state, if yon please, whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession?"

"He's been a professor ever since I've known him."

"Professor of what?"

"Of religion."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Parks. What does he do?"

"Generally what he pleases."

"Tell the jnry. Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows."

"Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go in to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of prevarication will not do here. Now state how this defendant supports himself.

"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp post."

"May it please yonr honor, thie witness has shown a dispositiou to trifle with the court."

Judge.—"Mr. Parks, state, if you know anything about it, what the defendant's occupation is."

"Occupation, did you say?"

Counsel.—"Yes, what is his occupation?"

"If I ain't mistaken, he occupies a garret somewhere in town."

"That's all, Mr. Parks."

Cross-examined.—"Mr. Parks, I understood you to say that the defendant is a professor of religion. Does his practice correspond with his profession?"

"I never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them."

"You said something abont his propensity for drinking—does he drink hard?"

"No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever saw."

"One more question, Mr. Parks. Yon have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—loose or otherwise?"

"The one he'd got on now, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and too short waisted for the fashion."

"You can take your seat, Mr. Parks."

The Court of Claims.—This body is in daily session at the Capitol in this city in the discharge of its important duties, and it is easy to perceive that it will have abundant materials for the exercise of all the qualities of industry, patient research, and high judicial acumen. The important Florida claims, to which we referred some time ago, are now up for consideration, and the argument has been progressing since Saturday. These claims arise under the treaty of 1819 with Spain, by which Florida was acquired by the United States and a part of what is now the State of Texas was ceded to Spain. The ninth article provided that there should be a reciprocal renunciation of certain enumerated claims on the part of the respective citizens or subjects of each country upon the other. These claims were settled in pursuance of the tenth article, which provided that the United States, exonerating Spain from all demands on account of such claims, should make satisfaction for the same to our own citizens to an amonnt not exceeding five million of dollars. But the last clause of the ninth article provided for satisfaction by the United States for injuries, if any, which, by process of law, should be established to have been suffered by Spanish officers and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the then late operations of the American army in Florida. It is under this clause that the claims now before the Court have arisen. The amount claimed exceeds a million of dollars.

[National Intelligencer, 1st inst.

A Doctor's Story of a Broken Heart.—Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of the Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in lecturing to his pupils upon the diseases of the heart, narrated an anecdote in proof that the expression "broken hearted" was not merely figurative. On one occasion, in the early period of his life, he accompanied, as a surgeon, a packet that sailed from Liverpool to one of the American ports. The captain frequently conversed with him respecting a lady who had promised to become his bride on his return from that voyage. Upon this subject he evinced great warmth of feeling, and showed Dr. Mitchell some costly jewels, ornaments, etc., which he intended to present as bridal presents. On reaching his destination he was abruptly informed that the lady had married some one else. Instantly the captain was observed to clap his hand to his breast and fall heavily to the ground. He was taken up and nonveyed to his cabin on board the vessel. Dr Mitchell was immediately summoned, but before he reached the poor captain he was dead. A post mortem examination revealed the cause of his unfortunate disease. His heart was found literally torn in twain! The tremendous propulsion of blood consequent upon anch a violent nervous shock, forced the powerful muscular tissues asunder, and life was at end.

Considerate.—A man being awakened by the captain of a boat with the announcement that he must not occupy his berth with his boots on, very considerately replied: "Oh! the bugs won't hurt 'em, I guess; they're an old pair. Let 'em rip."

That boat could not have belonged to some of the Cincinnati and Pittsburg lines we have "read about." The "hugs" were altogether too inoffensive."

A little child drowned itself in a tub of water in Charleston, on the 2d inst.

The Missing Æronaut.—Winchester, who ascended on the 2d ult. from Norwalk, Ohio, in a balloon, has not yet been heard from. The newspapers of the North indulge in many speculations regarding his fate, among which we find the following in a paper of Milan, Ohio, dated the 27th, where the family of the unfortunate man reside. The conjectoree of the editor appear quite as improbable as striking:

Some suppose that he ascended so rapidly that his system could not accommodate itself to the temperature of the olimate through which he passed, causing the drowsiness and fainting sensations he spoke of as happening during his first voyage, resulting in death, and that the eastern current carried him over the Atlantic ocean. From the best informatioo we can get, his balloon would osrry him about forty hnnrs; and supposing that he should travel at the rate of one hundred miles an hour in an easterly direction, it would land him somewhere in the Old World. We hope the press everywhere will mention Mr. Winchester's ascention, so that if he should be found it will be known where he belongs.

The Northern Mail.—There is a report in town—we know not how well founded—that the two mail coaches from Montgomery for Mobile left full of passengers, the contractors refusing to take the mail bags, which were left piled in front of the Montgomery Post-Office, on the ground that the Post Office Department had failed in its part of the contract. There is some ground to support this rumor in the well known disputes which have for some time past existed between the Department and the contractors Judge Campbell, it appears, has been very rigid in the enforcement of fines, and the contractors allege that his stringency has been carried to the point of injnstice. We have heard but one side. Meantime, the public is principally interested in the suspension of mail facilities which this *hiatus* in the transportation by the present contractors will cause. We take for granted that the Postmaster at Montgomery has immediately notified the Department by telegraph of the difficulty, and that the immediate remedy will be to ship the mails down the river by the light draft boats, until a new contract can be made for the land service.

We have here another proof of the want of a railway to Montgomery. It is the only gap in the continuous line of railroad from Mobile to Boston, and one which the vast traveling public, from New Orleans to Maine, is interested in filling. These great interests, combined with those of every railroad company on the Great Northern and Southern route, one would suppose could be made available to add this link to the great chain of thoroughfare. Who will take hold of it? Where is the man?

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that it is true that the contractors have thrown up the mails, and refnsed to take the bags, both at Mobile and Montgomery.

[Mobile Register, Thursday.

Correctly Defined.—The Toledo (Ohio) Blade is responsible for the following. We are inclined to think the sect mentioned is numerously represented everywhere:

In Michigan, a traveler put up at a farmer's house. He pretended to be a clergyman. After supper he went out with his host to look after his horse. While gone the mother and daughters, with the pious curiosity natural to all the daughters of Eve, began to speculate upon the probable religious faith of their visitor. One thought he was a Presbyterian; another that he was a Baptist; another that he was a Methodist. At last a sudden thought struck one of the girls, that if they could get a sight of his hymn-book, that would unravel the mystery. Old woman and daughters proceeded to examine his saddle bags with all possible despatch. Ont tumbled newspapers, dirty shirts and books, each volume carefully scrutinized. At last, a bright-eyed girl exclaimed: "I've got it! I've got it!" holding up a quart whisky bottle, "he's a Hard-Shell Baptist."

Joseph Wagner, convicted of enlisting men for the British foreign legion, to serve in the Crimea, was on the 1st inst. sentenced by Judge Ingersoll, of the United States District Court, to New York, to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100.

The Mexican Three Millions.—"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, says:

The President has referred to the Attorney General the questione which have arisen as to the legal effect of certain drafts drawn by the Mexican Minister of Hacienda, in favor of Howland & Aspinwall and Hargrove and others, on account of the three millions payable, on a certain contingency, to the Mexican government under the first and third articles of the Gadsden treaty, for his opinion. The Attorney General has, accordingly, given notice to the parties that he will receive their statements and arguments in writing, by coonsel or otherwise. As to the other question, under what circumstances, and when the three millions are demandable and payable, it is already decided in the manner indicated in my last. The Mexican government now in existence has, as yet, made no demand. The money will be payable upon the final action of the joint commission, whose decision is subject to no alteration.

Our Government asking the Executorship of its Deceased Citizens.—A simple and natural construction of the principles of justice and right would appear to lead directly to the conclusion that a government has the right to administer, through its agents, upon the personal effects of its citizens, or subjects, who die in foreign countries, beyond the reach of their friends. It seems, however, that so far as Americans are concerned, the Spanish government recognises no such right, and that we must obtain it by diplomacy, or otherwise, before it can be exercised. A Washington paper says:

Since the difficulties between Dr. Worrell, our late consul at Matanzas, and the Spanish authorities, it has been discovered by the State Department that the consuls of all other countries except our own, within her Most Catholic Majesty's dominion, have the right, by special agreement, to take possession of the effects of their deceased countrymen and affix their seal thereto. It will be recollected that Dr. Worrill was not allowed to perform a similar action, or rather an attempt to do so was not respected by the Spanish authorities. In view of these facts it is said the subject has been officially brought to the attention of the Spanish Government, in order that our Consuls may be secured a like privilege.

An Epitaph.—The editor of the Burlington Recorder bears witness that he recently discovered in a flourishing city on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, a graveyard, in which stood a tomb-stone, on which was inscribed by weeping friends the following touching and simple, yet exquisitely poetic epitaph:

"He was a good egg."

The Recorder at once proceeded to gild gold by composing the following addition:

"Tread lightly o'er this mest, wo beg,
Or else, perhaps, you'll smash the egg."

We have no donbt as to the "fax" of the tombstone case alluded to. Why should we, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, when in another part of New Jersey there are in a row five tombstones, bearing the following inscriptions:

He was a Brick.
He was a perfect Hoose.
He was a whole Team.
He was some Plumbers.
He was one of 'em.
Well, he was!

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by that beating organ, the heart, it is drawn to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. The living flood, whether we sleep or wake, rallies briskly through the arteries, and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health. Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause of Head Ache, Indigestion, and all the harassing feelings attending dyspepsia, which makes life a burden, result from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they surely will be offering a permanent cure. See advertisement. 1d 4tWim

H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. sp1—1y

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FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Fever and Ague, or Chill and Fever, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN

MALARIA OR MIASMA.

This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—north, south, east or west—and will everywhere yield to this newly-discovered ANTIDOTE, which neutralises the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the causes of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY YEARS, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague disease, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a proof that it is

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,

Because of its

SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS.

The following certificate from one of the most celebrated chemists in the United States is attached to every bottle:

New York, June 11, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

This allows of its

FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE

by which all persons may thus be sure of entire freedom from the above named diseases, no matter how sickly the season or swampy the locality.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY are frequently published; and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to it; actual merits never introduced and used. These only are relied upon to improve its worth.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor,

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WM. R. STUART & CO.

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AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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nov 3 ——

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Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

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Mrs. Elizabeth B. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

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Collegiate Department	25 00
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Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than that attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

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C. H. RIVES,	JONES PERSONS,
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H. PHILLIPS,	R. T. GIBBS,
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ap21—1y

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 42, WHOLE NUMBER 248.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

MISSIONARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

John Harrell, Treasurer of the Missionary Society of Indian Mission Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

CHEROKEE DISTRICT.

	Dr.
To cash received from Tahlequah circuit.....	$37 00
To cash from Delaware and Seneca circuit.....	26 13
To cash from Grand Saline circuit.....	52 40
To cash from Salesaw circuit	22 25
To cash from Flint circuit..	130 00
	$267 78

CREEK DISTRICT.

To cash from Creek Agency circuit.....	$53 94
To cash from Asberry M. L. School circuit.....	20 00
To cash from Canadian circuit.....	19 50
To cash from North Fork circuit.....	15 00
To cash from Big Bond circuit.....	15 00
To cash from Little River circuit.....	10 00
	$133 44

CHOCTAW DISTRICT.

To cash from Perryville circuit.....	$14 85
To cash from Colbert Institute.....	5 00
To cash from Drakesville Institute.....	18 25
To cash from Bloomfield Academy.....	32 15
To donation from J. H. Carr,	10 00
To donation from S. P. Willis,	11 75
To cash from Kiamichi circuit.....	39 95
To cash from Mashu-la-tubbe circuit.....	51 38
To cash from Chickasaw circuit.....	37 60
To cash from Chickasaw Academy.....	50 00
	$270 93
To cash from anniversary collections,	147 50
To amounts collected from last year,	263 10
Unexpended balance on hand.....	498 50
	$1581 25

	Cr.
By amount on D. B. Cummings' first draft.....	$100 63
By amount on Rev. E. Enoch's first draft.....	28 10
By amount from E. B. Duncan forwarded and acknowledged by Dr. Sehon'.....	100 00
By amount on Rev. T. W. Mitchell's draft.....	120 00
By amount on Rev. J. C. Robinson's draft.....	87 60
To amount on Rev. J. Harrell's 2d draft.....	$1144 92
	$1581 25

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

AUBURN, ALA., Nov. 5, 1855.

Mr. Editor—Permit me through your paper to reply to a communication in your issue of the 27th ult., over the signature of Rev. P. P. Neely, in reference to the location of the Alabama Conference Male College.

Brother Neely makes an *ex parte* statement of facts, and comes to the conclusion therefrom that the Conference, at its next session, if it would avoid the charge of "duplicity," should "locate one College and one only," and that one at Greenboro'.

In reply, I submit that if the Conference would avoid the charge of duplicity, she must give full sanction to the action of her Commissioners, and locate two Colleges or else repudiate their action altogether.

East Alabama had long felt the need of a College. The Protestant Methodist Church, aware of this fact, determined to locate their contemplated College at Auburn, and had actually raised a large amount by subscription for that purpose. The enterprise failed for reasons not material to this issue. After that failure the citizens of Auburn raised, hastily, a subscription of $15,000, and by her chosen agents sent up that subscription to the Alabama Conference, at its last session in Talladega, Alabama, praying said Conference to locate at Auburn a Male College under her patronage. That petition was referred to the Committee on Education, of which P. P. Neely was chairman, and the committee in their report, recommended to the Conference, in substance, that they grant the prayer of the petitioners, and locate said College at Auburn. A substitute was offered, and prevailed by the small majority of two, so strong was the feeling in that Conference in favor of immediate location at Auburn. As those resolutions were published in Bro. Neely's communication, I need not rehearse them here. Now, from these resolutions it was doubtless the mind of that Conference that the Commissioners should meet at the appointed time and place, and receive propositions from any place in the bounds of the Alabama Conference, and after weighing carefully the propositions from all the rival places, select that place which might seem to them most likely to promote the interest of the church, whose agents they were. The question now is, was Auburn rejected in accordance with the spirit of the aforesaid resolutions? Brother Neely thinks she was so rejected—I think she was not—and here is an issue fairly made.

When the Commissioners arrived at Summerfield, and the facts were fully known as to the doings of both Greensboro' and Auburn there was a general feeling of admiration, and this feeling was not of Commissioners, it was shared largely by clergy and laity attracted there by the interest of the occasion, It was generally desired that both places might have a College. In accordance with this desire, a compromise was agreed to between the friends of Auburn and Greensboro', In the morning before the Commissioners met. In the afternoon when the Commissioners did meet, a committee was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, in accordance with the compromise previously agreed to. The following are said preamble and resolutions, to wit:

"WHEREAS, Commissioners were appointed by the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, at its late session at Talladega, Ala., to locate a Male College in the bounds of said Conference, and whereas, Greensboro' and Auburn have made propositions so noble and generous, to wit: Greensboro', a subscription and donation of $113,000, and Auburn, a subscription and donation of more than $100,000, required by the resolution of the said Conference—that the committee cannot find it in their hearts to mortify or disappoint their brethren or friends at either place, but there being some doubt as to the legal authority of said Commissioners to make an absolute location at each place, the Commissioners have determined and agreed to the following resolutions, to wit:

1st. That a College be located at Greensboro', Ala., according to the terms and conditions of the resolution of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, adopted at their annual meeting held in Talladega in 1854.

2d. That a College be located in Auburn, Ala., and that the Alabama Conference be requested to adopt the same on equal terms.

A division of the resolutions was then called for. The first resolution was then submitted by the chair, and unanimously adopted. The second was then submitted and adopted, with two dissenting votes. After which, the preamble and resolutions were adopted."

Now I put the question to Bro. Neely and the friends of Greensboro', was Auburn "rejected" by that vote, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions under which the Commissioners acted? Did not the Commissioners understand what they were doing? If not, it would be better to send them back under plainer instructions, or appoint others of better understanding. If they did understand what they were doing, Auburn was not "rejected." The friends of Auburn could not have intended to reject her, but they voted unanimously for the resolutions. Will Brother Neely say that Auburn was rejected by the vote of her own friends. Then I repeat they ought to be sent back to try over again. Will he say they did not intentionally vote against themselves, but that they were duped into it by the friends of Greensboro'? If so, he certainly has very little confidence in the intelligence of the one or the honesty of the other. But they have declared their own intention in the preamble. They do not say one word about rejecting Auburn. No, indeed; quite the contrary. "The committee cannot find it in their hearts," they say, "to mortify or disappoint their brethren or friends in either place." Yet Brother Neely is full of sympathy. My dear brother, save your tears. Auburn asks them not. She asks but justice. Greensboro', it is true, has the advantage in the verbage of the first resolution. But when the circumstances are stated, it will be seen that she can have no advantage, no superiority or claim before the Alabama Conference. The friends of Greensboro' asked the friends of Auburn to grant them this apparent advantage, not of right, not because they had power to reject Auburn if they had been so disposed, but of special favor.

A munificent donor to the Greensboro' enterprise had died, leaving a subscription of $17,500 if the Commissioners should locate the Conference College at that place. Here was a legal difficulty. Now said the friends of Greensboro' to the friends of Auburn, suffer us to call ours the Conference College in order to secure that donation, and you shall have a Conference on "equal terms." With a nobleness that ought to have touched the hearts of the friends of Greensboro', Auburn agreed to relieve them of this difficulty. Now, I ask, is it fair, is it honorable for brethren when they know these facts to come up before the Alabama Conference, and use all their efforts to have Auburn rejected. "I cannot believe that our Conference will close their eyes to the dictates of justice." I cannot believe it. Justice is clear visioned. She will "look on this picture and on that."

Since the action of the Commissioners the Executive Committee of the Auburn Male College, believing that the Alabama Conference would sanction (as they believed good faith required) the action of the Commissioners have contracted debts to the amount of about $4000. Their time and their money have been expended for the church, in confident reliance upon the pledge of her agents.

And yet we are gravely told that to locate a College at Auburn will be "to act in bad faith with the other contracting party," when that "other contracting party" comes before the Alabama Conference under contract with Auburn that she too shall have a College.—Fair play's a jewel.

Auburn is willing to undo all that has been done and come before the Alabama Conference, and let that body decide where the College shall be located. Or she is willing to go back before the Commissioners and in an open field and in the broad sunlight test her claim to the location of the College. She is willing that the Conference shall sanction, in toto, the action of her Commissioners, or else repudiate it altogether. More than this cannot, in justice be required of her. If the Alabama Conference in her wisdom thinks that "one College and one only" would best promote the interests of the church and the glory of God, let her so determine, and let her, after that determination, give Auburn fair play, as she doubtless will, and then if Auburn is "rejected," she will yield without a murmur.

WM. A. McCARTY.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"FAITHFUL SHEPHERDS."

Under this caption, Mr. Editor, in your issue of 3d Nov., you say that "a friend," under date of 21st Oct., writing of the health of this place, says, etc., etc., and as he makes serious mistakes as to the information given, and now published abroad as true, I think it necessary to write this by way of correction.

Your "friend" says that Bro. Godfrey was "the only Protestant minister left in the city." This was not so. Mr. Corbyn, the P. E. clergyman had just died, and his assistant, Mr. Denniston was then down with the fever, and he was surely "left." The Bishop of the diocese, too, was also at his residence, within a mile of the State-house, ready, I was told, to minister to any of his flock when called upon; and it can hardly be said that he had "left" either.

There is more rhetoric than reality, I apprehend, as to the "perils" referred to by your friend, "that drove others, equally bound to remain, to healthy resorts." There is, at least, as to the facts causing the absence of other Protestant ministers at the time when your friend wrote. Four Protestant ministers besides myself reside in Jackson, (and mine is of a very mixed character,) and but two of us have any pastoral charge there, and of course the others have no "flocks" to watch over. One of them was seriously sick, and was not able to return, and the others—are fully competent to speak for themselves.

I have had charge of the "colored mission" during the present year, and have regularly met with my "flock" every Sabbath evening, as heretofore, during all the sickness, without exception, and, let me add, have had pleasant and profitable meetings. This flock was not quite forsaken, nor had the shepherd fled to any "healthy resort" either. I was within three and a half miles of the State-house, where I have spent seven-tenths of my time for the last three years, when not absent preaching on any work.

Bro. Godfrey had almost no flock whatever to remain with, as nearly every family under his ministry had left, I believe. He attempted to hold but one public religious service, I think, after the exodus, and was absent until within a few days of the time when he was taken sick, and he had been up but a few days when your friend wrote. In short, your friend surely stood on the wrong hill, and looked at South Sebastopol, where beholding no Russians he concluded that he had seen the north side too. "Sad indeed must the spectacle be of a flock whose shepherd has fled at the first cry of danger," but your friend must have mistaken the locality in this instance.

As to being forward or officious in nursing and waiting on the sick generally, when there are others more experienced ready to do so, every minister, I suppose, ought to be fully persuaded in his own mind consistently with *all* his obligations. What may be a full measure to one in this respect is quite too small for another. At any rate, such are my views, that I could not, where there were plenty of others to do so; because of running the, as I think, unnecessary risk of bringing the fever among more than forty human beings, who would have all fallen on my hands had sickness broke out amongst us.

Bro. Godfrey remained at his post, and your "friend" could very easily have published this fact to your readers, and all the world besides, without any departure from truth, or throwing out insinuations as to the conduct of others in the absence of veritable facts for his premises. If Bro. Godfrey had been consulted as to the information sent by your friend, he never would, I am sure, have approved of it.

JAS. MACCLENNAN.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 15, 1855.

Within a radius of five miles around Sebastopol it is supposed that more blood has been spilt, more lives sacrificed, and more misery inflicted within a year, than on any other equal extent of the earth's surface in the same time since the days of Noah's flood.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

CADDO CIRCUIT, LA.

For near two years it has been my lot to labor in this work. During that time some changes and developments have been wrought in Caddo as well as in other places.

The seasons have been peculiar—nearly two years without navigation. This brings not only privation and want, by placing market nearly two hundred miles from us, but leaves a mark in the combined history of time and events, the like of which was never before known in the history of Red River. For while the Heavens have withheld the waters for navigation, a sufficient amount has been given to make crops, both corn and cotton, to compare well with the past. This fact, as I learn, holds good out in Texas some two hundred miles, north and west, from the State line. Thus leaving many persons and much produce from one to four hundred miles away from navigation. This "drieth the pools" of commerce as well as the pools of water. As to catables, however, we have plenty of the staff and substantials of life. Flour is brought in wagons overland from Texas to our very door. They raise it there. There comes a wagon, quite weather-beaten and rough. "What have you there?" "Texas flour, seven cents and a half, and two bits for the sack." Sometimes the "sack" is weighed together with the flour, and goes altogether. So you see, those who can "raise the wind" can eat Texas biscuit and beef too.

The religious aspect gives much to rejoice and hope for. In Caddo the Baptist church has been much revived and enlarged. This occurred chiefly at Summer Grove. I am informed that one hundred and nine were added to the church, ninety of whom were added by conversion.

About twenty or twenty-five were aged between six and sixteen years, mostly the children of Baptist parents; twenty-five or thirty colored persons; about twenty-five adults, and the rest converted persons, proselytes from other churches, and chiefly from the Protestant Methodist. These points I get from different persons who attended the meeting. (I live only twelve miles from Summer Grove.) So there was "a time to rejoice."

As to the Methodists, they have done but little compared with what remains to be done. "A Methodist" has given you some items, and passing by what relates to my person, I will endorse what he has said, with the following additional information.

When he wrote there had been about forty added to the M. E. Church in Caddo. But facts change figures, and additional facts require the change. One hundred and thirty-seven have been added in Caddo during the present year, ninety-seven of whom are adult white persons and forty colored. (The number of children I will not publish in this notice.) So you see the Lord has not forsaken us. Nor will He, while we walk by his word. For out of the hundred and forty adults received on probation this year, nearly as many have professed to have not "a little hope," but justifying faith, and "peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Bro. Graves is "knocking along," and on the north end of the circuit has labored with success. At one meeting, through his agency and that of a very efficient local preacher, God converted between thirty and forty souls. Our P. E. has met all his quarterly meetings, and staid one or two weeks beside. And though worn down with much previous labor, his efforts were characterized with his usual zeal and success.

Truly we have been blest, and though we have not crowed as loud as some, it is not for want of success. It is because, in pressing the battle to the gate, there is so much that remains to be done, we have neither the time nor inclination. Indeed we prefer working "while it is day," that we finish the work assigned us, so that in the day of God, when all secrets shall be revealed and works awarded, our crown may tell it in trumpet tones of triumph.

But the victory is not yet won. Many severe conflicts await us. Conflicts, too, which often come whence we least and last expect them. From the world we expect opposition; also from those who are always croaking about successions, either of Popes, Bishops, or of immersion. But when it comes to that kind of opposition, found in our own ranks, which seeks to freight the church with the spirit of the world, the contest will be fierce and the battle hot. When members give up, and even prepare houses for the public dance, for the sake of gain, and even some ministers' daughters attend with those who scoff at the religion their fathers preach, the life of faith and practice is a web of contraries. One, though he be a member, or even a minister, cannot control his little daughter. She would go the dance. And another, who has built a large room, very suitable for such purposes, and used for little if anything else, cannot control his house. The people would have dances, and he thought he might as well get their money. Some such plea is filed either for justification or a pardoning excuse.

And now, preacher, you must mind how you meddle here, or you will get yourself into trouble. If you don't wish to have your name carried around, as one who does not do his lawful duty, you must be sure and let it alone! Ah, yes, that's the way. But listen to this—preacher, thou art made a watchman on Zion's wall; and if you see the sword coming, and warn not the people—in a word, if you neglect your duty, and the church suffer through your neglect, God will hold you responsible.—Ezek., 33. On the other hand, if you attend to your solemn duty, and the sword cut off any, they die, but thou art clear. And this will ever be so, if we practice what we preach.

T. J. LACY.

Oct 26, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

TO THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE:

Dear Brethren—Allow one of the humblest among you to invite special attention to the subject above mentioned at our approaching session. Of course I need not urge the importance of the subject. This we all must feel and acknowledge. But are we doing anything in this cause that is worthy of the resources we might control? True, a Conference of Methodist preachers have not the means (pecuniary) necessary to the endowment of literary institutions, but it has been demonstrated that suitable effort among our brethren and friends will secure a handsome endowment and liberal patronage for such schools as may be recommended by the Conference and receive the united support of the preachers. While it is a slander that we hold the reins of authority over the minds and consciences of our brethren, it is nevertheless true that they are accustomed to look to the preachers to lead in all great enterprises of the church, whether literary or benevolent. For one, I confess this is the greatest evil, to my mind, that attaches to our system. Our people do not take sufficient interest in these matters until the preachers lead the way. This is by no means a legitimate effect of any rule of our church, but more the result of habit. I can see no remedy but in the revival of a truly enterprising spirit in the Conference. There is certainly just cause for humiliation, when we contrast our efforts with those of neighboring Conferences. In Tennessee there are several flourishing female institutes, seminaries and colleges under the patronage of the Conference. Memphis Conference, too, is doing a noble work in this department. Alabama will soon equal any, if she does not excel all the other Conferences in the way of literary enterprise. Louisiana Conference, the youngest of them all, will outstrip us very soon. We have not a female school in all our bounds that has patronage sufficient to keep it alive. There is but one of any note under the patronage of the Conference. Mississippi seems in the cause of education, as in finance and politics, doomed to failure.

Now, dear brethren, is there no remedy for this so far as Methodism is concerned? Will not the same means (nay far less) invested at home, secure for our children all the advantages on the one hand that they desire from going abroad, while on the other hand they will be protected from all the disadvantages. Cannot our people be impressed with the propriety and practicability of home education? Surely they can. The time has fully come when we must act decisively and promptly on this subject. We want good schools for our daughters as well as our sons. If the sites at present occupied are not sufficiently eligible, let us select others. If upon examination, however, we find places now partially occupied, are suitable in all respects, let us put forth some thing like commendable efforts to build up the schools under our patronage. We can certainly have as good schools in other parts of the State as at Holly Springs and Grenada. But it is objected that they are private enterprises. So they would seem, but they are by consent made the favorites of the church, through the instrumentality and influence of the preachers of the Memphis Conference; aye, and not a few in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference. We know more than one of the local and travelling preachers in our bounds that turn all their influence in favor of distant schools, who, if they would unite as they should, might contribute largely to the establishment of female schools of high order at home.

In our humble judgment it will not do to appoint agencies for the purpose of endowing our schools without the cheerful co-operation of the Conference. Nor will it do well to appoint a man to this work merely because we deem him unfit for any other. A man of that sort is unfit for any place as a Methodist preacher, and should not receive an appointment at all. Without making invidious distinctions, our honest judgment is, that Mississippi Conference did last winter what she should have done for Centenary College, in appointing one of our best and ablest men to act as agent. Does not the cause of female education demand an equal outlay of talent, influence and effort? Certainly it does. We had better retire, and give the field to others, than continue to perpetrate such folly as we have done hitherto in this matter. Our ministry in years and experience forbids the obtrusion of plans and specifications, and we may apologise for these hints. But we will indulge the hope that something will be done that shall prove worthy our vocation.

Respectfully, H. J. HARRIS.

A laborer named McCanna was killed in Charleston, a few days ago, by a stone falling upon him from a building which he was engaged in repairing.

Foreign News by the Asia.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the night of the 8th. We make the following extracts from her mails:

Operations in the Crimea.

The principal portion of the news from Sebastopol, consist of obscure accounts of the manœuvres of the two armies in the field, the substance of which appears to be that the Allies are moving forward systematically in strong force, and that the Russians are retiring in good order, back upon their fortified positions.

The British and French were engaged in clearing away the ruins of the city. The French and Sardinians had advanced from the Tcherunya and Baidar line, and correspondence of the 13th says the French posts were within nine miles of Bakshi-Serai, also close to the Russian position at Aibat and Airgal, where, if at all, the Russians must make a stand.

The Russians have thirteen infantry divisions opposite the Allied lines, namely, one division of Guards at the fortifications on the north plateau, two at Inkermann, two on McKenzie's Ridge, and the remaining eight guard the series of plateaus from Bakshi-Serai down to Aitodor and the river courses of the Belbec, Matioha and Alma.

English correspondence to October 12, supposes that the Russians from the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Perekop. There was, however, no diminution of the fire from the forts and batteries on the north side of the harbor. The fire during the last four days had been very active, and was chiefly directed against the Malakoff and the French quarters in the western part of the south side.

A Russian dispatch of the 22d, via Berlin, says the Allies, forty thousand strong, had marched from Eupatoria towards Tonlat; but on the 23d, perceiving our lancers on their left flank, they retired behind Atkatschi.

The announcement that the Russians had blown up Fort Nicholas and their other works at Otchakoff, is confirmed.

Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Nikolaief.

English letters say that the gunboats reconnoitred to near Nikolaief.

Major Delafield, Major Murdoch, jr., and Captain McLellan, American officers, had arrived in the camp. A British general order provides them with rations during their stay in the Crimea.

Miss Nightingale had returned to Sebastopol.

General Wyndham, the hero of the Redan, has the command of the Fourth British division.

The land strength of the Allies in the Crimea, including the sick, is officially reported at 210,000 men.

Affairs in the Baltic.

The weather was bad, and the English fleet near Nargen was preparing to leave.

The gunboats at Elsinore had been ordered to England.

The coasting trade was again springing up since the removal of the fleet.

The latest dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 20, says: "The whole of the militia have been ordered on the march, to reinforce the army of the South under General Ludars. Two liners, sixteen frigates and some gunboats have entered the Dnciper."

The Emperor Alexander had left Nikolaief for Elizagood, 130 miles northward. The usual story is revived, that his reason is affected.

There is nothing more definite as to the resignation or recall of Gen. Simpson than was brought out by the Arago. The London Post says that a new commander is appointed; but does not give his name. Rumor mentions Sir DeLacy Evans, Codrington, Markham, Colin, Campbell and others.

Osman Pacha, who had been taken at Sinope, had been exchanged.

The Moniteur publishes a list of the stores found in Sebastopol, comprising a million shot and cartridges, and half a million pounds of gunpowder.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 15th says the Allied successes had caused despondency, yet everything indicated the intention of Russia to continue the war. Preparations were making for a fourteenth levy and enrollment of the local militia. Prayers were offered for the Emperor's safe return from the Crimea.

The attitude of Sweden was regarded in St. Petersburg with increasing suspicion.

Great Britain.

A new coalition of Lord John Russell, Bright, Gladstone and D'Israeli was still talked of.

Lord Palmerston wishes the Earl of Shaftsbury to accept the vacancy in the colonial secretaryship, owing to Sir William Molesworth's death, but his colleagues oppose. The name of Lord John Russel is also mentioned for the office.

An important discussion has been held in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the present British monetary crisis. Resolutions were adopted that although there is no cause for immediate alarm, the government should anticipate and prevent any break down of public confidence by suspending the operation of the act bank of 1844 as during the crisis of 1847. The London Times opposes this expedient.

The city of London had presented an address to the Queen upon the glorious successes of the allied army, to which the Queen made a suitable reply, promising a vigorous continuance of the war.

The London papers comment strongly on Admiral Stirling's dilatory movements in the Pacific, by which, on the 20th of May, he permitted the Russian fleet to escape.

Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. C. Lucas, member of Parliament, are dead.

The New York oilpper ship Carrier Pigeon, abandoned at sea, was towed by a steamer into Cork harbor. The captain and crew afterwards arrived there in a boat.

The ship America went ashore at Gibralter and became a total wreck.

Sir Charles Napier was canvassing Southwark (London) for Parliament, vice Molesworth, with good chances of success.

France.

The Bank of France had arranged to obtain some millions of francs in silver from the Bank of Amsterdam, and it was rumored that it was also intended to issue 25 and 50 franc bills.

The Paris papers say that splendid gold mines have been discovered in Cayenne.

Belgium.

The Chambers are to meet on the 14th of November.

The King of Belgium actively offers his mediation in the war.

Denmark.

The Ministry is reconstituted. M. Balg is Minister of the Interior and President of the Council.

The name of Congress, says a letter from Berlin, has been erroneously given to the meeting called by Denmark for the settlement of the Sound dues. Denmark has simply invited the States of the Baltic, namely: Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Mecklenburg and Lubec to a conference, in order to come to an understanding with them as to the possibility of purchasing the dues. As no invitation of the kind has been addressed either to England, France or the United States, the meeting cannot in any way be termed a European Congress.

Greece.

The Ministry has been changed again. M. Coudostlenati is Minister of Finance; Christopould, Public Instruction; Bolte, the Interior; Tricoupi, Foreign Affairs.

Egypt.

The Pacha of Egypt has prohibited the export of grain after the 6th of January next, owing to a short coming in the rise of the Nile.

Details of the Attack on Kars.

From the Daily News.

ERZEROUM, Oct. 5.—Yesterday evening there arrived here an express, with letters of the 30th of September, from Kars. The letters were written in the evening, and contained the intelligence that, on the morning of that day, the Russians invested Kars on all sides in full force. The batteries at Kars opened a murderous fire on the besiegers. Three times did the Russians gain a footing in the Turkish retrenchments—and three times were they driven out by the Turks at the point of the bayonet. Col. Lake distinguished himself in the contest, not only by his courage, but by his skill. It was he who drove the enemy from the inglis Tabia. Eight hundred Russians were slain before a redoubt defended by four hundred Turks. The firing lasted seven hours and a half, when the Russians took to flight.

The Turks performed prodigies of valor, and our European officers—Colonel Lake and Captains Tressiain and Thompson—distinguished themselves. Mr. Churchill, formerly *attache* of our embassy from Paris, and now Secretary to General Williams, commanded at one of the redoubts, and showed himself a thorough Englishman. A postscrip of a letter of the 1st inst., adds, that the loss of the Russians is estimated at about eight or nine thousand killed or wounded. About four thousand corpses lie under the walls of Kars. The Turks are busied now in burying them. The enemy lost besides this a great quantity of stores, and about 300 prisoners were taken, amongst whom were many officers. Four guns are said to have been taken. The loss of the Turks is reckoned at about 700 killed and wounded.

This great battle, which had so fortunate a termination—thanks to the skill of the commander, Gen'l Williams—shows clearly enough that the Turkish soldier, when well led, is not only brave, but able to distinguish himself like the soldier of any other nation. At the same time it must convince Europe in general, and the Turkish government in particular, that the latter has no good native officers, since, from the commencement of hostilities in Asia until the present moment, that is the only victory the Turks have gained, and this is owing to General Williams. When the Turks were under native commanders they experienced nothing but defeats.

I hope that by Tuesday we shall have other dispatches from Kars. I will forward them without delay when they arrive.

This evening I saw a letter written by a Boy of Livania (Turkish Georgia.) He says that Omer Pacha, having concentrated his troops in Churukshu, had marched on Uzinghet, and that he had made himself master of the place without much difficulty. He received there a deputation from the Georgian nobility, who make their submission to the Porte in the name of the inhabitants of the district. According to this letter, Omer Pacha was marching towards Akaltzick, for the purpose of making a diversion in favor of Kars, and of ultimately coming to the assistance of that city. This last news tallies with that contained in letters received the day before yesterday, which say that Omer Pacha has communicated with the Muchir in Kars, telling him to maintain his position for twenty days, at the expiration of which he would be in Kars with his army. He must be near there by this time, and it would be most fortunate if he should arrive in time to cut off the retreat of Gen. Mouravieff, and be able to invest Alexandropol.

P. S.—Not one of the European officers at Kars was killed or wounded.

Letter from an English Officer Engaged in the Battle.

KARS, Monday, Oct. 1. — Here I am on the Karadagh again, none the worse for my late illness. Last night the Russians attacked us in force, and (between you and me and the post) very nearly took Kars. The fight was a most bloody one, and lasted eleven hours and a half, without one second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of 2000 men dead on the field, and their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, must have exceeded 6000 men. What do you think of us Kars chaps after that? I was not actively engaged, as they know better than to attack my almost impregnable battery a second time; but I did great service with my heavy guns, and twice drove them out of a battery they had taken and turned upon us. It was a nasty sight—the field—afterwards. It was completely covered with dead bodies, mostly Russians, as our men did not lose more than five or six hundred altogether.

The defence was commanded by dear old Gen. Emeti, and when our General thanked him in the name of Queen Victoria for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open—he was so proud. The Turks fought—not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea of what a desperate business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon Gen. Emeti's division, which, with the reinforcements he afterwards received, did not amount to 8000 men. The reports have just come in, and there are more than 3000 killed on the side of the enemy.

The Recall of Gen. Simpson—His Probable Successor.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 25.

That Gen. Simpson comes home immediately appears to be beyond a doubt. Owing to his great and increasing infirmities he has persisted in his request to be allowed to resign. But if it has been decided who is to be his successor, the secret has been carefully kept. All that has been allowed to transpire is, that the new Commander-in-Chief will be chosen from among the general officers already with the army, and that no new man will be sent out.

An impression prevails among those who have access to the best information, that some time may be allowed to elapse ere a successor to Gen. Simpson is nominated. It is thought so long as our troops are divided—part of them before Sebastopol and part engaged in the northern expedition—Sir Richard Eyre and Sir Colin Campbell will each be allowed to retain a separate and entirely independent command.

Gen. Mouravieff's Account of the Battle of Kars

From the Invalide Russe, Oct. 18.

General Mouravieff announces, under date of Sept. 30, that having been informed that the Turkish troops had received reinforcements in the neighborhood of Batoum, and that the enemy purposed effecting a movement simultaneously advancing on Kars, he resolved to attack the latter fortress on the 29th. Three columns were told off for this purpose. They were also formed in intermediate by columns, under the command of Lieutenant-General Prince Gagarino, and also a general reserve; lastly, a special detachment was to act according to special arrangements.

The columns advanced to the assault in the greatest order, and with the greatest intrepidity. The attack of Major Gen Bazine was crowned with success; but, unfortunately, almost at the commencement of the onslaught several of the principal chiefs and commanders under their orders were killed or wounded. The result of this was that the unity of the operations were broken, and the most brilliant efforts during a sanguinary combat lasting several hours could not re-establish it.

Gen. Mouravieff, having convinced himself of this, caused the reserve to advance, and, under its protection, ordered the assaulting column to effect their retreat.

The obstinacy with which our troops fought is beyond all praise.

During the combat they took from the Turks fourteen different flags and pennons, and either spiked or dismounted several of their guns.

Our loss is not yet exactly known, but it is very considerable. The enemy must also have sustained heavy loss.

Among our generals three are grievously wounded, and one less dangerously.

The blockade of Kars is re-established as before.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855

No Change of Time — Mississippi Conference.

The following dispatch will correct that of last week:

VICKSBURG, Nov. 19, 1855.

To Rev. H. N. McTYEIRE:

No change of time. Conference will meet 28th November. Health of our city entirely restored. C. K. MARSHALL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PREACHERS OF LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.—There is a probability of the Ouachita river being up by 1st of December. If so brethren attending Conference can reach Bastrop without any difficulty. At the worst, the brethren at Bayou Bartholomew are the residence of Hon. Mr Sterling and Messrs. H. O. Bartlette and H. Bartlette, where the brethren will be cordially received and brought on their way to Conference. Should the river not be navigable, the only way is by Lake Providence. D. S. WATKINS.

Bastrop, La., Nov. 6, 1855. 4w24 N

NEW IBERIA CIRCUIT, Q. M.—The fourth Quarterly Meeting for the New Iberia circuit, for the year 1855, is postponed so as to embrace the first Sabbath in December, beginning on Friday previous. In the necessary absence of Bro Goodwyn, the Presiding Elder, Rev. H. A. Cannon will attend in his place.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. C.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Brethren, on the first Wednesday at Kenan, will please call at the Hotel of S. O. Gordon, north-west corner of the public square, and there they will find conveyances to the places assigned them as homes during the session of Conference. D. C. B. CONNERLY.

Butler, Ala., Oct. 26, 1855.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Orleans District Sabbath School of the M. E. Church, South, will take place on McGehee Church, Carondelet street, on Tuesday evening next, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Superintendents of the different schools will please hand in their reports at that time. RICHARD NUGENT, Secretary.

THERE will be a Juvenile Missionary Celebration of the German Sunday Schools on next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Mercer street Church.

J. M. HOFER.

Kansas Conference.

Bishop Early has returned to his home in Virginia. He organized the Kansas Conference, whose appointments for the year we copy from the St. Louis Christian Advocate:

LECOMPTON DISTRICT.—Wm. Bradford, P. E.

Tecumseh, L. B. Stateler, Joseph H. Pritchett.

Pottawattamie, Cyrus B. Rice, one to be supplied.

Fort Scott, John Hale.

Neosho, Claiborne Jones.

Council Grove, to be supplied.

Santa Fe, to be supplied.

KICKAPOO DISTRICT.—Nathan Scarritt, P. E.

Shawnee Manual Labor School, Thomas Johnson, sup.

Wyandott Mission, William Barnett.

Delaware Mission, Nathaniel M. Talbot.

Shawnee Mission, Charles Bolen.

Leavenworth Circuit, J. O. Woods.

Doniphan, to be supplied.

Kickapoo Mission, N. T. Shaler.

Big Blue, Adonijah Williams.

First Annual Conference to be held at Kickapoo City.

DEATH OF BISHOP VANDEVELDE.—This Roman Catholic prelate died in Natchez, Miss., 13th inst. The cause of his death, says the Concordia Intelligencer, was of the most painful and agonising character, he having the misfortune, three weeks since, to break one of his legs in two places, by a fall from elevated door steps. The consequent inflamation produced fever, which merged into the yellow type, causing indescribable agonies during the spasms of the epidemic to his broken bones.

The laying out of the dead in state, and the funeral services were of the most imposing character.

The body arrayed in the rich vestments of his office, enclosed in a costly metalic sarchophagus, placed in an inclined position, half standing, on a catafalque in the shape of a cross, was exhibited in state, all the night following the death, in the episcopal mansion adjoining the cathedral. Great crowds went to see.

He was in the 65th year of his age. Born in Belgium, and a Jesuit. He came to the United States more than forty years ago, and for fourteen years was an humble missionary to the Indian tribes in Western Missouri. Since that time he has been at the head of Catholic universities and Bishop of Chicago and Natchez.

ANITE CITY.—If New Orleans is not healthy, health is not far off. Not to speak of the delightful watering places on the Gulf and Lake, the thrifty village stations that have sprung up, at the distance of a few hours' ride, on the Great Northern Railroad, are hard to beat. A friend who still carries on business here, but recently moved his family to Amite City and fixed them down in a neat cabin—in a region of pine and oak, potatoes and buttermilk—gives us the result, aviordupois. His three lads, aged 19, 16 and 13 years, were weighed July 1st; on Nov. 5th, weighed again, and had gained respectively 20, 17 and 11 pounds! As for his fat baby, the scales could not be believed; while his handsome grown daughter declined them!

LIVINGSTON, ALA.—Rev. R. M. Saunders writes, 16th inst: "We have had a gracious revival. The church was greatly blessed. There were twelve conversions and nine accessions to the church. It was a precious season."

A Matter for the Consideration of the Southern Conferences.

A change in the time of holding the Southern Conferences would be advantageous in many respects: so that the sessions be in the spring or late winter, rather than, as now, in the fall or early winter.

Yellow fever lurks in our low latitude till near Christmas. This has more than once put things out of joint. Commodities just recovering from its visitation are not well prepared to entertain a Conference. Two years ago the Mississippi Conference had to be changed from Port Gibson to Canton. This year the Memphis had to be postponed two weeks—on account of the yellow fever. Such changes are ilty made, and cause confusion on the eve of meeting; and yet they must sometimes be made.

If the whole country were allowed to get healthy and fully recuperate its social, moral and financial energies, Conferences would meet under better auspices.

Travelling facilities are in bad or uncertain condition in the fall and early winter. Red River, Arkansas, Ouachita, Yazoo, Alabama and Tombigbee and the Texas rivers are generally at a low stage till mid-winter or spring. Attendance at Conference under these circumstances is costly and inconvenient and comparatively thin.

These causes, united with others, put off the season of pecuniary and provisional abundance. The sugar and the cotton crop must be sent down to market, sold and returns made before there is a comfortable and easy feeling throughout the country. The church collections are made and the business of the year wound up under a state of rigid scarcity. Preachers often receive their pay in part, by drafts of the most generous and wealthy of the membership on their merchants, payable in February or March. Much of the Missionary fund comes in this shape, and it is the best that can be done.

We have got ahead of the season of health, business, navigation and money.

To the Conferences about convening we submit these considerations. Would it not be well to take some action, in the way of formal requests to the Bishops, etc., by which their sessions may be pitched forward at least two or three months. The present arrangement causes much loss every way.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Late Rev. John Lane.

Resolutions of the Quarterly Conferences for Jackson and Clinton, Miss.

At a meeting of the official members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Jackson Station, held on Wednesday evening, Nov 7th, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously resolved:

"Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God, in His wise but inscrutable providence, to remove from this world our beloved friend and brother and venerated father in Christ, Rev. John Lane, therefore,

"Resolved, That the long official and social relations between the members of this body and the deceased had by his unmerone public and private virtues, by his long and faithful labors in the Christian ministry, by his uniform urbanity, hospitality and fatherly kindness, and above all, by his zeal, fervor, and self-sacrifice in his Master's cause, won a place in our hearts' best affections.

"Resolved, That while we reverently bow to and submissively acquiesce in the mandates of Him who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, and devoutly thank Him for the long loan of His faithful servant to us, yet we deply deplore the loss to the church of so good and useful a minister, and to his personal friends, and especially his children and companion, the irreparable breach in the social circle and the heart's best affections.

"Resolved, That we tender to his family our warmest sympathies, and offer for them our most earnest prayers.

B. M. DRAKE, P. E.,
Chairman.

THOMAS GREEN,
Secretary.

J. A. GODFREY,
Preacher in charge.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 16, 1855.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE:

Dear Sir—I was requested to forward you the following preamble and resolutions for publication in your paper.

J. B. GREAVES.

"At the fourth Quarterly Conference for Clinton circuit, (Miss. Conference) Nov. 10, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Rev. D. M. Wiggins, P. C., and unanimously adopted; after which Rev. B. M. Drake, P. E. addressed the Conference in some feeling and appropriate remarks relative to the life and character of our departed brother in Christ.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, in the providence of Almighty God, the Rev. John Lane has been removed from among us,

"Resolved, That in the fall of our venerable and beloved brother, a friend, a father, and in many respects, a great man in the church has fallen.

"Resolved, That whilst we deeply regret the removal of our beloved brother, we submit to a kind Providence, knowing that God is too wise to err and too good to do wrong.

"Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with his bereaved and afflicted family, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them by the Secretary, and also to the New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication.

J. B. GREAVES,
Secretary.

Finding his Level.

A writer in Zion's Herald complains that sometimes the church system works unequally; keeping back the modest and hard-working and worthy, while the pushing man of strong friends is unduly rated. He says: "Our economy is capable of great imbecility or great power. Methodism, properly worked, will produce an able ministry. If, through an error of the judgment or of the heart, we place thistles to reign over cedars, we must expect to reap the bitter fruits of our folly in thus perverting the order of God. Methodism, like all other systems, is efficient in proportion as it moves in harmony with the divine mind, as exhibited in nature, providence and revealed truth. Working with God in every sense is the great secret of success."

To this the editor replies:

"We think our excellent brother has formed his judgment from exceptional cases, and not from general results. It has long been our opinion that no other ecclesiastical system secures the success of a true man so effectually as ours.

"True, a valuable man may occasionally be kept unjustly in the back ground too long, and an inferior, managing, scheming man be pushed forward prematurely. This occurs under every system. But in Methodism every man is almost infallibly sure to find his true level in due time. The people soon learn to distinguish between those ministers who fill their churches, build them up in the faith, and are instrumental in the conversion of sinners; and those who are more showy than substantial, who, notwithstanding a certain degree of ability, are deficient in moral and spiritual power. When this discovery is made, the former cannot be kept in the shade, the latter cannot be bolstered up, either by their own management or the favoritism of others. As we have said, there may be occasional exceptions to this rule, but in the end almost every minister amongst us finds his true level."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GERMAN BEER GARDEN CHURCH AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor—The interest which is everywhere manifested for this our promising institution urges us at once to give publicity of the prosperity of the same, hoping that the sympathy and assistance of the church, at home and abroad, in our Conference and elsewhere, will, through this our humble effort be mightily increased.

The opening of this school in the latter part of July, with 100 children, created quite a stir in the neighborhood of the Bear Garden District. It was a strange phenomenon to adults as well as to children, and we were almost convinced that it was nothing but mere curiosity which had induced such a large number to gather around us on this first occasion. Our experience up to this present date has taught us quite the contrary from what we expected at first. The number of children increased so that the place is not large enough to have them all comfortably seated in regular classes. This is not all. The result of our labor has been crowned with success. The conduct of our dear scholars proves this beyond all doubt. A general reformation is visible since we came here. The children look back with fear and trembling on those days when they were decorating the Sabbath with dancing and drinking in the same place where they are now taught, perhaps for the first time, about a crucified Redeemer. Nothing in the world could now persuade them to visit such a place again. But now, with a sure prospect of success for the future, we are obliged to abandon this glorious cause, if we cannot have a place of our own, where we can meet with and accommodate our children. We would ask here, shall we abandon such a promising field, because we have not the means to build an appropriate place of worship in this direction of our city, where it is most needed! We answer no! Methodists never give up on such trifling affairs. From fifteen to sixteen hundred dollars will enable us to build a good Beer Garden Church, wherein there will soon be found a worshipping congregation and a flourishing Sabbath school. A suitable piece of ground we have already purchased. Through faith we have contracted debts, and we doubt not in the least but that our rich brethren here and in the country will gladly embrace this opportunity to show their philanthropy, brotherly love and Christian benevolence in establishing a monument for future generations. Brethren, this appeal is not for us; it is the Lord's work and cause we are advocating. Will not you therefore assist us with your means, and thus become at once fellow-laborers with us in this good and noble work. The capital you are laying out for this new mission will bear an interest that will reach beyond the grave. No bankruptcy will ever take place, for the Lord of heaven and earth is one of the stockholders of this our enterprise. The dying Saviour on the cross has endorsed it with his own precious blood. We would ask, therefore, again and again, who would not gladly own a share in this undertaking. Come then, brethren, let your money be forthcoming, for we stand greatly in need of it. Our beer-garden room is too small, and not weatherboarded on the sides. This makes it an impossibility for us to occupy it during the winter months. We must, therefore, either build or give up this our pioneer work for German citizens.

We know that our appeal shall be in vain if the Lord does not accompany it with his blessing, but we know also that if He touches the hearts of all the readers of the Advocate, that this trifling amount we are asking from you for the Lord's sake will be made up.

In conclusion let me remark, brethren, that your humble suppliant will live and die for this Sabbath school. Yes, live and die under the blood-stained banner of the cross, is the motto of one who is not ashamed to call himself one of the least of the followers of Christ, not if the reproaches of the whole world should fall upon him.

May the Lord bless His whole church with an outpouring of His holy spirit, and may all the Sabbath schools throughout our whole bright and happy land continue to be what they really are, the great nursery of the church, is the humble prayer of J. U.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov., 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. W. R. MILLSAPPS.

Another name must be added to the list of those honored ministers who have gloriously fallen at their poste by the fearful pestilence which has swept over our country—Rev. William R. Millsapps. He was with his afflicted people at Jackson, La., nursing them and administering to them the consolation of our holy religion, when, at the urgent request of the writer, and with the concurrence of some of his brethren in the ministry there, he consented to attend the camp-meeting at Otopasaw, in Pike county, Miss. On his way he was taken with a chill, and returned to Mrs. McCoy's, where we staid the night before. The attack we did not think wee violent, but were, as we afterwards ascertained, mistaken. He continued to grow worse, and on Wednesday evening became entirely delirious, from which he never recovered, with the exception of an interval of a few moments, and on Saturday morning, the eighth day, just at daylight, his spirit passed up to his God.

Up to the time the delirium came on he did not think he would die, but expressed a preference that the disposition of the whole matter should be, as it was, in the hands of God, feeling assured that He would do whatever was best. He had often affirmed his belief in the doctrine that "man is immortal till his work is done," and but a few days before his departure for the camp-meeting, he wrote to me that he felt safe and perfectly resigned; and after his attack, reminded me that he still had an unshaken reliance in the providence of God, and that he much preferred God should dispose of it than that the matter should be left to him. He said that to die would be to be with his mother and kindred and blessed Saviour. Two days before his death his reason seemed for a few moments to return, and with a face beaming with smiles he shouted aloud the praises of his Redeemer.

The night before his attack, while leading the family worship, he enjoyed an unusual unction of the Spirit, and after he retired, remarked that he had seldom felt so happy, and that he felt his end was nigh and that he was ready. The services made such an impression upon the family that the chapter and hymn which he used were remembered by them, and I was requested to use them at his grave.

Bro. Millsapps was born in Copiah county, Miss., 1832, born again in 1849, during a protracted meeting held by Bro. Scott. Six of the converts of this meeting entered the ministry. Two of them have gone to their reward. He graduated at the Asbury University, Green Castle, Indiana, and during the last year of his college course attended the lectures in the Biblical Department under Dr. Berry. After his graduation till the next fall he was engaged in preaching the Gospel, which to many, as they will testify, was a savor of life unto life. The next year he attended the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., chiefly to study the Hebrew language. At the last session of the Mississippi Conference he was received on probation, and appointed to Jackson, La. It was a far more important and conspicuous appointment than he expected, and his brethren in the ministry showed the high degree of confidence which they reposed in his ministeral abilities by placing him in a field of labor which men of years and experience might well have wished to avoid.

He entered upon his work with flaming zeal, relying upon Him who hath said to His ministers, "I am with you alway." He soon became a great favorite with his people, and when it was known that he was to fill the pulpit, citizens and students thronged the house of God to hear the words of earnestness and truth from their youthful and accomplished pastor. Whenever he preached there was but one sentiment—that one so young should preach so well. He preached the Gospel—he had no other theme. He studied his sermons with great care, writing them out in full, with prayer to God, both in the selection of the text and in the composition of the sermon, and having presented it as an offering to God that he would bless the fruit of his mind and heart, he went into the pulpit calm and trustful, and spoke as one moved by the Holy Ghost. He was a hard student, and had gathered around him books to the utmost of his means. He was affable and kind-hearted, cheerful and conciliating in his feelings, of great personal attractions, united with the ease and grace of a Christian gentleman. He was eminently popular in his manners—a kind word and look were his greetings for all. I have never known one who combined so many rare gifts of mind and heart and person, and all laid at the foot of the cross. He was full of promise and usefulness, all to his Saviour and to His church.

From childhood his fond parents wished and prayed that he might live to be a preacher. They were not disappointed. They both lived to see their sweet-spirited boy in the pulpit, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and to receive from his lips the precious Gospel. The gentle mother is gone, and ere the earth had settled over her grave the spirit of her fond son had greeted her on the better shore. Blessed meeting! The father yet lingers, smiling through his tears, hopeful and joyous in his double bereavement and sorrow. J. J. WHEAT.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DONALDSONVILLE AND BAYOU BLACK CIRCUIT AND MISSION.

Dear Bro.—This mission extends from the parish of St. Mary to St. James, embracing the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche, Assumption and Ascension, a distance from extreme points of 140 miles, over as productive lands as Louisiana affords, nearly every foot of which along the river and bayous is under cultivation, employing many thousand blacks. Besides five appointments to the whites, there are embraced in this mission eighteen plantations, with an aggregate of 2500 souls; half of these (the largest in size) are preached to regularly every four weeks; the others are left out for want of time to supply them. Hitherto great inconvenience has been felt by both people and missionary for the want of appropriate houses of worship, where planter and manager and families and servants could meet together in the name of a common Saviour, in a temple exclusively set apart for the worship of the living God.

To obviate this, our Conference has very wisely recommended the erection of Methodist mission chapels on the road-side. If this was accomplished, and the views of the Conference carried out, besides the absolute utility of the thing, what a beautiful and convincing chain of argument it would present to our enemies to have our rivers and bayous studded along at suitable distances with these Bethels lifting their glittering spires to Him whose eye watches over this great work—and by the blessing of the Lord this thing will yet be.

For the erection of these chapels our prospects are certainly brightening on this mission, and although self-supporting missions have proved a failure, self-erecting chapels we think will succeed. Allow us in as brief a manner as possible to present our plan. At one of our quarterly meetings during the year, held on Bayou Black, our Presiding Elder, Dr. J. C. Keener, suggested as there is plenty of timber in the country, that the blacks themselves, out of their own time and money, with such aid as the owners may give them, do this thing, and having the co-operation of an excellent Christian manager, Bro. W. H. Mooring, a collection upon the plan was immediately taken up from the colored congregation on Col. Windham Robarteon's plantation, who were zealous in the matter, and highly pleased with the idea of contributing for the erection of a building to be set apart exclusively for God's house—no table—no money changers. The collection amounted to 140 days' work and $13, making in all equal to $153. It would be interesting to give the names of the subscribers here, but as it would occupy too much space, we will not give you the names of the thirty, but of the three mighty men: Ben Ewin, who was the first heard, six days; Charles Black, six days, and Bird Ewin, six days. On the following Sabbath a subscription was taken up on George Jones' plantation, Bayou Lafourche, amounting to forty-eight days' work, and $43, amounting in all to $91. The mighty men here were Daniel, ten days; Julius, seven days, and Lorenzo Fairfax, six days. The master will afford much assistance in the erection of this chapel.

The contest for the first Methodist mission chapel on this mission and this plan is between these two places. It was late in the season when the project was started, or one or perhaps both of these chapels would have been dedicated to the worship of God are this. Though requiring much labor and pains, particularly on so large a mission as this, I find the quarterly lovefeast tickets an important aid in keeping a healthy state of things in the church. It is the thing. A quarterly examination is entered into of the character of every member, and a ticket given or withheld as the case may be. Thus the conduct of the faithful is approved, while that of the unfaithful is censured and disapprobated, at the same time "supplying us with a quiet and inoffensive method of removing disorderly members." Making due and proper allowance for all progress, I have no doubt but the plan is as important and works as well now as it did in the days of Mr. Wesley. Human nature is the same, and it works well with the white members too, and if the brethren will begin and attend to this old system, good and true, a mighty and powerful change for good will be wrought throughout our glorious Zion, before the meeting of the next General Conference.

At Brashear City we have a good congregation, and have been holding our meetings in a large cooper shop, politely tendered to us by Mr. Eugene Daly. Here we recently held a quarterly meeting. Robert B. Brashear, Esq., had already presented to the Methodist E. Church South an eligible site in this city for a church, and remarked to Bro. Keener that he had intended to build a small chapel on his plantation for his servants, but if a comodious church could be built on this lot with accommodations for the blacks he would prefer it; to see what the neighbors were willing to subscribe, and whatever should be lacking on the subscription list he would give.

The plan was presented to the meeting, $530 has already been subscribed, and with such gentlemen as R. B. Brashear and others to back the project the church is built.

LEWIS A. REED.

Poetry, says Channing, reveals to us the loveliness of nature, brings back the freshness of youthful feeling, revives the relish of simple pleasures, keeps unquenched the enthusiasm which warmed the springtime of our being, and refines our youthful life.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

MT. CARMEL COLOREN MISSION, Mississippi Conference.

This must serve as my first, second, third and fourth quarterly reports for this mission to colored people. It lies within the bounds of Cole's creek circuit, embracing part of Jefferson and Franklin counties. There are six public appointments, and generally large congregations. I think I can safely say that upwards of two thousand have been preached to this year, and about one thousand have received catechitical instruction. I make it obligatory on the part of the children and members of the church to participate in the instructions given from time to time, and also entreat those who are not members to take an interest in the lessons given. There are 200 members. I have taken on probation 171, and there doubtless have been many conversions. The mission is in a prosperous condition. C. R. GONFREY.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

EUFAULA, ALA., Nov. 10, 1854.

Mr. Editor—I am requested by the Quarterly Conference of this station, held here on the 5th Nov., to forward the following resolution, adopted at that meeting, for publication.

Yours, respectfully,
Enw. B. YOUNG, Sec'y.

"Resolved, That this Quarterly Conference is of the opinion that a repetition of baptism tends to lessen its dignity and sanctity, and that a submission to and rebaptism by members of the M. E. Church, South, is not consistent with their relations thereto, therefore it is believed proper that any person in good standing in this church, intending to submit to such rebaptism by the ministers of another church, would better regard the relations existing between them and the church by deferring such rebaptism until there might be effected between them and the church a formal separation.

S. F. PILLY, P. E.
J. L. COTTON, P. C.

ED. B. YOUNG, Sec'y."

CAMP MEETING.—Rev. C. D. Nicholson writes, 17th inst: "Our camp meeting commenced 11th Oct. We had a very good time for it, and a happy meeting. It was held near Jackson C. H., Miss. We commenced on Thursday and closed on Monday morning following. There were some twenty conversions, and thirteen accessions to the church. There was a large number of mourners. Our meeting closed with increasing interest. The membership was very much revived. It closed one day sooner than was expected."

New Slave Trade—Frightful Revelations.

It appears from a parliamentary paper, presented to the house of Lords, entitled "Correspondence upon the subject of Emigration from China," that a new slave trade is growing up in the world, and under British auspices. The revelation is frightful. A memorial from certain shipmasters lately returned from the China Islands, details the cruelties practiced on the Chinese laborers employed in the export of guano, under the authority of persons responsible to the government of Peru. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chincas for the most part, if not exclusively, on board of British vessels:

No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatswains, armed with a lash of four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form of what seamen call round sennet, five feet in length, and an inch and a half in diameter, tapering to a point. During the forenoons, for regular offences, (or such as the overseers please to term such) this instrument was not much used, but as about four o'clock in the afternoon many of the weakest had not performed task work, the boatswain freely used to start those behind to bring the day's supervision to a close. The slightest resistance was punished by a flogging little short of murder, as on many melancholy occasions we have witnessed, being nearer than we desired.

The first six to twelve cuts stifled the most agonising cries that rang through the fleet—cries we heard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called them forth. There was no tying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold of an arm or leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash made their bodies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting like a sabre; and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his foot on the shoulder to keep the quivering body down. Two dozen made them breathless, and when released after thirty-nine lashes, they seemed slowly to stagger over, reeled and fell, and were carried off to the hospital; in most cases, if they recovered, committed suicide, for no human heart, unless elevated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, ever have more than two feelings, that is, death to those inflicted from, or to himself. Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the cliffs, many buried themselves alive in the guano, and many hid themselves in the caves to starve to death; their dead bodies floating all around in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pity shown them by a ship-master, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives, and is now in this country.

Where is the Duchess of Sutherland? Where is Aunt Harriet Beecher Stowe? Where is Greeley? Where is Seward? Where is the whole lot of abolition *philanthropists?* A most infernal system of slavery is in progress and yet we hear nothing from *them.*

Ah, we forgot. These Chinamen are *free*—in name—and are consequently entitled to not the slightest particle of abolition sympathy!

Out upon such "whited sepulchres." They look well enough outwardly, but how full of moral rottenness they are within! Perhaps they will reap the reward of their hypocrisy in due season.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—Rumors have been rife of late respecting a reported sharp correspondence between the two Governments concerning the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and that serious difficulties and disagreements had arisen. The following paragraph, which we copy from the National Intelligencer, of the 14th, sets forth the matter in its true light:

In our brief paragraph of yesterday referring to recent correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, it was inadvertently stated that the latter had not replied to the request to make known definitely its construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The reverse is the fact. The British Government has made a reply, agreeing to the construction of our Government and submitting a different construction, but leaving the question open for further negotiations. The correspondence has not been angry or unfriendly in its tone on either side. Indeed, from the urbanity and courtesy which is known to characterise the parties entrusted with it, no harshness or diplomatic impropriety could have been expected.

LARGE CARGO.—The splendid Memphis packet John Simonds, Captain C. B. Church, arrived yesterday with 4630 bales cotton, 32 hogsheads tobacco, 221 barrels flour, 114 sacks corn, 223 do. wheat and 284 do. rye.

THE LONDON TIMES—WAR

The recent fulminations of the "Thunderer" against the United States; its war-breathing spirit; its insulting arrogance; and its threatening attitude generally, have not left room for extravagant demonstrations of wrath on the part of the press, this side of the Atlantic, as we at first apprehended. We are very glad such has proved the case. The period has long since passed, in this country, for an extravagant display of indignation on account of anything that may appear in the English press. This nation is perfectly independent of British press, people and government, and a great enough and strong enough to grapple with and overcome them all, in any struggle the exigencies of the occasion may demand.

It is very true that, in case of war, England could inflict tremendous injury upon us, having so vast a preponderance of naval strength on the ocean. But we could inflict more upon her. She could not bring our national existence in jeopardy. We could here. We could get along without a solitary article she manufactures or sells. She could not exist twelve months without our cotton, corn and wheat. Without these great staples, her swarming millions would be out of employment and in a state of starvation. The fearful cry of "*Bread or Blood*" would speedily be heard in the streets of the mighty metropolis—startling her aristocracy from their day dreams of security, and causing the "fast anchored isle," to its center. The course of supply of "Bread" being cut off, there is no telling the quantity of "Blood" that would flow. The Parisian Reign of Terror might be revived, and the greatest and best of the Empire be murdered by the scum of the gutters and the reekings of the sewers—a process exceedingly fashionable when the people of Paris ruled through Robespierre, Danton, Marat!

In the United States, none of these dreadful consequences could ensue from a war with England. True, cotton would be low; labor idle; the wheels of commerce would revolve sluggishly; wheat and corn, and all other products would command but nominal prices; everything would come to a comparative stop for a time being; but still our country would flow with all the necessities of life, while it could manufacture, within ourselves, every needful article for domestic use. Hence, our condition would be one of complete independence. And, in one year we would have a war or uniform upon the seas than our gigantic adversary.

But, it is simply folly to talk about war between the United States and Great Britain. Unless, indeed, we assume that common sense has fled the two countries in unmitigated disgust. England could not strike us without hurting herself more than she hurt us; and we could not do England an injury that would not fall upon ourselves. Suppose, for instance, that war actually existed, and we should commence ploughing England. What would we have accomplished? Why, the destruction of our best customer, worth more to us than all other nations! And then, assume that England came off conqueror. What then? Why she would have succeeded in destroying a nation the products of which are absolutely indispensable to her greatness, power and prosperity!

To suppose that two such countries—claiming to be the most enlightened, moral and christian on earth—would coolly enter upon the pleasant business of cutting each other's throats, and commit untional suicide at the same time, seems to us the height of absurdity. It would be playing at a game where there was everything to lose and nothing to win. Sensible people and sensible governments never enter upon such foolish hazards.

The course of the London Times has been strongly condemned by the conservative British press, and by the British commercial and financial public. It has also encountered the reprobation of the first men of the kingdom. The Liverpool Times thus alludes to an observation made by the Earl of Ellesmere, which we quote for the purpose of correcting the Earl's or Times' figures. Says the Liverpool Times:

The Earl of Ellesmere, in a lecture which he delivered the other evening on the subject of the Russian war, the persons in his own immediate neighborhood, made a remarkable statement—remarkable, certainly, when taken in connexion with the inflated and bellicose spirit of the articles in the Times, announcing that the British Government had largely reinforced the West India squadron in order to check the filibustering expeditions of the worst portions of American society. "If you ever ask me," said his Lordship, "which was the most warlike nation in the world, I should say the United States of America. They have many thousand miles of frontier, and they have next to no army at all; but they have a large population, accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer in any military expedition. When the invasion of Mexico was projected, the Government advertised for men, and an army of 20,000 men was forthcoming in a fortnight. This is what I call a warlike nation."

We beg his Lordship's perdon. When war against Mexico was formally declared by Congress, a call for *fifty thousand* volunteers was made. In a few weeks *five hundred and fifty thousand volunteers* had enrolled themselves, each one of whom could be transformed into an effective soldier after a few drillings! The difference between the *facts* and the Earl's figures is rather large—only a few thousand per cent.!

Now, if more than half a million of men would promptly volunteer at the call of their government, to wer upon such a weak nation as Mexico, how many would he likely to volunteer, under similar circumstances, when their country was menaced by such a powerful nation as Great Britain? Not less than a million, at the smallest computation!

Perhaps this is a view of the case never contemplated by our British contemporaries. However, there is something in it, and the more it is considered the clearer will be the conviction.—[Crescent.

EMIGRATION FROM VIRGINIA TO KANSAS.—The Frontier News states that Dr. Somers, of Virginia, was on his way to Kansas, with several other gentlemen, to make arrangements for the location of one thousand persons who purpose emigrating from Eastern Virginia this fall—sixty families being from Richmond, thirty from Staunton, fifty from Rappahannock, and the remainder from the same neighborhood. It is also announced that a large emigration is expected from the western portion of Virginia next spring. Lots at Lecompton, the seat of government, were selling quite high, and it was said that within the next twelve months about three hundred buildings will be erected there.

WEST FELICIANA.—We clip the following items from the Bayou Sara Chronicle of the 14th:

There has been two or three cases of sickness in our town; but every one at the present writing is well. We hear that the fever rages to some extent on the coast above this place. For two days past the weather has been extremely warm. From present indications, we hope we will soon have rain and that cold weather may succeed it.

W. W. Moore.—This gentleman, who has just been elected Sheriff of the parish of East Feliciana, died at the town of Jackson in that parish on the night of the 15th inst., of yellow fever. Poor Willis, he had just commenced a career of usefulness for himself and his family, when the arch enemy snatched him from among his fellow-citizens.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Marriages.

Nov. 12, 1855, by the Rev. W. C. Johnson, the Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D.D., Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, to Miss Cynthia Tennessee, daughter of Mr. John McGavock, of Edgefield, near Nashville, Tenn.

In Marengo County, Ala., by Rev. W. I Powers, at the residence of S. S. Taylor, Mr. F. E. Stokes of Mobile, and Miss Mary A. Beckley of Marengo.

By the same on the 31st ult., at the residence of Judge Coleman, Hoe. Wm. J. Alston of Marengo, and Mrs. Caroline Cheney of Choctaw.

At the residence of Mrs. Jas. Bartee, on the 30th Oct., by Rev. W. E. McLinfield, Mr. John O. Pearce and Miss Elzanah Bartee.

Nov. 8, 1855, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Saadal, East Feliciana Parish, La., by the Rev. Wm. Hines, Mr. T. B. McAdams to Mrs. K. A. Irvine, both of that Parish.

Deaths.

Died, of yellow fever, in Jackson, La., on Friday, the 19th October, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. Patty A., wife of Rev. A. G. Miller.

Sister Miller was born in Western Pennsylvania on the 19th of April, 1855. When a child eleven years of age, she was brought to the knowledge of the way of salvation. She was the first of her family to embrace the Gospel, taking the lead of father and mother, who have since followed in the way of life, and she has now entered before them the valley of the shadow of death, showing how a Christian can die, and is gone to await their coming, and to welcome them to the bright world beyond. In 1841, when in the 22d year of her age, she was married to Rev. A. G. Miller, then a member of the Erie Annual Conference, and continued with him as an helpmeet in the work of the Gospel for seven years. Sister Miller has lived seven years in Jackson, where, by the excellency of her character and the purity of her life, she has made many friends for the Saviour, and friends for herself of all who know her. In Christian faith she never wavered; in Christian duty she never faltered; but with steadiness of purpose she pursued her noiseless way, diffusing the savor of Christ, awaking reverence for God and love for the Saviour.

Her life was characterized by a faithful attendance upon the public means of grace, careful attention to the private duties of a Christian, trust in God, cheerfulness of heart and tranquility of mind. Making no high professions of piety, she awakened the suspicions of none against her; she discouraged none; yet she was content with nothing less than the peace of God, which passeth understanding, and her testimony in class-meetings and love feasts was clear and refreshing, and never failed to stir the souls of those that heard her; and her prayers in our social meetings and with penitents at the Altar, were full of faith and fervor.

During her illness, though she suffered much, and believed that the time of her departure had come, she was patient and composed—recognized and addressed every friend—exhorted the servants, blessed the children—in the name of the Lord consoled her husband, and triumphed in the God of her salvation. She appeared to endure no agony in death; the grave brought with it no gloom; and she entered its dark portal as if the light of eternal day was beaming about her, while we sang,

And let this feeble body fail,
And let it drop or die;
My soul shall quit the mournful vale,
And soar to worlds on high.

B. Jones.

Died, in Copiah Co., Miss., April 17th, 1855, Mrs. Mary Millsaps, in her 37th year.

She was a woman of many virtues—virtues which grow with difficulty in earth's ungenial clime, choked and dwarfed as they ever are, by the selfishness of an ungodly race. She was a devoted wife, yielding the submission of love to him to whom in early life she gave her hand and heart—a fond and doting mother—a kind and gentle mistress—a neighbor whose influence was ever on the side of God and religion, and who, whether to cheer the sick and minister to their wants and alleviate their sufferings, or to throw the sunshine of gladness around the circle of her friends and relatives, was cherished and loved.

While yet in the bloom of youth and beauty, she chose Mary's better part, and found that religion was the joy and support of her life, both single and married, in youth and in riper years, in sickness and in health, in life and in death. She never suffered the duties and cares of a large family of children and servants to tronch upon her religious devotions. And such was the depth of her religious feelings that she was never satisfied unless she felt happy at each recurrence of prayer—which to her was three times a day. And often when her husband felt unwilling to lead in family worship, would she gather her little ones around the domestic fireside, and pour into the ear of Him who ever heareth the cries of them that love Him, her fervent petitions for herself and those whom God had given her—never omitting, as she said, the servants, whom both in life and in death, she so earnestly desired to be saved. Her sickness was long and protracted; she suffered as much in the latter part of her sickness, seemingly, as she could, to live, but instead of murmuring at her severe suffering, she rejoiced, because her Savior had suffered, and so strong was her love to Him that she would have been glad, she said, to suffer in the same way He did. Though racked by the keenest pain, it was not sufficient to divert her mind from the theme she loved; and through the live-long day and night would she praise the Lord, until worn down and exhausted, she would pause to gather strength, and then resume the strain that will fill her heart and employ her tongue through endless ages. It was the most triumphant death I ever witnessed;—death was not only vanquished, but became the occasion of her deepest joys. To those who looked on it seemed as if she had already joined the sanctified hosts above in giving glory to God. For days before she died, her happiness—rather her rapturous exultation—was uninterrupted and unspeakable. Blessed Jesus! whose disciples die such a death. J. A. W.

Died, in Yazoo City, Miss., on the 13th of October, 1855, William G. Miller, in the 43d year of his age.

Brother Miller was born in Kentucky on the 8th of June, 1812; removed with his parents to Mississippi in 1814; was converted and joined the M. E. Church at a camp-meeting held in Madison County in 1830, and lived a consistent Christian life to the day of his death. The welfare of the Church always laid near his heart, and was the subject of conversation on which he delighted to dwell; and even on his dying bed he ceased not to pray for her prosperity, and the success of his pastor in winning souls to Christ. He suffered without a murmur, and left the world in peace. Light.

Evidence from a Physician.

Monticello, Ind., Aug. 27, 1855.

J. A. Rhodes.—Dear Sir—I have been in the practice of medicine here for about three years, and can conscientiously recommend your medicine, having used it myself, and prescribed it in a number of instances with perfect success. Respectfully, yours,

W. C. Spencer.

If anybody desires further evidence, they will find it in every bottle of the "CURE," which is being introduced as rapidly as possible into every town and village in the United States, Canadas, etc. The eminent chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of New York, certifies to its purity & innocence. It is therefore optional with all to have the Fever and Ague, or not, just as they please.

James A. Rhodes, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

And for sale by John Wright & Co.
151 Chartres st., N. Orleans.
And by sellers generally. no24 1t

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Later from Texas

The steamship Persevorance, Capt. Shepherd, arrived last night from Galveston, bringing papers to Saturday last. We find no news of interest. The Civilian says:

We regret to learn, as we do by a letter from Crockett, that the cotton crop of Houston county has fallen much short of an average, in consequence of the ravages of the worm. Corn is selling in that county at $1 per bushel.

The Matagorda Chronicle states that the picking season is over in that county, and remarks in regard to the crop:

The weather during the past week has been fine, clear and cool—all that could be desired for picking out the remnant of the cotton crop; two or three weeks will close the harvest, although we have not had a frost sufficient to blacken vegetation. The cotton crop of this country, when ginned, baled and numbered, will not exceed half the usual amount—about four bales to the hand.

The Victoria Advocate says the Guadalupe river will soon be in a condition to receive the long wished for boon of steam navigation, and that the pulling out of snags, and removing obstructions have been done in a most thorough manner, so that a boat can now come up to the town landing in the darkest night without feeling her way. The editor descants on the great advantage which *must* accrue to western Texas, "from the navigation of this new channel of conveyance," notwithstanding the twelve feet water on Matagorda bar.

The Jefferson Herald speaks of a severe storm, which visited that neighborhood on the 2d inst. It says large trees were uprooted, houses blown down, and fences swept away. The cotton also suffered severely from the beating wind and rain.

The Case of the Gen. Armstrong.

The Washington Union, of the 14th, publishes the following letter, which, although it relates to an event now a matter of history, will be found highly interesting:

To the Editor of the Union—Sir: The following is an extract of a letter written a few days after the engagement of the brig General Armstrong, in the port of Fayal, by my father, Wm. H. Watson, who was quartermaster on board said vessel, and fully corroborates the statement made in the letter of Mr. Dabney, which was published a day or two since in your paper:

"Fayal, September, 1814.—We arrived here after seventeen days passage, and had not anchored more than five hours when the Carnation, King's brig, of 20 guns, anchored close to us, and about 8 o'clock attacked us with four boats and 70 men, which we easily beat off, killing and wounding upwards of 30; we had one killed. We then warped in shore, under the guns of the fort, they being joined by the Plantagenet (74) and Rota, frigate, of 36 guns; and at two o'clock in the morning they attacked us (under the guns of a neutral fort) with 14 armed launches and boats, and upwards of 300 men; began to divide into divisions, when a well-directed fire from our guns sunk several of their boats, killing and wounding many of their men. They succeeded in getting under the bows of the brig; but such was the bravery of the crew, not one got foothold but paid his life the forefeit for his presumption. We could plainly hear them cry 'No quarters for the Yankee rascals.' Our men, you may be sure, gave them none. The pivot gun, loaded every time with 120 pounds of balls, swept them off like hail. This fight continued with great bravery about forty-five minutes, when they went off, having lost five boats and about 200 men, most of whom were killed—amongst them were the first and third lieutenants of the frigate. The brig coming in in the morning, we gave her a dozen broadsides, when, finding further defence useless, we deserted, scuttled and set fire to the brig, sooner than to let them have her. They then boarded her with great caution; but finding her of no use, left her to burn. This was the end of the General Armstrong. In our boat I took possession of they had at first 40 men; when I took her there were 17 on board—11 dead, 4 wounded and 2 whole. By this you may guess what havoc we made among them. It is, without doubt, the bloodiest battle that has been fought this war; at any rate, an honor to the nation, for they neither took us nor our vessel. We were maintained here by the American consul, who chartered a Portuguese brig to take us to Amelia Island."

W. H. Watson."

As the case is now before the Court of Claims, the above extract might be acceptable to the readers of your paper.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,
Sam. H. Watson,
100 Pine street, Philadelphia.

The Lower Rivers.

There is but little indication of a rise in the Mississippi river below its junction with the Ohio. The last arrivals from the Arkansas say that the reported rise is that river has run out. From the Yazoo there is nothing to show that boats of ordinary draft can ascend higher than Yazoo City. From Red River a show was made so that a few boats reached Alexandria, and that is about all. From the Ouachita and tributaries the accounts are more favorable, several boats having arrived within the past few days, bringing good loads of cotton

Later from Havana.

Arrival of Steamship Black Warrior.

The steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Bulloch, arrived Monday afternoon from New York via Havana. We are are indebted to her purser for the following memoranda:

The Black Warrior left Havana on the 16th. She brings the California mails from the El Dorado, which steamer arrived in Havana on the 14th—too late to connect with the steamer of the mail line for New Orleans. Nothing new in Havana. The English brig-of-war Eagle arrived on the 16th. There were 35,000 boxes old crop sugar on hand. Quotations are drooping under late advices. Health of the city and country perfect. Among the passengers by the Black Warrior are Judge Lyons of California, and Mrs. Col. John Hays, of Texas. Ship Richmond, Gookin, from New Orleans for Havre, got knocked down in a squall on the 5th inst. The cargo shifted and rendered the pumps useless. She made but little water, but the captain deemed it prudent to put into Havana on the 16th—would sail in about two or three days.

American Party of Alabama.

The Mobile Tribune, of the 18th, says: We are indebted to a friend who arrived last night from Montgomery, for a printed slip containing the result of the labors of the called session of the Council of the American party, convened at the seat of government, as embodied in the following

Resolutions

Adopted by the State Council of the American Party of Alabama, at an Extra Session of the Council, held in the city of Montgomery, on the 15th day of November, 1855.

Resolved, That we regard the Philadelphia Platform as a political compact enlisted into by the North and South with the hope of giving peace and stability to the Union. But the spirit of that compact having been violated by the passage of resolutions trenching on our rights and equality by several of the State Councils of the North, we do now, therefore, declare that we deem it necessary and proper clearly and fully to define the position of the American Party of Alabama; repudiating every construction of the duties and obligations imposed by the constitution and rules of any portion of the "National Organization," violative of, or conflicting with, the principles hereinafter avowed. And that all the pass-words, secret signs and ceremonials, which may heretofore have been observed are hereby abolished. Discarding, therefore, non-essentials, we will but the more effectually adhere to our organization and the holding and maintaining of the following more fully expressed cardinal principles of the great American Party:

First. A strict coonstruction of the constitution of the United States;

Second. Stern and unswerving devotion to the Union under the constitution as above construed; and quenching resistance to all factious and treasonable attempts, no matter whence they may, to weaken its bonds.

Third. Congress has no power to legislate upon the question of slavery in the States where it exists, or to exclude any States from admission into the Union, because its constitution does, or does not, recognise the institution of slavery, or to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The fugitive slave law should be maintained and rigorously enforced. No law, or legislation, shall be attempted by Congress touching the question of slavery in the territories; and it shall cease to agitate the question of slavery in any form. We regard a strict adherence to the principles and views of this section absolutely essential to the peace and perpetuity of the Union; and we do pledge ourselves, one to the other, that we will affiliate with no party, nor support any man for office, under the government of the State, or of the United States, who does not publicly and unequivocally avow the principles of this section, without change or abatement.

Fourth. All foreigners who have come to this country, under the guarantees of our laws, and have been properly and legally naturalized according to existing forms, are fully and legally entitled in all the civil and religious privileges conferred by our constitution and laws; and shall be fully and effectually protected in them.

Fifth. A radical change in the naturalization laws is required, by the exigencies of the country, so as to effect all foreigners coming into the country after its enactment, and to prevent the transportation and immigration of paupers and criminals of other countries.

Sixth. Americans should give laws to America.

Seventh. Entire religious liberty—holding that all men have a right to worship God according to their own conscience; we will maintain a strict separation of Church and State, and oppose all *higher law* men, whether papal or protestant; and that all men who hold or acknowledge a right to violate the Constitution, under any pretence of civil privileges or religious belief, or whose allegiance to the Constitution is subject to be absolved by any foreign power on earth, are wholly unfit to hold office in this republican country.

Eighth. Practical economy in the administration of public affairs, State and Federal.

Ninth. Opposition to old party hacks and demagogues, and the promotion to office of men honest and capable.

Tenth. Purity of the ballot-box and peace at elections; the right of each citizen to his political opinions being inalienable.

Eleventh. No step backward from the Georgia platform.

How the Redan was Stormed.—*A New Feature in Gunnery.*

From a recent Crimean letter we extract the following:

The English appear to be peculiarly happy in capturing defenceless places. One of their own officers—an unwilling participant in the ridiculous farce—assured me ten hours after the Redan was known to have been evacuated, the absurd order was given to storm the place. Bugles sounded the assault; drums beat the charge; generals gallantly led their divisions; aids de camp hurried to and fro; officers could with difficulty restrain the reckless impetuosity of their troops. "With a shout of defiance," as an English paper hath it, they rushed upon the works and captured them in the most bloodless assault on record. Fortunately a bombshell had divided the wires of a battery which was to explode concealed mines, else few had escaped to tell the tale.

The Russians have showed much ingenuity in their defences, and some of their operations have puzzled John Bull. The same letter says:

The capture of this place has solved a hitherto perplexing mystery to the Allied engineers. Injured cannon were found converted into mortars, by being imbedded in the ground up to the muzzle. Thus protected from bursting, they received a double charge, were fired off by trains, and hurled balls to an incredible distance. Ambulences, for removed from the theater of action, had mysteriously suffered. Gen. Beutiok's kitchen, equally distant, tumbled about the mancuple's ears. In short, while Gen. Markham was visiting his stables to admire a charger belonging to his aid-de-camp, a ball struck his favorite, killing it before his eyes. Where do these balls come from, was the daily cry. They fell from the skies like aerolites, apparently meteoric. Now another lesson in gunnery has been taught by the despised foe.

Yellow Fever.

We have still an occasional case of yellow fever occurring, at intervals of several days. Some of our absentees have returned, and some country people carefully slip into town at odd times. The Board of Police elect, met in the court-house yard, and organized on Saturday. Whether it is safe coming into town or not, we don't pretend to say; let every one judge for themselves; we profess to know nothing about it; we only know in town and vicinity, within the last two days, some half a dozen cases of yellow fever have been taken. [Woodville (Miss.) Repub., 13th inst.

A steam fire engine has been purchased by the city of Columbus, Ohio, and is now there ready for service. Four additional steam engines are also to be built for the use of the city of Cincinnati. Pittsburg has recently had one built on a plan invented by one of her own mechanics. The steam fire engine is thus rapidly making its way over the country. It is now to be found in Cincinnati, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Columbus, Philadelphia and Boston.

Our Government has dispatched instructions to Mr. Wheeler, our Minister at Nicaragua, which of course relate to the present complicated state of things in that quarter. These matters will give special interest to the President's forthcoming Message. It is supposed that on the first day of the session, Gen. Cass will offer a resolution in the Senate for a special committee, to inquire "what has become of our Monroe doctrine?"

Kossuth writes to the New York Times that the Federal Government of Switzerland actually claims the right to decide whether anybody be a *bona fide* citizen of America or not?—and that they actually advance the principle that the admission to American citizenship does not annul the claims of the government to whom such a person formerly belonged, or the allegiance of the man.

Magnetic Telegraph.

Terrible Accident at Alexandria, Va.

By the Southern Line.

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 17.—A terrible accident occurred here this evening during a fire. The walls of Messrs. Dowell's chinaware store fell in, burying beneath the ruins a large number of persons. Eight dead bodies have already been taken out, besides those of seven severely wounded. It is believed that more are still under the ruins.

Great Telegraph Project.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Herald announces the formation of a gigantic Telegraph Company, with ample capital, whose intention is to purchase or lease all the old lines or build new ones, from New York to all the principal cities of the country. They have already leased the direct lines from New York to Halifax.

New York Market.

Our Cotton market is firm, with sales to-day of 1,000 bales. Flour is higher; sales of straight State at $9, good Ohio at $9 67, and Southern at $9 75 per bbl. Wheat has advanced; sales of Southern White at $2 23 per bushel. Corn is drooping, with sales at $1 per bushel.

New York, Nov. 19.—Flour is a trifle higher to-day, with sales of State at $9 18, and good Ohio at $9 81 per bbl. Wheat is rather higher, with sales of Southern Red at $2 05, and Southern White at $2 25 per bbl. Corn is a trifle lower, with sales of Mixed at 90½c per bushel. Whisky is selling at 39c per gallon.

Cincinnati, Nov. 19.—Flour is unchanged to-day, with sales at $7 90 to $8 per barrel. Sales of Hogs at 6½c per lb.; Fair Sugar commands 7½c per lb. Sales of Molasses at 36c per gallon; Coffee is selling at 11½c per lb.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, Nov. 16.—There are now 9 and a half feet water in the canal, and the river is rising at the rate of half an inch per hour. The steamer Switzerland departed yesterday for New Orleans, and the Humboldt and A. L. Shotwell departed Saturday for the same port.

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—The river is rising, with ten feet water at this point. Flour is rather higher, with sales at $7 90 per bbl. Whisky is firm at 33½c, per gallon. Sales of fair Sugar at 7¼, and good fair at 7½c. per lb. Molasses is firm at 37 to 38c. per gallon.

Naval.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga has sailed from New York for Port au Prince to bring home the American schooner Amelia, lately seized there by order of the United States Commercial Agent, together with her crew, some of whom are to be tried for a breach of our revenue laws, if not for graver offences. The United States frigate Potomac, flag-ship of the Home Squadron, Com. Paulding, and the sloop-of-war Cyane, are fitting out with all possible dispatch, and will soon leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the West Indies. The two sloops have 180 men each, and the frigate 600 men. The Release has been fitted out for the Arctic Exploring Expedition, and will be fitted out immediately, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, as an excellent ship for naval apprentices, by which they may be made practical seamen. She will be under the command of Capt. Hartstein. Mr. Steere is making a strong effort to launch the U. S. steam propeller Niagara before the 1st of January.

A writer, dating from Italy, says that two things have peculiarly struck him as characteristic of all that country, viz.: the apparent respect of all classes to any and everything religious, and the democracy of their worship. There are no chapels for the poor, and no churches for the rich, in Italy. The rich and the poor meet together—the prince and the pauper kneel alike side by side on the same cold marble floor. How irreverent, as Protestants, we often are in our places of worship, and how much disposed we are to separate the poor from the rich, and practically to say to the less favored and more unfortunate, "Stand thou there, for we are holier than thou!"

The business men of Cincinnati have been deeply excited and angered at discovering an atrocious and immense swindle perpetrated in keeping into foreign news from the press, and sending private dispatches—for a heavy consideration, doubtless—to individuals, who, being thus privately informed that there would be an advance in the price of flour, amounting to fifty cents per barrel, were enabled to make "a handsome thing of it."

Change of Mail Schedule—*A Good Time Coming.*—We are truly pleased to learn, says the Mobile Tribune, of the 17th, that after three months humbugging, Postmaster General Campbell has at length condescended to listen to the appeals made from this section of country, and finally consented to authorize a change of the mail route between Mobile and Montgomery, by transferring it back again to the Stockton route. The new arrangement goes into effect on to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when the fast and favorite Heroine—of Messrs. Cox, Breinard & Co.'s line of steamers—will commence her daily mail trips between Mobile and Stockton.

The recent attack of the British journals upon the United States, together with their mysterious allusions to the invasion of Ireland, has stirred up a number of prominent Irishmen in this city to consider whether, after all, a demonstration of some sort cannot be made at this crisis, with a view to regalvanize the spirit of liberty at home. The movement is advocated by men of ability, and a fund of some $40,000 has already been secured. Confidential conferences are held every night in the parlor of a distinguished Irish exile up town, and steps have been taken for extending the organization to Boston, Philadelphia and other cities.

A Good Discourse.—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy thus designates a sermon preached last Sunday by a minister of that city, who claimed the right to preach politics. He pointed out various instances "of aggressions which the slave power had made upon the rights of the North, transforming us into mere propagandists of the vile institution of human chattelship." A nice preacher he must be for the Free-Soilers of Worcester, avowing himself a "mere propagandist" of slavery. Or does he only mean to say that all who do not agree with him in politics have been thus transformed? Either way, this method of preaching the gospel is not strikingly in accordance with the example of Christ. [Providence Post.

The Newark Advertiser, speaking of the magnitude of the New York and Erie railroad, and its operations, says:

The whole number of cars and locomotives on this road is 3,108, which, if coupled together in one train, would reach a distance of twenty-one miles, and be able to carry 150,000 persons in one day from New York to Lake Erie. The company has in its employ not less than 5,000 persons, whose pay per month is $125,000, or $1,500,000 per year.

There are single miles on this road whose grading cost not less then $170,000 each, and one bridge, near the village of Susquehannah, built upon seventeen stone arches, at the cost of $320,000. The number of miles from Jersey City to Dunkirk is 459, and is run over by the evening express train in sixteen hours. The company has in its service six printing presses, which are constantly at work printing tickets that are never used but once, blanks, etc.

The Long Ago.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realms of years,
With a limitless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
That blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the year in the ghost—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There is a magical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we buy our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the margee is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed Isle,
All the day of life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that "greenwood" of soul be in sight.

The Central American Question.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 14th, writes:

In the discussions of the Central American question by Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, the most friendly intentions were professed, and, probably, were actually entertained, on both sides. But our position is a very awkward one, as the matter now stands. Our extreme demands were positively rejected, and it remains for us to present new terms of arrangement. This cannot be done without a mortifying backout on the part of our government.

It is not at all probable that the present administration will abandon or modify their interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and it is well known that they have positively and from the beginning to the end of the negotiation refused to accept the British interpretation. Still it may be hoped that the British government will adhere to the treaty, according to their understanding of it, which will prevent them from exercising any actual jurisdiction in Central America in virtue of any protectorate, and from taking possession of Greytown—an act which would practically terminate the treaty and prevent future negotiation on the subject.

At the commencement of the negotiations, two years ago, Mr. Buchanan, it is said, was instructed to represent that the present Administration disapproved of the whole treaty, and the policy of joint national action on which it was founded, and that it was the act of a prior Administration holding different views; but that still they would adhere to it and carry it out, upon the condition that the British government would adopt our interpretation of it, and, at once, abandon their claims to the Bay Islands, and relinquish the Musquito protectorate. Thus there is no chance for a recusal of the negotiation, while the present Administration is in power, nor while Lord Pulmerston, (whose peculiar hobby is this very subject of British pretensions in Central America,) remains at the head of the British government. Under these circumstances, the chief burden of the forthcoming President's message will probably be the Monroe doctrine and the means of its practical assertion.

It is believed that Com. Paulding's instructions are of a character that will produce a collision between his force and that of Admiral Faushaw, in case the latter should take possession of Greytown.

Great Sale of Wild Animals.—The Zoological collection of Mr. Seth B. Howe, which has been on exhibition at the Hippodrome in New York, for a few weeks, was sold at auction on Tuesday, the 13th, the proprietor, it is said, having amassed a fortune and intending to retire from business. A number of showmen and circus managers from different sections of the United States were in attendance. The following are some of the prices obtained: Wagon and cage containing a white Polar bear, said to be the only one now alive in America, sold to E. M. Shields for $450; original cost, $1,100. A wagon and cage containing a Royal Bengal tiger, sold to Henry Butler for $225; the animal originally cost $800. Three performing lions, which cost $2,000, brought only $375. Elephant Canada, used for performance in the ring, sold for $1,400. He eats 200 pounds of hay, two bushels of oats, and drinks three barrels of water every day. Two other elephants brought $1,000 each, and another $1,100. All of them originally cost $2,000 each. A lion and a hyena sold for $75, and a Brazilian tiger for $110, a little over one-fourth the cost.

Important for the Shipping Interest.—The important fact is mentioned in a letter from Paris to the National Intelligencer, that the French Government has authorized the purchase by their subjects of foreign vessels, for the purpose of placing them under the French flag, and to enjoy all the attending privileges of national built vessels. This, it is presumed, will open a large and very advantageous field for the enterprise of our ship-builders and shipowners. The writer says:

"The Government has promulgated a decree which will have an important and highly advantageous effect upon our tonnage interest. This decree allows foreign-built vessels to be naturalized, and to take the French flag, with all its advantages, on the payment of ten per cent. on their assessed value. It will be a great opening for American vessels of 600 to 800 tons, and more especially for steamers of 1,000 to 1,200 tons, which will be in great demand, and will meet with a ready sale. They have also admitted timber, lumber, naval stores, etc., free of duty for the ensuing three years. This will open a great market for all those articles, and likewise give profitable employment in their conveyance by our vessels."

A dispatch of the 12th inst., from Rome, N. Y., says:

On the road towards Utica the steam saw mill situated on the hill of that place, blew up about nine o'clock in the morning, killing two persons instantly. One of the killed was Henry S. Roberts, son of Judge Roberts, of this village. The other one killed was the fireman, whose name we have not been able to ascertain.

The Crop.—We are sorry to learn from the most reliable source, that the cane is yielding very poorly at this time, owing to the present warm weather, which has caused vegetation to commence anew. From seven to nine hundred pounds per arpen, is all the cane is now yielding in this vicinage, which it must be admitted is but a trifle over one half the usual yield in ordinary seasons. Cool freezing weather is now very much needed, and improvement cannot take place without it. [Thibodaux Minerva.

The Tulip and the Ladies.—Some one who was at the Crystal Palace Flower Show, asks: What can be the reason that the tulip is so acceptable to the ladies? Its form we know is beautiful, and its colors are lustrous; but as much may be said of a hundred other flowers. Can it be for the sentiment associated with it, and for the language it is supposed to utter? On this subject we confess ourselves largely indebted to the learned research of the ingenious Madame de la Tour. From her we learn that, in the language of flowers, the tulip means "a declaration of love." The rose is beauty—good again; the orange tree is generosity—good again; the strawberry is perfect excellence—better still; but the tulip—oh! the tulip—is the declaration of love! *Après cela, la fin du monde,* as the French say. On the banks of the Bosphorus the tulip is the emblem of inconstancy; but it is also the symbol of the most violent love. The wild tulip is found in the fields of Byzantium, with its crimson petals and golden heart. "The petals," says Madame de la Tour, "are compared to fire, and the yellow heart to brimstone; and when presented by an admiring swain to his mistress, it is supposed to declare that such is the effect of the fair one's beauty, that if he sees her only for a moment, his face will be as fire, and his heart will be reduced to a coal.—[Life Illustrated.

Attorney General's Office.

The United States not Responsible either to Citizens or Foreigners for the unskillfulness of Public Officers in Private Concerns.

The Washington Union publishes the following as emanating from the Attorney General's office:

1. The nations of Europe and America, while independent each of the other in political sovereignty, are yet associated together in a great commonwealth of States, by the common ties of the religion of Christ, the intellectuality of the Greeks, and the legislation of the Romans, modified by the different usages of race appertaining to the Celts, the Germans, and the Slavonians.

2. In their mutual intercourse, these nations recognize, and more or less obey, certain rules of right, partly natural and partly conventional, which oblige their consciences and control their actions, in war as well as in peace, and which constitute the laws of nations.

3. This law of nations is subdivided into two great parts: one, which treats of the reciprocal duties and rights of nations personified, and is their public relation as nations; and another, which treats of the duties and rights of each nation, in its relation to individuals of another nation.

4. Each of the nations of Europe and America has exclusive jurisdiction within itself to pass laws and to administer them, and to employ its aggregate force to maintain obedience to its local authority, administered primarily for the good of the members of its own nationality.

5. But each nation admits foreigners of other friendly nations to enter its territory for certain limited, peaceful and private objects of commerce, instruction, social intercourse, friendship, or the like; and the legal condition of such foreigners is regulated by the international law private, as distinguished from the public international law.

6. None of the nations of Europe concede to transient, commerant, or dealers foreigners all the advantages of the domestic nationality; nor can such foreigners pretend to any special or exclusive rights or peculiar privileges at the hands of the local government.

7. In its internal organization, each government has public officers, administrative, judicial, or ministerial, which officers are the agents of the community for the conduct of the public or common affairs, and of many private affairs and are individually responsible to their country, and in many cases, to individuals, for acts of political or official misbehavior; but the government itself is not responsible to private individuals for injuries sustained by reason of the acts of such officers, done by them in the private business with which they may be officially connected, though as public agents, yet for individual benefit only; it is responsible only for such injury as individuals as may occur by acts of such officers performed in the proper school and business of the government.

8. Thus Governments hold themselves responsible to individuals for injuries done to the latter by public officers in the collection of the revenue or other administrative acts of governmental relation; but not for the errors of opinion, or corruption even, of administrative, judicial, or ministerial officers, where such officers are administering the public authority in the interest of individuals, as distinguished from the Government.

9. Hence, the State of California is not responsible to a citizen of the United States for injury which his vessel may have sustained by the unskillfulness of a pilot at San Francisco; and *a fortiori*, that State is not responsible in such case, if the vessel belonged to a citizen of the Peruvian Republic.

10. Hence, also, the United States are not responsible to a citizen of the United States for the failure of a marshal to collect an execution; and *a fortiori*, the United States are not responsible in such case, if the execution belonged to a citizen of the Peruvian Republic.

11. In such case, our courts of law are open to the individual who pretends himself aggrieved by the act of the pilot or that of the marshal; but the government is not surety for their acts, and the Peruvian Republic has no right of reclamation in the premises against the United States for any imputed default, either of its own officer or the officer of the State of California.

The authorities of Cuba more than a year ago required duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on certain descriptions of building materials and provisions, which, before that period, had been admitted to the island either free, or on the payment of a mere nominal tax. The losses, in consequence, were considerable, and since that time the subject has been brought to the attention of the Spanish Government by the direction of the Secretary of State, through our Minister at the Court of Madrid. The result is said to be that the Spanish Government has signified to this a disposition to refund these duties, improperly demanded by the Captain General, setting apart twelve months during which the claimants are to present their several claims to the Spanish authorities, on the adjudication or verification of which those duties will be refunded.

New Orleans Wholesale Prices Current.

Carefully corrected every week.

	From	To		From	To
Bagging—			**Molasses, Cuba**		
Kentucky, ₩d	14½	16	In the City	37	38½
Kentucky	14	14½	On Plantation	—	—
German	—	—	New Orleans	33	34
Hide Rope, ₩ lb			**Naval Stores,**		
Kentucky	8½	10	Tar, ₩ bbl	3 00	4 00
Northern	—	—	Pitch	3 00	4 00
Hemp, ₩ 100 lbs	80	—	Rosin	1 90	1 75
Coffee, ₩ lb			Spirits turpentine	40	41
Rio	10	11	Varnish, bright	80	85
Havana, gold	—	—	**Oils, ₩ gallon**		
do. do. mild	—	—	Lard	95	1 00
Java	—	—	Linseed	1 15	1 25
Laguayra	—	—	Sperm, winter	2 00	2 50
St. Domingo	—	—	do. fall	1 80	1 90
Chocolate, ₩ lb			do. summer	—	1 70
No. 1	10½	—	Whale, refined	90	100
No. 2	9	—	Castor	1 35	1 40
Copper, ₩ lb			Olive, in casks	1 00	2 75
Brazier	30	33	Pr. basket, 12 lb	3 50	4 00
Shoeing	30	31	Shoeing, ₩ bbl	3 50	4 00
do. yellow metal	33	37	**Oil Cake, ₩ ton**	—	47 00
Candles, ₩ lb			**Provisions, bbl**		
Sperm, N. Bedf	33	33	**Beef**		
do. Nantucket	—	—	Mess, Northern	—	—
Tallow	—	—	do. Western	—	11 00
Adamantine	—	—	do. do. half bbl	—	6 00
Star	25	25½	India Mess, ₩ tc	—	—
Cordage, ₩ lb			Prime Mess	15 00	16 00
Manilla	—	15	Prime, ₩ bbl	14 00	14 00
Tarred American	—	11	R. Beef, do	14 00	15 00
Russia	—	none.	Cargo	—	—
Corn Meal, bbl	—	—	Duck, ₩ lb	1½	8½
Coal, ₩ ton	—	—	Tongues, ₩ doz	9 00	9 00
Cannel	—	—	Pork		
Western, ₩ bbl	40	—	Clear, ₩ bbl	—	—
Cider, ₩ bbl			Mess	15 00	—
Northern	1 00	3 00	Mess, Western	—	13
Corks, ₩ M	1 50	2 75	Prime	—	—
Cotton, ₩ lb			Prime, Western	—	11
Upper, Orleans	—	—	Hams, ₩ lb	11	12
Mobile	—	—	Sm. Hams, ₩ lb	12½	13½
Florida	—	—	Shoulders	11½	12½
Texas	—	—	Lard	11½	12½
Alabama	—	—	Barrels	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	Goshen	30	35
Louisiana	—	—	Western	18	21
Tennessee	—	—	Cannel	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	Cheese	16½	17½
Red River	—	—	Pine Apple	—	—
Alabama, Red River	—	—	Potatoes, bbl	3 00	—
Texas, Red River	—	—	Rice, Carolina, ₩ lb	5	5½
Sea Island	—	—	Spirits, Canada, ₩ gal	30	31
Upland	—	—	Cloves	13	14
Bagging, ₩ yard	—	—	Ginger, race	—	9½
Kentucky	—	—	Ginger, ground	—

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

AN INDIAN WAR.

y the arrival on Monday of the Black Warrior, we received dates from San Francisco to the 20th. From the Alta California of that date, we extract the following brief summary of events during the previous two weeks:

Among the events most deserving of notice—certainly the most important—the Indian trouble at the North stand prominent. It is estimated that fifty white men have been killed in Rogue River Valley within the past two weeks. This may be an exaggerated estimate, but the names of many murdered men are given, and the ascertained facts are sufficient to give ground for serious alarm. Two battles are recorded. In the first, forty Indians were killed, together with Major Lupton, who commanded the volunteers fighting against them; and in the other, thirty Indians, and ten U. S. volunteers. Disturbances among the Indians exist throughout the extreme Northern portion of this State, in Oregon and in Washington. It is manifest to every mind that the Indians have combined together throughout the northern sections of this State, in Oregon and in Washington, for the purpose of killing the whites; and that the knowledge of this has driven the whites to a determination to "exterminate" the Indians. The result is easily foretold, but humanity shudders at the blood-shed which precedes it.

The mining news is interesting. Wherever water can be obtained the miners have been unusually successful. Some astonishing strikes are mentioned. The quartz mills are doing better than ever, and much of the tunneling operations in the vicinity of Iowa Hill are too marvelous to be detailed.

Two fires are recorded: In Jamestown, Tuolumne county, where the principal part of the town was consumed; and in Jamestown, near Yreka, which was almost totally destroyed. Both of these localities were small, and the total loss will not exceed $100,000.

A conflict of power exists at the seat of government. The secretary of State, Gen. J. W. Denver, member elect to the 34th Congress, having left the State for the purpose of assuming the duties of the last named office, the Governor appointed Mr. Charles H. Hempstead to the office made vacant by his absence from the State. General Denver's deputy, however, refuses to give up the seals, and so we have, in fact, two acting Secretaries. Considerable confusion may result.

A sale of the State's interest in certain water lots within the limits of this city took place on the 18th inst. The total amount of the sales was barely sufficient to cover the expenses incidental thereto—about $80,000.

Seven Chinamen encamped on State Creek, Sierra county, were attacked on the 8th inst. by a party of Mexicans, who killed five and dangerously wounded two of them.

The gas works are progressing in Sacramento with great rapidity, and it is said that, in another month, Sacramento will be lighted with gas.

Large numbers of Chinese have recently left our border. The increase from four dollars to six dollars per month for foreign miners' licenses, has probably contributed to this.

Within the past fortnight a new daily paper, the Evening Bulletin, has been established in this city, and another is contemplated.

The funding of the city debt, or a portion thereof, is proceeding under the ordinance. The amount which will be funded is but a moiety of the actual indebtedness of the city.

The Supreme Court adjourned on the 17th inst., after rendering some very important decisions—among others, one in relation to the Baldwin estate, that it did not escheat to the State.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company has got into a snarl, and the contractors have attached the property of the Company upon a suit to recover $1,500,000. The progress of the work is necessarily impeded by this proceeding.

Several clipper ships have arrived here within the past fortnight. They are all heavily laden with Eastern produce and manufactures.

The Collector of this port has taken up his quarters in the new Custom House, which is decidedly the finest building in this State. Other government buildings are erecting near this. On term-floating one for the Appraisers is rapidly approaching completion.

A deal between Messrs. H. B. Truett and Austin Smith, two well known citizens of this city, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the interference of the police.

An ordinance to increase the police force of San Francisco, compelling them to wear a uniform, etc., has been vetoed by the Mayor.

The Supervisors of this county have contracted with the Sisters of Mercy to take charge of the sick during the term of one year.

The Independence, now lying at Mare Island, is rapidly losing her seamen by desertion. Upwards of 120 have already deserted.

The Vincennes, belonging to the Pacific exploring expedition, has been in port for about one week. The British frigate Trincomalee is also in port.

John H. Smith, a miner, was killed at Columbia, on the 12th inst., by John S. Barclay. The people assembled and hung the murderer, after giving through the form of a mock trial. Other murders in different parts of the State have nothing to distinguish them from the generality of homicides in California.

The Indian War in Northern California and Oregon.

From an extra of the Crescent City Herald, dated the 12th ult., the following particulars of Indian hostilities and murders in Oregon and Northern California are extracted:

As to the leading causes of this outbreak, the massacre of the miners on the Upper Klamath in the latter part of July, the murder of several packers, teamsters and travelers on the different routes near the Oregon boundary line, and more recently the killing of two wagoners and their ex-teams, near Cottonwood, by the Indians—all these must still be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The military at Fort Lane, O. T., seemed to be powerless in either restraining or punishing the marauders, and the goaded population were at last compelled to rise for their own protection. Mr. Galbraith left Jacksonville on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and the following are the main events which happened up to that time:

A volunteer force of one hundred, or one hundred and twenty-five men, had been formed, and after having completed their arrangements they proceeded on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., to the mouth of Butte Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Lane, in several parties, according to the number of the Rancherias, and commanded respectively by Major Lupton, 36 men; Capt. Williams, 14; Messrs. Bruce, Miller and Hays, 11 each; Mr. Harris 18, and Mr. Newcomb 17 men. Early on Monday morning the volunteers approached the Rancherias, and the Indians first fired upon the Harris' command. The fight then became general, and ended in the total defeat of the Indians, forty of whom, left dead on the ground, were afterwards buried by the military from Fort Lane.

Of the volunteers, twelve men were wounded; and of their number, Major Lupton, who had received an arrow in the left breast, died on Monday night, and another named Sheppard, wounded in the abdomen, it is thought will not recover.

Mr. Galbraith also states that on Tuesday it was reported at Jacksonville that the Indians burnt the house of Mr. Jones, while the owner himself was killed, and his wife severely wounded. Dr. Barkwell was called to attend on the lady, but it is thought she cannot recover. Messrs. Wagoner, Evans and Taff are also supposed to have been killed, and their houses and property destroyed.

Dr. Crane, U. S. A., and Dr. Barkwell, were indefatigable in their exertions to assist and relieve the wounded.

One Man Killed and another Wounded at Jewett's Ferry.—On Tuesday noon intelligence was received at Jacksonville of Mr. Hamilton being killed and a Mr. Westfall wounded by the Indians at Jewett's Ferry, about sixteen miles further down the river.

Harbor Defences.—Fifteen volunteers started in pursuit of the Indians who killed Hudson on the Siuslaw, as above reported by Mr. Jackson.

It is hardly necessary to add that the country is represented to be in a general commotion, and that volunteers are called from every section to assist in the extermination of the Indians. As a consequence of this, business and trade is very dull, nor can we look for any material improvement until the Indians are entirely subdued, and the lives and property of the people secured against these savages.

Messrs. Hale & Co. obliged us with the perusal of a letter from W. W. Fowler, Esq., dated at Jacksonville, O. T., 9th October, and which, in its main features, confirms entirely the information above given. The inactivity of the U. S. forces at Fort Lane is commented upon with much severity.

The Herald also gives an account of the finding of the body of Mr. Hudson, a packer, who had started the week previous, in company with his partner, Mr. Wilson, with a train of fourteen mules, from Orescent City. He was shot in the temple with a rifle ball, and had besides some seven or eight arrows in his body. One of the mules was found lying dead, and not far off were scattered the contents of sundry packages of merchandise, together with the old rags which the murderers had exchanged for better clothing found amongst the packs. No clue had as yet been found as to the whereabouts of Mr Wilson, the partner of Mr. Hudson, and at the time undoubtedly in his company.

The Yreka Union of the 18th contains the following additional intelligence:

On Tuesday morning, 9th inst., a large party of Indians collected and started down Rogue River, killing every white man who happened to fall in their way. At Evans' Ferry they found two or three men whom they murdered, and then left the river for Waggoner's on Louse Creek. Just before they reached W.'s, they were met by a party of packers with a large train, who saw from their appearance that there was something wrong with them. Presently the packers looked back and saw Waggoner's barn on fire, and heard the screams of women and children in the house; they then cut loose their packs and run for their lives—the Indians pursued them closely, killing one of their mules.

They counted in their flight the bodies of seventeen white men who had been murdered along the road. Many of these were teamsters, and their loads had been scattered in every direction by the Indians, in searching for ammunition and liquor. From Waggoner's, it appears that the Indians, now nearly all drunk, again started down Rogue River, burning and murdering as they went. On Wednesday they were overtaken by Maj Fitzgerald with eighty men, and a battle fought, in which thirty Indians and ten soldiers are reported to have been killed.

Mrs. Waggoner and child were murdered, and five other families along the route pursued by the Indians are said to have shared the same fate. The whole number of whites who have already fallen, from the best accounts, is between 30 and 50.

The latest dates from Portland are to the 11th ult. General Palmer, the Indian Superintendent, publishes a letter, in which it is stated that the chief of the Wascos report that proposals have been made to all the tribes East of the Cascades to unite in a general war for exterminating the whites, but that many refuse to enter an alliance to fight the Americans.

The Oregon Standard (Extra) of the 9th, under the head of "To Arms," "To Arms," has the following:

The Belle has just arrived, and brings the startling news that the troops under command of Major Haller have been surrounded by the Indians at a point about twenty-five miles from the Dalles. Haller's position is upon a hill with ravines and brush around him. His troops and animals have been without water for forty-eight hours. The Indians are constantly firing upon them.

He was enabled to send a messenger through the ranks of the Indians in the night, and he reached the Dalles Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The steamer Wasco left immediately for the Cascades, and the Belle brought the express to Vancouver forthwith.

She arrived there to-day at 12 o'clock.

Immediately on the arrival of the messenger at the Dalles, Lieut. Day prepared to leave for the seat of war with the remaining force at the Dalles, numbering about one hundred and fifty men. He was to leave this morning about daylight.

Major Haller calls for a thousand men to aid him. We learn that a requisition has been made out for that number and forwarded to the proper officers.

From our informant we learned that several of the besieged had been killed.

Our information was hastily received, and may be incorrect in some of its parts, but we give it as we received it, hoping that it may not prove as disastrous as we understood it. Now is the time for action.

The report of the death of Mr. Bolan, the Indian agent, is confirmed. A letter from Mr. Palmer, the superintendent, says: "He was shot by the son of Show-ah-way, and then by the aid of three others, seized and his throat cut. They then shot his horse, and made a fire over both and burned them up."

Among the current rumors is this: That Mr. Stuart, Capt. Warbass, and eighteen others have been murdered by them, on the White Salmon river, about twelve miles above its mouth at the Columbia, while engaged in exploring a route from the Cascades to Fort Colville—that Dr. Millard, of Portland, has seen and identified some of the bodies. It was said that there were 500 Indians assembled within 15 miles of White Salmon.

A public meeting had been held at Portland for the purpose of taking precautionary measures against the Indians.

The citizens at St. Helens and vicinity, and at the Cascades, fearing an attack from the Indians, some of them sent their women and children to the Williamette Valley for safety.

From Petropaulowski.

We obtain the following intelligence from the Alta California of the 20th:

By the arrival of the U. S. ship John Hancock, this morning, we learn that the Russians at the Amoor were in great force both on sea and land, and were anxious to meet the Allies. They had gunboats in both of the passages. There are two passages to the Amoor, one from the Ochotsk Sea through the Gulf of Saghalien, and the other from the Tartary Sea to the Gulf of Saghalien. The Russians took their fleet through these passages. The English fleet had attempted it, but failed in finding the passages.

The British steamer Baraconta went to Ayan, and found the place deserted. They discovered the secreted goods of the Russian Fur Company, consisting of ivory, crockery and plate. A small steamer on the stocks was burnt, her machinery destroyed, and a lot of chains, anchor, &c., taken from the shore; the Baraconta then left.

It was reported at Petropaulowski that the British steamer Baraconta came into that port with the American flag flying, fired into the town, and then left. The Bremen brig Greta was taken by the Baraconta, off Cape Elisabeth. The brig had 140 Russian officers and soldiers on board. The steamer took her to Hong Kong.

Previous to the sailing of the John Hancock there was a report that the English fleet were in the Gulf of Tartary, and it was supposed they would find their way into the Amoor and attempt the passage. If so, they would be severely handled by the Russians.

Melancholy Effect of Imagination.—During last summer, an estimable citizen, named Theodore Dowling, who resides on Freeman street, near the canal, was bitten in the hand by a ferocious dog. At the time he thought but little of it, but in a few days afterwards he read an account of the sufferings and death of a German from the effect of hydrophobia, and from that period he has been laboring under the horrible impression that he was destined to be seized by that malady. The idea has so affected him that, from a steady, industrious, and hard working man, the pride and support of his family, he has become a constant inebriate, for, during his sober moments, the phantom of hydrophobia is so palpably before him that he flies to the bottle to drown in selfish forgetfulness the frightful nightmare. The consequence is, that his wife and children, who, up to the time of his being afflicted with this unhappy hallucination, were in easy and respectable circumstances, are now suffering from poverty and privation, and, perhaps, the distorted imagination of the unfortunate man may engender the catastrophe of which he has such a horror. [Cincinnati Enquirer.

History of the Marseillies Hymn.

The Marseillaise presents notes of the song of glory and the shriek of death as glorious as the one, funeral like the other; it assures the country while it makes the citizen turn pale. This is its history: There was then, (at the time of the French Revolution, 1790,) a young officer of artillery, in the garrison of Strasburg, named Rouget de Lisle. He was born at Louis le Saunier, in the Jura, that country of revelry and energy, as mountain countries always are. He charmed with his music and verses the slow, dull garrison life. Much in request from his two-fold talent as musician and poet, he visited the house of Deitrick, an Alsatian patriot, on intimate terms. In the winter of 1792, there was a scarcity in Strasburg. The house of Deitrick was poor and the table was humble, but there was a welcome for Rouget de Lisle. Once when there was only some coarse bread and slices of ham on the table, Deitrick looked with calm sadness and said to him: "Plenty is not seen at our feasts, but what matter if enthusiasm is not wanting at our civic fetes, and courage in our soldier hearts. I have still a bottle of wine in my cellar. Bring it," said he to his daughter, "and we will drink to liberty and our country. Strasburg is soon to have a patriotic ceremony, and De Lisle must be inspired to produce one of those hymns which convey to the souls of the people the enthusiasm which suggested it."

They drank. De Lisle was a dreamer—his heart was moved—his head was heated. He went staggering to his chamber, endeavoring by degrees to find inspiration in the palpitations of his citizen's heart, and on the small harpsichord, now composing the air before the words, now composing words before the air, combining them so intimately in his mind that he could never tell which was first produced, the air or words, so impossible did he find it to separate the music from the poetry, and the feeling from the impression. He sang everything—wrote nothing. Overcome by the divine inspiration, his head fell sleeping on his instrument, and he did not awake till day-light. The song of the overnight returned to his memory, with difficulty, like the recollection of a dream. He wrote it down and gave it to Dietrich, who called together some musicians who were capable of executing De Lisle's composition. De Lisle sang. At the first verse all countenances turned pale—at the last, enthusiasm burst forth. The hymn of the country was found. Alas! it was destined to be the hymn of terror. The unfortunate Dietrich went a few months afterwards to the scaffold, to the sounds of the notes first produced at his fire-side, and from the heart of his friend.

The new song, some weeks after, was sung at Strasburg. It flew from city to city. Marseilles adopted it to be sung at the opening and close of its drama. Marseilles spread it all over France. Hence the name of Marseillies.

De Lisle heard it and shuddered at its sound on his ears, while escaping by the wild passes of the Alps as a proscribed Royalist. "What do they call that hymn?" he inquired of his guide. "The Marseillies," answered the peasant. It was thus he learned the name of his own work. The arm was turned against the hand that forged it. [Lamartine.

Shooting Molten Iron an American Invention.—A notice is going the rounds of the fact that an English engineer has invented a shell which can be fired, carrying fifty pounds of molten Iron. Gen. Lnolus V. Bierce, of Akron, Ohio, through the Ravenna Democrat, claims that this missile of destruction was invented by a Buckeye. Gen. B. says:

About ten years ago, Capt. C. S. Brown, of Akron, Summit county, Ohio, who is now dead, suggested to me the idea of forming a shell that would combine all the destructive properties of cold shot, hot shot and bomb. The idea struck me as feasible, and I immediately turned my thoughts to perfecting the idea. The result was the invention of the missile for which the British engineer now claims credit. It consists of a hollow shot of any given calibre, with a round hole or fuse on its side—on the sides of this fuse are two parallel raised lines, grooved on the inner under sides of them, into which to slide a piece of wrought iron to clean the fuse when the shell is filled. The inside of the shell must be coated with some substance to prevent the molten iron from coming in contact with the iron of the shell.

A furnace inside of the fort or battery would supply the molten iron. The shell can of course be fitted to any sized gun. The shell, when filled with molten iron, has the weight and form of a cold ball; when it strikes a solid body it will burst, and the molten iron is a thousand times more destructive than a hot shot, and by the scattering of the particles of hot iron in millions of directions, far exceeds the destructive qualities of the bomb. With a battery supplied with such missiles at Sweaborg, the allied fleet could never have approached it; or if they had, would have been sunk, burned or exploded.

Near ten years ago, I sent the foregoing specifications of my invention to the War Department at Washington, but as it was an American invention they thought it of no account. When the allied fleet entered the Baltic, I wrote to the Russian Minister at Washington, through Hon. E. Whittlesey, Third Auditor, calling his attention to it; he too, probably, thought it worthless, as he did not answer my letter. I wrote him a second, but got no reply. Determined to bring it into notice, I then wrote to the French Minister at Washington, calling his attention to it, and also wrote to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton on the subject.

By some means, the idea has got across the Atlantic, and as it now comes out as a British invention, probably our government will be ready to adopt it.

Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage; but the bridegroom was drunk, and the reverend gentleman refused to tie the knot. On the latter occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. The poor girl broke into tears, and said she could not help it.

"And why, pray?"

"Because, sir, he won't come when he is sober."

Funny Mistake.—A short time since, a lady took passage in the cars on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. She put her ticket in her dress pocket, where she had several other articles, and, seating herself, became earnestly engaged in conversation with a friend. The conductor soon came around for the tickets. When he came to this lady, she drew from her pocket what she supposed to be the ticket, and, without looking at it, offered it to the conductor, and continued talking; but, after extending it for a short time, and he not taking it, she looked up, and discovered that she was offering the conductor a fine-tooth comb.

Orfila, the celebrated doctor, being examined as an "expert," on a capital trial, was asked by the President whether he could tell what quantity of arsenic was requisite to kill a fly. The doctor replied, "Certainly, Mr. President; but I must know beforehand the age of the fly, its sex, its temperament, its condition and habits of body, whether married or single, widow or maid, widower or bachelor. When satisfied on these points I can answer your question."

Wanted, a saddle horse for a lady of about 950 lbs., that will also go in a buggy. Apply at No. 86 Union Bank Building, State Street.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.

We find the following reply in the Post:

Dear Sir: If the author of the above advertisement is inclined to introduce the 950 lb. lady into public life upon the most favorable terms, I should like to treat with him for exhibiting her, here and before the crowned heads of Europe. She can ride my elephant, and put her things in his trunk. I fear she would not go in any buggy in New York State.

Yours for *blague*. Barnum.

It is said that Captain Newland, a passenger by the Asia from Liverpool, brought propositions to Mr. Donald McKay, of East Boston, for the building of four more ships of one thousand tons each.

The works of the Penitentiary, in Erie county, New York, were destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Loss about $17,000.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

A boy sat musing by the way-side brook,
With proudest dreams of honor and of wealth;
His eye was scanning Nature's open book,
His ruddy cheek proclaimed life's blessin *health*.

He sought for knowledge, and he sighed for fame,
With ardent longings in his youthful heart,
That voices of the earth should sound his name
Beyond the sphere where he might act his part.

He bent his will to hope, his hope to will—
And marked with single aim his onward course;
Concentred strength should break down every ill,
The strength of mind with its unyielding force.

And thus determined, from that brook let's side,
That little stream which to the ocean ran,
He dashed forth in the world, and on its tide
He wrestled sternly and became a *man*.

And with the swift he ran the toilsome race,
And with the strong he battled for the prize,
That with the learned his name should have a place
In some bright niche, whate'er the sacrifice.

He jostled rivals from his way, for room—
His eye grew dim with study ere his prime,
And, frightened from his cheek, fled boyhood's bloom,
And gray hairs came, unlicensed yet by Time.

Dreams, waking dreams, hung o'er his weary life,
And circled round him with bewildering power:
He scorned repose amid the ceaseless strife,
And for the yellow leaf trod down the flower.

And onward still, and upward was his course,
Till he obtained high honor, fame and wealth—
But the bright fountain had a bitter source,
And sapped the springs of boyhood's blessing, *health*.

The man with reckless waste had spent his powers
In restless toil to reach life's dizzy height;
The way-side brook flowed on through summer hours,
As hope, exhaustless, as ambition, bright.

New York, October, 1855. E. B.

THE SHIP.

Lo, how impatiently upon the tide
The proud ship tosses, eager to be free!
Her flag streams wildly, and her fluttering sails
Pant to be on their flight. A few hours more,
And she will move, in stately grandeur, on,
Obeying her path majestic through the flood,
As if she were a goddess of the deep.
O, 'tis a thought sublime, that man can force
A path upon the waste, can find a way
Where all is trackless, and compel the winds,
Those freest agents of Almighty Power,
To lend their untamed wings, and bear him on
To distant climes.

A wag thus concentrates his description of a visit to the White Mountains:

"Nine weary nights! nine days we eped
The setting sun to see;
Sulky and grim he went to bed,
Sulky and grim went we.
Seven sleepless hours we tossed, and then,
The rising sun to see,
Sulky and grim rose he again,
Sulky and grim rose he."

From the Rio Grande.—The correspondent of the Central Texian, writing from Eagle Pass, under date of October 30th, says there is considerable excitement there, in consequence of the report that the volunteers are coming in large numbers. All the Mexicans have crossed over to the other side, with one or two exceptions, and there is not more than twenty citizens left to defend the place. Twelve hundred men are said to be under arms within twenty-five miles up and down the river, five hundred having arrived from Monterey with four pieces of artillery. The writer adds:

It is reported the Lipan Indians have carried their families to the mountains, and are now down, ready to fight. There is a party of nine Lipans on this side. They were seen about Mine Creek, a few days ago.

The Mexicans have a party out on this side, spying. They left Presidio Rio Grande eight days ago, and part of them went to San Antonio on the old Woll trail. So, you see, they are taking every precaution not to be surprised.

The bones of the four men lost by Capt. Callahan's command in the fight with the Mexicans and Indians, have been brought to this side and buried. The skull of one bears the marks of the scalping-knife. Prior to removing them to their homes, the body of Lieutenant Devant, drowned at this place last month, was found, down by Laredo, stripped naked. When drowned, it is stated, he had on a gold watch and chain, a six-shooting pistol, and some considerable amount of money; showing too plainly the body had been robbed when found.

There is news at this place that Fleming's train had been attacked, on El Paso road, by Indians; all the mules taken; Captain Carpenter, of the First Infantry, (commander of Post at Live-oak Creek, on El Paso route,) wounded in four places. The Indians were Lipans and Muscaleros.

By the arrival, yesterday morning, of the steamship Nautilus, we received the Brownsville Flag of the 10th inst., which says:

Here we are far advanced into the fall season, and yet we have not had a norther of any consequence, but, on the contrary, the heat, during some of the days of this week, was very oppressive. We hope that the cold will come now pretty soon, to dry the lagoons around our city, or else a great deal of sickness will prevail, caused by the miasma.

The Eco del Pueblo, a paper printed in Guanajuato, has the following:

The Latest.—A friend has written to us from Mexico, assuring us that the proposition for the North American protectorate treaty, have been found in the archives of the National Palace by Lic. Lafragua, and that they are signed by Santa Anna, Laree and Bonilla, and approved by the Minister of the United States. It is fortunate that it is yet time to foil this last piece of rascality of the *conservadores*, which would have done away with Mexican honor and nationality.

Then follow several paragraphs, commenting on the above, in which the indignation of the writer shows itself in vehement long phrases. There is, of course, no truth in the statement.

Try Her on the Wind!—The following story of an affair at Cape Cod illustrates in an amusing manner the prevailing idea and the mode of expression employed by the people of that enlightened region:

A small, spare boy, who had been guilty of some misdemeanor, was in a fair way to get punished for it by his mother, who was a large square Dutch built person, with a great spread of cloth. With a stout stick in her hand, she was in full chase of the poor boy, who was nearly under bare poles, running right ahead, and the old woman, under her cloud of canvass, was overhauling him very fast, when another boy, a friend of the delinquent, seeing how the chase was likely to terminate, cried out to his friend, "Try her on the wind, Bill, try her on the wind;" when the lad, with the quickness of a Cape boy, was immediately struck with the natural idea, luffed up in the wind close hauled, and the old woman went dead to leeward like a log.

Definition Extraordinary.—At a railway station, an old lady said to a pompone-looking dandy, who was talking big words about steam communication,

"Pray sir, what is steam?"

Dandy—"Steam, ma'am is aw! Why, do you see, steam eh? why, steam, aw! that is, steam, aw! is——"

The luminous explanation was here interrupted by a big raw-boned looking animal, who lent in this:

"I know'd that chap could'nt tell ye—steam is a bucket of water in a darn'd high perspiration!" Dandy eloped from that crowd.

The Marksville Villager of the 12th says:

We hear of several of our citizens preparing to return; we must say that it is yet dangerous. We have several new cases which are considered very serious, and the weather is altogether too warm to anticipate a disappearance of the yellow fever while it lasts. No deaths of yellow fever since our last issue.

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by that beating engine, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living flood, whether we sleep or wake, flows wisely through its arteries, and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great consideration to the enjoyment of perfect health! Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause of bad Jaundice, Indigestion, and all the harrowing feelings attending Dyspepsia, which makes life a burden, result from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hostetter's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they rarely fail in effecting a permanent cure. See advertisement. of 4d M'lw

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It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a *proof* that it is

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School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 48.
WHOLE NUMBER 240

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1855.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

Concordat of the Church with Austria.

A concordat has been concluded between the Court of Austria and the Papal See, for the protection of the Catholic Church in that empire. It has not yet been published in full, but the *Gazetta di Vienna* gives the substance of it. All the rights and privileges of the church are to be secured to it in the provinces of which it now predominates. The right of appointment of vicars, ordaining priests, convoking synods, etc., is guaranteed. All Roman Catholic elementary schools are to be under the supervision of a clerical inspector. The right to prohibit dangerous books is secured to the bishops. Infringements of church discipline are to be punished alone by the bishops. The property of the church is declared sacred and inviolate, and no sale of such property can take place without the intervention of the Papal chair. *Placetum Regium* is abolished. Oral and written defamation of the Catholic Church, of the holy liturgy, of bishops and of priests, will not be tolerated. The concordat is declared to be a State law for ever, and all laws inconsistent with it are abolished. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times remarks:

"No opportunity of learning what the public thinks of the concordat has yet presented itself, but it may safely be predicted that it will produce an extremely unfavorable impression. Many most exemplary Roman Catholics and good patriots consider the renunciation of the *Placetum Regium* a misfortune for Austria and the dynasty; but this is a matter on which your correspondent cannot be expected to give an opinion. His Majesty the Emperor has always displayed such conservatism whenever a foreign power has attempted to meddle in the internal affairs of his empire that it will probably excite great astonishment abroad that he should have consented to relinquish rights and privileges which his ancestors obtained from the Papal chair with a prodigious outlay of time and trouble. The passages in the concordat which particularly strike me are as follows: In article 7, the Austrian government seems to recognise the canons of the Council of Trent, which it had never before done without numerous and important reservations. Article 8 gives the lower clergy entirely into the hands of the bishops. Now the Roman Catholic Church has an aristocracy and a democracy, and if the former abuses its power, the latter, which is naturally brought into immediate contact with the people, is likely to prove a far more dangerous revolutionary power than even Mazzini himself. In the same article it is also said that the bishops have the power to inflict punishment on "those" who violate the canonical laws; but it is impossible that the pronoun relates to the clergy, and not to laymen. In article 9, mention is made of the maintenance "of the immunities of the churches," but this can hardly mean that the right of cantinary is to be revived. Article 20 gives to the bishops the right to establish new monasteries and cloisters—a concession which will, to employ a German phrase, make the Emperor Joseph II. "turn in his grave." In the opinion of men learned in matters of State, article 25 is fraught with danger, as it leaves the Roman Catholic hierarchy an infinity of elbow room. The concordat, like most other treaties, is concluded "forever," but this world of ours has seen very strange changes during the last century. As it would hardly be prudent to commit to paper all my opinions in respect to the concordat, you will permit me to condense them into the familiar phrase of "a very pretty kettle of fish Austria has made of it."

BLAMING THE CLERGY.

The September number of Frazer's Magazine closes an article on the "Church among the tall Chimneys," with some sensible remarks on the disposition to hold the clergy responsible for everything:

"The fault of the clergy! Where are the clergy? How glibly do such expressions come from the lips even of the men who, by precept and example, are undoing all that the clergy are attempting to do! There is not a grovelling penny-a-liner who cannot, after rising in the morning with a drunken headache, inquire on any exhibition of popular ignorance, 'Where are the clergy?' There is not a mob-monther, as he mounts his tub after thrashing his wife and starving his children, who cannot ask, 'What is the use of the clergy?' There is not a graceless upstart member of the House who cannot, after leaving his heartless frivolities, exclaim with well-feigned astonishment, on any appropriate occasion, 'What are the clergy doing?' There is not a lazy, negligent manufacturer who cannot, after refusing his five-shilling piece to the national school, wonder in the midst of a national tumult, 'What have the clergy been about?' The clergy have not done everything, it is true, but they have done much."

The same sort of a temper is showing itself in this country. One class of men looking at the evils of society—its ignorance, poverty and crime—until the scene is quite too much for them, launch forth their denunciation upon the clergy for the unarrested growth of these moral deformities. Another class hold the clergy responsible for the infidelity and crime of the day. The opposite extreme censures them for exerting too much influence. So the go. Whichever way the pendulum swings, it is sure to hit the clergy.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

ENDOWMENT OF THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Mr. Editor,—I promised, in a line to you enclosing an extract from the "Centenary Wreath," that I would follow it up with an article on the above subject. Accordingly, I invite the candid attention of your readers, and especially those within the bounds of the Alabama Conference, to the consideration of the views herewith submitted. I have no wish to fill up the columns of your paper with a flourish of words, but I have a burning desire in my heart to see accomplished the great enterprise contemplated in this communication. What I say shall, therefore, be brief, and as near to the point as I can get.

1. Ladies ought to be as well educated as gentlemen: perhaps not precisely in the same way, but as thoroughly educated.

Education has two objects. First, and least important, to prepare us for the relations and active duties of this life; and, second, to prepare us for the life to come.

The first object finds as true an application to our daughters as our sons. Their relations to society are as important, and their active duties are often in a sphere which calls for as high intelligence and as well cultivated minds as over men require.

In regard to the second object, hardly a remark is needed. If we love our daughters as well as we do our sons, we shall be desirous that the former not less than the latter, be disciplined and prepared for the future life. The mind will live after the body dies, and if it is uncultivated in time, it will enter upon eternity under the worst of embarrassments, hampered and clouded and imbecile. This would be a great misfortune even though, morally, it should be secure. He, therefore, who has a daughter, and who refuses to do all in his power to advance her mental as well as moral culture, takes upon himself a fearful responsibility.

2. Ladies are susceptible of as high a degree of intellectual cultivation as gentlemen. It may not be that their mental performances are generally as vigorous and forcible; but they are not less penetrating and comprehensive.

The female mind has always labored under severe disadvantages. Some of them are inseparable from their social relations; but most of them have been the result of meagre and stingy facilities for their education. Men have had, and still have, their great Universities, and their richly endowed Colleges; but you look in vain through the past and the present for similar institution for ladies. Yet, how many of them have risen above these obstacles, and, with graceful ease, passing by men of ordinary minds, have taken their places in the front rank of thinkers, and writers, and investigators. I do not say that there is a Shakspeare among them, nor a Plato; neither is there another Shakspeare or another Plato among men. Such minds fall into no "rank;" they are comets that move in an orbit peculiar to themselves, but which, unlike other comets, never cease, after their first appearance, to display their lengthening splendors to an admiring world.

3. There is not, anywhere, (to the best of my knowledge and belief,) a well endowed and well established Female College. I have remarked this incidentally before, but it deserves a separate notice.

At this moment, when the public mind is waking up so fully to the subject of Colleges—when large sums are subscribed and much larger ones talked of, for the establishment of Male Colleges, on a scale commensurate with our great demand and our abundant means, it would be singular indeed, if the fact should escape observation, that the daughters of our land, or, indeed, of any land, have never been honored with a first class College!

With those who are well informed upon this subject, it requires no argument to prove that the Female Colleges of the present day are Colleges only because they are collections of students, and not because they pursue a course of studies, nor possess those extensive facilities which entitle them to take rank among Colleges proper.

The American Almanac for 1850 reports 121 Colleges in the United States. Not one of them is a *Female* College. The statistic-makers never once thought of including these glossy ladies' Seminaries in the list of American Colleges!

Dr. Manly, in his "Report on Collegiate Education," in 1852, stated that there were then in Georgia, 4 Colleges; in Tennessee, 5; in Mississippi, 3; and in Alabama, 4. Of course he did not count any Female Colleges, for there were at that very time well nigh a score of Institutions in our own State, that assumed for themselves so distinguished a title, and some of whom, perhaps, were filled with indignation towards Dr. Manly for thus reading them out of the College ring. They are not recognised as Colleges, except in an entirely new, and rather Pickwickian, sense.

The reason is evident. It is not because they are wanting in the number of pupils, nor in the number of teachers. But it is because, in the first place, their *curriculum* is, comparatively speaking, a mere toy; and, in the second place, because their *practice* is not half commensurate with their *curriculum*.

Neither of these deficiencies is the fault of the teachers. They either find a course already marked out for them, or they mark it out in obedience to higher authorities. They do their best to carry the course into practice, but they are cramped and crippled on every side. Pupils present themselves for admission who are very deficient in preparation; yet, being entirely dependent on public patronage, the faculty finds it dangerous to turn them off, and thus alienate an entire family connexion and influence. These cases being very common, such a course, without some important change in the relations of the Institution to the public, would soon prove disastrous. Again; teachers feel in the course, studies which their pupils have neither the time nor the facilities for pursuing, nor they for teaching, except in a most superficial manner. Such are Geology, Chemistry, Botany, Astronomy, &c., &c. What time has a teacher who teaches eight or ten classes a day, to devote to such sciences as these? And what good will the study of the naked text books do without the aid of cabinet collections and apparatus? Yet it is very certain that no Female College possesses these advantages to any liberal extent. Some of them have a tolerable chemical and philosophical apparatus; and the Professor of Natural Sciences in the Centenary Institute, W. C. L. Richardson, has the best collection of Geological specimens in the State, except the one at the State University. This, however, is extra good fortune: but, as it is his individual property, it is liable to be withdrawn whenever the Professor is taken away by some Male College that is able to offer him higher inducements.

Astronomy is one of the most appropriate studies for young ladies in the entire course; and the Professor in that department in the Centenary Institute gives it, as his opinion, that at least one-third of every Senior Class there, have capacity and disposition to pursue it in an extensive and thorough manner. But they have not the means. They want an Observatory, with all of its splendid and expensive paraphernalia.

To make a long matter short, let us compare the Male Colleges of the land with the self-styled Female Colleges, and see if we are not perpetuating a long-standing and outrageous abuse of the female mind.

Without further reference to the *curriculum*, the meagreness of which is the natural result of the other deficiencies, we will proceed with the comparison in other respects.

A majority of the Female Colleges have but one man in the Faculty. He is President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Political Economy, Chemistry, Philosophy, Languages, &c., &c., &c. All the other "Chairs" are filled by young ladies from 16 to 20 years of age, who have been educated by the same shallow process that they are now practising upon others.

A few have three or four college educated men at the head of as many departments. These are the best.

How does this compare with the Faculties of Male Colleges? Harvard University has about 25 Professors, and seven or eight tutors and teachers of Modern Languages. Most of these are distinguished in their several departments. I believe the Faculty of Yale College is still larger. The Wesleyan University, which, though an excellent institution, is one of the smallest of the Male Colleges, has eight Professors, among whom are Dr. Smith, author of an excellent work on Mechanics; Dr. Johnston, author of Chemistry and Philosophy, and other distinguished scholars; besides numbering among its deceased Presidents those great names, Wilbur Fisk and Stephen Olin.

And so we might continue to cite, bringing up Virginia University, Brown University, Union College, Amherst College, and a hundred others; and what a contrast is here in the single item of the Faculty.

Again; most of the Female Colleges have almost no library at all. Some of them have a few hundred volumes. The libraries of Male Colleges vary from 12,000 to 70,000 volumes!

Female Colleges have, in general, no cabinets. Some Male Colleges have "collections" large enough to occupy the whole of a large building.

Female Colleges have no Observatories. The Observatory of Harvard University, together with all of its instruments and fixtures, cost more than the whole of any Female College within my knowledge. The telescope alone cost nearly $20,000.

The value of the Centenary Institute, (Female Department,) inclusive of buildings, apparatus, furniture and grounds, is $30,000 to $40,000. Few Female Colleges are worth more.

Harvard University is worth, all told, more than a million of dollars. I base this estimate upon the fact that two or three years ago it had about $875,000 under its control, independent of buildings, apparatus, libraries, &c.

Several other institutions, as the University of Virginia, Union College and Yale College, are not far behind Harvard in wealth. And, in our own State University there has been money enough invested (endowment included) to buy up all the Female Colleges in the South!

Now, let any father of sons and daughters ask himself the question, if this is a just proportion of expenditure upon their education. But I am met just here by a reply from one, that he has spent more in the education of the latter than the former. Very likely you have; but perhaps this is owing to the fact that your sons have been content with a mere academical education, or that you have not chosen to give them a collegiate course. But if you insist that they have all graduated, and that the diplomas of your girls cost more than the diplomas of your boys, I still reply, very possible; and this is an excellent argument in favor of the establishment of a true Female College.

I have already shown that the facilities offered in existing Female Colleges for an extensive and thorough education, are not one-tenth as great as in Male Colleges. The scientific and classic acquirements of a Valedictorian, for instance, of a female graduating class, will bear no comparison with those of a Bachelor of Arts valedictorian; yet, according to your estimate, they cost more! A poorer article at a higher price! This is, without doubt, in a measure, true; for the reason that, at Male Colleges, the means and appliances are always at hand for more rapid and easy and extensive instruction.

Where, then, is the remedy to be found? Surely not in a larger expenditure in sending your daughters to existing institutions; but rather in a determined effort to elevate the character of Female Colleges. Money enough is expended annually, within the bounds of the Alabama Conference, in the support of a showy but shallow system, to found, at least, one great College.

These remarks are not made to depreciate the merit of our female schools. They are rather utterances from the very heart of an institute that longs to escape from her gilded shackles, and rejoice in the free atmosphere of a sound and liberal principle, one, too, that is doing her unaided best to accomplish this result, and meets with measurable success, but despairs of a complete triumph until a favorable response is given to the call for a magnificent outlay in her behalf.

4. Great benefits would accrue to Female Colleges from a liberal endowment.

In the first place, it would enable them to reduce the tuition, or to embrace within the scope of the regular tuition fee, many branches that are now regarded as "extras," and that so enormously swell the expenses of female education.

In the second place, it would enable them to obtain, and retain, men of first rate ability and reputation in the several departments of instruction. This they cannot do now. A distinguished Governor of Alabama once said to a young and promising instructor, "Never connect yourself with a Female College; always keep in the line of College preferment; when you enter a Female College you are out of that line. That young man is now—contrary to his friend's advice—a Professor in a Female College of as high rank as any other, but he is sought after in more distinguished directions, and will no doubt be induced to leave, unless the institution with which he is identified is very soon elevated to a rank with Male Colleges. First rate men will not remain any longer than they are compelled to, in a position where there is neither much salary nor much reputation. A liberal endowment would enable that institution to enlarge its facilities, to extend its course, to increase its salaries, and to retain desirable men.

In the train of these benefits would follow many others, the mention of which would not fall within the intended scope of this article.

5. Now is the time, and Summerfield is the place, to begin the exercise of this liberality; or, perhaps, more properly, this tardy justice.

Shall the decree of the past never be revoked, that ladies shall not be permitted to tread the higher walks of science, unless they thrust themselves upon the company of men, against all rule and expectation? Shall it be, that those of them who thirst for large draughts of truth may never find a fountain, dedicated to their own especial service, whose gushings shall be as pure, and as plenteous, and as satisfying, as those of any knowledge-fountain in the world? I think the universal response of all right-minded men is, "Let the decree be revoked! Let the fountain be opened and dedicated!"

Well, my brethren, what better time than now? Now, while the public mind is aroused upon the general subject; while it is appreciative of liberal propositions; while it is determined upon doing whatever it does in the true spirit of high-souled enterprise.

And what better place than Summerfield? It already occupies an important niche in the affections and interest of the Methodist public. It is as healthful and pleasant a village as is to be found in Alabama. All desirable influences are concentrated there. The Female College building is truly a noble and imposing edifice since its recent additions. It has a nucleus of several hundred volumes for a library. It has a fair Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and an excellent collection of Geological specimens. It has also some good material for the Faculty of a first class college. But more than all this, the initiative has already been taken there, towards its endowment and its liberal establishment.

The plan is, to raise an endowment of $100,000, to place it above the reach of contingencies; then to raise of $75,000 more, for the purpose of perfecting the buildings and grounds, enlarging the apparatus, &c., and for erecting and furnishing an Observatory equal to any in the United States.

Its warmest friends have determined upon the accomplishment of this great enterprise, provided they can secure the hearty co-operation of the real proprietor of the concern—the Alabama Conference. To her the property belongs, as truly as my library belongs to me; and I suppose if she were in debt, it might be sold at auction to meet the claim. It would seem, therefore, that her interest and her wishes should be deferred to as paramount to all others.

Let the Conference, then, speak out at its approaching session, and thus give form and authority to the move. Let the individual members of the Conference, in virtue of their part-ownership of the Institute, take a deeper and more active interest in its success. Let those philanthropic gentlemen, who propose to do so much for sound male education, open their hearts, and make room for sound female education; and for every dollar that is advanced for the up-building and endowment of a great Male College, let one be placed by its side for the up-building and endowment of an equally great Female College!

MENTOR.

It is the great duty of Christians to put off anger. It unfits for duty. A little jogging puts a clock out of frame; so a little passion the heart. A man cannot wrestle with God and wrangle with his neighbor at the same time.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Rev. Dr. Wayland, on retiring from the presidency of Brown University, made an address, in which he indicated the principles by which he traced, under God, all his success. They were in success. They were in substance as follows:

1. A resolute and honest consecration to the work to be done. He had out loose from whatever interfered with that work. He kept himself from amusements—for which he had no taste—and even from favorite studies, and gave himself to the work of building up the University.

2. A dogged instinct to do his duty. He had a fixed determination to go through with what he had begun, and to take up every duty as it came. No doubt, in the matter of discipline, some had thought him a "regular old despot." But God only knew the agony he had endured when called to inflict pain on any student or his friends. But the pain they had suffered was nothing when compared with his. He had tried to avoid discipline, but could not help it. And now, as the rejected suitor appealed from Philip drunk to Philip sober, so he appealed from impetuous and excited young men to the men he saw before him, matured and subdued by experience. They must decide on his acts as an instructor, and there was no pupil of his whom he would not be glad to meet anywhere, for he knew that towards all he had done his simple duty.

3. Never to not for to-morrow or next month instead of to-day. It has been my rule to do to-day what I have to do as well as I know how. The way to prepare for to-morrow, is to do with a whole heart the duty of to-day. Sometimes young men take up teaching as a temporary employment, while preparing for a profession; but their hearts are not in it, and consequently they break down as teachers, and carry with them into their profession the reputation of men who have already failed. Do your present duty, and never be mousing round for something.

4. Adherence to general principles. Have confidence in general principles. Our wisest men—for I presume our politicians are our wisest men—often mistake from want of confidence in principles. Things follow their tendencies. Take a law of right and carry it through, and take the good and bad together. You can't have the good of a principle without the evil. But follow the principle. It will bring you into narrow places, and up steep defiles; but keep on, and you will see a glory beyond that will repay the labor and toil of the ascent. For myself, I ambuilt railroad fashion—I can go forward and, if necessary, I can go back, but I can't go sideways.

5. Whatever of knowledge I have of men or mind, I have got it from the New Testament of the Lord Jesus Christ. Study the Bible, if you would be wise. Count it your highest honor to be useful to your fellow-men

THE TWO HEIRS.

"I remember," says the late Postmaster General of the United States, "the first time I visited Burlington, Vt., as Judge of the Supreme Court. I had left it, many years before, a poor boy. At the time I left, there were two families of special note for their standing and wealth. I was very poor, and these boys were very rich. During the long years of hard toil which passed before my return, I had almost forgotten them. They had long ago forgotten me.

"Approaching the court-house for the first time, in company with several gentlemen of the bench and bar, I noticed, in the court-house yard, a large pile of old furniture about to be sold at auction. The scenes of early boyhood with which I was surrounded prompted me to ask whose it was. I was told it belonged to Mr. J. "Mr. J.! I remember a family of that name, very wealthy—there was a son, too—can it be he?" I was told it was even so. He was the son of one of the families already alluded to. He had inherited more than I had earned, and spent it all, and now his own family was reduced to real want, and his very furniture was that day to be sold for debt. I went into the court-house suddenly, yet almost glad, that I was born poor. I was soon absorbed in the business before me. One of the first cases called originated in a low drunken quarrel between Mr. H. and Mr. A. Mr. H., thought I, that is a familiar name. Can it be? In short, I found that this was the son of the other wealthy man referred to! I was overwhelmed alike with astonishment and thanksgiving—astonishment at the change in our relative standings, and thanksgiving that I was not born to inherit wealth without toil."

Those fathers provide best for their children who leave them with the highest education, the purest morals, and the least money.

Stop that boy! A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothing-ness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the Mayor of the town, higher than the President. Stop him—he is going too fast. He does not see himself as others see him. He does not know his speed. Stop him, ere tobacco shatter his nerves, ere pride ruin his character, ere the loafer master the man, ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits. Stop all such boys! They are legion—the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, and the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

You have a place in society peculiarly your own—endeavor to find out where it is, and keep it.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived Monday morning from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that city to the 22d, and from the City of Mexico to the 17th. The news is not important. The whole country is restored to quiet and appears likely to continue so for some time to come. President Alvarez has taken up his residence in the capital, upon doing which he issued a short address to the people, in which he says:

"For my part, I have no aspirations of any kind, but to guide the nation into that path gloriously marked out by the revolution; and then retire to repair my broken health and pass in tranquility the few days that remain of my laborious life."

Prieto had tendered his resignation from the cabinet. *El Veracruzano* conjures the President not to accept it, as the country at present stands much in need of his talents.

General Castro had refused to obey the orders of Vidaurri to proceed with the troops under his charge in Matamoras to the defense of the frontier against another expected invasion of Texans. His motives were not known.

Alarming rumors were current in the capital regarding the condition of affairs in Tamaulipas, but intelligent persons were of opinion that there was little foundation for them. It was said that Garza intended to take possession of the stores and munitions pertaining to the garrison in Tampico, and the *Comercio de Tamaulipas*, of the 21st ult., states that Senor Fraconis had declared the city in a state of siege. Letters of a later date state that no further difficulty had occurred.

El Progreso states that in reparation of the wrongs inflicted by Santa Anna's administration upon Senor Uraga, he has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

A small museum has been opened in Pueblo, which embraces, among other things, a great number of curiosities of the ancient Aztecs, such as clothes, weapons, idols, inscriptions, etc.

Later from California.

By the steamship Daniel Webster we have dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst. The news is not important. Active hostilities were commenced by the Indians in Oregon and Northern California, and great preparations were being made to subdue the savages. The San Francisco Sun of the 5th says:

We learn that Gen. Wool, commanding the Pacific division U. S. A., leaves to-morrow on the steamer California for the scene of Indian hostilities in the North. He takes with him the company of Capt. Kane, stationed at the Presidio, and also a company at Fort Humboldt. A number of military officers accompany the General from this city. One portion of the force will concentrate at Fort Dallas, and be under the direction of General Wool in person; the other will concentrate at Fort Lane. For operations against the Rogue River and neighboring Indians, says the Herald, there will be concentrated at Fort Lane one company of the Fourth Infantry, under Lieutenant [illegible] who has orders to proceed from Fort [illegible] to that place; one company of dragoons [illegible] Captain Smith, and one company of the [illegible] Infantry, commanded by Captain Judah, who is already in the field. The utmost activity prevails at Benicia in the embarkation of mules, horses, stores, etc.

The same paper also says:

The brig Kingsbury arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound. The Indian disturbances at the North still continued, and great excitement prevailed at Puget Sound on account of them. It is reported that the U. S. troops had been driven back three times. Gov. Mason, of Washington Territory, had called for one thousand volunteers, and two companies had been raised. The Indians had killed seventeen men on their way to the mines, and a number of others were reported missing.

The Canon City was destroyed by fire on the 30th of October. The loss was stated at $30,000. On the night of the 31st ult., fire occurred in Jacksonville, Oregon, by which several houses were destroyed.

A correspondent of the San Joaquin Republican, writing from Hill's Ferry, under the date of October 20th, gives an account of the execution of four cattle thieves at that place, under sentence of Judge Lynch. Three of them were Mexicans and the fourth was a German named Luskner. "They were all," says the correspondent, "hung in a row at sunset, about a mile from this place. Nothing transpired uncommon to such transactions," he coolly adds.

The harbor of San Francisco was visited with a violent storm on the 2d instant, which did much injury to the shipping in port.

The Nevada and Marysville papers state that Col. Hiney is busily engaged in removing the Nevada, Yuba and other Indians to the Nome Lackee Reservation. The California Express states upon the authority of the Indian Agent, that he has been gathering the Indians from Bear river across to the Yuba, including those at Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, and along Deer Creek. Nearly all those scattered along the Yuba, on both sides, for a distance of twenty miles, have been gathered in, together with their chiefs and head men, and on Monday they were crossed over the Yuba, at Long Bar, numbering in all men, women and children, one hundred and sixty-five. This number will probably be increased, between the Yuba and Sewell's Ranch, to two hundred, who will be, in a few days, quietly located at Nome Lackee, where every thing is provided for their reception, and where there are abundant supplies for the winter.

FEVER STILL IN MISSISSIPPI.—The sexton's report announces four deaths in Natchez from yellow fever during the week ending on the 20th.

The Port Gibson Herald of the 16th announces that the fever still prevailed in that village, three deaths having occurred during the previous week.

The Herald of Friday last, however, furnishes the following more gratifying intelligence:

The yellow fever, we are glad to chronicle, has at length subsided. There has been no deaths since our last paper, and no new cases since Saturday last. The severe frosts of Sunday and Monday nights, and the cold and bracing weather since, has most effectually killed the disease, and no more fears need be apprehended from it. There has been but sixteen deaths out of at least two hundred cases, which we confidently believe is less in proportion than in any other town in the country.

A letter of the 19th from Canton, states that several new cases have recently occurred in that place.

THE RIVER, STEAMBOATS, WEATHER, ETC.—The Ouachita is in fine boating order, and several boats have passed up within a few days past. Shippers would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity thus early offered them to get their cotton to market, although the weather would indicate rains above. Yet owing to the reported low stage of the Mississippi river, it will not do to look upon the present rise in the Ouachita as permanent. The past ought to serve as a monitor for the future. If the weather continues warm, unsettled and unpleasant. [Ouachita Register.

Later from Central America.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Patterson, arrived on Saturday last from San Juan, which place she left on the 19th. The accommodating and intelligent purser of the ship, Mr. Hart, furnishes the following memoranda:

The Webster left the following ships at anchor in port: Royal mail steamer Dee, from St. Thomas via Aspinwall; Her Britannic Majesty's brigs Express and Arab, each mounting 14 guns; also, schooner Dolinda.

The news from the interior is that Colonel Walker's command is still in Granada, and that he is in quiet possession of the entire transit route, and in fact of nearly all of the Republic of Nicaragua, and that he offers all the facilities in his power to expedite the transit of Californians over the Isthmus.

On the 18th of November, our American Minister, Colonel Wheeler, formally recognized his Government. This was done in the presence of the clergy, Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Walker, and other distinguished functionaries, Mr. Wheeler making a speech, which was replied to by the President, Don Patricio Rivas, after which a salute of twenty-one guns terminated this interesting occasion.

It will be remembered that the newly elected President, Don Patricio Rivas, has always been friendly towards the Americans, and highly popular with the natives, and that before this he has more than once refused the Presidency under the old form of government. He is a gentleman of intelligence and liberal principles. Col. Walker is daily receiving large accessions, both of American and native troops. He has been compelled to shoot one of his allied generals, Minister of War (Ponolano Corral,) who was found guilty of high treason—condemned and shot in the Plaza, at Granada, November 19th. It appears that he was about to sell his command to the enemy; in fact, he had written letters to Gen. [illegible] the effect, and being intercepted, [illegible] found to be proof positive of his guilt. [illegible] demnation and death. [illegible] ished and is on his way to New [illegible] of the West.

Col. Kinney remains in [illegible]. He has gained largely in the good [illegible] tants. He has turned his attention [illegible] to exploration and settlement of Indians upon Ubonialas country, which recent explorations prove is rich in mineral wealth.

About fifty of his men passed up river a few days since to join Walker at Granada. The Kinney newspaper, the Central American, will be issued in future weekly.

The Transit route was never more safe and healthy than at present—it has been over two months since a single case of cholera has appeared on the Isthmus.

The river is in fine boating order, and passengers from ocean to ocean come in nineteen hours.

El Nicaraguense publishes a report of the proceedings of the court martial on Gen. Corral, and gives the following account of his execution:

At a quarter to 2 P. M., the prisoner, attended by the clergy, made his exit [illegible] under an escort of soldiers, and arrived at the Plaza, took a seat in a chair prepared for [illegible] The death warrant was read [illegible] Gilman, [illegible] him [illegible] we understand [illegible] An [illegible] named Parker [illegible] ing to Gen. Walker's orders, has been executed for wantonly killing a native. *El Nicaraguense* says of the affair:

In an unguarded moment, heated by excessive indulgence in drinking, he recklessly levelled his rifle at one of the servants, at the quarters of his company, whom he observed lying in a hammock at the distance of some thirty paces, and to show his skill, as a marksman, drew upon him and inflicted a fatal wound. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and on the morning of the third day after the commission of the deed, was shot on the Plaza. He was a brave soldier, and met his fate like a man.

The Central American states that the companies of the "Kinney Union" have safely gone up Indian River to carry their tools to the gold diggings in that region. The Central American says:

The specimens received from the gold region up Indian River, are such as to excite the highest anticipations on the part of those who have preferred mining to planting.

Both companies were well supplied with mining and washing implements, and ample provisions for two or three months, and a variety of seeds for planting. They intend to open a plantation at once, and it will require but a few months at that fertile region to have an abundance of corn, beans, potatoes, etc., of their own raising.

We expect in a few months that shipments of gold dust from San Juan to New York, will be as common as from California, and that before another year rolls round, shipments of coin from our own mint will be no unusual item in the columns of our then daily journal.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.—The Journal of Commerce on this subject furnishes an explanation of what Denmark means by the capitalization of the Sound Dues. It appears that the annual average receipt of the Sound Dues on merchandise (exclusive of legitimate taxes,) amount to 2,103,500 rix dollars, which capitalized at 5 per cent., or twenty years' purchase, would produce 42,070,000 rix dollars, or a little less than $30,000,000 United States currency. Of this sum Russia is expected to pay 29 per cent. or $8,700,000; Great Britain the same amount; Prussia [illegible] per cent. or $3,600,000; France, 8 per cent. or $900,000; Norway, 1 per cent. or $300,000; Hamburgh and Bremen about $250,000; the United States about $250,000, etc. The amount which would have to be paid by the United States is very nearly the same as was actually offered by this Government, some time ago, as a gross payment to Denmark, if American vessels might thenceforth be permitted to pass into the Baltic free from toll. But the Court of Copenhagen replied, to the effect stated in the present circular, that [illegible] arrangement could not be carried [illegible] the simultaneous concurrence of all [illegible] ive Powers. The formal and [illegible] ments which exist between Denmark and the other Powers with regard to the [illegible] ces, do not allow of any special arrange[illegible] on that subject between Denmark and any other Power." The proposal now made is probably intended to meet the wishes of the United States, at the same time that it leaves the other Powers to join in an arrangement which is may conceive to be virtually the same as was once proposed by our Government.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The West Baton Rouge Weekly, of the 24th says that "the sugar mills are [illegible] over our parish, and we are informed [illegible] not only here one in East Baton Rouge [illegible] would is unusually small—on many plantations [illegible] 500 pounds to the acre."

PUBLIC LAND ENTRIES.—We clip the subjoined item from the Monroe [illegible] Register, of the 17th. The business [illegible] seems brisk.—"One of the [illegible] Land Office in this place informs us that [illegible] acres of land have been entered during the month of October."

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.—The Journal of Commerce on this subject furnishes an explanation of what Denmark means by the capitalization of the Sound Dues. It appears that the annual average receipt of the Sound Dues on merchandise (exclusive of legitimate taxes,) amount to 2,103,500 rix dollars, which capitalized at 5 per cent., or twenty years' purchase, would produce 42,070,000 rix dollars, or a little less than $30,000,000 United States currency. Of this sum Russia is expected to pay 29 per cent. or $8,700,000; Great Britain the same amount; Prussia [illegible] per cent. or $3,600,000; France, 8 per cent. or $900,000; Norway, 1 per cent. or $300,000; Hamburgh and Bremen about $250,000; the United States about $250,000, etc. The amount which would have to be paid by the United States is very nearly the same as was actually offered by this Government, some time ago, as a gross payment to Denmark, if American vessels might thenceforth be permitted to pass into the Baltic free from toll. But the Court of Copenhagen replied, to the effect stated in the present circular, that [illegible] arrangement could not be carried [illegible] the simultaneous concurrence of all [illegible] ive Powers. The formal and [illegible] ments which exist between Denmark and the other Powers with regard to the [illegible] ces, do not allow of any special arrange[illegible] on that subject between Denmark and any other Power." The proposal now made is probably intended to meet the wishes of the United States, at the same time that it leaves the other Powers to join in an arrangement which is may conceive to be virtually the same as was once proposed by our Government.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance

NEW ORLEANS:

(SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855.

Good Luck.—The Advocate office had a wind-fall this week. The printers' fee, in the shape of wedding cake, was round, plump and rich. Then one of the subscribers, Mrs. P., of Attakapas, remembered the *editor* specially—timely, too, at Christmas is coming. A box full of eggs! They count, by dozens, literally. Fresh, too, as though the hens had just cackled over their advent. Already we have boiled them (hard and soft) fried, scrambled, poached and omeletted—and they are first-rate every way. Say that an editor has no friends after all this.

The Good Time Come.—Now for books—more books—good books in good dresses! Our Book Editor says:

"We have a number of new books, stereotyped and ready for the press, which will be printed as soon as we get paper—our supply, of a particular kind, being unfortunately exhausted. Our binder will now be able to execute orders with dispatch, as he has just taken possession of a large three-story building recently annexed to our main edifice. He will now have room and verge enough for his operations. Heretofore he has been so cribbed cabined and confined, that his hands could not work with any comfort. They were liable, too, to make mistakes in folding and stitching the books, in consequence of the crowded state of the room, not to mention the [illegible] of some of his employees. He has brought with him from Philadelphia two excellent workmen and *two women*; and the [illegible] done by them at our Publishing House will [illegible] comparison with any of [illegible] done in any house in any part [illegible] We are not ashamed for our [illegible] to appear in the dress provided for [illegible] by Mr. Locken."

Lectures to Young Men.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans has wisely undertaken to supersede theatre-going, and such like amusements, not by proving their immoral tendency, but by providing a rational substitute. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, is engaged for a course of lectures, to begin this week in Odd Fellows' Hall. Tickets for the course are at moderate prices. We trust the Hall will be crowded. It is a glorious and enterprising movement. The Y. M. C. A. is getting to be "a power."

Religious Liberty Abroad.

[illegible] of this country lately considered [illegible] States and the United States, a correspondent of the London News writing from Naples, October 25th, says:

"I mentioned in a recent letter that Mr. Owen, the United States Minister, had endeavored to introduce into the new treaty between the Government and that of the two Sicilies, an article in favor of the extension of the religious privileges of his fellow-citizens. It completely failed; and Mr. Owen, I am told, even asked, 'When was ever a foreigner persecuted in this country for his religion, or even a heretic?' Oh, no, we never mention it. What I have proofs of the most cat-like vigilance on the part of the functionaries of Neapolitan subjects, and of instances of punishment in certain cases."

The Tampico correspondent of the Picayune, writes, Nov. 3, a gloomy account of the ameliorating prospects in South America; where, not paganism, not infidelity, but Romanism, is the main impediment, as usual:

"In Peru, too, things look equally. An English gentleman, just from Lima, tells me the country was never in a worse state than at present. Many of the States, since the abolition of slavery, are partially abandoned by the negroes, and free labor, at anything like reasonable prices, is an impossibility. Provisions of all kinds are consequently high, and will soon be much higher. Castilla, the President, seems to have lost all energy, and makes no effort to free the roads and mountain passes from robbers. Lima is overran with idle liberated negroes, and the streets are getting to be dangerous ground after sunset. The bill granting religious liberty having been defeated in the convention, much angry feeling has resulted among the better classes. From some cause or other the Masonic fraternity and the priests and intolerant portion of the Catholic laymen have become bitterly antagonistic; and, as the Masons are of course among the richest and most intelligent portion of the population, the vote of the convention does not by any means set the question at rest. But the church is also rich; and in the South of Peru, particularly in Arequipa, the fighting portion of the country, the whole people are priest-ridden, and of course fanatically opposed to religious [illegible] as you will see that what little [illegible] of this horribly governed country [illegible] to be devoured by a war of re[illegible] the subject of religious tolera[illegible] was under discussion three weeks since, an [illegible] was made into the hall of the convention by the emissaries of the priests, and the liberal members were pelted with rotten oranges and bananas. One deputy, Matute by name, was assailed in the streets by four priests, who attempted to assassinate him on account, as the papers express it, of his 'opposition to our holy religion,' and his life was only saved by the prompt intervention of some friends with a revolver."

Public measures seldom after they are done, by the event, wise men beforehand, by the rules of reason and right. The former look to the end to judge of the act. Let me look to the act, and leave the end to God.

[Bishop Hall.

The Charity Hospital.

A VISIT THERE—ITS ECONOMY—ITS EXPENSE ITEMS—CLINICAL ADVANTAGES—THE ADMINISTRATION—ROMISH AND PROTESTANT REPRESENTATION IN THE BOARD.

If a stranger has not the fear of contagion before his eyes, and is not weak of nerve, he cannot spend a morning hour in the city to more interest than in a walk through the grounds and wards of the Charity Hospital. It covers a square; and we have thought the proximity of the Gas Works favorable, as a disinfecting agent. The foundation of this eminent charity was not, as some suppose, of Romish, but rather individual Protestant beneficence; though its superintendence has been long committed to the Sisters. The Governor of the State appoints a Board of Administrators. It is open to students of the Medical University, and must be of immense advantage in giving our future practitioners a knowledge of local disease. Year before last over 13,000 patients were prescribed for. A secular paper makes these statements, on a late visit:

"An erroneous idea prevails that the Charity Hospital is a source of expense to the State. The fact is quite otherwise. Its principal source of revenue is the tax on passengers arriving in New Orleans from foreign ports, which, in 1854, amounted to $76,961. This item for the present year will be less, as up to the 16th Oct. there had arrived but 13,900 passengers, which, at two dollars and a half each, would be only $34,750; although it is probable that for the remaining two and a half months the number will be proportionately larger. In 1854 the Hospital received for ball licenses $3466. This item for the first eight months of the present year is $5,191, and the receipts for the remaining four months will probably swell it to nearly $7,000. The capacity and executive talent of the Treasurer (Dr. Baldwin) are shown by the amount realized from this source, which in 1851, yielded only $900, in 1852, $504; but in 1853, the first year of his administration, it yielded $2378, and in 1854 the second year, $8,466. For rent of real estate the Hospital receives about $3,500 per annum. For pay patients, the receipts for 1854 were $5,694. Of the total income for 1854, of $117,688, only $20,000 was received from the State, while of the total expenditures of $104,700 for the same year, $43,559 were for repairs and new buildings.

"* * * The economy of the Institution is no less remarkable than its order. Medicine constitutes a heavy item of expense, but this is much lessened by having a chemical laboratory, in which the most expensive drugs are manufactured at a little more than prime wholesale cost of the articles of which they are compounded, which also secures their purity—an object of great importance in these days of adulterated medicines.—Provisions of the best quality are obtained at the lowest rates by contracts with large dealers. Merchandise for bedding, clothing, &c., is also bought at the lowest manufacturers' prices. Some idea of the saving by this system may be formed from the fact that the amount expended per annum for bread is over $60,000; for meat, $12,000; drugs, $6,000; marketing, $7,000; milk, 1,500; lumber for coffins, $900; groceries, about $4,000; ice in summer, $250 per month, and other articles in proportion. Nothing is suffered to be wasted or spoiled. The saving of labor by the employment of steam in washing, cooking and for other purposes, is also great."

Inasmuch as the *immediate* superintendence of this institution is committed to the Romanists, who live in it, (seperate and commodious apartments and provisions having been made for them,) we are the more concerned for a representation of the Protestant element in the Administrators' Board. The jealousy of the public mind is awake, but we trust will not be hurtful in this direction. Romish priests, of course, are there in their agents, the Sisters. They stand suspected of a disposition in all matters to get the preeminence—to work in their own influence and work out others—to administer every trust to their ecclesiastical advantage. Therefore influences should be balanced, and by a *very full representation of Protestantism* all evil surmises and fears may be kept at rest.

As far as we know, Protestant ministers are allowed ingress and egress. They are treated with courtesy too; at least, this is our experience. But underneath and behind what is open to public view and visitation, ever lies the *management*. How are the funds disposed of? Is equal attention shown to the sick of all faiths and nationalities? Are the accommodations—the victualing and house room—provided for the *attaches* of the Institution confined to them alone? Are the contracts for supplies open to equal competition?

We do not raise these questions, but would prevent their being raised. They are not put for the effect of accusation indirectly. It would be damaging to this noble charity, as well as ungenerous, to worry and annoy those who administer its details. But it cannot be held up too clearly to public confidence. It is not a Protestant or Catholic Institution—not political or ecclesiastical—but CHARITABLE. The present Board, we believe, is liberally constituted, and has given general satisfaction. This is well.

Believing a Part.—The vulgar are apt to conclude that where a great deal is said, something must be true; and adopting that lazy contrivance for saving the trouble of thinking—splitting the difference—imagine they show a laudable caution in believing only part of what is said. This is to be as simple as the clown who thinks he has bought a great bargain of a Jew, because he has beat down the price from a guinea to a crown for some article that is not really worth a groat. [Archbishop Whately.

Methodism and Puritanism.

A writer in the British Banner, the organ of the British Congregationalist church, commenting on the statistics of American Christianity as given by Dr. Baird in his report to the Christian Alliance, gives utterance to the following language:

"Men and brethren, my object in all this is, if possible, in some humble measure to contribute to provoke you to a godly jealousy. Never in my life did my pen deal with facts and figures which gave me more deep and unfeigned sorrow. The churches of New England—so rich in men and so rich in mind, still the eye of the New World and the glory of the United States—have been verily guilty concerning their distinguishing principles, and still more concerning the Gospel of salvation. They completely misunderstood their great and glorious mission, which was to impart, not merely light, but life throughout the great continent in which Providence had placed them. John Wesley alone, a man living, laboring and dying in England, was the instrument of imparting to the religious movements of that boundless region an impulse four-fold greater than was communicated by the Pilgrims and their illustrious posterity. New England was the region of intellect. The culture of mind was in excess, the moral powers were neglected. It was wanting in godly ambition to diffuse the knowledge of salvation, and possess the land; and hence denominations, without a tithe of their intelligence and learning, outstripped them in the race of evangelization, to an extent almost incredible."

And here is another extract; from a different region the testimony comes. A gentleman in Texas writes to the New York Observer, a Presbyterian organ. It is refreshing, when to abuse Methodism is the fashion in certain quarters:

"In regard to religion, no man can but be profoundly impressed with the excellence and usefulness of the Methodist Church when he sees what it has effected in this new State. It has canvassed every acre of Texas with its preachers, and has done immense good towards organising Christian society, and repressing the immorality so natural in a new State. God bless the great Methodist Church! No man rejoices in its labors more than I do, though dissenting from many of its doctrines and practices. It is the most numerous Church in Texas. The Cumberland is probably next in size; then the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Episcopal. With the relative strength of the Lutheran Church, and also of the Roman Catholic, I am not acquainted. Many of the Protestant Germans, Swiss and Swedes have united with the Evangelical American Churches, and make pious and valuable members."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ANOTHER RENDING OF THE CHURCH.

Mr. Editor.—From the warm and incessant agitation of the slavery question, north of Mason's and Dixon's line, it is to be feared there will ere long be another rupture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, more fearful in its consequences than the one in 1844.

To every calm and reflecting mind, it must be evident that fanaticism and passion form the basis of such agitation, as well as an imperfect knowledge of the institution as existing in the South. For it appears to my mind a proper interpretation has not been given by Abolitionists to those Scriptures and facts bearing upon the subject, or they would not use the efforts they do to rid the church of slaveholders. Suppose they rid the church of every one identified in any way with slavery, what point would be gained thereby? Would they themselves become more righteous? If so, how much more righteous are they to-day than they were in 1844? Do their works exhibit any greater manifestations of piety now than then? "By their fruits shall ye know them," says a greater than Solomon.

But again, would they, by dismembering themselves from the institution, be in any better position to preach the Gospel to slaveholders, or even to slaves themselves? Let the history of the past and the indications of the present testify.

But I am wandering from the subject proper intended to arrest your attention. I took up my pen to call your attention to a speech made by Rev. Dr. S. B. How, before the "General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church," recently assembled in the city of New York, upon a resolution to receive the "classis of North Carolina" under the care of the Synod. Several remonstrances were offered against it, whereupon the following short and suggestive speech was elicited from Dr. How. Here it is:

"The Rev. Speaker entered into a full exposition of the propriety of receiving Christian slaveholders into the communion of the church. He quoted 1. Tim., vi, 4, and showed therefrom that Paul was very far from being an abolitionist, and that he condemned in the strongest manner such sentiments as are so common in certain quarters. Slavery is not by itself a sin. Abraham was a great slaveholder, and yet God made the great covenant with him, by which the church was established, and that church is the same now that it was then. Even Christ pictured the happiness of heaven, as dwelling in Abraham's bosom. May we lie in the bosom of that slaveholder! Slavery is shown not to be sinful from the prohibitions contained in the moral law, from the provisions of the ceremonial law, and from the judicial code of the Hebrews.

"And it is worthy of observation that these must have been given by anticipation, as at that time they were too poor to own slaves. It is argued that although slavery may be consistent with the Old Testament, yet it is entirely contrary to the New, which is a dispensation of greater light, etc. But our Lord had fellowship with slaveholders; his parables and instructions recognise the institution, and there is no intimation that it is sinful or wrong.

"So the teachings of the Apostles coincide with this, recognising the institution, and defining and enforcing the duties of the relation. Further there is no law against slavery; no definition of sin in the Scriptures applies to it, and all denunciations of slaveholders founded upon this assumption are wrong. We have two cases of fugitive slaves in the Scriptures: Onesimus, whom Paul sent back to Philemon; and Hagar, whom Jehovah commanded to go back to her mistress Sarah. Neither of these would have been done had the relation been sinful.

"There are reasons why slavery is allowed to exist in the world. It is one of the penal effects of the fall, a part of the curse which God has denounced on account of sin, and there is no remedy for it except in the Gospel. And this is foreshadowed in the promise made to Abraham, "And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." The spread of the Gospel will remedy and mitigate all the oppressions and evils of the curse. Violent means will never eradicate the evils of slavery, for judgments do not change the radical characters of men. Noah and his children brought out of the ark the same dispositions which prevailed before the flood. The Gospel is the only means of undoing the woes of the system. In it God takes the slave into covenant with him, and says to the oppressive master, touch not my servant, treat him as a brother.

The laws which God enjoined upon the Hebrews respecting slavery greatly mitigated the evils of the system as it was found in other nations. And neither in the Old Testament nor in the New is there the least intimation that the relation is wrong.

"The state of the question then is that the Scriptures recognize the lawfulness of the relation, they appoint the respective duties of master and slave, and commend them for fulfilling them. They make the slave a member of the church, take him into covenant, and make him an inheritor of heaven. The course of the Apostle Paul with Philemon throws great light upon this question.

"He discards all his authority as an Apostle, and entreats him as a brother. He knew Philemon had rights, and he respected them, and then descended to persuasion, using motives derived from Christian love. And here the influence of the Gospel is seen. There are Christian slaves and Christian masters now, who together rejoice that they are members of the church and heirs of heaven.

"The influence of the Gospel was seen in the conduct of the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, who abolished the punishment of slaves with death by crucifixion, and made their manumission easy, when before it was difficult and expensive.

"The speaker showed that the influence of the Gospel is the same now, by quoting from the Southern Presbyterian Review, which advocated the instruction and elevation of slaves, and this in South Carolina. We must remember that if we refuse ecclesiastical connection with these slaveholders, we also refuse ecclesiastical connection with the slaves, and if we sin in the one case we do in the other.

"If it is sinful to hold church fellowship with the churches of this classis, it is equally so to hold civil connection with them, and we must dissolve the Union, and what American desires this?

"The speaker hoped that the Synod would extend the hand of Christian fellowship to them."

There now, Mr. Editor, what will Abolitionists say to this—especially those fugitive slave law ones? Paul, being instrumental in converting Onesimus while a fugitive from his master, sends him back to Philemon. Did this inspired apostle combine with some under-ground railroad company, or even advise him to flee to some distant country from his master? Oh, no, but the rather sends him home to his master with a letter entreating him as a brother to forgive and receive him once more.

Did you ever, Mr. Editor, hear of any Abolitionist noting as did Paul upon this occasion? If not, where is piety gone? What their pity for bids the law of the land authorizes, and yet they use their utmost endeavors to thwart the design of those laws. Don't you think the South would rejoice to see an Abolitionist who would follow in the footsteps of good old Paul? Oh, ye men, convert those fugitive slaves you have among you, and send them home to their masters; then will the South believe you sincere in your protestations against slavery.

But, my dear brother, will it not be an amazing piece of business if, after all their fuss about slavery here, and their endeavors to get rid of slaveholders in the church here, they are ever fortunate enough (and many of them will) to get to heaven, the first place they will find themselves will be in the bosom of a slaveholder. The thought here presents itself—please ask Bro. Hosmer and his class how he will like the idea of being transported by the angels into the bosom of a slaveholder when he dies?

When Hagar ran away from her mistress, Jehovah secluded her not, though she was hardly dealt with by her mistress, but the rather directed her to return back again. Would Northerners do such a thing? Jehovah countenances the institution, but Northerners do not. Which shall we believe? "Let God be true, but every man a liar."

J. A. Clement.

Spring Hill, Ala., Nov., 1854.

Solitude.—Solitude, though it may be silent as light, is the mightiest of agencies; for solitude is essential to man. All men come into this world alone; all leave it alone. Even a little child has a dread, whispering consciousness, that if he should be summoned to travel into God's presence, no gentle nurse will be allowed to lead him by the hand, nor mother to carry him in her arms, nor little sister to share his trepidations. King and priest, warrior and maiden, philosopher and child, all must walk those mighty galleries alone.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FACTS IN RELATION TO THE COLLEGE.

Having seen an article in the Southern Christian Advocate, over the signature of W. A. McCarty, in relation to the action of the Commissioners charged with the location of the Alabama Conference College, on the 4th of last July, at Summerfield, I have concluded to state a few facts in relation to that commission.

On arriving at Summerfield, on the 3d of July, one of the Commissioners, interested in Greensboro' as the location, found Rev. C. D. Oliver there. He knew him to be an Auburn man, and stated to him that he did not wish any advantage in the location of the College; that he was authorized to endorse the Greensboro' subscription, and give an ample security for its payment. That he, Mr. Oliver, must get the friends of Auburn together, and guarantee the payment of their subscription, for it would be demanded. The next thing the friend of Greensboro' heard, was that a compromise could be made. Accordingly when the commission met, the compromise was brought to view, and some six or eight Commissioners, half friendly to Greensboro' half to Auburn, were sent out to form a compromise. When assembled, the individual authorized to endorse the Greensboro' subscription arose and declared that the commission had no power to locate more than one College—that Marion wanted the College, Daniel Pratt wanted it. Suppose they were all here with their subscriptions, would the Commissioners permit their sympathy to grant the request of each, and locate four Colleges, thereby destroying all of them? He then stated that one of the competing places must be disappointed; that the committee should return and report that they disagreed, lay the subscriptions of Auburn and Greensboro' before the Commissioners, with the advantages of each place, and take the vote. If Auburn got the College, Greensboro would submit, and that he would give $5000 to help build the College at Auburn. We then returned and reported that no compromise would be made.

Now for action—but behold, in the intense feeling prevailing, and preparation being made for the most favorable presentation of each place, up gets that restive working man, Gen. Scott, from Auburn, and requests that another trial be made for compromise. That he thought they could agree. This motion prevailed and hence the compromise.

Let it now be recollected that not one of the friends of Auburn believed that the action of the commission, recommending a College at Auburn, would be binding on the Conference under the resolutions adopted at Talladega in 1854. All they gained was the recommendation of the Commissioners. Further, if either of the friends of Greensboro' advocated the compromise, the writer does not not know of the fact. Not one believed their action would be binding on the Conference. One stated that he submitted, but if he was a member of the Conference he would oppose the establishment of a College at Auburn.

These facts are given for the special benefit of Mr. McCarty, and those who may read his late article. If these be facts, the question now is, has not Bro. McCarty been misguided? Can he reconcile them with his assertions? I think not.

Diplomacy is mainly a gift of nature, always desirable, and generally profitable. Ahithopol in Israel, Cardinal Richlieu and Tallyrand in France, have been most extolled as diplomatists. There is now living a spare, demure gentlemen, with a small blue or hazel eye, beaming forth with maiden innocence, covered with the blush of the rose, whose countenance, lighted up with the depth and profundity of his schemes, wins you whether you will or not. If the circumstances were calculated to develope his diplomatic capacities, he would not be found inferior to the renowned Ahithopol, Richlieu or Tallyrand. The writer may be mistaken, but thinks the famed compromise originated with him. Under his prowess the community will be wielded, and probably the Conference induced to make an effort to create two Colleges in Alabama, to the detriment of the interests of the State.

Aristides.

A Sleeping Audience Roused.—A correspondent informs us of an incident which occurred at the Congregational Church in Westminster, in this State, last Sabbath. The clergyman, an aged minister, was preaching from the text, "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say." He advanced as far as "thirdly," when he observed that many of his hearers, overcome by the heat of the day, had fallen asleep. Stopping in his discourse, and wiping the perspiration from his furrowed brow, he exclaimed:

"My friends, as the day is sultry and oppressive, I will stop awhile, and request the choir in the meantime to sing the tune of 'Coronation,' commencing, 'My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so?'"

The effect was electrical, bringing the audience to their feet. They remained standing, while the sublime chorus, from the combined voices of the choir and congregation soon filled the house, and effectually destroyed the disposition to sleep. The preacher resumed his discourse at "thirdly." [Lynn News.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenuous, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity; but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

The City Marshal of Bangor, Me., absconded a few days ago, after having been deposed from five municipal offices for official corruption.

Notices of New Books.

From the publishers, through J. C. Morgan, whose large and constantly replenished depot of recent publications is kept near the Post Office, we have received the following:

The Lives of the British Historians; by Eugene Lawrence: 2 vols., 8vo. N. York, Scribner & Co., 1855.

The history of the Poets has been written—here is the history of the Historians. Unlike the Poets, they have been generally men of quiet, serene, reflective lives—no startling eccentricities, wine frolics, romances. Yet they are worth studying—their origin, development, troubles, remunerations, and the influences operating on them. The greatest writers of every age have been historians. As an art, its progress is brought under review by Mr. Laurence. Beginning at the monkish records, the noble art is brought down through Raleigh, Camden, Burnet, Robertson, Hume, Rapin, Gibbon, to Fox—with those fragmentary historians, More, Bacon, Swift and Milton. We mention only the leading names on the roll. The plan is striking, and has been worked out by Mr. Laurence in handsome style, and the publishers have done a good part by the volumes in the dress put on them.

Glenwood, or the Parish Boy. Boston, Shepard, Clark & Co., 1855.

Scene laid in a New England village. Tale has the varieties that enter into the silly twaddle of village gossips.

The Physiology of Marriage; by an old physician. Boston, J. P. Sewott & Co.

A book that would do some good, perhaps, if it fell only into right hands. Some of the subjects: "Premature Marriage, and its consequences," "Crimes with no names," etc.

One Word of Scripture.—The Word of God, read cursorily, will be as vapid and uninfluential upon the heart and life as if it were a mere list of names and dates. It must be deeply and constantly and prayerfully pondered. Read over simply the 8th chapter of Hebrews, the 6th chapter of Romans, or the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and they will come upon the ear with no more power than would the noise of sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. But take these passages, sentence by sentence, and ponder them with the deep conviction that golden treasure is enshrined in their unattractive exterior, and you will find a beauty and a glory in these passages which, while it refuses to manifest itself to the cursory seeker, waits to bless the laborous and prayerful.

Sometimes a single word contains in itself an amazing depth of meaning. I have by me a hymn written by a lady, who was the sister of the late Archdeacon of Bombay, in which she describes the power upon her heart of the word "freely." (See Rom. iii, 24, or Rev. xxii, 17.)

"When to my inmost heart,
Then didst one word impart,
Mighty in strength,
Larger and larger grew,
On my astonished view,
Its length and breadth."

I would say, then, read! read! Strip the tree of life of its fruits, bough after bough. As you advance you will find one crowding after another; and when you have found a prize, the natural result will be, a desire to run and tell its glories, and induce others to come and share your gladness.

[Episcopal Rec.

PERHAPS THE TRUE REASON.

A well-informed gentleman in London writes to his friend in New York as follows, which appears in the Express of the 19th. The ideas communicated are interesting and significant:

You will be doubtless surprised at the broadside of the "Thunderer" against the United States, and like ourselves wonder what is coming next. But within the past week it seems to be generally understood in the city that there are two reasons, though not appearing on the surface; one is to cajole the Spaniards into the Alliance against Russia, the other to create a panic that will alarm holders of American securities to such an extent as to induce them to send them home for redemption, for the purpose of piling bullion in the Bank of England. I learn that some stocks and bonds go out by this steamer, but I think when the panic has subsided they will wonder how they have been so easily duped. To this alarm may be attributed the rise in cotton. A war is considered imminent by many who give credit to all they see in print.—We are all sailing very cautiously, as the man is not living who can foretell the future. By next May we may be exporting gold to America, or there may be gold to export.

There may be, and probably is, good reason to credit one of the intimations thrown out above; and in that we may find an explanation of the recent extraordinary conduct of the London Times, in endeavoring to make it appear that war between the United States and Great Britain was imminent. The whole object, very possibly, was to frighten the holders of American securities abroad, in order that they might be sent home for immediate redemption or sale, and the proceeds re-transferred to the other side of the water—all of which, had the amiable plan succeeded, would have aided materially in relieving the money market there, which has been uncomfortably stringent for a considerable length of time, and which bade fair to become painfully so, unless some financial *coup d'etat* was resorted to. Could the true motive be arrived at, it is very probable that reasons similar to the foregoing would be given.

The idea of a war between this country and England is thoroughly absurd. Nothing could bring about such a result save the last extremity of national disgrace—to which national annihilation, in a last, desperate and noble struggle, would be preferable. Why? Because the United States would suffer damages which hardly a quarter of a century of continued peace and prosperity would suffice to repair, and England would be irretrievably ruined.

These are practical, solvent reasons, which will forever prevent, we trust, the two greatest commercial and maritime nations of the earth from getting actually at loggerheads. If they *must* have a fight, let them join together and give "all the world and the rest of mankind" a tremendous thrashing, not go stupidly to work and commence cutting each other's throats!—[Crescent.

On the morning of the 18th a letter mail bag for Buffalo was found cut open and rifled of its contents above the Trenton Railroad depot, Philadelphia.

An affray occurred in Charleston on Tuesday last in which a German named Hitsche severely stabbed three men. He was arrested and committed to prison.

What Railroads do for Farmers.

The following paragraph, from the A[illegible] (Tenn.) Post, shows what railways do for [illegible] ors. The farmers of the three counties n[illegible] derive a clear profit this year alone, on the [illegible] gle article of wheat, of more than $200,000 [illegible] the railway. Their 400,000 bushels of w[illegible] soil for $200,000 more than it would [illegible] realized if there had been no railway to [illegible] it off:

Wheat.—The price continues at $1. One hundred [illegible] nineteen wagons unloaded at the depot here on [illegible] day, the 6th. This county will export, of the late [illegible] the harvest, one hundred thousand bushels. [illegible] Other counties along the line of the railroad will [illegible] do as well. The three counties of Bradley, McMinn [illegible] Monroe, from the information now in our possession, have no doubt will sell for export over 300,000 bushels, an average of one dollar per bushel. Here, then, is [illegible] enug sum of between four and five hundred thousand [illegible] lars dilfused among the people of these counties, for a single article of wheat alone; the product of a single [illegible] west. How much wheat did these same counties sell [illegible] before the railroad was built, and at what price? [illegible] more than 25,000 bushels, and that small amount [illegible] sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the [illegible] while lands have quadrupled in value, and the [illegible] have actually become rich by the enhancement, [illegible] without an effort of their own.

The foregoing remarks have the same [illegible] eation to Louisiana that they have to Ten[illegible] see; and, although none of our railroads [illegible] been completed, equally wonderful effects [illegible] been produced. Lands that would not [illegible] brought a dime per acre three years ago, [illegible] not now be obtained at less than five, ten [illegible] fifteen dollars per acre. Large tracts have [illegible] brought under cultivation, and larger [illegible] ars being brought under cultivation, the [illegible] duce of which will find a ready and a remu[illegible] ative market. Smiling villages have [illegible] into life by magic, as it were, and popula[illegible] progress and prosperity now reign, where, [illegible] long since, almost primeval solitude prevailed. All this has been effected by our partially [illegible] pleted railroads. And if such glorious re[illegible] follow uncompleted undertakings, what [illegible] we not anticipate on the completion of the [illegible] grand system.—[Crescent.

STEAMBOATS.

New Orleans, as compared with other [illegible] cities, is peculiarly situated. It might be [illegible] perly called the warehouse of the Great [illegible] and South-West. The products that burden [illegible] ample floors are representative of many cli[illegible] and varied peoples. The sugar of Louisiana and Texas, the cotton of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Texas—all of which States come to the elsmente of an old world empire—come pursuing the road pointed out by nature, to the open gates of New Orleans. Then, too, the varied products of the Great West—wheat, corn, oats, lard, bacon, etc., etc., etc.—are to be found upon the groaning shelves of our warehouse.

The Cosmopolitan may find here the [illegible] that gratifies his moment's wish. It becomes, then, a matter of personal interest with those who have their homes in and rest their fortunes upon the prosperity of our city to bear in mind those who have contributed, are daily contributing, by their labor, skill, enterprise, to the advancement of our common welfare. The steamboats that ply the [illegible] Mississippi, which divide the waters of many tributaries contributing to its flood, work their devious way through the bayous of our State and the meandering streams of States; that ask for the riches of the productive soil, and bring to us the food we daily take, the ability to procure whatever may be necessary to satisfy our wants—the steamboats, we say, and those who manage and control them are fairly entitled to our best need of consideration. As New Orleans is now placed, her [illegible] its mercantile communication with other [illegible] pots, almost entirely through the medium of river and lake navigation; owing its livelihood in at least an important measure, to those [illegible] whilst working for themselves, are so largely contributing to our general and common welfare, it is the duty and the interest of citizens to return something of the value they receive by fostering the steamboat interest. By so doing, nothing can be lost, much may be gained. Will our "good folks" take a ride along our levee, note the incongruous but [illegible] valuable heaps of merchandise, witness the [illegible] ertions of those who have toiled in the successful endeavor to deposit upon our wharves the treasures of the West and the South—will they not, after thinking over their own interests agree that the laborer who contributes to the advancement is worthy of his hire, and who to the industrious steamboatman not only pays but substantial reward?

Grass may grow in our streets (we don't believe it) but we are fully convinced that as well as the carriers of our Western and South streams line our wharves, it may fairly be asserted that a good time is coming, nay, has come. Let our merchants make it their business to foster this steamboat interest. Let them look upon it as a most powerful auxiliary in carrying out of their own views. Let those who seek our city for pleasure recollect New Orleans is what she is much through the exertions of this interest. Let all who have any feeling in common with us do what may be in their power to prosper that influence which gives us wealth as a commercial community, celebrity as a city, and the comforts of a home.

The Effects of Fear.—The extraordinary power exerted by fear over the human mind was recently exhibited at Vienna in a remarkable manner. The Vienna correspondent of the London Morning Post, says:

Dr. F——, an eminent physician of Vienna, [illegible] leave from the local authorities to try his experiments on the person of a prisoner who had been condemned to death. Accordingly, an offer was made to the individual in question, holding out the promise of a remission of punishment if he would consent to pass the night in the bed of a patient who, four hours previously, had been carried off by cholera. The prisoner consented and was [illegible] to bed, and after the expiration of some three hours [illegible] less; he was seized with violent vomiting and all the [illegible] ant symptoms of cholera. He was attended immediately by several physicians, and ultimately, being a man of strong and vigorous constitution, was completely [illegible] established. His astonishment was great when Dr. F—— informed him that the bed was perfectly clean and free, and that no cholera patient had ever lain there.

Fear is the most *fearful* auxiliary of this [illegible] low fever. Hundreds and thousands have died from fright and fright alone. During epidemics here we have frequently heard physicians remark respecting their patients: "So-and-so would be entirely out of danger were he not frightened. His is not a bad case of fever, but he will probably scare himself to death despite all the remedies that may be prescribed."

We have been personally cognizant of cases where strong and hearty men, taken with the mildest symptoms imaginable, insisted from first to last that they were bound to die, and die they did. The mind—or rather mortal fear—exercised such a malign influence over the physical system that the skill of the physician was of no avail.

Such instances were deplorably abundant in 1853, when the epidemic raged with a virulence far more terrible than ever before known. [Crescent.

On the 19th the New York Chamber of Commerce held a meeting with reference to the seizure of the bark Maury, and the course of the British Consul in relation thereto. The Consul was severely denounced and a committee appointed to investigate the facts of the case.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Nov. 2 to Nov. 23, 1855, inclusive.

A.
J W Adsion..... $2 00

B.
J Bond..... 2 00
S Baldwin..... 2 00

C.
S C Capers..... 27 50

D.
M Davis..... 2 00
M R Dowller..... 2 00
T W Dorman..... 10 00

F.
S R Finlin..... 2 00
W Ford..... 5 00
P M Fluch..... 2 00

G.
P M Grace..... 3 00
G Garrett..... 65

H.
G W H Haisdep..... 5 00
H A Howell..... 2 00
A Hawthorn..... 2 00
S Hawes..... 5 00
Mrs A E Holland..... 3 00

J.
H F Johnson..... 7 50

L.
J Lusk..... 10 00

M.
W A McCarty..... 11 00
J O McDaniel..... 11 00
J Methrin..... 2 00
W L McAllister..... 3 00
M P Moore..... 1 00
G J Mortimer..... 5 00
W B McGanly..... 2 00
J B McLaughlin..... 2 00

N.
J Nugent..... 2 00
C B Nicholson..... 5 00

O.
O Orr..... 7 50

P.
Mrs M H Pipes..... 5 00
Mrs L Puckett..... 2 00

R.
D B Ross..... 2 00
J W Rush..... 4 00
G L Robards..... 5 00

S.
J W Shotes..... 5 00
Miss M Skinner..... 2 00
A W Smith..... 4 50
J F Scott..... 2 00

V.
G T Vickers..... 2 00
G T Vickers..... 5 00
O Vowell..... 2 00
Mrs M R Valentine..... 2 50

W.
W K Wilson..... 6 00
W R Wilson..... 2 50

Special Notices.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the N. O. District Sabbath School Union for the election of officers, will take place in the McGehee Church, Carondelet street, on Tuesday evening next, 4th Dec., at 7 o'clock, P. M., after which the Board of Managers will meet.—Superintendents will please hand in their reports at that time.

R. M NUGENT, Secretary.

To the Preachers of Louisiana Conference.—There is a probability of the Ouachita river being up by 1st of December. If so brethren attending Conference can reach Bastrop without any difficulty. At the month, and near it, of Bayou Bartholomew are the residences of Hon. Mr. Sterling and Messrs. H. C. Bartlette and H. Bartlette, where the brethren will be cordially received and brought on their way to Conference. Should the river not be navigable, the only way is by Lake Providence. D. S. WATKINS.

Bastrop, La., Nov. 8, 1855. nc24 2t

New Iberia Circuit, Q. M.—The fourth Quarterly Meeting for the New Iberia circuit, for the year 1855, is postponed so as to embrace the first Sabbath in December, beginning on Friday previous. In the necessary absence of Bro Goodwyn, the Presiding Elder, Rev. H. A. Crevens will attend in his place.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. C.

To the Preachers of the Alabama Conference.—Brethren, on their arrival at Eutaw, will please call at the Hotel of S. O. Gerdon, north-west corner of the public square, and there they will find conveyances to the places assigned them as homes during the session of Conference. H. O. B. CONNERLY.

Eutaw, Ala., Oct. 20, 1855.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the New Orleans District Sabbath School of the M. E. Church, South, will take place in McGehee Church, Carondelet street, on Tuesday evening next, 27th prox., at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Superintendents of the different schools will please hand in their reports at that time. RICHARD NUGENT, Secretary.

There will be a Juvenile Missionary Celebration of the German Sunday Schools on next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Moreau street Church.

J. M. HOFER.

Marriages.

In Thibodaux, La., on the 8th Nov., 1855, by the Rev. Samuel Hawes, Mr. Joseph Dixon to Mrs. Euphrosine Niles, all of Thibodaux.

Married, by the Rev. Stephen J. Daviss, at Pattersonville, La., on the 22d of November, 1855, Mr. George G. Zenor, of the parish of Concordia, to Miss Luchetia Robbins, of the parish of St. Mary, La.

[The printer was remembered in the above captials, and gives his blessing—a blessing withheld from many.]

Married, by Rev. Geo. T. Vickers, at Covington, La., on 21st Nov., Mr. John T. Hall to Miss Virginia Pearl, daughter of Samuel P. Russ, Esq.

[Printer again remembered.]

Deaths.

Wellburn Cook was born in Troup county, Geo., on the 3d of July, 1831, and died at the residence of his brother-in-law, A. D. Pato, in La Fayette, Chambers county, Ala., on the 4th of Nov., 1855.

Our deceased brother was the youngest son of Philip and Elizabeth Cook. For several years he had been a member of the M. E. Church, South. Yet the word *member* hardly does justice to his memory. He was a *jewel* of the Church.

His turn of mind particularly fitted him to live the life of an exemplary Christian. His distinctive characteristics were modesty, gentleness and justice. His heart was warm, his affections constant. Timid in his general intercourse with the world, yet bold to do right, he was endowed with far more moral fortitude than most men possess. He was firm amid revivals, and his seat was not vacant when the church grew cold.

We look upon his pious walk and godly conversation, and fondly hoped that we could see in him a futuro pillar in the House of God, when the old man of this generation should be sleeping in Christ. We rejoiced that the stately young oak gave such promise of a mighty prowess amid future storms. All loved him for what he was. The Church hoped in him for what he promised to be.

True, we shall no more hear his earnest voice, trembling because of the heart's fullness, mingle with ours about the throne of mercy, but we all feel it equally true that he now sweeps an angel's harp in the immediate presence of Him who said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

While the Church on earth are mourning the departure of a Christian pilgrim, the Church in Glory are swelling their anthems, that one more spirit, redeemed through the blood of the Lamb, is pluming its wings amid the trees of Paradise, and bathing its bosom in the River of Life. A Christian has gone! There's a denser darkness on earth, but a more brilliant light in the Home of the Redeemed.

Jesus, when He walked in Judea, said: "Where your treasures are, there will your heart be also." And because of this great truth, in His infinite compassion, He has carried "our Willburn" to Heaven, that the hearts of his father, sister, and brothers might be there also.

Oh, that He, who gave strength to the withered arm—who has given to those that love him, power to "become the sons of God"—may help them that they fail not to perfect this kind design of Heaven! Amen.

B. B. McCraw.

It becomes my duty to announce the death of Bro. Robert Richey, one of the stewards of the Columbus circuit. He died on 23d of September.

Bro. Richey was born December the 10th 1805, and was converted and joined the Methodist church in 1841. During his connection with the church he filled the important stations of leader and steward. The latter he was faithfully performing when the Lord called him to his reward in heaven.

The interest he manifested for the prosperity of the church, and his zeal for the comfort of the preachers, greatly endeared him to the faithful laborers on the Columbus circuit, who have often been refreshed under his hopitable roof and benefited by his counsel.

At our third quarterly meeting he was one of that Conference, but alas! he, with the beloved Presiding Elder, Bro. McLeod, who then discharged the duties of his office, is gone, and ere this time have doubtless hailed each other on the other shore.

Much might be said in his favor as a Christian, but suffice it to say he died in the faith, and has left a wife and a large number of friends to deplore his loss, but we mourn not as those who have no hope.

L. J. SCHOOLAR.

At the fourth Quarterly Meeting, held in the Columbus circuit, Oct. the 13th, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas our beloved and esteemed brother, the tried, faithful and efficient steward of the Columbus circuit, Alabama Conference, has been by the mysterious hand of Providence taken from among us to his reward on high.

Therefore Resolved, That this Quarterly Meeting Conference deeply sympathise with his bereaved family; yet while his family and the church mourn his loss, we are confident that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be recorded on the Register of the Quarterly Conference of the Columbus circuit.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the widow and children of the deceased, and that they also be forwarded, in connection with an obituary notice, to the New Orleans Advocate for publication.

Nov. 27. Wm. E. Ervin, Sec'y.

Died on the 10th Nov., in the 56th year of her age, after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. Lucy Watkins.

She joined the M. E. Church in 1812, in Jasper county, Geo. She was married to Bro. Bryant Watkins, and therefore became a resident of Green county, Ala., in 1827. In all her relations she closely resembled the model matron whose character Solomon has so beautifully drawn in the 31st chapter of Proverbs. It may as truthfully be said of the one as of the other, "The law of kindness was upon her tongue." Steady, constant and serene was the character of her piety. Of industrious and frugal habits. Charity, that priceless grace, found in her an impressible soul. Thus, possessing herself of the means and spirit, she stretched out her hands to the poor, and rescued them out to the needy. The influence exerted by the loveliness of her character over her family and friends was like a charm that no one wished to be broken. A gifted spirit, yet singularly meek and pacific. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Her end was peaceful and triumphant.

W. E. M. Linfield.

The cold hand of death has robbed the church at Pattersonville of another member, and a large circle of friends and relations of a cherished friend.

Sister Johnston was born Jan. 11th, 1821, about ten years since, under the ministry of Rev. P. M. Goodwyn, joined the M. E. Church, and has ever since lived a blameless life. Since 1853 she has drunk deeply of the cup of affliction, but in all of her sorrow she bowed submissively to the will of God, for she recognized His hand in her bereavements. In 1853 her husband and her two children died of yellow fever; in 1854, a son by the same disease, and this year her oldest son died of typhoid fever; after which time her own health was impaired, until confined to her bed of typhoid fever, with which for two weeks she was a patient sufferer. On the 22d of Oct., 1855, her spirit was called from suffering to rest. She talked freely with me and others on the subject of death, and was resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father. No doubt he entertained of her preparation for her change.

Nov. 21, 1855. N. A. Cravens.

Departed this life on Friday, the 2d Nov., 1855, at 4 o'clock, P. M., aged one year, nine months and fifteen days, Catharine Elizabeth Dowdell, in Chambers county, Ala.

She was the daughter of Wm. C. Dowdell and Elizabeth E. Dowdell, his wife. This untimely death of a dear, bright little child has plunged an amiable and affectionate Christian household into grief. Her aged pious grand-parents, her most estimable parents, and a large number of relations mingle their unavailing tears on this sad occasion. The Gospel of Christ alone affords any consolation in this dark hour of bereavement. May those who loved her on earth, and cherish her memory, meet her in Heaven!

Already her sweet prattle about her prayers is changed into heavenly praise. Even her infant hand shall lift too ponderous bars of the dreary grave, and wave the banner of triumph over death on the holy mount of God in the better land.

"I take this little lamb, said He,
Protection he shall find in me,
In me he ever blest."

Wm. F. Samford.

Another member of the old Franklin street Methodist church, in the city of Mobile, has gone to her reward.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away—
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Mrs. Abigail S. Buffington, consort of Capt. Thos. M. Buffington, was born June 5, 1813, in Cabell county Va., and was married Sept. 1st, 1842. She came to this city in the fall of 1843, and on the 16th Nov. after suffering for many months with a painful disease, her happy spirit took its flight from earth to rest with God in heaven.

Much might be said of Sister Buffington as a wife, a mother and as a Christian, but I forbear. Suffice it to say, she was a consistent fullower of the meek and lowly Jesus—a humble, patient child of God, made "perfect through sufferings." There were times during her protracted illness when she seemed to be depressed, and was tempted to fear that when she would come to "tread the verge of Jordan" her faith would fail her. These were her fears, the facts were otherwise. On the morning of the day of her death she made every arrangement for her departure, even to the preliminaries of her burial.

A friend coming in, found her sinking, and exclaimed in surprise, "Sister, you are almost home!" to which she replied, "Yes, almost home. Glory to God—I am almost home!" She continued to shout and praise God to the last moment of possible utterance, and when she could no longer speak, she manifested her joy by clapping her hands until they fell motionless in death by her side. Many expressions of rapture and triumph, to which she gave utterance might be mentioned, and would be a source of comfort to her numerous friends who were not privileged to behold her triumphant end, but to do so would extend this notice this notice far beyond the usual limits. Let it be sufficient for them to know that she lived as none but Christians do live, and died as none but Christians can die. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, said the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Thos. W. Dorman

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 24, 1855.

☞ Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

Died, in Oktiboha county, Miss., Oct. 17th, 1855, Elizabeth L. Fields, consort of Smallwood Fields, daughter of David and Susan Byors.

Sister Fields was born in Georgia, Butts county. She then moved with her parents to Pickens county, Ala., where she embraced religion, at what is called Hog Branch campground. Also attached herself to the Methodist church, in which she lived a consistent member until she was removed to join the church above.

For several years previous to her death she had been the object of much affliction, which was all borne with Christian resignation. For several weeks before her death she was confined to her bed, during which time she always expressed strong confidence in the Saviour.

The day she died seemed to be the brightest of all days, though suffering the most excruciating pain. She said that the afflictions of this life were not to be compared with the enjoyments of glory for one moment. She exhorted her friends not to grieve for her, and then laid her hands across her breast and fell asleep in the arms of Jesus.

May her bereaved husband and mother and relatives take encouragement, and meet her on the banks of sweet deliverance, where pain will not be felt nor tears be seen.

"Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."

W. E. Cameron.

Died, 20th Nov., in Jackson, La., Miss Clara D. Perry.

She died in the peace of Christian faith.

T. S. Jones.

New Advertisements.

EVIDENCE FROM A CLERGYMAN.

Plymouth, Richland county, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1855.

J. A. Rhodes.—Dear Sir—I cheerfully testify to the value of your Antidote to Malaria. One young lady in the family of a clergyman here has been taking an Ague Balsam for some time without any permanent benefit—a few days since she got a bottle of the Cure, and has not had a chill since. A young man also used the same Balsam some time without relief until he got a bottle of your CURE. So far it works like a charm.

Yours, truly,
Rev. A. C. DUBOIS.

For sale by JOHN WRIGHT & Co.
151 Chartres st., N. Orleans.

And by dealers generally. dec1 1t

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence; by that beating engine, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living flood, whether we sleep or wake, sallies briskly through the arteries, and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health. Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause of Dyspepsia, which makes life a burden, recall from it. Suicide would rapidly follow suicide, if there was no cure. No one would suffer long, if he is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia; they rarely fail in effecting a permanent cure. See advertisement. 4t dd Wlm

H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson apl—1y

Louisiana Items.—The Baton Rouge Comet complains that some unknown individual has been amusing himself by firing bullets into that office. The editor's wrath is fully aroused by the circumstance, and he threatens the author of the annoyance with the contents of a six-shooter. The Comet has the following remarks in regard to the sugar crop:

Early frost in October, and the almost uninterrupted summer weather since, will cut the sugar crop of this State off, at least one-half, if not more.

Apart from the new growth on the cane, the weather has been so warm that the boiled juice will not crystalize into sugar. We know of planters, in this neighborhood, who generally make about 100 hogsheads, who have already finished, and have made only 30 or 40 hogsheads. The present apparently "high prices" for the new crop of sugar must advance considerably before the season is over, for the crop of Louisiana will be fully half, if not less than half, the amount made last season.

The Morehouse Times of the 17th says:

The Ouachita is reported to be in good running stage; a rise of twenty feet is reported at Camden. The largest class boats can now reach Monroe.

The latest advices from Shreveport informs us that the river had risen to a good stage. Heavy rains had fallen above, and high water was expected.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday last has the following paragraphs:

We are delighted to hail the advent of cool, bracing weather, which cannot but materially improve the sugar crop. We have had several white frosts during the week.

The Lafourche is now rising rapidly; and should it continue, we shall soon be favored with good navigation. The steamer Ceres arrived on Wednesday last from New Orleans. The present rise is from Ouachita. Several other Southern rivers are also reported rising; and we trust that we shall be favored with high water for some time to come.

Many of our sugar planters, who had suspended sugar-making in consequence of the recent warm weather, have again commenced grinding. It is to be hoped that they will find a visible change in the yield of the cane; if not, the present sugar crop must fall very materially short of that of the past year. We were yesterday shown a most beautiful specimen of straw-colored tiger sugar from the Leighton Refinery, Geo. Trufant, agent in this parish. The grain of this sugar is large and very firm; we cannot say that we have seen better.

Magnetic Telegraph.

EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

RETURN OF GEORGE PARK.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—There is much excitement in Platte county, Missouri, concerning the return of George Park to Parkville. Park was formerly chief editor of the Parkville Luminary. Early last summer the office of the Luminary was sacked, the press thrown into the river, and the editors driven from the county on account of their abolition proclivities. Park has recently returned to Parkville, and ascertaining this fact, a committee appointed by the citizens of Platte City went to Parkville and demanded that Park be delivered up to them. The citizens of Parkville refused to give him up, whereupon threats were made to burn the town. The citizens of Parkville held a meeting, organized a large force, and have resolved to defend themselves. Here the matter rests at our last accounts. The most intense excitement is felt throughout the whole region.

The Sound Dues Question.

Hamburg, Nov. 8.—There is some reason to believe that Russia has accepted the offer of mediator between Denmark and the United States, and re-proposed, that Denmark cede the island of St. Thomas to the United States for five millions of dollars, and, in addition, to exempt American ships from the payment of Sound dues.

Santa Anna's Three Million Drafts.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Attorney General Cushing has decided that Santa Anna's drafts for three millions of dollars, should be paid to the American holders.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE FOR CALIFORNIA.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Government has delayed the sailing of the California steamer from the 5th to the 7th of December, in order to enable her to carry out the President's Message.

British Professions of Friendship.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Dispatches state that the English Government is very profuse in its professions of friendship towards the United States, but is at the same time very chary in giving satisfactory replies to our Minister in regard to the recent violations of the neutrality laws. Mr. Buchanan expresses the opinion that this procrastination is resorted to in the hopes that "something will turn up" to relieve the British Government from its present dilemma.

New York Market.

New York, Nov. 26.—Flour—Prices are a trifle lower. Sales to-day at $9 50 to $10. Wheat lower.

New York, Nov. 27.—Wheat $2 15 to $2 30. Whisky 40 cents.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Nov. 24.—Flour—The market is firm at $8 25. Wheat is selling at $1 60 to $1 85. Sugar 7¼ to 8c. Molasses 36 to 38c. Coffee is selling at 11¼c.

Cincinnati, Nov. 27.—Whisky 35 to 35½c. Sugar 7¼ to 7¾. Molasses 37 to 38c.

Adjournment of Kansas Constitutional Convention.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Previous to the adjournment of the Kansas Constitutional Convention (of Free State party) a clause was adopted giving until the fourth of July, 1856, as a time within which all slaves shall be removed from the territory.

No place was definitely settled upon as capital of the territory.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON

Boston, Nov. 24.—The Canada has arrived at this port from Halifax. We gather from papers and letters brought by her the following additional items.

English stocks closed ¼ penny higher in consequence of the approaching half-yearly dividend.

The British Government has prohibited the exportation of saltpetre from the East Indies, except to Liverpool or London, and also issued orders directing all vessels loading in English ports with saltpetre or nitrate of soda, to discharge their cargoes.

The losses by the late gale on the English coast amount to over two and a half millions of dollars.

The Wheeling Bridge Case.

The Supreme Court of Virginia has decided in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway company in the Wheeling Bridge injunction suit.

New York Markets

New York, Nov. 24th, P. M.—Our cotton market has been quiet to-day, with sales of only 800 bales. Flour is quiet with sales at $9 87 for State, $9 94 for Ohio and $10 for Southern. Wheat is dull—sales of Southern White at $2 27, and Red at $2 10. Corn is higher and sales have been made to-day at $1 07½.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Sir Moses Montefiore arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, on the 2d ult., from Syria, perfectly satisfied with the result of his visit to Jerusalem, where he is to found a hospital on a large scale for the benefit of the Jews.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.—It is rumored at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, that the sloop-of-war Falmouth, recently arrived, and the unfinished frigate Sabine, are to be immediately prepared for sea. The frigate Potomac, supposed for the West Indies, will probably sail to-morrow. She has been completely repaired, refitted and manned with her full complement of about 500 men.

[N. Y. Eve. Adv., 19th.

A correspondent of the Boston Bee thus hits off the old fashion of hooped skirts recently revived by the ladies:

A fashion has been introduced this fall which, if carried into general use, will endanger the country. The English ladies were obliged to abandon it, as they lacked the necessary room on their little island. There is a better chance for it here, however. I allude to the hoops in the modern garments of ladies. In moving along the street, from the waist downward, they have the charming appearance of a barrel of jelly. They have about them so many different kind of springs, that if a person by any accident runs against them, the rebound sends him either on his back or into the middle of the street. To let one of them pass, it is necessary to turn into the next avenue. If the fashion becomes general, it will be absolutely necessary to obtain both Cuba and Canada for the males, as the females will certainly require all our spare territory.

The new British Commander in the Crimea.

Lieutenant General Sir William Codrington, is the oldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, the victor of Navarino. He entered the Coldstream Guards in the year 1821, and was connected with them for thirty-three years without seeing any war experience, yet he rose from rank to rank until he became a Major General in 1854, just at the commencement of the war with Russia. He went to the East as an amateur, but on the return of the Quartermaster General, Lord De Ros, on account of ill health, Brigadier General Airey was appointed to succeed him, and General Codrington was appointed over Airey's brigade. He figured at Alma, Inkermaen, and the last attack on the Redan. The latter was commanded by him.

American Ruins in Buenos Ayres.—A recent letter from Buenos Ayres says:

I am not aware that the circumstances of the United States government having no treaty with this is generally known. A circumstance occurred here a few days since which shows the relative positing occupied by a British subject and an American citizen. An unmarried gentleman and a foreigner who had resided in this country many years, died suddenly intestate. As little appeared to be positively known of his birth, both the English and American Consuls claimed to administer to his estate, valued at $300,000. He had been enrolled at the Consulate as a British subject, and in the American as an American citizen. The Buenos Ayrean government notified the Consuls that if he were an American it would interfere in the administration, and claim its perquisites, 5 and 10 per cent; but if it were decided that the deceased was an Englishman, the government, by an article of the treaty, could not interfere. The American Consul at once yielded, as his administering to the estate would cost the heirs $30,000. You thus see the difference between an American and an Englishman in this State.

Shocking Murder.—We find in the Pittsburgh Journal the following account of a murder committed on the 4th instant near Duff's landing, on the line of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad:

"The murdered girl was Mary Madden; the murderer a young man named Linehan. Mr. Madden, the father of the deceased, keeps a grocery shantee. On Sunday afternoon Linehan visited Madden's shantee and asked for liquor, which was refused him. He became enraged, and angry words passed from both sides, when Linehan left, but returned some time afterwards and forcibly entered Madden's shantee with a loaded pistol in his hand, and avowing his determination to shoot Madden if he did not give him whisky. Miss Madden, seeing Linehan raising his hands to shoot her father, rushed in between them, imploring him not to shoot her father. Linehan fired, and the girl received the contents of the pistol, the ball passing through her hand and thence through her abdomen. The unfortunate girl survived but a few hours. The murderer escaped."

The trial of Judge Stuart, in New York, on a charge of corruption and malfeasance in office, was concluded on the 20th. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but recommended that the Judge resign his office, as he had "acted irregularly." The Judge then made some remarks protesting his innocence, and remarking that in regard to the recommendation of the jury he should be governed by his own sense of propriety, by regard for what was due to the public and his own character, and by the advice of judicious friends.

The N. Y. Herald reduces the result of the recent election in that State to figures, by which it appears that the American vote shows a gain of 24,000 since the election in 1854.

A young man named De Witt, in Warren county, New Jersey, says the Newark Advertiser, was accidentally killed last week by two sportsmen, from Easton. They had trespassed on his father's farm, and were ordered off by De Witt, but refused to go, a difficulty occurred, in which one of the sportsmen struck him on the head with the butt of his gun, from the effects of which he died on Thursday.

The English Difficulty.—The N. Y. Herald of the 20th publishes the following from its Washington correspondent. Whether the elements are worthy of consideration, the reader must decide for himself:

The trouble with England is not settled. It is thought that the Administration is a little in doubt about its own position. It is given out that the Pacific brought assurances that the increase of the British West India fleet had nothing to do with the Central American question. This was merely to satisfy the public. The real cause of the increase of the English fleet on the American coast is to be found in the peculiar instructions of Attorney-General Cushing to the District Attorney of Philadelphia. If any one will take the trouble to look at dates and facts, they will ascertain that within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the news in London of the trial of Heffs in Philadelphia, the addition to the West India fleet was under sailing orders. And I have information that when Cushing's two curious letters of instructions reached England, a demand for redress was made by the British government, and that demand is now before the Cabinet at Washington. This is a fact, and an important fact, too. Will England or the United States recede? That is the question—soon, indeed, to be the engrossing question.

A Crucifixion in China.—An American, writing from China to the N. Y. Times, after giving an account of the numerous executions of the rebels, says:

Two weeks since, to vary the scene, they had a crucifixion. A woman was sentenced to be crucified for the crime of having given birth to one of the rebel chiefs. If a father is exiled, his family is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old men of four-score to the child of four years, share the same fate. The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living—a nail made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin pealed down so as to hang over the eyes; after which the breasts were cut off, they then proceeded to break every bone in her body—a large knife was next thrust into the throat and passed down and, cutting the chest open. The executioner then thrust in his hand, and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket, and laid it beside and reeking before the judge. At Shanghai they drown them by dozens.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes thus under date of the 20th:

The next packet from England will bring us the response of the British Government to our demand for reparation on account of Mr. Crampton's agency in the violation of our neutrality laws. Late events have confirmed this Government in the demand which they made a month ago, and if not there they now are determined that the British Government shall make an apology for the conduct of their Minister. If he be permitted to remain here in a diplomatic capacity. There are signs that no such apology or explanation will be made, and, in that case, this Government is pledged, deeply and irrevocably, to decisive action.

The packet, with the expected dispatches, may arrive to-morrow at Halifax, and they will be received here perhaps on Friday. Their contents, no doubt, anxiously awaited, will not long be withheld from the public. The dismissal of the British Minister will probably cause some excitement here and abroad, and may be even considered as an unfriendly and irritating act. It may, nevertheless, be very proper, as a means of maintaining the dignity and consistency of the Government, and securing it from future aggressions of the character from any quarter. To avoid complication in the war now raging abroad, is the accepted obligation of this Government to the people of the United States.

Ship Cleopatra.—Commodore Salter, U. S. N., has sent to the Department an account of the loss of the vessel named above, in the latter part of September last, about eight hundred miles east of Rio de Janeiro. Her mate or, Capt. Thayer, reached Rio on the 24 of October, accompanied by part of the crew, in two open boats, and reported that he had abandoned his ship (on a voyage home from Callao, with guano), which had sprung hopelessly a leak from running afoul of a set of mooring spars in the night time.

The first and third mate and nineteen others had left the ship in a third boat, and had not been heard of at Rio on the 4th ult. The English Rear Admiral (on that station), Johnstone, at Commodore Salter's request, had sent out a small war steamer in search of the missing boat. Those certainly saved were the captain, second mate, and twenty-four or twenty-five others.

Great excitement prevailed among the whalemen at Princetown, Mass., on Saturday morning, occasioned by a whale being seen off that place. Some fifteen boats immediately put out in pursuit. About thirty minutes after he was first seen he was struck by a harpoon from one of the boats, when he immediately commenced running, dragging the boat, and nearly filling it with water, but in some manner he cleared himself. Several whales of the black-fin species have been seen in that harbor recently, but none have been captured.

Prepayment of Postage to be made by Stamps only.—*Important.*—It will be recollected that by the act of March 3d, 1855, requiring the postage on all letters not free sent by mail within the United States, and not from or to a foreign country, to be prepaid, it was also enacted that from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all *prepaid* letters upon which stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

We learn that the Postmaster General has decided to require postmasters to comply with, and carry into effect, this provision of the law; and if not already done, to supply themselves with postage stamps accordingly by sending their order for them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Of course, it is not intended nor expected that this regulation shall throw upon postmasters the labor of affixing postage stamps to letters where the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for postmasters to keep themselves supplied with stamps, that all persons having occasion to use may readily obtain them. [Washington Union.

The steamship Pacific brought information from England that when Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at the British Court, had inquired the reason of the late reported increase in the British naval force in the American waters, he was answered by the presentation of a bundle of affidavits from the British Consul at New York and others, setting forth their belief that the bark Maury was fitting out as a Russian privateer. The New York Chamber of Commerce have held a special meeting in reference to this subject, and have appointed a committee to investigate fully the facts in the case, in order that they may be spread before the world in defence of those directly or indirectly assailed. The bark Maury was the second vessel of her kind which her owners had built and fitted out for the Chilean trade. The New York merchants do not like the imputation that they would engage in privateering or piratical pursuits.

Exploration of the River Salado, by an American Exploring Expedition.—A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Thomas J. Paige, lieutenant in command of the steamer La Yerba, dated Santa Fe, August 7th, at which place he arrived from an exploration of the river Salado on the 6th of the above-named month. The river Salado empties into the Parana at Santa Fe, the principal town of the province of the same name, which is one of the Argentine Confederation.

Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, the Catholic priest of Bath, Maine, has issued a card to the people of that city in regard to the recent disgraceful riot in that city, by which the Catholics were prevented from laying the corner-stone of a new church. He says the Catholics of that city "threw themselves without reserve, on the protection of their Protestant brethren," from the violence of a licentious mob, composed of but a few of the population of the city.

A serious break occurred in the canal at Toledo, Ohio, on the night of the 19th inst. The Columbus Journal says:

A violent rain storm was prevailing at the time of the break. The flood from the canal drove the inhabitants from their houses, which in the locality inundated are mostly small tenements, and thus over seventy families were driven forth exposed to the pitiless storm without. Rafts and boats constituted the only means of visiting the flooded parts of the city.

It is stated in the Friends' Intelligencer, that from statistics recently published in England, while the average duration of human life is estimated at thirty-three years, that among the Friends is an average of fifty-one years. Eighteen years thus added to the average of human life is a fact too remarkable not to challenge medical attention, and lead us to a close investigation of the ays of life.

E. Dehust, an eminent mineralogist of North Carolina, committed suicide by cutting his throat at a hotel in Philadelphia, on the 19th. Pecuniary embarrassments were supposed to have been the cause of the rash act. The deceased was the discoverer of Gold in North Carolina.

The case of the United States vs. the Captain and two of the crew of the ship James Chester, came up in the U. S. Circuit Court in Baltimore, on the 21st. The indictment charges the accused with feloniously casting away and destroying the ship James Chaston, in the mo of February, 1856.

The "Japanese Potato Plant" has been successfully cultivated this season by a florist in New York city. He planted over twenty roots in May last, in pots, in his hot-house, and when he dug them up in October they had, in some cases, grown to the length of two feet.

The loans negotiated by the Rothschilds since the beginning of the European war are enormous. They reach the enormous amount of five hundred and fifteen millions, viz:—To England $80,000,000; to Turkey, $40,000,000; to Austria $120,000,000; a first loan to Russia, $130,000,000; to Sardinia, $10,000,000; to England, in exchequer bills, $35,000,000; and a second loan, just being perfected, $100,000,000.

A young lady named Schaeffer was burned to death in Baltimore on the 20th by upsetting a camphene lamp into her lap. Her dying agonies were awful to witness.

Mr. Simon Rios, an aged citizen of Natchez, committed suicide on Monday evening last, by cutting his throat with a razor. The Free Trader understands that he had occasionally given evidences of an alienated mind.

J. U. Wright, one of the route agents on the Georgia Railroad, was arrested in Atlanta, on the 18th inst., on a charge of robbing the mail. The Atlanta Republican learns that he confessed his guilt. He has been committed for trial.

Fire and Loss of Life.—In the Washington Organ of the 17th, we find the following particulars of the recent destructive fire and loss of life in Alexandria, Va.:

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the third story of the queensware store on King street, near Fairfax, occupied by J. T. Dowell. The store was consumed with its contents.

About 4 A. M., as the firemen were engaged in extinguishing the embers, the west gable end of the building, which was built of brick, fell in with a great crash, burying under the ruins a large number of the most respectable citizens of Alexandria.

When our reporter left, at 11 A. M., the following persons had been taken out of the ruins, dead and horribly mutilated: George Plain, fireman of the Star Company, and a member of the City Council; John Roach, of the firm of Roach & Washington, wholesale grocery merchants; Carson Green, of the firm of Wise & Green; James Keene, bricklayer; Robert Taylor, street paver; Mr. Evans, gas fitter, and David Appich, son of G. Appich, confectioner.

The following persons were taken out wounded: W. Davis, C. Wise, David Williams, W. Lambert, Robert Henry, G. S. Somers, slightly; and —— Dogon, colored, seriously. Many others, whose names we have not learned, are supposed to be buried in the ruins. The citizens are making the utmost exertions to recover them.

This distressing calamity has cast a gloom over the whole city, and business to-day is suspended.

The unfortunate victims of the accident will be hurried to-morrow.

Mr. Dowell was fully insured, $10,000 in the Albemarle, and $10,000 in the Potomac Insurance Company of Alexandria. The value of the stock was but $5,000.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Trains of powder were laid from the third story to the cellar, and large bales of cotton, saturated with spirits of turpentine, were found in various places. The most intense indignation exists against the perpetrators of this diabolical crime, which has been attended with such disastrous results. Suspicion rests upon a certain individual, but we forbear to mention names at present.

The warehouse in the rear of the store was also on fire, but was extinguished without much damage.

A passenger train on the Lehigh (Pa.) Valley Railroad was thrown off the track on the 16th inst., near Allentown. One freight car was demolished, and a car containing thirty passengers was thrown off the track. All the passengers escaped unhurt, but a brakesman was fatally injured.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "We shall very soon have a perfect glut of steamships running between the port of New York and Europe. In addition to the renewal of the trips of the Cunarders, he says the New York and Glasgow Company, having their three screw steamers released from service by the British Government, intend to recommence their monthly trips across the Atlantic in January next."

John H. Lyon, of Jersey City, has been re-elected President of the New Jersey Know-Nothing State Council for the ensuing year.

Several of the merchants of New York have determined to fix the minimum passage to Europe as follows: In second cabin, $18 for adults, and $10 for children under 12 years; in steerage, $16 for adults, and nine for children under twelve years of age, including provisions, which, in all cases, will be provided by the ship.

A company with a capital of $500,000 has been formed at Chicago for smelting and manufacturing iron. They have purchased an iron mountain on Lake Superior, which is said will afford an inexhaustible supply of the ore. The mountain was selected for the company by Dr. George Stealy.

U. S. Commissioner Loring, of Boston, has decided that whipping a seaman with a rope's end is not flogging within the meaning of the statute. Flogging is a technical naval act performed by the proper officers, according to certain formalities, and inflicted with an instrument known as a "cat."

Monument to Gen. Taylor.—A dispatch to a New York paper dated Easton, Pa., Nov. 16, says: The monument in honor of Zachary Taylor is to be dedicated here on Tuesday next, (20th inst.,) and a great time is anticipated. Invitations have been extended to Generals Scott, Cadwallader, Patterson and Foster, and Commodore Stockton, and it is hoped that most if not all of them will be present. Twenty different military companies are expected.

No Cause for so much Fuss.—The Washington Union says: "We are satisfied upon such inquiry as we have been able to make, that no cause, inducement, or plausible pretext for war, or even of serious misunderstanding, can be found in any question now pending between the two countries, and that, therefore, no apprehension need be entertained by the friends of peace, either in Great Britain or the United States."

Collisions at Sea.—The British ship Robert Parker arrived at Boston, Nov. 10, from Liverpool, was in contact on the night of November 8th, in lat. 45 30, long. 54 30, with the British ship David Brown, Vaughan, from Quebec for Bristol, England, and damaged her badly. The R. P. lay by her until daylight and took off the captain and crew, twenty-one, all told, who stated that two men had been killed at the time of the collision. The Robert Parker lost her jib-boom and entwater. Arrived, ship Euphrasia, of New York, Mar

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

From the Knickerbocker for November.

AUTUMN IN THE HILLS.

Where the rich vintage ripens,
Where still the golden days,
Red and yellow the grape mellow
Of the Indian Summer hues.

Purple the sun the glory dying,
Where, amid the old hillside lying
That wraps round the splendor flying
O'er the summer's wealth of gold.

Up the distant wood horizon,
Above the cottage in the valley creep,
In fragmentary rolling clouds,
From the fading forest deep.

Purple mingled with the mountain,
Quickened on the valley peak;
Where the hunter's rifle echoes
Crowns the lamp of the birch-tree pale.

Through the golden, hazy weather
Breathes balm of way-light come,
Blending down among the bushes,
Where the wood-grouse rolls his drum.

In the evening light the sparrow
Warbles on the hill-side sad,
Rain-drops of the velvet autumn,
Overlaid with tarnished gold.

On! the dreaming in the gleaming
Of the autumn-dated hills;
Shadowy, darker grows their seeming,
While the hand the picture fills.

Passing is the autumn yellow,
Short will be the golden days
Of the Indian Summer mellow,
And the bright October haze.

For the wild fowl's trumpet ringing,
Overhead the silence breaks,
See the pinions southward winging
From the marshy northern lake.

Clouds are curling, cattle is whirling,
Hasty is the carving caste;
Corner a hound the dead leaves hunting,
Downy boys are on our tracks.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

SCHOOL'S OUT.—By Letitia Linwood.

There's a sound of distant laughter,
From the children at early play,
And the echo follows after,
Thro' the rock and glens away:
They chatter as they children!
How I hear my gladness mirth!
Fallow the birds of every wildwood,
In the sunniest spots of earth.

Down from old aisles of fashion,
Are those solitude faces now,
They are singing benediction
Where the dead lie cold below.

Pealing magical into mountain,
Quickened on the valley peak;
Echoes of the Christ-child,
And I hear that thrill of gladness,
Every heart that's not yet dead,
Every child-eye, while you may.

REMEMBER.—Cary.

Remember in prosperity, still and cave,
Remember, &c. Let heart now soft go flow!
Remember, &c. Let the western wave
Remember, &c. Let the sunset glow.
Remember, &c. Let the tear-drop fall,
Remember, &c. Let the fadeless flower,
Remember, &c. Let the dying call,
Remember, &c. Let the closing hour.
Remember, &c. Let the shadows round us lower,
Remember, &c. Let the poet's song above a brighter blaze,
Remember, &c. Let the evening clouds be gorgeous dye,
Remember, &c. Let the hope, our heart, to earth is given;
Remember, &c. Let the star, and lovely to the eye
Remember, &c. Let the heart rove not, or its sky, to heaven.

MEMORY.

By Whittier Ellsworth Prard.

Down on a funeral mound,
Flat, with its face to the ground,
With its arms bent around,
Lieth a child of three:
And the rain pelteth cold,
And the dark clouds scud and fly,
And the moon, with her solemn eye,
Looketh mournfully down from the sky.

Clouds are curling, cattle is whirling,
Hasty is the carving caste;
Corner a hound the dead leaves hunting,
Downy boys are on our tracks.

United States and England.

The following dispatch appears in the New York Herald of the 17th:

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The Secretary of the Navy withheld the instructions to Commodore Paulding until the arrival of the Pacific, with the intelligence of the receipt of official information from England, assuring our Government that the dispatch of a British squadron to the West India station has no reference to American matters or any object hostile to the United States, only one vessel of the squadron will proceed to Nicaragua, and that the flag ship Potomac with Commodore Paulding in charge of the general interests of the United States

Letter from Wm. Smith O'Brien.

The following interesting letter from this distinguished Irish exile, in reply to the address adopted at a meeting held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 15th of December last, is published in the latest Northern papers. The address, after being engrossed and signed, was sent to Mr. O'Brien, but, by some misdirection, its receipt by him was delayed, which accounts for the length of time transpiring between the adoption of the address and the receipt of his reply. As it is, however, the reply will be read with interest, as everything coming from the distinguished gentleman deserves to be:

Gentlemen:—I have long desired to obtain a suitable opportunity of offering to the American people my acknowledgments for the interest which they have manifested, during the last six years, in regard to the fate as well of myself as of the other Irish prisoners who were consigned to penal exile in consequence of the efforts made by us in 1848 to save our country from ruin. The address which has been adopted by a meeting held at New York, under the Presidency of the Chief Magistrate of that city, gives me this desired opportunity, under circumstances which are peculiarly acceptable to my feelings. I therefore gladly avail myself of it to assure you that, as the sympathy evinced by the citizens of the United States contributed in no slight degree to cheer and sustain me during the season of severest trial, so my present enjoyment of comparative felicity is greatly enhanced by their kind congratulations; and I am convinced that this sentiment is shared by my brother exiles, whose labors you have associated with mine in terms most gratifying to me.

It is not surprising, indeed, that a nation which woe its liberties and present prosperity by successful resistance to misgovernment should regard with favor the efforts made by a kindred people to escape by a similar means from a system of misrule more oppressive, more galling, and more calamitous than that which gave occasion to the American Revolution. But while success, however unmerited, is generally greeted with homage, it seldom happens that justice is done to the acts or the motives of those who fail—more especially of those who fail without the glory of a struggle. The citizens of the United States have not founded their judgment respecting our conduct upon events, but have estimated it by the occasion and by the motives which prompted it. For this generous appreciation I am desirous to offer, on the part of my brother exiles and myself, our unfeigned gratitude. I have been rejoiced to perceive that the meeting at which your address was adopted was attended by native Americans as well as by Irish refugees. There is no point connected with the recent emigration from Ireland to America respecting which I have felt so much solicitude as the maintenance of harmony between the native citizens and those of my fellow-countrymen who have adopted the United States as their home. On the one hand, I trust that the Irish will never forget that when they fled in myriads from their own country in order to escape the manifold disasters which awaited them there—when they fled from famine, from ejectment, from misgovernment, from proscription—they found in the United States a land of refuge, and were received with a fraternal welcome. I trust, therefore, that they will not only evince loyalty to the Government of the Union—that they will not only endeavor to deserve the title of useful and orderly citizens, but that they will even avoid every proceeding which can awaken unfounded jealousies or unworthy prejudices.

On the other hand the Americans ought not to forget that in the early struggle by which their national independence was acquired, Irishmen bore a prominent part; that some of their most illustrious fellow-citizens have owed their extraction to Irish parentage; that by Irish labor their forests have been cleared, their towns have been built, their mines have been worked, their lands have been cultivated, their ships have been constructed, and that if ever the American Union should need for its defence, or even for its aggrandizement, the aid of bold hearts and of strong arms, it will find in the Irish population that hereditary valor for which they have ever been distinguished.

I should trespass beyond the appropriate limits of this answer if I were to give utterance to all that I could wish to say on the present occasion. I shall, therefore, only add the expression of my heartfelt desire that the great Republic of the West may become in each succeeding year more and more deserving of the admiration of mankind, and that its population may enjoy more and more both the happiness of social life and the blessings of national prosperity.

I have the honor to be your very faithful servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

Brussells, 1855.

British Trade Returns.—The latest monthly returns of the British Board of Trade show a large falling off in the tonnage arrivals at the ports of Great Britain, but a considerable increase in the departures, thus demonstrating an activity in the export trade of the United Kingdom, which is looked upon as encouraging. The following table will show the amount of tonnage entered and cleared for the month of September during three years:

	Tonnage entered.	Ton. cleared.
1853	909 919	819 179
1854	941 966	835 611
1855	807 906	853,492

The export trade, however, has not increased in the proportion of the decline in the imports. The arrivals in 1855 have declined 302 013 tons, as compared with the same month in 1853, while the departures for the same time only show an increase of 36,697 tons. The falling off in the arrivals has been principally in British and foreign vessels other than those of the United States. Of the 302,000 tons, the falling off in United States vessels is less than 10,000 tons. In the export trade, as shown by the tonnage, the amount has largely increased with the United States, while with other foreign countries it has proportionably declined. This is one of the strongest of all arguments in London and Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester, against war with this country.

Dr. Kane.—The foolish story of the engagement of Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator, to one of the spirit rapping Fox girls, is thus explained by a Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston Traveler:

Some time previous to the departure of Dr. Kane on his last expedition, a subscription was started in New York by a number of liberal, kind hearted gentlemen, for the purpose of educating one of the Fox sisters — a remarkably bright, intelligent girl, and worthy of a better employment than "spirit rapping." Dr. Kane was applied to, and feeling somewhat interested, from pure motives of humanity, subscribed with a sailor's liberality. On his return, by invitation of the gentlemen superintending her education, he called to witness the improvement of his protege, and from this simple incident has arisen the sugegement story.

The Memphis Eagle of Tuesday last has the following paragraphs:

On Saturday night a man by the name of Tanay, who was concerned in the Louisville riot, shot another man by the name of Domicick McCarmon, with a horse pistol loaded with buck shot, killing him instantly. Several shot entered the side of his head near the ear. Tanay is still at large, although there is very little chance for him to escape. We understand that the only reason for the murderous act, was because McCarmon refused him liquor. This makes three affrays on Saturday night, two of which were fatal, and the other may prove so.

A man by the name of Lance, and another named "Dutch Henry," shot a man by the name of Ringwald, on Saturday night, at Fort Pickering. We learn from an officer that Ringwald is dead. One of the murderers, Dutch Henry, has been arrested; the other made his escape.

Recently a fellow brought suit before a Philadelphia Alderman, for suing on paying some of the cost in advance as he was not known to the officer. He gave him a counterfeit note and a false address, got the change in 'good money,' and of course let the suite go by default. The defendant says he never heard of him before and the magistrate thinks he never will again.

War.—The following remarks by Voltaire will apply very well to the present war in the Crimea:

A hundred thousand mad animals, whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or be killed by a like number of their fellow mortals covered with turbans. By this strange proceedure, they want to know whether a tract of land, to which none of them has any claim, shall belong to a certain man whom they call Sultan, or to another whom they call Czar, neither of whom ever saw or ever will see the spot so furiously contended for, and very few of those creatures, who thus mutually butcher each other behold the animal for whom they cut each others' throats! From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost all over the earth. What an excess of madness this is! and how deservedly might the Supreme Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest of such ridiculous murderers!

The following is the latest story we have seen illustrative of the sagacity of the feline race:

Mr. Tiedemann, the famous Saxon dentist, had a valuable tortoise shell cat, that for days did nothing but moan. Guessing the cause, he looked into its mouth, and seeing a decayed tooth, soon relieved it of its pain. The following day there were at least ten cats at his door—the day after, twenty; and they went on increasing at such a rate that he was obliged to keep a bull-dog to drive them away. But nothing would help them. A cat who had the toothache would come any number of miles to him. It would come down the chimney, even, and not leave the room till he had taken its tooth out. It grew such a nuisance at last that he was never free from one of these feline patients. However, being one morning very nervous, he accidentally broke the jaw of an old tabby. The news of this spread like wildfire. Not a single cat ever came to him afterwards.

Abernethiana.—Abernethy's mind disqualified him from adopting that affected interest which distinguishes many of the well-bred physicians, and he heartily despised their little arts to acquire popularity. He received a visit from a lady one day who was well acquainted with his invincible repugnance to her sex's predominant disposition, and who therefore forbore speaking but simply in reply to his laconic querice. The consultation was conducted during three visits, in the following manner: First day—Lady enters and holds out her finger.—Abernethy: 'Cut?' Lady: 'Bite.' A.: 'Dog?' L.: 'Parrot.' 'Go home and poultice it.' Second day—Finger held out again.—A.: 'Better?' L.: 'Worse.' A.: 'Go home and poultice it again.' Third day—Finger held out as before.—A.: 'Better?' L.—'Well.' A.: 'You're the most sensible woman I ever met with. Good bye Get out.'

Promising Youth.—Sammy went to see his grandfather, a pious old gentleman, who was wont to discourse much to young Samuel upon divine things. The lad, while one day taking a ride in his grandfather's carriage, after sitting for a moment or two in silence, asked:

"Is God every where?"

"Yes, my child."

"Is he in this carriage?"

"Certainly he is."

"Then all I've got to say is, he's having a splendid ride."

The grandfather lifted his spectacles, looked at Sammy, touched up the horse, and said not a word.

"Villikins and his Dinah."—The Boston Post has the following good one from a correspondent:

It is onetomery in many of our city churches for the congregation to join in singing the last hymn. On Sunday last a gentleman, accompanied by his little girl of some five years of age, strayed into one of the aforesaid churches, and his fine voice materially assisted the choir in getting through "Winchester." Just before the benediction, the little girl, observing the effect produced by her parent on the occupants of the surrounding pews, cried out in an audible voice, "Papa, please sing 'Villikins and his Dinah!'" It is needless to add that the benediction was unheeded.

The Jews.—The San Francisco Sun, in an article upon the present condition of the Jews, closes with the following paragraph:

"The American Jew is only less proud of his country than his religion. To say he is a mere dweller upon the soil because it affords him the means of support, is to libel the most noble traits of his character. The graves of his ancestors are around him. His heaven is no dearer to him on the shores of the Pacific as upon the sacred Mount of Olives, or within the classic walls of Jerusalem. His God is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient. He has knelt before that awful presence alike on the deserts of Arabia and the frozen zones of Siberia; and why should he here, where the law recognizes his religion and his political privileges, withhold an affection to which he is impelled by every consideration of prosperity to himself and future happiness to his children? His respect for our laws is shown in the fact that he seldom violates them. His wealth has gone towards building up and enriching our cities. He cultivates the arts, and goes heart and soul with our active citizens in every useful enterprise. He quarrels but little; heeds a mob never. You will find him in our courts of justice—on the bench, at the bar, in the jury box—but seldom ever arraigned for a heinous criminal offence. This is the American Jew. Let his good qualities be imitated; his bad ones should be forgotten."

Dr. Mather Byles.—In a recently published work about oddities, the author tells some amusing anecdotes of this famous tory of the revolutionary era in Boston. Here is a specimen:

In the year 1780 a very dark day occurred, which we long remembered as "the dark day." A lady neighbor sent her son to the doctor to see if he could tell her the cause of this obscurity. "My dear," was the answer to the messenger, "give my compliments to your mother, and tell her that I am as much in the dark as she is."

A Funny Specimen of French-English.—A correspondent of the Knickerbocker gives the following speech of Signor Jullien, in London, when he was compelled to change the programme of performances, after the audience assembled. It is a very funny specimen of French-English:

"Ladees and Gentilmane: I am ver' sorry to comes before you to makes ae apologee, but it was impos' to give ze concairt to-night of ze Mossieu Beethoven, and for zat I av make myself von plen to give it next week; and I av put ze small beet in ze house to tell him about zat. I av sent von leetle boy to ze offesce of ze newepap' to make an publeek know, but ae leetle boy her'r'on hack ver' queek, and zay he voe too late; ae newepap' was go to ze press. So I can say meeel' to any ladee or gentilmans as vill eot like moch ze progrmme for thie evening, he will be eo good as to gives hees moneea back to ae man at ze door, or take teeket for ze concairt of ae nex' week. And if he pref'er not that leetle ar'r'rangemoeg he shall take his hat and go to his home.

[Here a voice from the upper gallery demended: What does the Times say?] "Eh! vot for yen say vot say ae Times? Do you sup-pose I am reesponseeble for vot zay ze Times? My dear anr, it has been two months ze Times tell you Zebastapol vos fall. You believe him, eh?"

Here the triumph of Jullien was complete, as abundantly manifested by the deafenieg applauses of the audience, and he might have profitably connuded; but the fury of eloqueuce was upon him, and he proceeded:

"Ladees and Gentilmane: I av just r'r'r'return from ze Americne, vere I av give a grand concairt from ae New York to ze New Orleang, and I muet zay I av nut aee such commoseb-nng in any place in ae great ti'R'Republiqua as I av see to-night in ae grand metropoiees of ae wnr'r'r'ld."

I need not add that such a peroration, delivered with indescribable energy and *aplomb*, brought down the house, and that thn Crimean compositions were thereafter received with great enthusiasm.

A couple of horses attached to a wagon ran away near Lonieville a few days ago, and a young man named Carman becoming entangled in the reins, was dragged some distance and killed.

Precautions against Fire.—The Fire Marshal of New York has published a card, suggesting measures of precaution against fires, which may be repeated with advantage. He states that a large proportion of fires are caused by the incautious use of matches, particularly the kind known as wax matches. Rats and mice are apt to seize upon them as a means of immediate subsistence, and, conveying them into their holes behind the lath and plaster, sooner or later the matches are nibbled, ignited, and the building fired. Matches should also be kept out of the reach of children, as their lives are frequently perilled by playing with them, and their homes fired. The practice of crowding large quantities of goods in store windows is another source of frequent fires. The concentration of heat among the goods is likely to produce combustion, and the slightest puff of air among the articles carries a portion nearer the light, when a fire instantly takes place. The use of camphene and burning fluid is adverted to as another prolific cause of fires. The adoption of the rule never to permit such lamps being trimmed after night is recommended as the only preventive against the frequent lamentable accidents resulting from the use of such explosive fluid. Coal and wood ashes should never be placed in wooden vessels. The late calamitous fire in that city, where six persons perished, originated in the careless manner of depositing coal ashes in the kitchen. These suggestions are such as occur to every prudent and thoughtful person; but, though they are not new, they are useful to be repeated as if they were.

Insect Diplomatists.—We have private advices from the Russian dominions, to the effect that the grain-producing districts on the borders of the Black Sea furnish this year a scanty and insufficient harvest. The grasshoppers, the pest which has ravaged the fields of Utah in our hemisphere, have done great mischief to the growing wheat in that region from which the granaries of the Russian Empire are filled, and from which, in past years, large quantities of grain have been exported to Western Europe. So great, it is said, has been the deficiency of the harvests of last summer, that Russia is likely to suffer a distressing dearth, and to regret deeply the state of things which places her ports against supplies from countries where the earth has yielded her fruit with less stint. The ecurce from which we derive our information adds the remark, that in this circumstance alone can be found any reason to expect that the warring nations will agree upon a peace.

If we may rely on the information which we have received, the grasshoppers may possibly prove the most efficient negotiators that have yet undertaken to deal with the differences between Russia and Turkey. In the old fable the money gnawed apart the meshes of the net which the lion could not rend with all his strength. If a peace should follow the dearth of food in Russia, the grasshoppers will have effected what the efforts of the wisest and most experienced diplomatists of England, France and Austria, were unable to accomplish.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

More Vagrants from Europe.—The Commissioners of Emigration, we are happy to know, are making efforts to keep European paupers and criminals from our shores. It was stated at the last meeting that a ship had arrived that day, named the Driver, in which were six able bodied men, who were sent by the commissioners. Suspecting that they were criminals from Holstein, they had them sent to the Mayor's office to have the matter inquired into. An effort is also making to keep the emigrants in Europe from the outskirts of those who rob them of their money, and deceive them in regard to the country. They have prepared a memorial, which is to be sent to the different governments of Europe, asking help to protect the emigrants from the fraude perpetrated upon them by runners and passenger agents. A history was given of the efforts of the Commission in the establishment of the emigrant depot, and the passage of proper laws for their protection.

Many of these agents, it was stated, were naturalized citizens, and their deeds placed them outside the pale of all laws. The memorial was ordered to be transmitted, and a thousand copies sent to the State Department, to be transmitted to every Consul in Europe. [New York Express, 17th.

American Authoresses.—The last steamer from Europe brought out an agent from "The London Journal," whose sole business in America was to negotiate with Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, for the advance sheets of all their writings, without reservation, and on their own terms. The Journal boasts a circulation of five hundred thousand copies.

Rather Far-fetched.—In Cincinnati, a few days ago, a man was fined one dollar for attempting to provoke another man to commit a breach of the peace. Had he succeeded, how would he have been punished?

A dispatch of the 9th from Springfield, Mass., says:

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to rob the Pynchon Bank and murder the clerk. Two men gained admission during the day, and when the clerk returned at night they stabbed him, but the wound not proving fatal, he shouted aloud for help and the robbers fled.

The Speakership.—The three opposition members who hold most prominent positions with reference to the Speakership are Messrs. Pennington, of N. J., Meacham, of Vt., and Humphrey Marshall, of Ky. The last mentioned is fortunate, indeed, in being without a Congressional record of late.

[Wash. Eve. Star.

The O'Blenis Case.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 21st says of the result of this trial:

Yesterday afternoon, the jury in the case of the State vs. Robert. McO'Blenis for the murder of Benjamin F. Brand, returned their verdict, which was that the prisoner was guilty of murder in the second degree, and deserved imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of ten years.

The counsel for the prisoner, having filed exceptions to certain decisions of the court, gave notice of a motion for a new trial. On what grounds they base their claim for a new trial, we have not the means of knowing.

If their motion be granted, we shall have a case again brought up before the community, at the next session of the Court, the whole evidence gone over again, and a new jury impannelled—the prisoner's counsel hoping by this lingering system of tactics, and by means of a more pliant jury, which they hope to obtain, to clear their client entirely. If the motion is refused, they will take the case to the Supreme Court. In either event, we presume the prisoner will be admitted to bail, and turned loose to appear, or not appear, just as he please.

On the 20th, Messrs. Wells, Butterfield & Co., expressmen, paid to the United States Treasury $50,000 indemnity for the boxes of specie belonging to the Government, stolen from the express carrier during the transit from Dubuque to New York, some time since.

The Opelousas Patriot of Saturday last says:

Don Diegue Fontenot, who was stabbed by Adam Tate, in Grand Prairie, died of his wounds on Friday of last week, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in this town on the following day. His remains were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances.

Tate is still at large. By a card in another column it will be seen that the father of the deceased has offered $3000 reward for the arrest of the murderer.

Sinking of the Steamer Switzerland.—While the steamer May Flower was rounding to at Natchez, about 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d inst., the steamer Uncle Sam, ascending, and the steamer Switzerland, descending, came in collision, causing the Switzerland to be run on the bar opposite Natchez. The Uncle Sam and May Flower went immediately to her assistance, and remained with her until everything was done that could be for the safety and comfort of the passengers nearly all of whom came on board of the May Flower, and were brought to New Orleans; a number of deck passengers were supposed to be drowned, but how many could not be ascertained. The Switzerland lays in three feet water.

We find the following in the Charleston Evening News:

It will be observed from the action of the American Consul here, that the present organization of the American corps at Charleston is virtually abandoned. It is the sad of what has been called Know-Nothingism in our city. The name, and all which has peculiarly distinguished it, apart from the principle that "Americans shall rule America," have been repudiated and consigned to oblivion.

Governor Crittenden, of Kentucky, arrived in Philadelphia on the 19th, and in the evening was serenaded at the Girard House. Mayor Conrad introduced Mr. Crittenden to the crowd, when he delivered a speech returning thanks for the honor conferred. He was received with the heartiest applause.

New Principle! No Poison!

Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure,

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FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Fever and Ague, or Chill and Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN

MALARIA OR MIASMA.

This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—north, south, east or west—and will everywhere yield to this newly-discovered ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the causes of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY YEARS, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a *proof* that it is

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NEW YORK, June 11, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

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Miss Isabella V. McOsmer, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

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Oil painting	20 00
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Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, for it will, as a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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A. R. Halcombe, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

Thomas S. Jones, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

T. P. Calloudt, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. E. Blackman, M. A., Professor of Music.

Rev. A. G. Miller, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Edward J. Delcney and John S. Young, Tutors

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$60
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
Total College charges	$81
Tuition per session in Preparatory Department	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month. Students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, shall have an academical guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested.

If the above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for injudicious expenses.

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Jackson, La., May 18, 1855 Je30—1y

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VOLUME V....NUMBER 44.
WHOLE NUMBER 250.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1855.

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Poets' Corner.

From the Congregational Herald.

THE ELABORATE SERMON.

BY E. PORTER DYE.

"Ipse crasse et bene studiosus."—MARTIN LUTHER.

It was a week in summer time,
In August, fifty-three,
A modern pastor sat him down,
He took his pen and scratched his crown
To do theology "up brown,"
So smart a man was he.

A text he chose, a sermon wrote
About the "fatted calf;"
He toiled away the whole week long
To rectify whate'er was wrong,
And make it elegant and strong—
But 'twas too long by half.

He sent it down, he wrote it o'er,
Retouching every point—
Till he was pleased. It read so well,
And pride began his breast to swell,
To think how his brave speech would tell—
So smooth in limb and joint.

The Sabbath came—to-day, thought he,
My people must respect
My talents more than e'er before;
And though they may not cry "encore,"
Will ask to have me preach it o'er,
Because of its effect.

So marching to the sacred desk,
He uttered forth his views—
Proclaimed about the calf so fat,
But Goleh'd, feeling rather "flat,"
For half his congregation sat
And slumbered in their pews.

Returning home, dejected, sad,
He turned aside to pray;
His soul was humbled to the dust—
He prayed, and felt that pray he must,
And exercise a firmer trust,
Or else must "go away."

His strength was spent—he'd done his best—
Yet all had been in vain;
While half his struggling heart within
Reproached him that he did not win
A single soul from guilt and sin—
He ne'er would preach again.

When Monday came, he prayed again,
Then went from door to door—
He saw the sick, the lame, the blind,
And words of blessing left behind.
Till half he thought to change his mind,
And preach one Sabbath more.

But what, and how! he wept and prayed,
Then sat down sore perplexed;
For ah, so busy all the week,
On what theme could he hope to speak?
He took his Testament in Greek,
And searched it for a text.

Before the hook he knelt, and prayed,
For guidance from on high.
Poor man, what sorrow filled his breast—
He felt he needed sleep and rest,
Yet he must try to do his best—
A good text met his eye.

A sermon on it soon he planned,
And sketched its meaning plain.
He could not elegantly write,
'Twas Saturday, and nearly night,
And he was in a woful plight—
He knelt and prayed again.

The Sabbath came—a lovely morn—
The pastor prayed again;
Then humbly forth in fear he went,
With spirit meek and penitent,
To where last Sabbath he had spent
His choicest strength in vain.

He rose and read the opening hymn—
Drew nigh to God in prayer;
But judge of his extreme surprise,
When, closing, he observed all eyes
Suffused with tears, and heard deep sighs,
As if the Lord was there.

He rose to preach, though sore oppressed
And mortified was he—
For oh, his sermon was so slim,
The light it gave so very dim,
'Twas strange all eyes were fixed on him—
What could they wish to see?

His words, they seemed to fall with power,
Though simple words were they;
So simple, he could hardly bear
To utter them; but after prayer
The people whispered every where,
"How well he preached to-day."

The humbled pastor homeward went,
Ashamed to show his face—
To think so smart a man as he
Should lower himself full one degree,
By preaching what he deem'd to be
So very commonplace.

That week, abased, before the throne
He mourned, he wept, he prayed;
But ere another Sabbath came,
The pastor, in his prayerful frame,
Discerned a little kindling flame,
Which sovereign grace displayed.

In many a soul, which blazed and burned
With pure revival light—
What could it mean? The Lord was there,
Who scorns the weapons men prepare,
Yet honors humble, fervent prayer;
Who, not by power or might,

Nor by the wisdom of the wise,
His kingdom buildeth up;
But by his Spirit strikes the blow
Which humbles even his haughtiest foe,
And opes, in Achor's valley low,
To faith, a door of hope.

Till he, who oft in wisdom's pride
In vain had preached the word,
Beheld with joy God's work go on,
As day by day some ransomed one
Was built on Christ the corner-stone,
And glorified the Lord.

Where is the scribe, and where the wise?
Hath not Jehovah said,
He'll by wiser in the men?
Yet oh, what thousands still complain
Their labor in the Lord is vain—
Yet tell me how they prayed.

And I will tell you why they failed
Their hearers' hearts to win—
No human voice the dead can wake,
But he who pleads for Jesus' sake,
Impression cannot fail to make
On souls deep sunk in sin.

EARNEST PREACHING.—The following remarks on the importance of earnestness and energy of manner in preaching, are from the ready pen of Rev. Sidney Smith:

The English, generally remarkable for being very good things in a very bad manner, seem to have reserved the maturity and plenitude of their awkwardness for the pulpit. A clergyman clings to his velvet cushions with one hand, keeps his eye riveted on his book, speaks of the ecstacies of joy and fear with a voice and face which indicate neither, and consigns his body and soul into the same attitude of limb and thought for fear of being thought theatrical or affected. The most inexperienced veteran of us all dares no more than show his face with his cambric sudarium; if, by mischance, his hand slip from his orthodox grip of the velvet, he draws it back as from liquid brimstone, or the caustic iron of the law, and atones for this indecorum by such insensibility and more vigorous somnolency. Is it wonder, then, that every delirous lunary who pours forth his animated nonsense with the genuine look and voice of passion should gesticulate away the congregation of the most profound and learned divine of the Established Church, and in two Sundays preach him bare to the very sexton? Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? The man expresses warm and animated feelings anywhere else with his mouth alone, but with his whole body—he articulates with every limb, and talks from head to foot with a thousand voices. Why this hoiloplexia only in sacred subjects alone? Why call the aid of paralysis to piety? Is it a rule of oratory, to balance the style against the subject, and to handle the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner? Is sin to be taken from men as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep slumber?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER TO A MOTHER.

My Dear Mother—You have told me, and it is so recorded in my Bible, that I was born in the year of our Lord 1814, on the 12th day of Nov., and therefore I am just forty-one years old. You see that your first son, and I shall not flatter the others if I say the worst, has spent two-thirds of the existence allotted to man. I am sorry to say that my spring time was spent without the proper sowing, and that my summer has been spent without culture. But by the blessing of God it is not quite ended, and I trust that the harvest is not yet all over. In the language of the poet, I must confess the painful truth

"Much of my time has run to waste,
And I, perhaps, am near my home,
But He forgives my follies past,
And gives me strength for days to come."

Did you, like Hannah of old, dedicate me to the service of God? If so, would to God that I had been called as Samuel was. But now, how strange it would be to hear such a call, after the summer of life is well nigh spent. Surely my acquaintances would exclaim: "Is Saul also among the prophets?" I have no doubt but that your prayers, whatever they were forty-one years ago, were intended to promote your own spiritual welfare and of course that of your children. I can testify here, and at the bar of God, to the superior, the invaluable worth of a mother's prayers.

We may talk of moral training in schools, church influence, and all that, but the salutary influence of a mother's prayers upon the mind of her child is almost miraculous, and is a thousand fold greater than all the other means of impressing the mind with the sacredness of God's laws and the endearing principles of His holy religion. What an awful responsibility has a mother! Yet how delightful to know that, rich or poor, high or low, she can in a great measure discharge her responsibility to her children. What else of all on earth can so well repay the travail, the toil, the deep, painful anxiety of a mother, as the consciousness that by her prayers she has impressed the heart of her darling child with the love of God, and moulded its immortal mind for heaven. What other being could have done it? What voice can charm like a mother's voice? What love can woo like hers! A father may strictly enforce the rules of virtue, but none save a mother can inspire a true love for it.

Oh, how vivid and pleasing are the recollections of my own poor childhood. How sincerely I thank God that it was blessed with the hallowed influences of a kind mother's prayers. Did you ever know that I watched your devotional exercises? Did you recollect the many weary nights you used to spend to make, mend, wash, cook, and otherwise serve us all, until the cock would crow for midnight, and father and all the children were rapt in dreamy slumbers, that I seldom went to bed until your task was nearly done! When you would say "come W., why don't you go to bed?" and then I would leave you, but seldom would close my eyes until you had retired to rest.

I thought that it was wrong for us all to be resting in slumber when you were hard at work for us, and I did not know how my little sorrowing heart could sympathise better than to share the deprivation of sleep. What curious thoughts I had. I would think—what makes mother take so much trouble? father don't do so. How glad I was when you had finished, and the candle was blown out, and by the dim light of a few smouldering coals I could see the bended form by the bed-side. All is silence, save an audible whisper, and that is my mother's voice in prayer!

I could not comprehend the use and meaning of this wonted practice, but I had read in the Bible (for you had learned me to read the Bible when very young) "Pray to thy Father in secret," etc., and I knew that it was something good, and every whisper fell like sacred music upon my listening ears. I could sometimes distinctly hear most of the words. You first prayed for yourself, then for father, and all of us children, and then for everybody.

I sometimes wondered why you did not pray for me individually, as I was the eldest, and did the most work. But my vanity and covetousness would soon give place to my fraternal love, for, thought I, she is their mother as well as mine, and if the Lord would give me all the good things I want, I would give them all a part. When all this was over, I would at once fall into a sweet sound sleep, just as I ended the little rhyming prayer you taught me at my earliest recollection, "Now I lay me down to sleep," etc.

These impressions have grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength. Like faithful friends and monitors, they have never left me for a day. Oh, there is nothing like a praying mother. When foes hate us, when friends disown us, when kindred neglect us, and affliction distresses and bereaves us, in all these dark hours, next to the love of Christ, is the sweet solace of a mother's love. Next to the grace and help of God, is the efficacy and benign influence of a mother's prayers.

God bless you, my dearly beloved mother, I can never repay you for your care for me; yet I will give all that I can—the reward of a grateful heart. But God will give you the reward of a pious, praying mother—Heaven.

J. W. C.

SUCCESSFUL PREACHING.

In the last number of the Independent, Henry Ward Beecher tells us how and where he learned to preach. It was in the second story of an Academy in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Beecher settled in that city as pastor, sixteen years ago, and remained there till his celebrity as a preacher, led to a settlement in Brooklyn. His statement of the first sermon he preached in that city is deeply interesting and will cast light perhaps upon some minds now seeking for greater power and concentration in pulpit efforts. Speaking of the above mentioned academy he says:

"In this room we preached the first real sermon that we ever uttered. We had delivered hundreds before, but till then, the sermon was the end and not the means. We had a vague idea that truth was to be preached, and that then it was to be left to do its work under God's blessing as best it might. The results were not satisfying. Why should not preaching do now what it did in the Apostle's days? Why should it be a random and unrequited effort? These thoughts grew, and the want of fruits was so painful that we determined to make a careful examination of the Apostles' preaching, to see what it was that made it so immediately efficient. We found that they laid a foundation first, of historical truth, common to them and their auditors: that this mass of familiar truth was then concentrated upon the hearers in the form of an intense personal application and appeal; that the language was not philosophical and scholastic, but the language of common life. We determined to try the same. We considered what mortal truths were admitted by everybody, and gathered many of them together. We considered how they could be so combined as to press men toward a religious state. We recalled to mind the character and condition of many who we knew would be present, and then, after as earnest a prayer as we ever offered, and with trembling solicitude, we went to the academy and preached the new sermon. The Lord gave it power, and ten or twelve persons were aroused by it and led ultimately to a religious life.

"This was the most memorable day of our ministerial life. The idea was born. Preaching was a definite and practical thing. Our people needed certain moral changes. Preaching was a method of enforcing truths, not for the sake of the truths themselves, but for the results to be sought in men. Man was the thing. Henceforth our business was to work upon man; to study him, to stimulate and educate him. A sermon was good that had power on the heart, and was good for nothing, no matter how good, that had no moral power on man. Others had learned this. It was the secret of success in every man who ever was eminent for usefulness in preaching. But no man can inherit experience. It must be born in each man for himself. After the light dawned, I could then see how plainly Jonathan Edwards' sermons were so made. Those gigantic applications of his were only the stretching out of the arms of the sermon upon the hearts and lives of his audience. I could see it now, and wondered that I had not seen it before. But having caught the idea, I went eagerly through Edwards to see how he took aim. I found his sermons to be either a statement and establishment of a plain principle, or an exceedingly abundant collection of Scriptural teachings around some great central truth. This was not, however, the sermon; it was only a battery thrown up. The guns were in place. The cannonading was yet to come on. Then from these bulwarks and batteries came a fire upon the life, the hearts, the character, the conduct of living men, just as they lived in Edwards' days, such I think as no uninspired man ever surpassed, if any ever equaled it. It was a kind of moral inquisition, and sinners were put upon argumentative racks, and beneath screws, and with an awful revolution of the great truth in hand evenly and steadily screwed down and crushed. I never could read that sermon, 'Sinners in the hands of an Angry God,' at one sitting. I think a person of moral sensibility, alone, at midnight, reading that awful discourse, would well nigh go crazy. He would hear the judgment trump, and see the advancing heaven, and the day of doom would begin to mantle him with its shroud.

"But we have wandered—not exactly wandered either—for the book of the Acts of the Apostles, and Edwards' Sermons, were the two masters at whose feet we sat while learning that preaching is only another name for taking hold of men and moulding them."

GEORGIA.—A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature providing for the incorporation of a Mining Company, with a capital of $900,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $9,000,000. The object of the proposed company is to work rich copper, silver and gold, said to abound in that State, and particularly in the Cherokee cession. A bill was also introduced to provide for the sale of the State road to create an internal improvement fund. It purports also to aid the construction of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf, and the Brunswick and Florida railroads. A bill is also pending to modify the usury laws.

Josiah R. Bailey, one of the first operators of the telegraph in this country, and for a long time chief operator in the Washington office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, died in Augusta, Georgia, on the 28th ult.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

PREACHING.

Preaching is not to be confounded with teaching. The preacher must of course teach the truths of Christianity; but this is but a part, and commonly by no means the most important part, of his business. The doctrines of our religion are very few, and are very clearly stated in the Scriptures. They require little defence. The mind readily assents to doctrines declared with authority. We have no difficulty in convincing our hearers of the existence and sovereignty of God—of his wisdom, power, holiness, goodness, and truth. We have little more difficulty to get their assent to all we have to say about sin and repentance, or to persuade them to acknowledge Jesus as the Saviour of mankind, the Lamb of God, the only Redeemer and Mediator, or to believe in the mission and offices of the Holy Spirit. A judgment to come is expected by almost all men, Christians and Pagans, whose expectations reach beyond the present world. Were we missionaries to the heathen, we would be much occupied with doctrinal expositions and vindication; but as preachers to people who acknowledge the authority of the Scriptures, and are not ignorant of their teaching, our business is very different. We have often heard a preacher spend an hour in endeavoring to prove the historical fact of the resurrection of our Lord to a congregation, every one of whom was of the same opinion as himself. The only consequence of stirring up a question which nobody mooted, must have been to excite doubts. Possibly the preacher succeeded in allaying them again; but unfortunately it is much easier to awaken suspicion than to put it to sleep. If a man has a title to property, about which nobody troubles him, he never thinks of calling his neighbors together to prove to them its validity. He knows that his course would only weaken confidence. So it is very common to preach sermons on the divinity of our Lord to people who never doubted the doctrine. The opportunity for preaching is lost. Nobody is the better for the sermon and nobody the wiser. The congregation go away precisely as they come, unless indeed they go away perplexed and distressed with doubts suggested by the preacher. For it often happens that the objections quoted are the product of strong minds; are shrewdly put, pithily expressed, and, from the very nature of objection, can be presented fully in a very small compass. The preacher may be a man of very ordinary ability, and even if he be otherwise, the argument for the doctrine is too extensive to be fairly presented in a single discourse. It is never complete, and therefore must often be unsatisfactory. In the meantime the hearer naturally enough supposes that the preacher has said all that could be said on the subject, and the truth, instead of being sustained, is weakened by the voluntary and unnecessary defence. Unfortunately these doctrinal sermons, as they are called, are most apt to be preached by those who are least qualified to preach them. We remember once to have heard a preacher discourse for more than an hour to a large Sunday morning congregation in a Methodist meeting-house on the Divinity of our Lord. The sermon was evidently unstudied, though delivered with great self-complacency. It was badly conceived, badly prepared, and wretchedly delivered. We could but ejaculate, "Save the truth from its friends!" On leaving the church a gentleman asked us why it was that when a Methodist preacher did not know what to say he always preached on the divinity of Christ? We could only explain the proclivity by supposing that a certain familiarity with the argument, as presented in Watson's Institutes, enabled them to fill up the time without any mental effort but that of memory. But what was the probable consequence of a sermon like this? It is possible that all the hearers who came to the church thorough Trinitarians went home with the same opinion; but if there happened to be a Unitarian there, it was of the Lord's mercies if he was not confirmed in his error, for nothing so permanently fixes a wrong opinion in the mind as a weak and unsuccessful effort to dislodge it. To people who believe the Bible, our business is to preach practical obedience to the truth. Life is short; Sundays are few; sermons are necessarily brief. In the conflict of ages Christianity has gained something among the people with whom we have to do. It has established its authority as a divine system, and now it is our part to press its truths upon the understanding and heart. Those who have gone before us have beaten down the outworks of unbelief; we are close upon the garrison and must close with them and take them by storm. The allied armies before Sebastopol have, with great labor and perseverance, worked their way into the southern side of the place. What would we think of the generals if they should every few days call off the troops from the ground they have won, lead them back to their old lines of defence, and set them to firing away with vigour upon the unoccupied space before them? To be sure they might accidentally knock down a straggling Russian; but they would be quite as likely to hit one of their own men, and after all, to say the least of it precious time would be wasted.

The great purpose of preaching, as Jonathan Edwards said, is to make a present and effectual impression on the hearers, so that they may repent and be converted to God. It is also eminently necessary that the Lord's people be comforted, directed and admonished. To do this will keep a preacher busy. Let him present his doctrines upon the authority of Scripture, and then illustrate their application and enforce obedience to them in every way he can. Such a preacher will not find heretical opinions much in his way. They are commonly the mere out-croppings of a stony heart. They are the intellectual contribution to the carnal appetites of the natural man. Nothing so suddenly converts a man to orthodoxy as the conversion of his heart to God. Unitarianism dissolves rapidly under repentance. The sorrow and dread that humbles the sinner mightily oxalts the Saviour. Make a man feel that he is a condemned sinner, let him get a sight of hell, and the whole Trinity will hardly suffice for him. So the Deism of the present day has very little of the intellectual about it. It is commonly a mere overall for a vicious heart and an unquiet conscience. The unhappy Deist is very willing to enter into a controversy with us for his external wrapping. He is pleased to keep our attention off of his heart. But let us ask him about his life; inquire whether he lives as a holy man before God; ask him about his prospects for the world to come; make him say whether he is a sinner because he is a Deist, or a Deist because he is a sinner; press upon him the truths of sin and righteousness and a judgment to come, and his opinions will not trouble us long.

There are occasions when it is right to defend our doctrines in set discourses. When we find that the minds of our hearers have been prejudiced against the truth we should endeavor to disabuse them, but we ought not to contend as for sectarian victory. If we should be challenged to a controversy, we ought to weigh carefully the question whether the good of souls requires us to enter into it. Sometimes this may be the case. But whatever we preach or defend, we should never leave our hearers without endeavoring to bring them to the practical knowledge and obedience of the truth. Other discourses may be proper, but this is preaching the Gospel of the kingdom.

THE OREGON INDIANS.—Private letters received in Washington recently, represent the condition of Oregon and Washington Territories as most deplorable through Indian outrages. It is said that they do not make indiscriminate war on the whites, but on the Americans only. The subjects of Britain there remain almost entirely unmolested by them. This is accounted for by the fact that their arms and ammunition are procured from the Hudson's Bay Company, which still has stations in that quarter of our country. By the treaty, they may retain their posts and trading houses on our side of the line until this Government pays them a valuation for them. Having availed themselves of the privilege (no provision having been made by Congress to dispossess them as provided) their commerce with the hostile savages is really at the bottom of most of the murders and robberies the latter are committing on our people.

THE REAL OBJECT OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—The Washington Union of the 25th contains the following information, derived from the State Department, in regard to the real purpose of Great Britain in sending an additional naval force to the West Indies. It appears plausible enough, in view of the naval accuracy of British information touching affairs upon this side of the water:

In consequence of the publications in the London journals of the 23d, 24th and 25th of October, Mr. Buchanan requested an interview with Lord Clarendon for the purpose of asking explanations on the subject. They held two interviews—one on the 29th of October, and the other on the 1st of November. At these interviews Lord Clarendon declared that the proposed naval expedition originated in no purpose unfriendly to the United States; that its object was a defensive one, to protect British commerce against Russian privateers, three or four of which were said to be fitting out in New York, and one of them nearly ready for sea; that this particular one was a large and fast vessel, specially intended to intercept British ships from Australia conveying gold to England, with purpose in the first instance to capture one of the Cunard steamers; and, in justification of the general statement, he referred expressly to the case of the barque Maury, as represented in affidavits communicated by Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York, to Mr. Crampton, and by the latter transmitted to his Government, and at the same time laid before the Government of the United States.

We have already stated that the investigation instigated by Mr. Barclay resulted in showing clearly that there was no truth in the allegation against the barque Maury.

ABSOLUTION.—Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, is imitating Leo X. in his desire for building and in his use of means to obtain money. The pastoral letter, it is stated by a Buffalo paper, thus begs and promises: "On Sunday next, or on any day more appropriate for that purpose, before the 5th day of November, each pastor shall receive donations, either by a collection in the church or by visitation, as might be considered most proper. And according to the power invested in us, we grant absolution for forty days to any one who, from zeal for the holy Catholic unity, and for the embellishment of the house of God and to the honor of the holy St. Joseph, will contribute one shilling or more." Forty days absolution for a shilling! Cheap sinning that! [Portland Advertiser.

One Day Later from Europe.

The steamship North Star, from Havre, arrived at New York on the 21st, bringing intelligence one day later than the Pacific, but nothing from the seat of war. The following is a condensed translation of a long (Russian) letter of 19th inst., received by the Ost. Deutsche Post from Odessa:

By advices from Simpheropol we learn that there is a great movement in that city. Many of the inhabitants are moving to the north, and all the hospitals are being removed to Perekop, Nickolaieff and Cherson. The sick in those places are sent to Wosnersensk and Elizabeth-Grad. The prices of provisions at Simpheropol are enormous. Since the cavalry action at Kongyll, the enemy makes simple excursions from Eupatoria into the interior. The Russian corps of observation before Eupatoria consists of 60,000 (?) men, 20,000 of whom are cavalry. Intelligent military men are of opinion that an advance from Eupatoria and Simpheropol and Baktchiseral would be a bad move, unless the Allies had a powerful cavalry force and plenty of artillery at their disposal.

The opinion of the Anglo-French press that Prince Gortschakoff is in a critical position is positively ridiculous. His whole army is now mobile, which naturally was not the case as long as he had to defend south Sebastopol. It is a mistake to believe that Sebastopol was the arsenal from which the whole army drew its *materiel*. Between the 1st of March and the 15th of August, the fortress of Kieff alone sent 2,700,000 bombs, grenades, and 48 lb. and 96 lb. balls to the Crimea. The State paid 5 roubles and 30 copecks in silver for the transport of each pud (about 35 lbs. English,) from Kieff to Sebastopol. During the last few days, the famous engineer, Major General Todleben, has been here. The headquarters of the Southern army are to be removed from Odessa to Nickolaieff. General of Cavalry von Helfreicht will succeed General Luders here; his staff arrived yesterday. Lieut. General Grosenjheim has left, with the Third Division of Light Horse, for Ozakoff. The commercial harbor of Ozakoff, which all ships coming from Nickolaieff, Cherson and Odessa enter, is of some importance.

A circular from a commercial firm of Southampton contains the following paragraph:

"The question of war between the United States and Great Britain has been a leading topic of conversation and discussion for the last ten days, though few believe in the actual realization of such a direful event. An uncertain apprehension is felt on all sides; nobody knows what is going on, or where the first blow will fall, and even the absurd idea of an American invasion of Ireland is gravely discussed at Lloyd's and on 'Change."

The Paris correspondent of the Times makes no allusion to the war question as regards the United States.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had visited, on the 2d inst., the public institutions of Belfast. His reception was a brilliant one.

In France an imperial decree had been published confirming the promotion of fifty-seven persons belonging to the army in the East to the rank of officers, and the nomination of 572 to the honor of Knight of the Legion of Honor, as well as the grant of 1284 military medals conferred by Marshal Pelissier. The list comprised persons of every grade from colonel down to private.

From China.

Shanghai dates are to the 7th September, but they contain no important political news. Canton is quiet.

A large and heavily armed piratical fleet has been destroyed or dispersed, by Her Majesty's brig Bittern, to the northward of Shanghai. Nineteen piratical vessels have been destroyed.

The Taoutae of Shanghai has issued a proclamation ordaining that from and after the Chinese new year, (February, 1856,) all dollars or foreign coins of the kind assayed at the custom-house in the presence of the consuls, shall be taken at par with the old Carolus dollar, with reference to their intrinsic purity and weight in silver. This is an important step towards doing away with the fictitious value of the Carolus dollar, but the authority of the Taoutae is limited to his district, and the reformation of the currency must be a matter of time.

Prices of tea at Shanghai show a decline of 2 to 3 ts. per picul. The remaining stock and expected supplies are of the inferior kinds. During the month four vessels had sailed for America.

Freights had declined. The passenger traffic between Shanghai, California and Port Phillip has been almost entirely annihilated by the restrictive measures lately adopted against Chinese immigration.

The United States steamer Powhatan and the sloop Vandalia were at Hong-Kong, and the United States sloop Macedonian at Shanghai.

From Fort Pierre.

Capt. Van Vliet, of the Quartermaster's department, arrived in St. Louis on the 23d from Fort Pierre, the present head-quarters of the Sioux expedition. We extract the following from the Republican, which contains all the news of interest brought by the Captain:

Capt. Van Vliet left Fort Pierre on the 27th of October, with sixty men and twelve wagons, crossing the Missouri near the Fort, and coming down the north side of the river to the frontiers of Iowa. He measured the road between the Fort and the boundary line of Iowa, and found the distance to be 260 miles. Here settlements and towns commence, and the extent and rapidity with which farms are opened and towns built up, in that region, is a matter of astonishment. In a little while, as the Indians can be dispossessed of the title to lands which they own, and upon which they reside, and lead a precarious life, settlements will be extended to Fort Pierre.

Gen. Harney marched across the country from Fort Laramie to Fort Pierre, passing between the Cheyenne and White Earth rivers, but found no Indians. He is now at Fort Pierre, having placed his troops in winter quarters at that post and Fort Laramie. Every arrangement was making for the comfort of the troops, though the quarters were somewhat limited, and very good health prevailed throughout the command.

The Indians had committed no depredations recently, and seemed to be anxious to make peace. The Minneconjou, and some of the tribes inhabiting the country about the Little Missouri, were said to be hostile, and it is possible that an expedition will be sent against them next spring. The Yanoton Sioux, through whose territory Capt. Van Vliet passed on his way to the frontier, were very friendly, and professed a great desire to remain at peace with the United States. They had crossed the Missouri into Iowa, and gave some uneasiness to the settlers, but they committed no other depredations than to steal a little corn for their subsistence.

Capt. Van Vliet represents the country through which he passed as one of the most fertile in the world.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—The officers of the steamer W. W. Farmer inform us that on Monday last the steamer Summit, from Ouachita river, bound for this city with a full cargo of cotton, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., when in Old River, took fire and both boat and cargo were totally destroyed. No lives were lost. The quantity of cotton on board could not be ascertained, but is supposed to be near 500 bales.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Perseverance, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have received dates from Galveston to Saturday last and our files from interior Texas, but they contain no news of consequence.

The Brazoria Planter, of Nov. 27, says that the weather for a week previous to the 20th had been rather too warm for the season—the thermometer indicating at several times as high as eighty-five degrees of heat. On the 26th a dry norther sprung up. Sugar making is progressing finely; planters have generally got about half their crop secured—producing a superior article. Cotton planters are winding up their picking. The corn crop is abundant, and shipments continue to be made to Galveston. Corn is now worth, at Columbia, from 50 to 75 cents, an average price being 62½ cents.

On the night of the 13th ult. the Court-house in Corsicana was destroyed by fire, together with a great many valuable papers.

The San Antonio Texan, Huntsville Item and several other papers, express the opinion that the Legislature of Texas should instruct Gen. Houston to resign his seat in Congress, on account of his anti-Southern sentiments. Meetings have been held in several counties and resolutions passed strongly condemnatory of the course he has pursued, and instructing their Representatives in the present Legislature to move resolutions in that body, instructing him to resign his seat as Senator.

We learn from the San Antonio Texan of the 22d that the Indians have recently been stealing horses and cattle near Fort Clark, on Las Moras. The Texan has the following paragraphs:

"Another company of mounted soldiers arrived in our city a few days since, armed and equipped as the law directs." Our citizens are already having much more confidence in the prospect for future defence on our frontier. When the news came to our town on Tuesday evening last, of Indians that had been seen some eighteen miles from the city, in twenty-five minutes a company of U. S. Mounted Riflemen left our city in pursuit.

On Tuesday last, some twelve Indians were seen in the vicinity of the Medina, some eighteen miles from our city. It seems that they came upon a party of Mexicans, who were some distance from their rancho, and upon seeing them the Indians pursued them a short distance, but they evidently had no idea of overtaking them. A short time after they were seen by another party of Mexicans, one of whom brought the news to our city. We are informed that a small party started in pursuit, and soon struck the trail; but whether they succeeded in overtaking them we are not informed.

We are informed that the lower country, in the vicinity of the gulf has had a large fall of rain, of late, while in our vicinity, for the last month, we have had much less than our usual supply for the season of this year.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas Legislature for organizing a regiment of Rangers for the protection of the frontier.

From Havana.

The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday afternoon from New York, via Havana, bringing dates from the latter place to the 2d. We are indebted to the intelligent purser for the following memoranda:

Nothing new in the Island. The sugar market is active, and contracts have been made for 60,000 boxes, new crop, at $19 to 20 and 20½ per box of 16 arrobas, nett. The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. McGowan, is at Havana. The Captain reports that he ran within a quarter of a mile of Double Head Shot Key, and that there was no light displayed from the tower, nor any to be seen on the building. He displayed rockets and made signals without eliciting any attention from the shore.

The Cahawba arrived at quarantine at 11 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday. The captain boarded the quarantine boat, and found no health officer in attendance; he was therefore compelled to let go his anchor and remain till this morning, when the deputy officer boarded, and, to the remonstrance of the captain against the detention, replied that "he was not obliged to remain there at night." So, as at Havana, no vessel can enter the port of New Orleans after sundown.

The Cahawba brings from New York $100,000 in specie, and a fine cargo of assorted merchandise.

FURTHER FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE CANADA.—In addition to the very full telegraphic accounts of the Canada's news already received, we find the following paragraphs in dispatches from Halifax to Northern papers:

It is reported from Berlin that Russia recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of her wish to renew negotiations; and that Bourgeney would go to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia. It was also further reported that Prince Gortschakoff and the diplomatist from Vienna, with all the Russian Ministers from the other German Courts, were certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw about the middle of November, when the question of a renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to a renewal of negotiations.

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled, and the departure of the Anglo-Swiss Legion from Genoa for the Crimea has been countermanded. The correspondent of the London Post says that no doubt a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Several insurgents had been captured and shot. Arrests have also been made at Palermo.

From Sebastopol accounts say that the Russian projectiles reach almost every part of the city. A desultory fire was being kept up on both sides. The Allies say that the Russians are making preparations for a retreat.

A French camp of 50,000 men is being formed in Silistria.

The rumored battles near Simpheropol turned out to be false.

Advices from Persia mention the departure of the Ambassador for St. Petersburg.

Vienna, Nov. 9.—Dispatches received at the Turkish Embassy state that the bombardment of Nicolaieff was commenced on the 20th ult., and continued the whole of the following day. The result was not known.

Constantinople, Oct. 20.—The Sultan has announced his intention of visiting London and Paris in the spring.

Dantzic, Nov. 9.—Nargan dates to the 6th have reached here. The cruisers of the Baltic fleet along remained—all the other vessels are on their return. The weather is rough and snowy.

The Collins mail steamship Adriatic, which will be ready for launching in March next, is to be commanded by Capt. James West. The Adriatic will measure 4,150 tons custom-house, and 5,000 tons of carpenter's measurement. Her length, over all, is 354 feet, by 50 feet breadth of beam. Her engines are building at the Novelty Works. Capt. Briggs is to succeed Capt. West in the command of the steamship Atlantic.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch recommends that the law of that State, in regard to negro stealing, be amended and the punishment of death awarded, as in North Carolina.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1855

Ouachita Conference.

The second session of the Ouachita Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held in El Dorado, Ark., commencing the 7th of Nov., 1855.

Bishop George F. Pierce was present at the opening of the session, and presided with becoming dignity.

Dr. Hamilton, General Agent for the Tract Society, was also present, and preached very much to the edification of the preachers and the congregation. Bros. R. Randle and J. Sanders, of Louisiana, and Bro. Shook, of the East Texas Conference, among others, were in attendance.

Four were received on trial, and one re-admitted. Only one was located, two superannuated, and one who has hitherto sustained a supernumerary relation, was made effective.

The missionary collections were very large, considering the great pressure in the money market, and the general hard times complained of throughout the whole of the western country.

The Conference resolved to co-operate with the citizens of Camden in establishing a Methodist Female College at that place. Bishop Pierce delivered an address there on the night of the 4th inst., on the subject of education, and made a collection for said college, which amounted to over six thousand dollars.

The following appointments of the preachers we clip from the Memphis Christian Advocate:

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.—A R Winfield, P E.
Little Rock, D L G McKenzie.
Bayou Metre, to be supplied.
Benton, B Williams.
Rockport, J E Caldwell.
Saline Mission, S Spurrier.
Perryville Mission, E W Weir.
Brownsville, A L P Green.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—L S Marshall P E.
Washington, A B Winfield.
Hempstead, J M Stevenson.
Blue Bayou, B C Weir.
Arkadelphia, S Morris.
Montgomery, E Crowson.
Dallas Mission, J Kennedy.
Paraclifta, C P Turrentine.
CAMDEN DISTRICT.—W P Ratcliffe, P E.
Camden, J B Annis.
Ouachita, W C Young.
Ouachita African Mission, to be supplied.
El Dorado, J M Bradley.
Lapeal, J W Owen.
Magnolia, W B Baxter and E Stevens.
Lewisville Mission, D W Epps.
Red River, W J Scott.
FIRE BLUFF DISTRICT.—William Mores, P E.
Pine Bluff, H R Withers.
Jefferson, F Brown.
Richland Mission, T Hunt.
Plum Bayou, J J Crouch.
Swan Lake, L. Sutherland.
Lebi, T Anderson.
Princeton, J Pryor and M H Wells.
Hampton, A Avery.
Warren, W Winburn and E Gaddie.
A Hunter, Agent for the American Bible Society.
B Watson, Principal of the Tulip Female Seminary.
MONTICELLO DISTRICT.—B M Morgan, P. E.
Monticello, J H Blakely.
Lacy, J F Carr.
Hamburg, J B Hulse.
Napoleon Mission, L H Johnson.
Auburn, H W Balch.
Columbia, R B Truly.
Bayou Mason, R T Withers.
Arkansas, R M Kirby.
P Hankew, Agent of the Tract Society for the Ouachita Conference.
R H Carter, left without an appointment by order of the Conference.
I Rice, transferred to Texas Conference.
Next Conference to be held at Princeton, Arkansas. The time to be fixed by the Bishop.

NORTHERN METHODIST MISSIONS.—At the last meeting of the Board, the Missions were reported generally prosperous, and the contributions are increasing. The superintendent of the mission in Germany recommends the formation of a Mission Conference in that country. In South America, there is a remarkable religious improvement. The missionary in Buenos Ayres writes that religious meetings have been held in that city, similar to the protracted meetings of this country, with gratifying results; a second house of worship will probably be built. The Rev. Mr. Horne, of the African Mission, who returned to the United States for the benefit of his health, has so far recovered as to report himself ready to return to his field of labor. He will probably return by the next vessel to Liberia. From New Mexico the accounts justify the belief that the missionaries now in that country will be enabled to prosecute their work with success. A committee was appointed in reference to sending a missionary to Central America.

POPE ON THE PONTIFF.—The Pope has lately been engaged spiritually in the sort of work that other European powers are doing in a material sense. He has been letting off his artillery particularly at Spain and our allies, the Sardinians. The ordnance of his Holiness is, however, of a small description, and makes but little noise: in fact it is an almost childish species of artillery, consisting of mere *Pope* guns. [London Punch.

Indian Mission Conference.

The following are the appointments of the preachers of this Conference:

CHEROKEE DISTRICT.—John Harrill, P E.
Delaware and Seneca Circuit, Wyat Coffelt, Tuccwaleta.
Talequah circuit, to be supplied.
Grand Saline, John Boston, one to be supplied.
Flint, Isaac Sanders, Dick Hilder, one to be supplied.
Salisaw, E B Duncan.
Webber's Falls, J S Newman and Walter Cary.
Ilays' School, James Essex.
W A Cobb, Agent for the Crawford Institute.
CREEK DISTRICT.—D B Cumming, P E.
Creek Agency Circuit, C M Slover.
Big Bend Circuit, W McIntosh, Elijah Butler.
Little River, D B Asberry.
North Fork, J McHenry, Jackson Burgess.
Asbury M. S. School, T B Ruble.
FORT COFFEE DISTRICT.—T W Mitchell, P E, and Superintendent of Fort Coffee and New Hope Academies.
Fort Coffee Academy, E M Paine.
Moshulatubbe circuit, D W Lewis.
San Bois, to be supplied.
CHOCTAW DISTRICT.—W L McAlistor, P. E.
Choctaw Academy, to be supplied.
Perryville circuit, to be supplied.
Colbert Institute, E Couch.
Chickasaw circuit, B T Crovoh, one to be supplied.
Chickasaw Academy, J C Robinson and W Jones.
Bloomfield Academy, J H Carr.
Doaksville circuit, W Wilson, S P Willis, John Page.
Kiamichi Circuit, J Chuckmubbe, to be supplied.
Mountain Fork circuit, to be supplied.
Adenijoh Williams, transferred to St. Louis Conference.
J J Pittman, transferred to Tennessee Conference.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

TALLADEGA DISTRICT, Ala. Conference.

Mr. Editor.—As I have sent you nothing this year from my work, now that it is done for the Conference year, I send you a hasty report for a part of the year.

We have had revivals on all of the circuits and missions in the bounds of this district; in some portions there have been extensive revivals. On the third round there was an accession of 286 members. On the fourth round there was added 659 members—making 945 for the two last rounds, which includes the protracted and camp-meeting season for this section of the country.

The above report was taken at the time of holding the fourth Quarterly Conference. On a part of the district there has been some increase since this report was taken, which would swell the number to over 1000 members.

Our preachers have not all met with that support (temporally) which was desired, and in some instances necessary. This is mainly accounted for from the fact that money is very scarce in this part of the country, but little of the present crop has as yet reached market. From the abundance of the present year's crop, we may hope for better things next year. Our collections for different objects, owing to the same cause, are behind what they should have been. We have done something, notwithstanding all our discouragements.

L. B. MCDONALD.

GLENVILLE CIRCUIT, Ala.

Bro. McTyeire.—We have had some success on this circuit the present year. There has been a marked interest in the preaching of the word and in the regular services of the church, and there has also been an evident growth in grace among some members, and occasionally an accession to the membership. We had more than a week's services at Villula, of deep interest, resulting in an accession of eight members. In July and August we labored some weeks at Smyrna and Midway, and fourteen persons at the former place and two at the latter joined the church. Some time in the month of August I was taken down with bilious fever, followed by chills, and I have been able to do but little efficient work since; but the work of the Lord was carried on through the instrumentality of the local preachers. Our last Quarterly meeting for the circuit was held in Glenville, Nov. 15. Our Conference Tract Agent was with us, and the meeting was protracted over a week, and proved quite a blessing to the community. Several were converted, and some ten or twelve persons joined the church.

I have just parted with my brethren and friends of the Glenville circuit, after being associated with them for two years, and it is enough to touch the heart of any minister to part with such people. They are interesting, clever people. They want for their preacher a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, and such an one may feel assured that he will have their affections, their prayers, and that they will "pay him up" at the end of the year.

I am now on my way to Conference, in feeble health, but strong enough, I think, to take work another year.

JAMES W. SHORES.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.

CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 5th, 1855.

Dear Bro. McTyeire.—In the Advocate of June 2d, under the head of "New Publications," there is a notice of a book called "A Journey through the Chinese Empire, by M. Huc." This is a book of which I am extremely anxious to get a copy, as it is doubtless one of the best accounts of the interior of China extant. I have not yet seen it, and do not think there is a copy of it Shanghae, having only heard of it through Dr. McGowen, one of the Baptist missionaries at Ningpo, who gave a good account of it, concerning the source whence it came. He spoke of publishing some strictures on that part which treats of the Romish and Protestant missions in China. Whether he has done so, or not I have never heard, but if he has, he is capable of presenting the matter in its true light, as he is as well acquainted with the history of missions in this empire as any man in it.

I imagine there is little danger of your being misled by his notion of the source whence the Chinese have gained their ideas of the Deity, since he seems disposed to attribute it to any other cause than the distribution of Bibles "by the Methodists." (The whole body of Protestant missionaries.) Aye, there is the tender point. Had he made his statement without reference to this one cause, he might have done so with a plausible show of impartiality. But as it is, such is the knowledge which every child has of the relation of Popery to the Bible, the tale is told, and we see through it all. In this he has given us much encouragement. Heretofore we have had fears lest the multitude of Bibles and tracts which have not only been "prudently deposited on the seashore," but also scattered broadcast in the interior, may not have met with their hoped for success in instilling the great truths of the Gospel into the minds of the people. But when we find our success has really been such as that a Jesuit, one of whose most cherished means of success is silence, is induced to notice, acknowledge, and endeavor to account for it by adducing another and notoriously inadequate cause, we thank God, and take courage. Of one thing, however, our reverend father may be well assured—that the knowledge of God and Christ has not been gained from Bibles which *they* have distributed. For although two hundred years have elapsed since the establishment of their mission, and although there are among their order the finest foreign Chinese scholars in the world, yet they have translated neither the Old nor New Testament, and are to this day without it.

But there is an insinuation contained in the passage quoted in the Advocate, which you doubtless appreciate, but which has before this been thrown into the teeth of Protestant missionaries, and has led some good people into error in viewing the policy pursued by them in their labors among the Chinese. After a frequent and free intercourse with the large body of missionaries at Shanghae, and occasionally with those from other stations, I am confident there is a general and burning desire to leave the "seashore," and penetrate far and near into every province, district and village in this vast empire. And I believe their desire is not to gratify an idle curiosity, or to be able to publish a "journey," but to preach Christ, not only with a living voice, but as far as possible by a free distribution of Bibles and tracts. Herein I am happy to say the whole body of missionaries are inspired with the true aggressive spirit of Methodism. Among these you find not only the camp-meeting-loving Methodist and the fiery-spirited Baptist, but also the decent, order-loving Presbyterian, the self-complacent, high-minded Episcopalian, the strict, steady Congregationalist, and even the severe old Scotch Presbyterian—all having laid aside their peculiarities, and in this respect become Methodists, and it is hard to tell who are the most thoroughly Methodistical. The fact is, my dear brother, whenever a man gets his consent to become a devoted missionary, he becomes *ipso facto* a Methodist. So your Jesuit is right.

But then the zeal of all is restrained by the terms of the treaty under which we live, and under whose protection we are able to carry on our work. Here is a clause of said treaty: "In the places where the people of the United States anchor their vessels, the merchants, sailors and others will only be permitted to walk about upon the neighboring ground, and will not be allowed to go far into the villages and hamlets of the inner land, and wander where they please; still less may they go to the markets and military stations, and privately carry on trade. The boundaries will be consulted upon and fixed with the Consuls by the local officers of the five ports, each according to the people's feelings and the situation of the place, and they may not be passed over, in order to fix the period for eternity, and for the mutual quiet of both." Now the distance to which the regulations of this port allow free passage is a day's journey, but custom has extended this somewhat, and a man is not regarded as having trespassed unless he exceeds the limits unreasonably. Within these limits the most prudent and conscientious missionaries feel free to go, and they have gone, and preached among people of other districts and even other provinces.

Some deem it wrong to exceed these limits, or at least will not take upon themselves the responsibility of doing so without being authorized by the churches, and in this case I think few, if any, would refuse, and most would rejoice. Others think no human laws should restrain the embassador of Christ from preaching the Gospel to every creature, and we find them breaking through these difficulties, wandering here and there, in and about Nankin, and a number of unheard of places, preaching and distributing Bibles.—These are facts which you can depend upon, and you see what goes with the hint about "Bibles prudently deposited upon the seashore by the Methodists."

These remarks, Mr. Editor, have been elicited, not by any controversial spirit, or desire of meddling with things which do not concern me, but because the Romanists, who, next to the devil, are the greatest enemies to Christ in China, are constantly exulting over what by misrepresentation they call the timidity and want of zeal among Protestant missionaries.

Since I wrote last our mission has not been in good health. Several of us have had ague and fever, and Mrs. Belton is now confined with an attack of diarhœa, which is one of the most common and most dangerous diseases of this climate. Her attack, however, has not been very severe, and I hope she will soon be up. Otherwise we are doing very well.

I think the day is dawning upon us in our labors. Our preaching-house in the city is still attended by large congregations, and there seems to be some real interest. Many people come (not trembling) and ask what they must do to be saved, but the task is too hard for them, and they go away. At our next quarterly meeting (who is the preacher in charge?) we propose receiving a member on trial—a woman—one of Bro. Cunnyngham's servants. We think she is a good women and a true Christian, though a weak one. She has been in our mission as a servant for several years—first for Sister Taylor and then for Sister Cunnyngham.

Nothing at all of Tae-Ping-Wong.

Yesterday received six copies of the Advocate. Thank ye—thank ye, sir.

My love to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and especially to yourself.

I remain, as ever, your brother in Christ.

JAMES S. BELTON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Oct. 30, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—I have not the disposition to distort facts or the imagination to picture things that do not actually occur, and hence probably my correspondence will be devoid of that interest which would attract attention. Especially is this remark applicable to Kansas correspondence, for scarcely a newspaper abroad, that makes any comments upon the affairs in the territory, gives a correct idea of either the morals or politics, but on the other hand gives a most wofully unjust picture of the disposition, habits and conduct of the people here. To read the newspapers about Kansas, one would think that the wildest confusion prevailed here, and that scenes of riot, bloodshed and murder were of daily occurrence. And this is the kind of news furnished by correspondents purporting to be in the territory to papers in the States.

So much injustice ought not to be done to any country as has been done to Kansas by newspaper letter-writers. It is true the country is new—very new—just beginning to settle, and things happen that are worthy of notice, and many to be condemned, but not sufficient to justify all the abuse that is heaped on it. It is true also that there is some excitement on the slavery question that may place the people of the territory in some difficulties, and retard their prosperity for awhile, but no overt acts have yet been committed that amount to anything like disorganization. To read the falsehoods relative to the days of election here one would suppose Kansas was worse than Bethesaida or Chorazin, and that Leavenworth City was a Sodom or Gomorrah, whereas it has been the experience of nearly all here that more quiet and order has prevailed than on similar occasions in the old States. It is all an imposition upon the credulity of those abroad, and an outrage upon the people of Kansas Territory, a people who find difficulties enough at home to contend with in their efforts for a support in (a wild country, for something to shelter them from the storm, and protect them from the blasts of the coming winter, without devoting their time to fend off outside attacks upon their character.

After this long dissertation upon letter-writing, I am loath to make any comments upon the actual state of affairs in the territory. There has not been the expected amount of imigration this fall, owing, as is supposed to the want of correct information in reference to the political excitement which it is thought exists here. A gradual improvement however is visible in the country. On the 14th of November next a meeting of the friends of law and order is to come off at this place, when it is proposed to recommend obedience to the laws of the territory, and to take some efficient means for their execution. When it is hoped that by a mild and conciliatory but firm course on the part of the pro-slavery party, under whose banner these laws have been made, a stop may be put to the tongue of calumny abroad and confidence restored to the friends of Kansas, let them be in whatsoever section of the Union.

The corner-stone of the capitol was laid on the 24th inst. at Lecompton City, a beautiful town site on the Kansas river, about thirty miles from the Missouri river. The building is to cost eighty thousand dollars, and be finished by next January twelve months, at which time there is to be the next regular session of the Legislature. Provisions will soon be made there for the establishment of schools and churches. The country around Lecompton is the richest and most beautiful I have seen in the territory; on the north side of the Kansas river is low bottom-land of unsurpassed fertility for several miles in width reaching from above to the Missouri river, and on the south side is a rolling prairie country well watered and timbered, adapted to almost any productions, but more particularly to stock-raising. A charter has been granted for a railroad from this point to Lecompton, which will be constructed in a few years, by which means the rich productions of the Kansas river valley will find their way down the Missouri to St. Louis, and probably to your great and growing city. This road is to be extended to Fort Riley, which will be the main outfitting depot for the government in the Rocky Mountain country for the next forty years, and will eventually connect with that branch of the Pacific Road which is now finished to Jefferson City, and is in progress of execution to Independence.

Very respectfully,

B. F. SIMMONS.

Four lines more beautiful than these are rarely written. The figure which they involve is exquisite:

"A solemn murmur in the soul
Tells of the world to be,
As travelers hear the billows roll
Before they see the sea."

A wise man knows his own ignorance; a fool thinks he knows everything.

Book Editor's Department.

An elegant copy of the HOLY BIBLE—the first edition, so far as we know, ever published this side of the Ohio and Potomac rivers—has been laid on our table. It bears the imprint of Nashville, and will hereafter be printed in our Publishing House. Our copy, bound in antique, presents a fine specimen of the binding done by Mr. Locken, who, by the way, is the publisher of the work. It is in quarto size, containing the text in good type, the stereotype plates being new; the Apocrypha in smaller type than the canonical books; a preface in the place of the "great and manifold" dedication; double columns of references and various readings; an index; several tables; a dictionary of proper names, with their signification; John Brown's Concordance; Rous' version of the Psalms; a number of beautiful engravings, and richly illuminated pages, printed from steel plates, for a family register. The powers that be at our house have formally adopted Locken's Quarto as our Family Bible. We counsel everybody else to do likewise. Our agents will furnish copies at prices varying from $1 25 to $30.

THE ACTS AND MONUMENTS OF THE CHURCH. Containing the history and sufferings of the martyrs; wherein is set forth at large the whole race and course of the Church, from the primitive age to these late times. With a preliminary dissertation on the difference between the Church of Rome that now is and the ancient Church of Rome that then was. By John Foxe. With a memoir of the author, by his son. New York: Carter & Bro. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855.

This is a magnificent edition of old Master John Foxe. The Book of Martyrs is here complete in a ponderous octavo of 1082 pages. Besides the original work, it has five Appendices, containing accounts of the Massacres in France, the destruction of the Spanish Armada, the Irish Rebellion in 1841, the Gunpowder Treason, and a tract showing that the executions of Papists in Queen Elizabeth's reign were for treason, and not for heresy. The whole is carefully revised, corrected and condensed by the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, author of a "Pilgrimage to Rome." The typography (double columns) is beautiful, and the illustrative engravings are excellent. John Foxe, like John Bunyan, will never die. He is by eminence the martyrologist of the Church. No matter who writes about martyrs, or how eloquently others may write, the quaint, painstaking, veritable old chronicler and historian will never be superseded. The present edition is a book for the times. Let it circulate. It costs only $4.

THE HOME CIRCLE. L. D. Huston, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. $2.

Now that the editor has overtaken time—the December number being in type—we shall take occasion to say a word or two about the Circle. We like the work. We cordially congratulate the accomplished editor on the success of his first year's operations. His editorship is no longer an experiment. He no longer is to be considered an apprentice—he is master of his profession. We admit him to the guild with full accredited prerogatives. We shall expect nothing from him short of the best workmanship—such as evinces the highest grade of skill, judgment, taste, in his department of science and art. He intends to enlarge the Circle—that's right—to secure the contributions of an able staff of *litterateurs*—that is also right—to winnow the chaff out of the current periodical literature and give us the grain, saving us a great deal of labor and expense—that, too, is right—and to furnish us a due proportion of articles of his own manufacture—that is emphatically right—and then we know not what else is wanting except good engravings, and the agents are devising liberal things in regard to that matter. As to typography, let Mr. Stitt keep up to the present point, and we have nothing more to ask in that line. Let all our ministers secure the wide circulation of the Home Circle. We plead for it from high moral considerations. Let it be so patronized that, without loss to the publishers, they may, in artistic as well as literary excellence, keep it abreast of the best works of its class in the world. We want no two-penny affair. Were the Circle to fall from its pride of place to a subordinate rank, we would wish the church well rid of it. As it now is, and as it promises to be, we congratulate the church, especially our lady friends, that among our publications, and abreast of the foremost, stands this Magazine, "devoted to Religion and Literature," an able advocate of the one and a beautiful illustration of the other.

THE MOUNTAIN. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo. Price 25 cents.

This little book contains a vast amount of interesting and reliable information concerning some of the most attractive objects of nature—"the everlasting mountains." We hope the smallness of its size will not induce any one to think it is not worth perusal. It may be read with profit by the old as well as the young. The contents are as follows: "Distinction between Hills and Mountains; Origin of such eminences; their signal use in the economy of Nature; English, Scotch and Irish Mountains; the Alps; the Pyrenees; the Swedish Mountains; the Caucasian Range; American Mountains; Sacred Mountains." "The Valley" accompanies "The Mountain," also "the Desert," "the Prairie," "the River," "the Sea," and "the Ball we live on." All these are interesting books, costing only 25 cents each.

OLD HUMPHREY'S WALKS IN LONDON AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D.

A great walker was Old Humphrey; and he kept his eyes and ears open when he walked. The result was, his tongue and pen were set to work after his tours to tell what he saw and heard. He has done this to good purpose in the present volume, which takes rank with our edition of those other works of Mr. Mogridge that we have noticed, including his "Memoir," to wit: "Pithy Papers, Pleasant Tales, Owen Gladdon's Wanderings in the Isle of Wight, Thoughts for the Thoughtful, Ephraim Holding's Homely Hints, and Country Strolls." They cost only 10 cents each, in muslin gilt, with 30 per cent discount to wholesale cash purchasers. The whole set can be procured not only from Stevenson & Owen, Nashville, but from the Depositories in Richmond and Charleston, and H. D. McGinnis, New Orleans.

THE END OF THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION. A Debate between Messrs Yorger and Smedes, Editors of the Church Herald, Vicksburg, and Rev. R. Abbey. In which the High Church doctrine of a chain of successive ordinations is clearly and specifically surrendered. Abridged, revised and improved. By the Rev. R. Abbey. 18mo, pp. 174. Price 30 cents.

Mr. Abbey meets the absurdity of "Succession" on its own ground, and deals it some sturdy blows. Whether or not this book, as its title indicates, will give it the *coup de grace*, may be doubted, not because the arguments employed are not cogent and well applied, but because the schismatical and arrogant dogma is marvellously tenacious of life.

THE VARIATIONS OF POPERY. By Samuel Edgar, D. D. A new edition, corrected and enlarged by the author. Revised by T. O. Summers. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855.

This masterly work is so well known, and occupies so high a place in polemical theology, that it is scarcely necessary to prefix to this new edition a commendatory introduction.—One feels inclined to thank Bossuet for writing his sophistical "Variations of Protestantism," as it suggested the idea which is so finely drawn out in "Variations of Popery." The reader will find this work full of learning, logic, satire and wit—in a word, absolutely unanswerable. It is a library in itself. It was carefully revised, corrected and enlarged by the late venerable author shortly before his death. It was dedicated by him, "with profound gratitude and respect, to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland." Without endorsing every paragraph of the book—as the author did not view every point from our position—we recommend it as one of the ablest defences of Protestantism and most demolishing refutations of Popery in the English language. It ought to have a universal circulation. It is a noble octavo of 600 pages. It is sold for $1 75 retail, with 30 per cent. discount to wholesale purchasers.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PRIMER. Containing Elementary Lessons in Spelling and Reading, with Hymns and Prayers, original and selected. By Thos. O. Summers, D. D.

This book corresponds precisely with its title. It is printed on good paper, and ornamented with a number of illuminated initials and engravings. It contains 36 pages, 18mo, and has been gotten up expressly for Southern children. It is sold at 50 cents per dozen, with ten per cent. discount to wholesale purchasers.

TRADES CARRIED ON BY ANIMALS.

The fox is a dealer in poultry, and a wholesale dealer, too, as the farmers and farmers' wives know to their cost.

Not satisfied with chickens and ducklings, he must needs push on his trade among the full-grown cocks and hens, and many a good fat goose is conveyed to his storehouse in the woods:

"A wily trader in his way
Is reynard, both by night and day"

The otter and the heron are fishermen, though they neither make nor use a line nor a net. It is not very often that we catch sight of the otter, for he carries on his trade for the most part under water; but the heron is frequently seen standing with his long, thin legs in the shallow part of the river, suddenly plunging his lengthy bill below the surface and bringing up a fish. You cannot deny that the heron and otter are fishermen.

Ants are day-laborers, and are very industrious ones, too, in their calling. They always seem in earnest at their work. Catch them asleep in the day-time if you can. They set us an example of industry.

"Ants lively work without disguise;
Their ways consider, and be wise."

The swallow is a fly-catcher, and the number that he catches in a day would quite astonish you. Often have you seen him skimming along the surface of the brook and the pond.

The beaver is a wood-cutter, a builder and a mason, and is a good workman at all these trades. He cuts down the small trees with his teeth, and after he has built his house, he plasters it skillfully with his tail.

The wasp is a paper-maker, and he makes his paper out of materials that no other paper-maker would use. If ever you should examine a wasp's nest, you will find it all made of paper.

Singing birds are musicians, and no other musician can equal them in harmony. Hardly can we decide which has the advantage, the lark, the blackbird, the throstle, or the nightingale.

"On feathery wing they freely rov
And wake with harmony the grove."

The fire-fly and the glow-worm are lamplighters. Fire-flies are not seen in this country, but abroad they light up the air, just as the glow-worms do the the grassy and flowery banks in country places here.

The bee is a professor of geometry, for he constructs his cells so scientifically that the least possible amount of material is formed into the largest spaces with the least waste of room. Not all the mathematicians of Cambridge could improve the construction of his cells.

A SUPPOSED DESECRATION.—A letter from Rome, in a Russian journal, says that on the occasion of the *Te Deum* in that city in honor of the fall of the Malakoff, the French wished the flags of Sardinia and Turkey to be fixed in the church, but the Papal authorities refused—the one excommunicate, the other Mussulman—they could not admit of such a profanity! The French minister telegraphed to Paris for instructions, and received for reply the order to insist upon the appearance of the flags in the church. "Happily," says the letter, "the reply did not arrive here until the religious ceremony was over."

Mr. Yorger, in a late number of the Herald, thus speaks of St Thomas' Hall, Holly Springs, Miss:

"We are truly gratified to state that this institution is now in a most flourishing condition. It numbers about seventy pupils, and parents could not select a better ordered home for their sons."

Louisiana Items.

An additional mail line has been established from Opelousas to St. Martinsville. The Courier says:

It traverses throughout nearly its whole extent, the lovely and fertile valley of the Teche, unsurpassed for its magnificent sugar estates and superior cultivation, by any other portion in South-western Louisiana.

The establishment of this line is, in fact, the inauguration of a daily mail by railway, steamers and stages, from New Orleans to this point, on alternate days by this, and that through Vermillionville, thus affording to the inhabitants along both lines, almost daily intelligence, and to the public increased facilities of travel with a view of both sections of our beautiful prairies.

From the Opelousas Patriot of Saturday last we extract the following:

We have had awful weather for some days. Rain has fallen in torrents, and the roads are almost impassable. The little streams are bayous are very high, and the bridges in many places are swept away.

The weather is quite changeable at times, and nature seems unwilling to visit us with a specimen of wintry days. As yet we have had no really cold weather, in consequence of which vegetation is still exhibiting itself in the bloom of fruit trees.

We understand that the parish of Avoyelles is still afflicted with yellow fever—that there are yet several cases of it in the prairie near the town of Marksville.

Owing to the lightness of the cotton crops, the farmers have pretty nearly completed their labors in gathering it about here. Higher up the bayous there is still much of it in the fields remaining to be gathered. The corn crop in the aggregate is abundant.

Cane is not doing well anywhere. From what we are able to learn the yield is very light, while the quality of the sugar anything but first rate. On an average the yield is not more than a hogshead per acre.

The Alexandria Democrat, of Wednesday last, says:

The water here has risen steadily for ten days past, and we are assured that rivers in five feet water on Snaggy Point, the worst part of the river between this point and the mouth. The Mississippi being high and rising rapidly, we may retain this stage of water, which will give us fair navigation to New Orleans, and be a considerable benefit to all parties concerned.

It is now absolutely certain that the sugar crop of this parish will not amount to half the usual yield in good seasons. Many of our planters will not get more than a third, and will be through rolling operations in a few days. The crop was very short in the field, and the yield has been very poor. The weather, since operations commenced, has been most propitious, warm and wet, producing a second growth or sprouting of the eyes, and the experiment of winrowing to stop this has not been successful.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY TESTIMONY TO THE JUSTNESS OF OUR PRINCIPLES.—In an oration delivered at the request of Congress, by General Henry Lee, on the death of Gen. Washington, December 26, 1799, that Revolutionary patriot used the following eloquent language:

Methinks I see his august image, and hear falling from his venerable lips these deep sinking words: Cease, sons of America, lamenting on separation! Go on and confirm by your wisdom the fruits of your joint efforts, and common dangers! Reverence religion, diffuse knowledge throughout your land, patronize the arts and sciences. Let liberty and order be inseparable companions. Control party spirit, the bane of free governments. Observe good faith to, and cultivate peace with all nations. Shun every avenue to foreign influence; contract rather than extend national connexion; rely on yourself only. Be Americans in thought, word, and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that Union which was the constant object of my terrestrial labors: thus will you preserve undisturbed to the latest posterity the felicity of a people to me most dear; and thus will you supply (if my happiness is now aught to you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliss high Heaven bestows.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Republican publishes the following telegraphic dispatch from Independence, dated the 7th ultimo:

The Salt Lake mail arrived to-day. On the outward trip it reached Fort Kearney on the 13th, but an escort not being furnished, the parties fearing the dangers of the road, was deemed prudent to return. On the 30th snow fell to the depth of six inches, and that time until its arrival the weather was very unpleasant.

Mr. R. H. Dyer came as passenger. From him we learn that it was rumored that companies of General Harney's command had returned to Fort Laramie to winter, and that the remainder would come to Kearney for the same purpose. The Sioux Indians had brought into the fort three or four of the murderers of the mail party, but Col. Hunter would not receive them unless all were delivered, and the proffers of friendship were accordingly rejected.

The New York Journal of commerce says there were only about 4,500 bags of saltpetre in that city, and 1200 bags in first hands at other ports. Only 2000 bags are known to be on the way to New York from England, and Calcutta 20,000 bags are known to have been cleared, and on shipboard at Calcutta, September 6, 13,974 bags. Whether these shipments will be allowed to clear under the recent order of the British Government, to prevent the export, is not known. The fact that two vessels for New York had been obliged to discharge their cargoes of saltpetre—one at Liverpool and the other at London—has been made the subject of earnest remonstrance to Secretary Marcy, as it is a most arbitrary interference with our commerce, to issue an order which should extend to goods on shipboard, to be unloaded or cleared.

THE MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.—We learn from the Memphis Eagle of the 29th that an application was granted by Judge Caruthers, yesterday morning, against the city authorities, restraining the sale and execution of title to the Navy Yard property.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—Brethren, on their arrival at Eutaw, will please call at the H ouse of S. G. Gordon, north-west corner of the public square, and there they will find conveyances to the places assigned them as homes during the session of Conference. D. C. B. CONNERLY.

Eutaw, Ala., Oct. 26, 1855.

Alliterings.

MARRIED, on the 13th Nov., by the Rev. G. Garrott, the Rev. C. D. Nicholson, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss E. J. Logan, of Cottage, Ala.

MARRIED, on Thursday, 15th Nov., in Algiers, La., by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. PETER HACKENBURG to Miss CATHARINE HUGHANNAH.

By the same, on the 21 inst., in New Orleans, Mr JESSE DEMOU WOOD to Miss MARIA SATTERLY.

New Advertisements.

☞ A REPRIEVE.—We do not refer to a reprieve from a capital punishment. There is a slow torture from which complete relief is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word which calls to the horror of its victims a name summed up. To the sufferers from the painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only well-founded hopes, but the certainty of immediate relief and permanent cure. These are tonic, cordial, and alterative principles in Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which inevitably creates and energizes the whole action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the cause, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement. 14dtu

HARPERS' NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.

The publishers of Harpers' Magazine take pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the advance sheets of "Little Dorrit," the new serial tale by Charles Dickens. The story is to be issued in England in monthly parts, at twenty-five cents each. These parts will appear complete, with all the original illustrations, in succeeding numbers of Harpers' Magazine, at a cent to subscribers of about TWO CENTS each. The first part will appear in the Magazine for January.

This work of Mr. Dickens will occupy only about one-sixth of each number of the Magazine, and will in no wise interfere with the usual variety of its contents, which will comprise, as heretofore, a larger amount of original matter than is furnished by any other Magazine in the country.

This number for December commences the Twelfth Volume.

CONTENTS.

The Conquest of Mexico; by John S. C. Abbott. Illustrated by fifteen engravings.

Remembrances of the Mississippi; by T. B. Thorpe. Illustrated by seventeen engravings.

Dieterterated Friendship.

A Trip to Newfoundland. Illustrated by thirteen engravings.

The Knocker.

The Senses.—Taste.

Wildfire's Vow.

A Basket of Thunder-Bolts.

Sister Anne.

Bellot.

Every Inch a King.

Monthly Record of Current Events.

Literary Notices.—Books of the Month.

Editor's Table.

Editor's Easy Chair.

Editor's Drawer.

Hon. Mr. Bloomup's Congressional Experience.—Illustrations: Arrival at Washington; A Glance at the House; Congress Water; Poor Stuff; Mr. Bloomup in his Seat; Follows the Fashion; Promises his Influence; Two Eras in the Life of a Petitioner; Mr B begins his Great Speech; Brief Through; Aspect of the House; A Reply; Mr. B. Reads the Report; A few Franks; Mr. B. a Lion; The Speech Manufactory.

Fashions for December.—Illustrations: Sortie du Bal and Child's Costume; Suit of Furs; Cardinal: Talma; Collar; Muff.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Ten volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at ten dollars. Clergymen supplied at two dollars a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

Harper's Story Books for December.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS. A Monthly Series of Narratives, Biographies and Tales, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

TERMS.—Each number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a number in Paper, or Forty Cents a number bound in Cloth gilt. Subscriptions may commence with any number. The postage upon "Harper's Story Books," which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents. "Harper's Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books" will be sent to one address, for one year, for Five Dollars.

The Quarterly Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth gilt, are sold at the Dollar each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each.

Vol. I. Contains the first three numbers, "Bruno," "Willie," and "Stroll thro'."—Vol. II. "The Little Learner," "Frank," and "Emma."—Vol. III. "Virginia," "Timboo and Jobiba," and "Timboo and Fanny."—Vol IV. "The Harper Establishment," "Franklin," and "The Bells."

BRUNO; or, Lessons of Fidelity, Patience and Self-denial, taught by a Dog.

WILLIE AND THE MORTGAGE: showing how much may be accomplished by a boy.

THE STRAIT GATE; or the Rule of Exclusion from Heaven.

THE LITTLE LOUVRE; or the Boys' and Girls' Gallery of Pictures.

FRANK; or, the Philosophy of Tricks and Mischief.

EMMA; or, the Three Misfortunes of a Belle.

VIRGINIA; or, a Little Light on a very Dark Saviour.

TIMBOO AND JOBIBA; or the art of being Useful.

TIMBOO AND FANNY; or, the art of Self-Instruction.

THE HARPER ESTABLISHMENT; or how the Story Books are made.

FRANKLIN, the Apprentice Boy.

THE STUDIO; or Illustrations of the Theory and Practice of Drawing, for Young Artists at Home.

THE STORY OF ANCIENT HISTORY, from the Earliest Periods to the Fall of the Roman Empire.

They are the best children's books ever published. They wisely unite the instruction or discussion of religious topics; for none such are Christians may unhesitatingly place in their children's hands. The price is marvellously low. Twenty-five cents a number makes a neat 16mo volume, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty pages of print and two excellent engravings in each cent of the money. The engravings alone, without the letter-press, would be cheap at the price. One thing these Story Books will certainly accomplish; henceforth inferior, unreadable, and dear-up, worthless publications cannot be palmed off on children. They have samples here of what is best for them, and they are shrewd enough not to put up with anything of lower quality.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This School is again open, at Seminary Hill, for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular and finished course of study.

To accommodate those parents and guardians who may desire to leave their daughters or wards the entire year at school, and yet may and wish them to remain in town during the sickly season, grounds in the piney-woods (at Greenwell Springs) have been purchased, and buildings are being erected for the use of the School at such a season; but the particulars of the Seminary is as ever, at Baton Rouge, La. dec6 1t.

I. O. O. F.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. Wears out in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that Wm. N. Rowe, Merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—[Odd Fellow, Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 1.

For sale by JOHN WRIGHT & Co.
151 Chartres st., N. Orleans.
And by dealers generally. dec6 1t

THE FARMING SYSTEM.

Since the farming of the wharves resulted so unsuspiciously to the city, bringing into the treasury about $170,000 per annum, where only a few beggarly thousands had been received in previous years, the system of farming out other branches of the revenues and other portions of the machinery of municipal government, has become excessively popular. This is no matter for wonderment. It is the besetting sin of the age, and the especial idiosyncrasy of our people to carry matters to extremes. Mediums do not suit them. They must be far ahead or away behind, or else they incontinently fly off the handle. Because, forsooth, the wharf contract sold well—surprising the most sanguine anticipations of its able and far-seeing originators—all other contracts must sell well, also!

Shortly after the wharves were farmed out, a proposition was made in the Board of Assistant Aldermen to farm out the liquor licenses. What became of the proposition we cannot now call to mind. We presume it is quietly sleeping in some nook or corner of the Secretary's desk, where it will probably remain undisturbed until the trump of a new election superinduces a general rummaging.

Then came up the proposition to sell the contract and management of the Fire Department, embodied in two ponderous columns of nonpareil, almost as long as the constitution of the United States, for a term of five years, to the lowest bidder. It was argued that economy and efficiency would both be subserved by the consummation of the confract; and public expectation was on tip-toe to learn the result. After a *protracted* advertising of three days, the Comptroller proceeded, in compliance with the requisitions of the ordinance, to sell the contract, when lo and behold! two bidders appeared to contest for the prize, and it was accordingly knocked off, (the city being knocked down at the same time,) to two estimable and experienced gentlemen, at the rate of $100,000 per annum.

Here the farming system and economy did not work well together—in fact, did'nt work together at all. They traveled in opposite directions. We have no doubt that efficiency would have been secured, but at what a cost? Why, $200,000 in five years, over and above the estimated expenses of a volunteer organization! This was paying too much for an experiment which has been stimulated into life by the captivating words, economy and efficiency. So the people thought, and so the Board of Assistant Aldermen thought, when they rejected the adjudication of the Comptroller by an almost unanimous vote.

We have alluded to this incident simply to show that because the wharves sold well in the highest bidder, it did not necessarily follow that the Fire Department would sell equally well to the lowest bidder. There is a wide difference between two kinds of farming. With the same purity of reason might our government order that, because the Russian soldier revels on black bread and tallow, the American soldier should have nothing to eat but black bread and tallow—as for our municipal rulers to imagine that, if one contract brings a good price, all contracts will bring good prices.

Not abashed, however, by the enormous price at which the fire contract was sold, Alderman Durell, (who is the putative author of the Fire Ordinance,) proposed in the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday evening, to farm out the entire Police of the city! He was sustained by Alderman Lugenbuhl; and both criticised severely the inefficiency of our present meagre police, the members of which would have to multiply themselves ten-fold to perform the duty which is expected at their hands. Alderman Tompkins suggested an improvement; that of farming out the Police Board. This was an excellent suggestion; for, under the administration of the Police Board, the police are continually becoming more incompetent and unfit for the places they pretend to fill. Ald. Bailey sustained Ald. T., and finally the whole subject was laid on the table.

The proposition to farm out the Police Board meets with universal commendation, so far as we have been able to learn. Were it possible to take a vote to-day on the question, we doubt not it would carry by a majority of ten to one. The sentiment prevails generally that the Police Board is a nuisance, that it ought to be abolished, and that the Mayor should be invested with the exclusive control of the police, and be held directly responsible to the people for the good or bad management thereof.

A wicked wag at our elbow suggests that, while farming-out projects are popular, it would be a first rate plan to lease the whole city government to one or more capable and honest men, if such can be found in this poor and much maligned corporation, to take charge of and put its affairs in proper shape, paying them for their services at least $100,000 per annum salary. It is supposed that if these lessees would attend to the city's business as they attend to their own private business, that at the end of five years New Orleans would be in a comfortable financial condition, with taxes reduced fully fifty per cent!

Now, here is a proposition worthy consideration. It is none of your picayune propositions. It is a veritable mammoth. Who bids? Going! going! going!—[Crescent.

A couple of men, named Lowe and Smith, were arraigned in Hawesville, Ky., a few days ago, for having been concerned in a street affray. They no sooner met in the court room than they drew revolvers and commenced firing at each other and at every one else who offered to interfere in their sport. No harm was done.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, has received from a spirit the following information in regard to the financial peculiarities of the other world:

"Hence it will appear that we have no occasion for gold or silver, which perisheth with the using, but the currency of *moral and intellectual* worth, coined in the mint of divine love, and essayed by the standards of purity and truth. Our bank, whose charter is eternal, and whose notes are never subject to fluctuations and always payable on *demand*, is none other than the great bank of heaven, whose capital stock consists of an infinitude of divine love, mercy and benevolence, of which our Heavenly Father is president and director, and in which his beloved children, the whole human family are shareholders.

BUSINESS.—The levee, and particularly that part devoted to internal commerce, presents a most extraordinary and lively scene at this time. We doubt if its counterpart or equal is to be found in this confederacy of States, or any other locality, at this particular moment. Forty-six thousand two hundred and eighty bales cotton have arrived since last Saturday morning, which, with scores of loads of other produce, and a fleet of some of the finest vessels that ever spread sail, furnishes a theme on which we can, with pleasure, dwell. If Mr. President Pierce would just step in on us he might forget some of his constitutional scruples and recommend some appropriation for the improvement of the Western rivers.

On the evening of the 26th a locomotive exploded on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, killing the engineer and badly injuring the fireman.

THE COMMERCE OF THE WEST.

Under the foregoing head the St. Louis Intelligencer contains the following table, designating the number of steamers employed on the Western rivers and lakes, their tonnage, and their value. We quote it for the information it conveys, and with a view of subjoining some observations of our own:

	No.	Tonnage.	Cost.
Boats on Western rivers	816	326,513	$19,210,00
Do do do	493	156,220	10,120
Steamers on lakes	120	48,400	
Propellers do	118	41,000	
Barks do	46	11,850	
Brigs do	61	21,212	
Schooners do	98	18,320	
Sloops and scows on lakes	30	14,110	
Total tonnage		677,353	
Coal			$16,168,441
Amounting in the aggregate to			$35,387,617

The steamboat and marine interest of the West, it will be seen, is enormous, reaching, according to the foregoing figures, in the sum of $35,387,617. Such an interest—contributing, as it does, materially to the development of a vast extent of fertile country; to the convenience, wants and prosperity of millions inhabiting nearly half a continent, and conveying from point to point a commerce worth $300,000,000 annually—would, in any other nation under heaven, be fostered, encouraged and promoted, by the watchful care and generous liberality of government.

Unfortunately, however, for this great interest, and for the millions residing on the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and along the margins of the great lakes of the Northwest, the policy prevails at Washington, and has prevailed for many years, that Western commerce, being internal commerce, and Western rivers internal streams, there is no reason why the one should be protected, and the navigation of the other improved and made safe! Any number of millions may be spent on the Atlantic coasts, and all is proper and right and constitutional. Presidents sign such bills with little or no scruple; but speak of appropriations for the Great West, and constitutional bristles at once erect themselves, and Executive vetoes usually follow. And all is done, too, with the most complacent air imaginable, in face of the immovable fact that the internal commerce of the country is of infinitely more importance than its foreign commerce, and, consequently, deserves a larger amount of protection.

There would be precious little foreign commerce but for domestic commerce and production. Then, why protect the one and neglect the other? We can see neither sound sense nor justice in the pursuit of such a contradictory policy.

Of this thirty-five millions of dollars invested in the steamboat interest, it is estimated that two millions, or about one-seventeenth of the entire capital, is annually sunk as a sacrifice to snags, sawyers, rocks and other obstructions, which might be saved were the aforesaid snags and rocks, etc., removed! This, too, without taking into calculation the annual loss of human life, more valuable than all, nineteen-twentieths of which might be saved if the Federal Government would only perform its plain duty in the premises.

But it is idle to expect relief from these heavy ills during the present or the coming session of Congress. No matter how well Congress may be disposed, there is little doubt President Pierce would veto any general bill of internal improvement that could be passed. He has always been a bitter opponent of internal improvements. As Representative and Senator in Congress he voted against bills that received the sanction of Gen. Jackson, and as President he vetoed a most admirable bill, which, if it had become a law, would have done an immense amount of good.

These facts, all the parties directly or indirectly interested, should bear in mind at the next Presidential election. No matter what the politics of the individual, let us have a man not opposed to Western commerce, Western improvement and Western development. Let us show the world that there is a *West* as well as an *East*.—[Crescent.

THE FIRE CONTRACT.

As will be seen, by reference to our local column, the Comptroller yesterday sold the contract for supporting and managing the Fire Department of the city of New Orleans, for a term of five years, to Messrs. John Youennes and John Adams, at the rate of $100,000 per year.

This was the lowest and only bid, we understand, with one exception. This was, perhaps, owing to the limited period during which publicity was given to the ordinance. Three days was altogether too short a time in which to advertise so important a contract, for the very obvious reason that it cut off any thing like a general competition, such as should always exist when sales of the kind are made. Ten days' publicity, at least, should have been given to the ordinance. In that time all parties, by being industrious, could have compared notes, made calculations, and entered into such arrangements as would have enabled them to consummate their contract, in case their bid or bids proved successful, within the specified time.

Under this contract the expenses of the Fire Department will reach a higher figure than ever before known in the city of New Orleans. As a general thing, the expenses have averaged about $60,000 per annum, heretofore. The last year or two the expenses have been larger, but the increase was mainly owing to extensive repairs, and building of engine houses. But, as we speak of the average, we will be understood.

This will be a very considerable increase in the expenses of the Fire Department, in case the Common Council approves the contract, at a time, too, when the city is ill-able to bear up under additional burthens. We have ever favored a Paid Fire Department, but we have always understood that economy and efficiency accompanied the adoption of the system. We may have labored under a misapprehension of facts, yet still such was our understanding.

But, if anything could reconcile us, and the community, to the increased expense, the character of the contractors certainly would. Under their superintendance the system must, necessarily, work well. They are capable, energetic, practical men, who thoroughly understand the work they have undertaken, and it will be as much a matter of pride as of duty with them, to render the Fire Department of New Orleans, under their control, the most efficient and useful of any in the United States.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written and put in type, the Board of Assistant Aldermen have passed a resolution rejecting the adjudication of the Comptroller by a vote of 2 to 1. For full accounts, see report of proceedings of the Board of Assistants last evening, under the proper head. [Crescent.

On the night of the 25th, a party of five young men entered the Washington Hotel, in Baltimore, and drank some liquor, which they refused to pay for. The proprietor's brother, Eugene Bronder, attempted to help the barkeeper put the party out, when one of them, named John Turring, drew a pistol and shot Eugene, killing him instantly. They then made an unsuccessful attempt to murder the proprietor. They were afterwards arrested and committed to prison.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FIREMEN.

Pursuant to previous notice given, the Volunteer Firemen on Saturday last surrendered to the Mayor all property in their possession belonging to the city, and formally resigned their commission. It was an unusual and extraordinary spectacle, and swallowed up all minor excitements. Throughout the day scarcely anything was looked for or thought of, save the unhappy condition of things that impelled this gallant band in such a course, after having bravely stood by the city for so many years. The affair partook in some sort of the character of a gala, as the firemen turned out in full uniform, and the day being bright and pleasant, all the town was out to see them.

It is with pleasure that we record the great event as having taken place without any of the noisy excitement or turbulence that many people apprehended. Everything was conducted with a dignity and decorum befitting the features of the occasion; and whatever may be the future judgement upon the merits of the act, it is quite certain that the manner in which the act was performed can always be heralded to without shame. There were, of course, abundant manifestations of the sentiment that actuated the firemen, but they were altogether of a quiet kind, and on that account the more impressive.

During the afternoon the firemen assembled with their machines in Canal street, and prepared for the formal march to Lafayette Square, where the apparatus were to be surrendered to the Mayor. At length the march commenced. Twenty-four engine and hose companies and three hook and ladder companies filed slowly up Camp street, to no other music than the solemn tolling of Louisiana Hose Company's bell—without banners—every man with his hat reversed and left inverted—and a lot of crape fluttering from an engine or hose carriage here and there. We did not recall that was painted on the different machines for that particular occasion; but on the front panels of Engine No. 13, we noticed this: "Organized 1837. Rusted 1855;" and over the splendid truck of Hope Hook and Ladder Company the sign, "Justice is our wish."

Arrived at Lafayette Square, the procession centered and rested their apparatus around the walks. The foremen of the different companies then repaired to the reception room in the City Hall, and, through Mr. Salomon, formally tendered to the Mayor the property in their possession belonging to the city. Mr. S. stated, among other things, that the companies would continue their drill regularly as heretofore, but would not be active firemen henceforth; also that the department designed petitioning before the public, at an early period, a full explanation and vindication of its course. To the address of Mr S., the Mayor responded in a brief and appropriate manner. He regretted that such a sorry state of affairs had come to pass; explained his reasons for approving the new ordinance; hoped that in the event of fire, before the organization of the new department, the seceding firemen would not refuse to lend a helping hand; and concluded with a very proper and handsome tribute to their past services.

This being made known in the Square, the firemen made a last farewell to their machines, leaving them in charge of Mr Wingfield, the Fire Chief, and Officer Dan Rushy, the guardian of the Square. Several companies had bands of music in waiting, and marched off to lively airs; one band, however, playing the not very lively but very appropriate air of "Love Not;" and then, for the first time in its existence as a metropolis, New Orleans stood without an organized Fire Department.

Subsequently, an act was perfected which arrested the attention of a large crowd of people, and imparted sad feelings to those who entertained any reverence for old city features. We allude to the dethronement of the wooden fireman, who, for fifteen years, with arm extended and trumpet to mouth, has defied the gales from the cupola of Columbia engine-house, on Orleans street. After unfastening his feet, a rope was passed around his waist, and he was let down as carefully and respectfully as if he had been a real flesh-and-blood veteran of the fire-wars. For the first time in his life he was housed—shut up in a dark, silent room; and there he still extends his arm and points his trumpet—a fit type of the humorists purpose that led to his dethronement. The adjacent hook and ladder house had its sign painted out, and over it painted the word "Buried."

During the afternoon the various machines were hauled from the Square to the places assigned by the Mayor; large crowds of spectators still hanging around, absorbed by the extraordinary nature of the occasion. In the evening the Mayor issued a proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to rally to the rescue, in the event of calamity by fire, and advertising the localities of the different engines and other apparatus.

Many of the firemen made a holiday of it, keeping their equipments on till night; and at night, or rather at an early hour yesterday morning, the last gleam of the red-jackets was seen in Armory Hall, where Philadelphia Fire Company No. 14 gave a ball.

We learn from Mr. Wingfield that the enrollment of firemen under the pay system will be progressed with to-day, sufficiently far to ensure the city against calamity; and that the Young America, not being a secessionist and being kept in special readiness, may be expected to do her share in any emergency that may arise within her reach. We are also informed that many of the companies feeling satisfied that they have vindicated themselves from what they believe to be unjust treatment, are now ready and prepared to give their best exertions for the protection of the city, in case of any fires before the new organization goes into effect. As fires in they have ceased to exist, but as good citizens they tender their experience and knowledge for the protection of the city.—[Crescent.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY, PROBABLY.—A schooner named Eudora, Capt. Palmer, of Deep river, Conn., had been lying at anchor several days in Long Island Sound, near Hart Island, and on the evening of the 23d she was seen by persons on shore suddenly to keel over and sink. A negro had just previously left the vessel in a yawl, and the inhabitants, thinking the affair mysterious, captured him. He had a large number of articles belonging to the schooner, and on his person were found three pocket-books containing about $300. It was known that the crew consisted of three persons besides the negro, who was the cook, and it was considered certain that he had murdered them and scuttled the vessel, which had sunk in three fathoms of water. With the aid of boat-hooks a quantity of bedclothes and other articles were drawn up, some of which were saturated with blood. The negro would confess nothing, and he was taken to White Plains and secured in jail.

THE "PATRIOTS" AT LOGGERHEADS.—M. Louis Blanc, the leader, we believe, of the Socialist section of the Republicans, has written a manifesto, dissenting from the means and end proposed by Messrs. Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin. He advocates "discussion" before the Revolutionists are called on to fight. He adds:

The Republican form of government is not the object; the object is, to restore to the dignity of human nature those whom the excess of poverty degrades, and to enlighten those whose intelligence, from want of education, is but a dim, vacillating lamp in the midst of darkness; the object is to make him that work enjoy all the fruits of his work; the object is to enfranchise the people by endeavoring gradually to abolish this double slavery—ignorance and misery. A very difficult task, indeed, the accomplishment of which requires long study, deep meditation, and something more than discipline! As to the republican form of government, it is a means, most valuable certainly, and which we ought to strive to conquer, even at the cost of life, but which it is very imprudent to mistake for the aim, the consequence might be to make us take the shadow for the substance, and run through a heap of ruins to fatal delusions.

LOUISIANA.—The Plaquemine Sentinel, of Saturday last, states that the sugar and molasses crop of the present season, will be the shortest experienced for eight years. Bayou Plaquemine is in good navigable condition.

The Farmerville Enquirer, of Thursday last, has the following paragraphs:

The Ouachita river is in fine boating condition; already have several boats come up, and we think from present appearances the rise is a permanent one, and that our planters will have an opportunity of early shipments this season.

We have heard much complaint by the farmers of this parish, that the worms are destroying the corn both in the field and crib. It appears to be a small red worm about the size of a skipper, and when it is full grown webs up and comes out a small bug, like union wheat weavil. Our farmers are much alarmed as to the result of these little vermins.

The story of a man who had a nose so large that he could not blow it without the use of gunpowder, is said to be a hoax.

Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

SWEDEN TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

DOUBTFUL RUMORS OF PEACE.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The royal mail steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst., last night. We have nothing to us the Seat of War of importance.

Sweden and Denmark.

It is rumored that Canrobert has concluded a treaty with Sweden. In this provided, that Finland is to be restored to Sweden, and that Sweden is to join the Western Powers against Russia.

It is also rumored that Denmark will follow the example of Sweden.

Peace Rumors.

There are numerous rumors concerning peace negotiations, but all are looked upon as doubtful. Among others there is a report that the Prussian Envoy had met the Czar at Nicolaieff and extracted from him authority for Prussia to inform the Western Powers that he was willing to treat for peace.

The Crimea.

We have nothing from the Crimea of importance, except the report that the Allies intend to commence soon a grand bombardment of the north side of Sebastopol.

Greece.

The difficulty between Greece and the United States is entirely settled.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Cotton—Brown & Shipley quote the market as dull, with very little speculative demand. Fair qualities have declined from ⅛ to ¼, lower qualities have declined ¼d. The sales of the week amounted to 35,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 5,000 bales. Orleans Fair is quoted at 6¾d. Orleans Middling 5¾d, Uplands Fair 6¾d, Uplands Middling 5¾d. Stock of American in port 200,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote a slight decline in Breadstuffs, and the market dull. Wheat has declined 2d. Flour has declined 1s. The market for Ohio Flour closed dull at 40s to 40s 6d.

Provisions are generally unchanged, and the market closed steady. Lard has advanced. Prices are still higher but not positively higher. Mullgan & Evans quote the advance in Lard at 2d @ 3d.

The Money Market.

The Money market is more stringent, but Consols have advanced, owing to the favorable rumors from the Continent. Consols for money are quoted at 88¾.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate met this morning, elected a Chaplain, and swore in several members. Senator Bradbead gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill providing a right of way for the Pacific Railroad.

In the House, there were nine ballots for Speaker, the result nearly the same as yesterday. It is thought that Fuller (Whig) will be the most prominent candidate to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—*Senate.*—Senator Adams gave notice to-day that he would offer a bill proposing an amendment of the naturalization laws.

House.—The House balloted six times to-day for Speaker without success—the last ballot stood as follows: Campbell, 80; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 10; Banks, 8.

The House adjourned after the sixth ballot.

ADDITIONAL FROM KANSAS.

The Excitement Continues.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—The excitement in Kansas still continues without abatement.

At the City of Lawrence there is an organized force under the command of Gen. Lane of about one thousand men, armed with rifles, who are throwing up earthworks and burning houses. Gen. Lane bids defiance to the Governor and harangues the populace, urging them to fight.

Governor Shannon, who is at Franklin with two or three hundred men, has, by authority from the President, called to his aid troops from Forts Leavenworth and Riley.

The most intense excitement prevails in the upper part of Missouri, and overwhelming numbers are pouring into the Territory from every direction.

A later dispatch says that an attack by the Free State men on the city of Atchison is anticipated, and that the inhabitants have sent to Weston for armed men.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Our cotton market was quiet to-day, and nothing was done after the steamer's news was received. Flour opened to-day, but closed heavy. Sales of State at $9 25. Wheat is improving; sales of Southern fled at $2 15.

Steamers Mayflower and George Collier Burned---Loss of Life.

The Evening Picayune of yesterday published the following telegraphic dispatches:

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—A fire broke out at the wharf here, by which one of the most shocking disasters that have occurred at Memphis for a long time, has taken place.

Both the splendid steamers, George Collier and Mayflower, were destroyed, and most lamentable to have to announce, not less than twelve lives were sacrificed.

The whole boat was consumed.

Abolition Riots in Kansas.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—Seventeen houses have been destroyed by fire and several citizens shot, we learn here to-day, at Hickory Point, Kansas, in an Abolition riot.

The Abolitionists are assembling in armed force in the endeavor to carry out their aims, but many citizens are going over from Missouri to aid in repelling them, and the Governor has ordered out the militia to suppress their rioting.

Abolition Trimmings in Oregon.

In Oregon, three armed Abolitionists went to Coleman's house and ordered him to leave the place in ten minutes. He did so, but presently returned armed. One of the Abolitionists aimed to shoot him, but the rifle missed fire, and Coleman then shot him dead.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

THE SOUND DUES AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Our affairs with England are unchanged, so far as the Government dispatches by the Atlantic throw any light upon the subject. Mr. Buchanan says that the British Cabinet is endeavoring to patch up a reply to our Government in reference to the violation of the neutrality laws.

The proposal of Denmark to substitute an *ad valorem* taxation on cargoes for the present Sound dues, is rejected by our Government.

The Kansas Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Gov Shannon, of Kansas Territory, calling for aid to suppress the serious outbreak between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties in Kansas. The President immediately ordered troops from the nearest points to preserve the peace. Affairs in Kansas have assumed a very serious aspect. Both parties seem determined to fight it out.

YELLOW FEVER.—Notwithstanding the frosts and occasional cold snaps of the last month or so, the yellow fever—or a fever closely resembling it—is still lurking about, rendering every one more or less uneasy.

Reports reach us of some six or eight cases, in all, within the past two weeks, at Mr. Donahoe's, two mile from Raymond, on the Cooper's Well road. Two deaths have occurred. The remaining cases are doing well.

[Hinds (Miss.) Gaz., 28th.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The track has been completed to the temporary depot, a mile and a quarter from the public square, and the passenger train came through to that point on yesterday, the 21st inst. The first train of cotton, 300 bales, went off to-day. Quite a large amount has already accumulated there for shipment, and hundreds of bales are daily coming in. Freight is regularly coming through, and a warehouse is nearly completed for its reception. Altogether, things exhibit quite a bustling and business appearance out there, in the daily arrival and departure of cars and wagons. The company, we understand, are expecting twenty freight cars, platform and box style, which were shipped by flatboat from Cincinnati last month. [Holly Springs (Miss.) Times.

A man in Mount Vernon, Me., has raised in the open air, for the last three years, the coffee plant, the seed of which was brought five years ago from Cuba. It grows about two feet high, and produces its berries in pods something like peas. The plants, he says, have matured, even this season, and the berries ripened without injury from frosts.

PAUPERISM.—From a report made to the governors of the Alms-houses of New York recently, and which appears in the Express, we clip the following extract:

This department are paying $100,000 per annum at least for foreign paupers, which, under the present law, they cannot get any return for whatever.

A lady advertises in the Glasgow Herald that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea. The cannibal.

HORACE GREELEY SNUBBED BY A LAMP-TRIMMER.—A friend who recently happened on the same car with Horace Greeley, tells the following: Mr. Greely was trying to read a newspaper by the "dim religious light" of a car lamp. In order to see, he raised the wick; but hardly had he done so, before the lamp-trimmer came along and turned it down. The moment his back was turned, Greeley raised it up again. The Knight of the "Dark Lantern" presently came along again and partly shut off the light by which the Philosopher was reading. Greeley remonstrated. The official thrust his lantern to his face, surveyed him with a contemptuous air a moment, and coolly replied: "Old fellow, you talk too much." [Utica Herald.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.—Mr. N. D. Coleman, agent and collector of this road, addressed the following note to the editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, which appeared in that paper on the 20th ult. We are glad to see that the prospects of an important work of internal improvement are indeed flattering:

I beg leave, through your paper, to inform the stockholders of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company, that another call of 10 per cent falls due on the 1st of December, now at hand. I would also inform the friends of the road, that about eighty negroes, under Messrs. Heard & Eaton, and twenty under Mr. Haines, have arrived from Georgia to work on our road, and that ninety more under Mr. Swanson and others, are expected this week. Those that are here came round by water. The others are coming through by land. Messrs. Burke, Yates, Bigner, Gordon and Searcy have about two hundred and fifty white men on their respective sub-contracts. These laborers must be paid by monthly estimates, and ten or twenty miles of iron are to be paid for. I hope, therefore, that the friends of the enterprise will be prompt.

THEORY ON THE ASTEROIDS.—Prof. Alexander, of Princeton, has recently prepared a paper on the subject of the asteroids, which is ingenious. His conclusion is, that between Mars and Jupiter there once revolved a planet with an equatorial diameter of 70,000 miles, and a polar diameter of only eight miles, thus being shaped like a wafer. Having a great velocity on its axis, it burst as some grinding stones do, and its fragments formed the asteroids. This theory of the asteroids is brought in to support that of the Plationists and nebular hypothesists.

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

I can see that I grow older,
And I make it day by day;
I can feel my heart grow colder,
As the pleasures pass away.
At the toll tale glass I linger
As with tardy step I pass,
And I count the silver finger
Has engraven on my face.

But one moment can restore me
To my boyhood and my prime,
And sweet memories come o'er me
Of that brief and blessed time:
Then I hear a mother's blessing,
And I feel a mother's kiss,
And again I am caressing
The wife whom I call mine my bliss.

Who shall say the Past must perish
Saith the Future's coming wave?
What the real delights to cherish,
From Oblivion's depth it saves?
Looking backward, on I am all-hung,
Till I reach that final shore
Where the Present is abiding,
And where Change shall come no more.

[Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

[From Household Words.]

ECHOES.

Still the angel stars are shining,
Still the rippling waters flow,
But the ancient voice is silent
That I heard here long ago!
Hark! the echoes murmur low
Long ago!

Still the wood is dim and lonely,
Still the splashing toys at the play,
But the past and all its beauty,
Whither has it fled away?
Hark! the mournful echoes say
Fled away!

Still the bird of night complaineth—
Now, indeed, her song is plain—
Violence of my happy home,
Do I call and call in vain?
Hark! the echoes cry again—
All in vain!

Come, ye loved, your mournful echoes!
Once I loved your voices well;
Now my heart is sick and weary,
Days of old, a long farewell!
Hark! the echoes, sad and dreary,
Cry farewell, farewell!

"SINE QUA NON."

The gladiator first enters the scene of commotion,
York popult lied he chinks all the loot;
The Freedom's the theme of his tongue, "chief flavolion,
Conjunction's ton often his "sine qua non."

The Soldier next rushes—his noble eye beaming
With vengeance against the proud Briton or Don;
His lord wheres the "Star-spangled Banner" is streaming,
And glory is always his "sine qua non."

The Dancer comes; what is his greatest pleasure?
O'er scenes where the spotlight in question to run;
In it is his hope, its life's greatest treasure,
His spirit's vade mecum, his "sine qua non."

Hark away! 'tis the buck from the jovial board springing,
To rouse all his natives, astonish the town.
His spot where the glasses are gallantly clinging,
Pour in haud, double dash, is his "sine qua non."

Dear Woman comes next, with her tender heart beating—
A theme I forever could linger upon;
Her joy where the life of affection are meeting,
And love is dear woman's "sine qua non."

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1855—RECORDED BY L. B. TAYLOR.

MONTH	8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	WIND AND WEATHER.
Nov. 1	66°	82°	81°	S.E. S.E. S.E. Clear.
" 2	78°	84°	83°	" " " "
" 3	69°	81°	82°	" " " "
" 4	70°	82°	80°	" " " Rain.
" 5	70°	82°	78°	"

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

From the Mobile Daily Tribune.

ON DEEP PLOUGHING.

The first step in a good system of agriculture will be to place the plantation in a state to receive improvement, and this is said to consist in deep ploughing. Let us ascertain if this be so. Those who advocate shallow ploughing say, that all plants receive their nourishment from the surface or within six inches of it, and that the earth below that is principally used as the medium in which the top and other deep roots are made to sustain and hold up the stalk. That the food of the plant is through the combined agency of air, water and manure, and these are most active within that distance. That all excrementitious deposits and vegetable decompositions, with guano and the sulphates are lighter than clay, and the earthe and their tendency is not to sink but to rise to the surface by the action of the plough and the hoe; and all these are obtained by the order and condition of the pulverization of that amount of depth. That where the surface is completely turned under by the plough and the subsoil made to lay over it, that it covers futility with a "caput mortuum," and places it less acceptable to the air, and moderate shower, and will be injurious to the soil, unless combined with manuring. That any grain may germinate at six inches under the ground; but will push out its system of roots at about the same distance below the surface that seed planted only three inches. This shows that its food is only to be found near the surface and within the easy penetration of the air. This is very manifest in seeing that the great mass of fine roots that make the ear of corn and the boll of cotton, are barely under the surface. Perhaps nine-tenths of our planters practice under this belief, and many fear injury from the substratum covering all the vegetable matter of the surface. Admitting this to be correct, and it is certainly entitled to much weight, may not the objection be removed by the subsoil plough following in the furrow made by the turn over plough. You get great depth of loose earth, and leave the surface soil where it was.

The advocates of deep ploughing say that the depth of the soil gives the same advantage from a light shower, and sinks better the greater rains that might make too much water immediately in contact with the roots, and preserves the land better from washing, and the air has a larger source of moisture to abstract from. It may be uncertain whether the pulverized soil draws its moisture from the atmosphere or the atmosphere draws it from the soil. It is very certain that the plant gets it, and the source whence has not been made the subject of inquiry. Corn is often seen nipped by frost to the very furrow ploughed and no farther, and this from the moisture at the plant whether it came up or down to it. It would require a very hard rain of two hours and more to make an inch of perpendicular water, and this would find ample room percolated through and intermixed with the earth within the space of one foot's depth. With the ordinary ploughing of four inches it would soon saturate that depth and have to run off perhaps two-thirds of it with all the mischief of removal of vegetable surface, and perhaps making wasteful marshes or gullies in the field. Probably the highest value of deep ploughing is in this particular more than in the greater depth given for the roots to search for nourishment. I think the great class of plants get their supplies from within six inches of the surface, and get little if any below that. If this latter practice be proper and the reason for it what is above supposed, it gives to the small ploughs a preference over a large four mule plough which seeks to get its depth at a single furrow. I should try with a mould board plough drawn by one or two mules, according to the hardness of the ground, and turn over the soil completely; a bull tongue, or five inch shovel following in the same furrow with one or two mules to drive down to one foot more depth. If on examination I doubted whether all the subsoil was pulverized, I would cross it with a coulter or bull-tongue, made narrow where it comes in contact with the surface and somwhat broader below, so as to disturb it as little as practicable.

If well done you will have a depth of loose soil for 12 or 16 inches, and the top soil where it was. I have seen the usual subsoil plough which saves some time, as it requires but one ploughing; but taking into consideration the usual condition of our plantations, with the chance of a grub, stump, and certainly some strong cotton stalks, I see no reason for giving them a preference over the ploughs now in general use.

I am aware that the gardener will say that the spade is best for all this, and I am also aware that the sugar in Demarara is cultivated with the spade, making the hip the fulcrum, but these are not our planters' tools.

A PLANTER.

PRESERVATION OF POTATOES FOR SEED.

Mr. J. N. Chandler, a correspondent of the Patent Office at Washington, speaking of the preservation of potatoes for seed, says the potato, when first obtained from its native mountains, was a small, watery, and even bitter tuber, but by cultivation it has been brought into so high and refined a state, that most of the countries of the civilized globe look at it as one of the most important articles of food. In answer to the question, by what means has it been made a chief article of food, he says, by violating the laws of nature:

"Every one who has ever noticed the difference between the flavor of a potato in the fall when first dug, and one in the spring which has been kept in a dry cellar, has observed that the flavor becomes much impaired—much more so than those which are buried in hills in the earth, where they retain nearly all of their freshness and vitality. It has also been observed that farmers who have small and inconvenient cellars, keep their potatoes in better condition than those who keep them in large cool ones. Hence storing them in the latter, and letting them wilt before planting, they become weakened in their nature, and are subject to degeneracy, and finally to disease.

"In order to obtain good potatoes, for seed, make choice of a small spot of arable land on which water will not stand—an eastern locality and new ground are the best—ploughed early in the spring, and furrowed four or five inches deep, two and a half feet apart. Select middling-sized potatoes, which have touched the ground during the winter previous but do not cut them. Drop one every seven inches along the furrows and cover them by filling the furrows with earth. Then cover them with a top-dressing of forrest leaves or straw, two inches deep. As soon as the tops of the young plants are two inches high, pass between them with a shovel plough, follow with a hoe, destroying the weeds and leveling the ground; do not hill. This is all you have to do until fall. When the ground begins to freeze, cover with straw chaff, or forest leaves, six inches deep, to keep them from frost. Your potatoes will now have a chance to ripen and rest during the winter. In this way, you will have the greatest yield and best quality. Continue this course from year to year, and the rot will not only disappear, but your crop will increase from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. The third year you may increase your field crop by ploughing in fine manure. You will now have had nature's course."

THE ERIE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.—A dispatch of the 27th ult. from Pittsburgh says:

The question of the railroads through the town of Erie has been before the Supreme Court sitting at this place. The history of the present proceedings is as follows: On the 7th of October, the Governor signed the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, and on the 3d of November he appointed Joseph Casey to take possession of the Erie and Northeast Railroad. On the 19th of November the Railroad Companies, (Erie and Northeast, and Cleveland and Painesville, and Ashtabula,) appeared before Judge Woodward, at his chambers in Philadelphia, and made a motion for an injunction to restrain the agent Casey from taking possession. Judge Woodward granted the injunction, with an admonitory order, commanding Mr. Casey not to proceed until hearing of the rule.

On the 24th, the case was argued before all the Judges of the Supreme Court, in this city, on a motion of the defendant, to quash the admonitory order. Yesterday the opinion of the Court was given by Chief Justice Lewis, to the following effect: Judge Woodward's jurisdiction was unanimously sustained, but the order was amended by submitting the words "be cautioned" for "be commanded" The question will be argued in Philadelphia, in January.

A Washington dispatch in the New York Harald of the 28th says:

The question as to the legality of the drafts drawn by the Mexican Government, in anticipation of the three millions payable under the Mesilla Valley treaty, came up in the Cabinet to-day, without being formally discussed, was indefinitely postponed. It is not true that the Attorney General has given any opinion whatever on the subject, except ons in regard to the validity of Salazar's proceedings, as a member of the Boundary Commission on the part of Mexico. It is probable that no future action will be had until after the arrival of Salazar, who is expected here in April next, for the purpose of completing the papers necessary to define the survey.

FROM CHINA.—The English overland mail, which arrived at Southampton on the 9th instant, brings the "Friend of China" of September 15. This paper contains some news of great slaughter among Chinese Crets in the Gulf of Pechili by the British Government sloop Bittern and merchant steamer Paoushun. The vessels destroyed were reported to be pirates; but the Friend of China says that it does not appear to have been ascertained whether they were assembled for piratical or for political purposes before the destruction commenced, although Captain Vansittart, who commanded the expedition, delivered over to the Mandarins, to certain torture and death, forty-six Chinese who surrendered to the British flag.

An account is given of the defeat by the rebels of an army of forty thousand imperialists led by Chun, a judge of Canton, and Whoo, a military officer, in the district of Wai-choo, north-east of Canton. The Governor of Waichoo also, at the head of an army of ten thousand strong, met the rebel chief Pak-too-koo, who, with three thousand female combatants, gave him battle and defeated him. In the engagement a red button and four white button officers were killed. Accounts are given of horrid butcheries in Canton, which seem incredible.

The steamship Erin, from Shanghai, arrived at Hong Kong August 15th, bringing news of much sickness being prevalent in the river. The United States ship Macedonian was reported as having fifty-five men on the sick list.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—Robert McHatton and Samuel Marks were tried on Monday last before the Sixth District Court in Baton Rouge on an Indictment for betting on the election. The jury acquitted them on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to convict. The Advocate says:

The principle points for the defence, and which appear to be sustained by the verdict—were:

1st—No money was staked.

2d—The bets were made after the closing of the polls and consequently not embraced in the policy of the law.

The *Court* however, charged against both of these points.

The Bienville Times announces that heavy rains have prevailed recently in that region.

The Bayou Sara Ledger selects seven plantations of that parish and estimates their yield of sugar for the present season at but little more than one-fourth of what it was last year.

The Clinton American Patriot of Saturday last informs us that the late trial in the case of the contested election in St. Helena parish has been dismissed from Court. Hatch and Strickland will contest the seat in the House of Representatives before the lower branch of Legislature which is the proper tribunal to decide the case.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE LONDON TIMES.—The following is a copy of the contradiction forwarded by Mr. Buchanan, the American minister at London, to the editors of the London Times, in refutation of the article which appeared in that paper, charging him with having made certain assurances to the members of the British Ministry on the subject of the war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British enlistments in this country for the Crimea. Its mild and temperate tone contrasts admirably with the violent and vituperative character of the charges of the Times; and yet, notwithstanding it was forwarded to the editors of that journal nearly a month ago, they had refused to make any correction up to the period of the departure of the steamer Canada:

The American Minister presents his compliments to the editors of the Times, and assures them that they have been "misinformed" with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading article of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his government, which he fully approves, it was with deep regret he learned, as he first did from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers for the British army; because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been his ardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote.

The American Minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two governments, or state what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out of these questions; but he has felt it due both to the Times and himself to make this prompt correction.

56 HARLEY STREET, London, Nov. 1, 1855.

Mr. Cadwell, a conductor on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, has been convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Motion has been made for a new trial.

More Fact than Fancy.

Speaking of the statutes of the State, and the various attempts to revise, codify, condense and put them in an intelligible shape, as well as the enormous expense that has hitherto attended abortive endeavors in that line, the Baton Rouge Comet, of the 4th, indulges in the subjoined observations, which smack infinitely more of fact, than of fancy:

THE STATUTES AT LARGE.—It is painful to reflect that notwithstanding an annual expenditure on the part of this State—of say, at a low figure, $15,000 to revise the statutes—that every succeeding attempt to do the work only confounds confusion. A gentleman remarked the other night, in company with several gentlemen, that the voluminous work from the pen and scissors of Mr Phillips, for which the State has paid the modest sum of $10,000, is such a medley of contradictions—that that paragon of lawyers, who resides in Philadelphia, might take the book and strain his eyes out their sockets to find what the law is, and come off no wiser than others, who, with their eyes open, are yet in the dark

The last Legislature ran over this volume, as it did all things else out of which nothing could be made; and as the book is already bound in calf, to lay on the library shelf with King & Co.'s Digest—which only cists about $40,000—of course the next Legislature will consider the propriety of having the laws revised, and give some other tahidit-partisan lawyer a job. The same gentleman above referred to, (who is a lawyer) said that, in company with an experienced member of his profession, they spent a whole day in a fruitless effort to find the law governing successions.

It is well known, in reference to this matter, that the laws of the land are not intended for the comprehension of the common mind; but for heaven's sake—we say it in behalf of the tax ridden people—do let us have the statutes at large solated in some fashion intelligible to those who live by them.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENTS.—We have lately read, says the Washington Evening Star, every thing within our reach likely to inform us reliably upon the question of the success or failure of the new system of relying, for the protection of property from fire in cities, on the services of a paid fire department. The conclusion to which we have come—and we have carefully conned English, French and Prussian, as well as American, (Boston and Cincinnati,) statistics bearing on the subject—is, that in most cases the decrease in the value of property destroyed by firs, brought about by the change, has been nearly one-half; while the increase of the cost of the maintenance of the fire departments (where the system has been adopted) has been in all cases inconsiderable, when the services rendered by the paid firemen, as auxiliary policemen, etc., are taken into consideration.

KAINTUCK AND THE FIDDLER.—On board the steamer Indiana, on one of her trips down the Mississippi, were a large number of good natured passengers. They were seeking to while away hours according to their several notions of pleasure, and would have got on very well but for one annoyance. There happened to be on board a boosier from the Wabash, who was going to New Orleans, and he had provided himself with an old fiddle, fancying that he could fiddle as well as the best man, and planting himself where he would attract notice, scraped away.

The fellow could'nt play any more than a setting hen, and the horrible noise disturbed his fellow passengers. A Frenchman of very delicate nerves and a very fine musical ear, was especially annoyed. He fluttered, fidgeted and swore at the fiddle. The passengers tried various expedients to rid themselves of the Hoosier and his fiddle; it was no go—"he would musis just as long as he pleased."

At last a big Kentuckian sprang from his seat, saying, "I reckon I'll fix him," placing himself by the fiddler, he commenced braying with all his might. The effect of this move was beyond all description. Old Kentuck brayed so loud that he drowned the skreechinge of the fiddle, and amid the shouts of the passengers the discomfited Hoosier retreated below, leaving the victory to the unequal contest with the Kentuckian and his singular impromptu imitation of Balaam's friend. The delight of the Frenchman knew no bounds, and quiet was restored for the day.

During the night the Kentuckian left the boat. The next morning, after breakfast, the passengers were startled by the discordant sound of their old tormentor. Hoosier had discovered the coast was clear, and was bound to revenge himself on the passengers. Loud and worse than ever screamed the fiddle. The Frenchman—just seated to read his paper—on the first sound, rose and looked anxiously around, shrugged his shoulders and then shouted—"Vare is he?—Vare is he? Queeck! Queeck! *Mon Dieu!* Vare is *Monsieur* Kontuck, de man vat play on the jackass?"

SINKING OF THE STEAMBOAT SWITZERLAND.—In the Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last, we find the following statement in regard to the collision between the steamboats Switzerland and Uncle Sam, on the 24th ult., by which the former was sunk. The statement is made by the officers of the Switzerland:

When the Switzerland came in sight of the Uncle Sam, the latter was crossing towards the wharf-boat at Natchez, as if she was going to land. But, for some reason or other, she did not land, but turned angling across the river towards the Louisiana shore, and blew her whistle for the larboard side, which was promptly answered by the Switzerland and her wheels stopped. The Uncle Sam, instead of continuing her course, when directly across the bow of the Switzerland, turned straight up the river and held directly for the bow of the Switzerland, which boat was immediately backed strong, but it was now too late to avoid the collision on our part, but we believe that even then had the officers of the Uncle Sam used the same means to prevent the collision, it would not have occurred.

The Switzerland, at the time of the collision, was near the middle of the river, and consequently le deep water; but she was rounded towards the Louisiana shore, where she sunk, and now lies in about twenty feet water

The Uncle Sam came alongside and lent us some assistance; and in a few minutes the May Flower, bound for New Orleans, also came alongside and took our passengers on their destination.

The loss of life, we think, did not at the farthest exceed four, and possibly no lives were lost. The confusion was so great, it was impossible to learn if any were missing from the deck. The cabin passengers and baggage were all saved.

The Switzerland left Cincinnati on the 16th inst. A large number of passengers were on board; and the cargo, at the time of sinking, was about 800 tons, about 100 tons of which was baled hay, about one-fifth of which was saved without damage. The balance of the cargo, a large proportion of it, freight not easily damaged, being made up of whisky, beef, star candles, etc.

GIGANTIC PROPOSITION.—At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, a gentleman submitted a proposition on the subject of improving the Ohio river, by converting it into a slack-water canal. The suggestions were unanimously approved by the Board, and were earnestly recommended to public consideration. The distance from Pittsburgh to the month of the Ohio is nine hundred and seventy-seven miles, with an aggregate fall of four hundred and twenty-five feet. It is assumed that to convert the entire river into slack water would require only fifty locks, of an average lift of eight and a half feet, which would create pools of an aggregate length of one hundred and thirty-two miles.—The average cost of the work is from seven to ten thousand dollars per mile, which is supposed to be about half the expence of an ordinary canal, or about one-third the average cost of a railroad.

A number of letters, mailed from and registered in the Philadelphia Post-office were missing on the 29th. There was quite an excitement among the parties interested and the Post-office clerks. Two letters mailed by Thos Biddle & Co., contained $12 600 in Pennsylvania coupon bonds, and $45,000 in Westchester railroad bonds. Messrs. Gaw & Macallister miss $2,000 in the last named bonds.

The Sioux Warrior's Race for Life.

During the summer of 18—, soon after the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians had been amicably adjusted by a visit of one of their chiefs to Washington, accompanied by Governor Cass, a Sioux Indian, while out hunting by the mouth of the Root river, shot and scalped a Winnebago, which act he attempted to justify by saying that the Winnebago had wrapped around his person the blanket of an Indian, who, a short time previous had murdered his brother. The Winnebagoes became indignant at the act, and two thousand of them assembled at Fort Crawford, and demanded of Col. Taylor the procurement and surrender of the murderer.

The officers of the fort, apprehensive that difficulties might arise with the factious tribe if their demands were unattended to, concluded to make an effort to obtain the murderer. Accordingly an officer was dispatched to demand him of the Sioux nation, who immediately gave him up, and he was brought down the river and confined at Fort Crawford. Soon after his arrival at the Fort, the Winnebagoes again assembled and insisted on the unconditional surrender of the prisoner to them, which Col. Taylor refused to make, but dispatched Lieut. R. and Dr. Eluise, the surgeon of the garrison, to have a talk with them upon the subject. At length Lieut. R. proposed that the Indians should have a chance for his life in the following manner.

Two weeks from that time he was to be led out upon the prairie, and in a line with him, ten paces off, was to be placed on his right and left twelve of the most expert runners of the Winnebago nation, each armed with a tomahawk and scalping knife.

At the tap of the drum one Sioux should be free to start for the home of his tribe, and the Winnebagoes free to pursue, and capture and scalp him if they could.

To this proposal the Winnebagoes acceded at once, and seemed much pleased with the anticipation of great sport, as well as an easy conquest of the prisoner, whose confinement in the garrison during two weeks they believed would prostrate whatever running qualities he possessed. Their best runners were immediately brought in, and trained every day in full sight of the Fort. Lieut. R., who had warmly enlisted in the cause of the Sioux, determined to have his Indian in the best possible trim. Accordingly Eloise took him in charge; prescribing his diet, regulating his hours of repose, and directing the rubbing of his body with flesh brushes immediately before he went on the parade ground to perform his morning and evening trainings. In fact so carefully was he trained and fitted for the race of life and death, that he was timed upon the parade ground the fourth day before the race, and performed the astonishing feat of forty-one miles in two hours, apparently without fatigue.

The day at length arrived. Thousands of Indians, French, Americans and others had assembled to witness the scene. In fact, it was regarded as a gala-day by all except the avenger of his brother Sioux. Lieut. R., on the part of the prisoner, and the celebrated war-chiefs Warkon-shutes-tee-and-Pine-Top, on the part of the Winnebagoes, superintended the arrangement of the parties on the ground. The point agreed upon for starting was on the prairie, a little to the north of Prairie du Chien; and a few rods from the residence then occupied by Judge Lockwood, while the race course then ran along Nine mile Prairie, stretching to the north and skirting the shore of the Mississippi. The Sioux appeared on the ground, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, who were followed by the twenty-four antagonists, marching in Indian file, naked, with the exception of the Indian breechclout. Their ribs were painted white, while their breasts were adorned with a number of bisroglyphical paintings. Across the face alternate stripes of black and white were painted in parallel lines, extending from the chin to the forehead.

The hair was plaited into numerous thongs, fringed with bells, and tasseled with a red or white feather, while their moccasins were corded tightly around the hollow of the foot, as well as around the ancle, with the sinews of the deer. In the right hand each carried a tomahawk, while the left grasped the sheath that contained the scalping knife.

The prisoner was about twenty-three years of age, a little more than six feet in height, and of a muscular and well proportioned contour, and manifested, in the easy movement of his body, a wiry and agile command of his muscular powers. His countenance presented a wan and a haggard appearance, as he stood upon the ground, owing partly to the rigid discipline he had undergone in training, and partly to his having painted his face black, with the figure of a horse-shoe in white upon his forehead, which denoted that he was condemned to die, with the privilege of making an effort to save his life by fleetness. Around his neck he wore a narrow belt of wampum, to which was appended the scalp which was taken from the Winnebago.

Soon after they had formed in a line, Lieut. R. came up and took one of the moccasins off the Indian, and showed the chief that he thought it contained a thin plate of steel, and asked if he objected to it, to which he replied he might carry all the iron he pleased. Lieut. R. having noticed at the same time that the countenance of the Indian presented a downcast and melancholy appearance, requested Dr. Eluise to come forward, who, after examining his pulse, reported that he was much excited, and that his nerves were in a tremulous condition.

Lieut. R. immediately took him by the arm and led him out some distance from the line, when he asked him through his interpreter if he was afraid to run; to which he replied that he was not afraid to run with any Winnebago on foot, but that he was afraid he could not outrun all the horses that were mounted by armed Indians. The Lieutenant saw at once the cause of his alarm, and informed him that they should not interfere. He intended to ride the fleetest horse upon the ground and keep near him, and as he was well armed would see that no horseman approached with any hostile intention. At this announcement the countenance of the Indian brightened up with a smile; his whole person seemed lifted from the ground as he turned to his position in the line with a stalwart stride. The chiefs and Lieut. R soon after mounted their horses and took a position directly in the rear of the prisoner. Spectators were removed from the front, when Lieut. R. gave the signal: the blow had scarcely reached the drum when the prisoner darted from his antagonist with a bound that placed him beyond the whirling tomahawk. When the race was under way many of his antagonists ran with great fleetness for a mile, when the distance between them and the Sioux began to widen rapidly, showing the superior bottom of the latter, acquired by the discipline of the white man.

At the end of two miles the last of the contending Winnebagoes withdrew from the chase; there was not an Indian horse on the ground that could keep up with him after he had gone the first half mile. Lieut. R., finding his steed much fatigued, and the prairie free from enemies resigned up. The Indian did not look behind nor speak as far as he was followed or seen, but kept his eye steadily fixed upon the white flags that had been placed at distances of a half mile apart, in order that he might run upon a straight line.

It was soon reported by the Winnebagoes that he had been killed by one of their boys, who had been secreted, by order of War kon-shutes kes, beneath the bank of the river, near the upper end of the prairie. This, however, proved not to be true. The boy had shot a Winnebago through mistake, who, like himself, had been treacherously secreted for the purpose of intercepting the Sioux, who, a few years ago, was present at a treaty made by Gov Doty with the Sioux nation. He had then but recently acquired the rank of chief. He requested Gov Doty to inform him where Lieut. R and Dr Eluise were at that time, and was told that both had died in Florida. He immediately withdrew from the convention, painted his face black and departed to the woods; nor could he be prevailed upon to come into the convention until he had gone through the usual ceremony of fasting and mourning for the dead.

EXPLOSION.—On the night of the 26th an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Black Heath Mine, near Richmond, Va, by which three persons were instantly killed and three others severely injured, one of them having since died. The men were each supplied with a Davy Safety Lamp, one of which was found with the top off. It was supposed that the man had unscrewed it to light his pipe, and thus caused the explosion.

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Book Editor's Department.

A Memoir of John Huss. Translated from the German. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. Pp. 106, price 30 cents.

In the history of the Reformation, John Huss and Jerome of Prague deservedly occupy a conspicuous position. The Bohemian *Gemini* were bright precursors of Luther, Zwingle, Latimer, and others, who constituted that constellation of bright particular stars which adorned the firmament of the Church in the 16th century. A monograph should be devoted to every hero of this noble army of martyrs; and it should obtain a place in every Christian library. The present volume, translated from the German, is a work of this class. We feel assured that the reader will consider it a valuable addition to our biographical literature.

Memoir of Richard Williams, Surgeon; Catechist to the Patagonian Missionary Society in Terra del Fuego. By James Hamilton, D. D., author of "Life in Earnest," "The Mount of Olives," etc. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 255, price 40 cents.

This is one of the most interesting biographies we ever read. The account of the fated mission to Patagonia is of thrilling interest. The character of Mr. Williams, catechist to the mission, is truly unique—it deserves to be studied. Though a Wesleyan Methodist himself, his biographer is a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church—a man of deep, earnest, Christian piety, and broad, catholic views. The picture of Richard Williams is not, of course, exactly what it would have been had it been drawn by William Arthur, who was first chosen as the artist. For obvious reasons he might have spared here and there a touch of particular hue, and brought out here and there a feature with a little more vividness; but we have no occasion to regret that the work was performed by James Hamilton. We love to see sectarian walls of separation broken down once in a while, in deference to the paramount claims of the common Christianity. For this and other reasons which will appear in the perusal of the volume, we take pleasure in giving it our most hearty recommendation.

...e Valley. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen, 1855. The title of this little book is suggestive of pleasant associations—its perusal will scarcely fail to interest any one, young or old. Familiar as readers are with some of the most beautiful and fertile valleys on the earth, it will be both entertaining and profitable to read of other valleys, and note the points in which they agree with ours, and those in which they differ. The comparison will cause us to feel that the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and that we have a goodly heritage. We must be permitted to suggest that there is one valley in which we should always abide—"the valley of humiliation"—

"Lead me to the mount above
Through the low vale of humble love."

There is another—a gloomy one, too—through which we must all pass; but if we take Christ with us, we need have no anxiety about it: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me: thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." May such a contemplation of earth's pilgrimage be realized by all the readers of this little book, as well as by their friends. "The Valley" belongs to a series of books, bearing the titles: "The Mountain," "The Sea," "The River," "The Desert," "The Prairie," "The Ball we live on"—all together making a beautiful little cabinet library for a child. They are illustrated with engravings, bound in gilt cloth, and cost only 25 cents each.

...team Engine. Edited by Thomas O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 188, price 30 cents. This is a most satisfactory book on the Steam Engine—a subject interesting to every one in these days, when there is so much moving by land and by water, in the steamboat and the railroad car, no one should be ignorant of that powerful agent by which we live almost succeeded in annihilating time and space. In view of this, we have carefully revised the present work, which is admirably adapted to the Family, or Sunday School People's Library, and may be profitably put into the pocket to be read when in the train or car.

The Bible in Many Tongues. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 193, price 30 cents.

The history of the Bible is full of interest particularly to those who love this blessed book. Such persons will read with no little pleasure the following work, which contains, so far as our knowledge extends, more information on this subject than can be elsewhere found in the same compass. We think its perusal will intensify the reader's love for this Book of books. To promote this end, it has been carefully revised by the editor. The contents are as follows: The Biography of Books in General, and of the Bible in Particular; The Bible in the Ancient East and at Rome; The Bible and the Reformation; The Bible and Christian Missions. "Our English Bible"—a well-written work—is designed to accompany the present volume.

Our English Bible. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 185, price 30 cents.

In the preface to this excellent book the author says: "This little volume supplies a succinct account of English translations and translators, derived from original authorities. The author has before written on the subject, and has availed himself of materials collected for previous publications. This notice is given simply to prevent the charge of plagiarism. If any coincidences of arrangement or style should be noticed between this volume and the introduction prefixed to the second edition of 'Bagster's Hexapla,' it will easily be accounted for by the fact that they are written by the same person. Where any extracts have been made from that publication, or any other written by the author, they are acknowledged at the foot of the page. Yet it is not to be inferred that this book is a mere abridgment or compilation framed out of the former. It is a perfectly distinct and independent work, and contains the result of the author's latest researches. He begs particularly to acknowledge the assistance derived from Mr. Anderson's 'Annals of the Bible.'" The reader will more clearly see the value of this book by the table of contents, which is as follows: Anglo-Saxon Fragments; Wycliffe, and his Translation of the Bible; Tyndale, and his Translation of the Testament; Coverdale, and his Biblical Toils; The Great Bible; The Genevan Exiles and their Version; The Bishop's Book; Our Translation in common use. "The Bible in Many Tongues"—an exceedingly interesting volume—accompanies the work.

The Coal-Pit; or, Light in Darkness. A True History. By James Bridges, Esq. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, price 25 cents.

This is a thrilling narrative. The author, in his preface, says Mr. Leigh Richmond's tract of "The Collier-boy and his Candle-box" contains an account of the destruction of seventy-five persons in the Heaton Main Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 3d of May, 1815. Of these sufferers, a portion remained alive for a time after the occurrence of the accident. But of their experience during their confinement in the bowels of the earth no record remains save the candle-box of William Thew, on which were found scratched these interesting words: "Fret not, dear mother, for we were singing while we had time, and praising God. Mother, follow God more than ever I did." "It is probable, however," adds Mr. Richmond, in speculating on the occupations of these imprisoned souls, "that the pious men would employ their time in exhorting those who were irreligious to repentance and faith in Christ." What in that instance was considered probable, we shall find in the event here related to have actually occurred; for here the sufferers, after thirty-six hours' burial in the pit, were delivered from that death of which they had been, during this long period in continual expectation, and their actual experiences are accurately known and set down. Peter Hay, one of their own number, and the leader of their religious exercises, has given an account of them, which is verified by all the rest. He still lives in the village of Millerhill, where he is now an elder of the kirk; and it is interesting to add, that by the choice of the people he has recently been set apart as a catechist of that village, and some adjoining ones. Should this record of his subterraneous teachings prove useful to any one suffering under affliction or exposed to danger the collier will be recompensed for his hardships and the writer for his trouble.

The Inquisition in Spain and other Countries. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, price 35 cents.

The Inquisition! What horrible associations are called up at the mention of this hateful word! What "a world of iniquity" is contained in this diabolical institution! The "holy office" is, indeed, professedly put down in Europe and Asia, as well as in America; but is it really extinguished? The Jesuits have been repeatedly expelled from various nations, but the Protean fraternity was never really suppressed, and at this day it is more vigorous and more extended in its range of operations than at any former period. And who can say that the Inquisition, with all its "instruments of cruelty," may not again be revived? Nothing but favorable circumstances are wanted to secure its establishment in our own country. It certainly is the duty of every Christian, every freeman to make himself acquainted with the history of "the man of sin," and some of the most fearfully interesting passages of that history are those which detail the operations of the Inquisition. This book contains a concise and reliable account of the rise, progress and decline of the execrable institution, as will appear from the table of contents, as follows: Origin and first establishment of the Inquisition; Apparatus and Processes of the Inquisition; The Inquisition in Portugal and Goa; The Modern Inquisition in Italy.

Remarkable Escapes from Peril. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 158, price 30 cents.

This is a book of facts illustrative of a special providence. This great doctrine is denied by some and doubted by others—partly, perhaps, because many who have written on it identify it with the unscriptural dogma of absolute predestination, with which it has not the remotest affinity. Those who wish to see the theory of Divine providence discussed in a rational and scriptural light, are referred to Sherlock's admirable treatise on that subject, published by our agents. The present volume contains a multitude of most interesting and remarkable escapes from peril, through the intervention of Him in whom we live and move and have our being. Its perusal will afford pleasure and profit to the general reader, for whose benefit it has been carefully revised by the editor.

Home Truths. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 324, price 40 cents.

These pungent discourses are from the pen of an estimable clergyman of Suffolk, in England. He belongs to the Evangelical class of ministers in the Established Church. He is a zealous, laborious and faithful pastor. Not content with the usual routine of ministerial services, he endeavors to edify the people by the publication of little books of a hitting, practical character, of which the present volume is a specimen. The author's style is lucid, plain and vigorous, and a beautiful vein of piety, enlightened, sincere and earnest pervades all his writings. As might be supposed, from the school in theology to which he belongs, he occasionally presents a doctrinal point not agreeing with our views of Holy Scripture, or with the general tenor of the discourses themselves. For the sake of adding to the usefulness of the work, we have omitted the passages containing the points in question. We have also adapted it for circulation in our own country, without materially affecting its style or its size. In placing this volume of Home Truths into our catalogue of Sunday-school and tract publications, we cherish the hope that, by the Divine blessing, it may be made instrumental in the quickening, conversion and edification of thousands. Let no one into whose hands this little book shall be placed put it down before giving it a serious, a candid, a careful perusal. The contents of this book are as follows: Living or Dead; Are you Forgiven; Only one Way; Christ and the two Thieves; Assurance; The Cross; Remember Lot.

A Full Refutation of the Doctrine of Unconditional Perseverance. In a Discourse on Heb. ii., 3. By Thomas Olivers. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 171, price 30 cents.

The author of this masterly treatise was one of the first generation of Methodist preachers. He was a man of remarkable intellectual strength and extensive literary acquirements, of solid piety and great moral force. His poetical powers, too, were quite respectable. The sublime judgment ode, beginning "Lo! He comes, with clouds descending," has been attributed to him, though that was written by his more gifted friend, Charles Wesley—and that fine hymn, "Guide me, O thou great Jehovah," has also been erroneously accredited to Mr. Olivers—showing that his lyrical capacities have been estimated at no mean rate. Nor ought they to be—as all will admit who have read that immortal poem, "The God of Abraham," of which he was the undoubted author. For some twelve years he was employed by Mr. Wesley in the capacity of editor, though he does not appear to have been specially adapted to that vocation. Controversial divinity was perhaps his forte. His distinguished friend had a high opinion of his reasoning powers. Speaking of Mr. Toplady's work on predestination, Mr. Wesley says, "I have not leisure to consider the matter at large. I can only make a few strictures, and leave the young man to be further corrected by one that is fully his match—Mr. Thomas Olivers." We should think no one who has read this Discourse on Unconditional Perseverance can consider that an undue compliment. We do not hesitate to say that it is impossible to take up this book with an unprejudiced mind and give it a serious perusal, without being convinced that the Calvinistic doctrine of the inadmissibility of grace is unscriptural, absurd and pernicious. The author's exegesis of the Epistle to the Hebrews is most masterly, and the reasoning based on it is singularly exhaustive and triumphant. In preparing the work for this edition, we have transferred the Latin and Greek quotations to the margin, letting the translation alone remain in the text. This will prove an accommodation to the general reader, and others, it is presumed, will take no exception to the arrangement. Numerous errors of the press disfigured the old edition; we have taken considerable pains to make this unobjectionable in that respect. We bespeak for it a prompt and extended circulation, and invoke upon it the blessing of Heaven.

Remarkable Delusions; or Illustrations of Popular Errors. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 186.

We have no fear that this book will be considered dry and uninteresting. We doubt not it will be read without drowsiness—we hope not without profit. The original work was issued by the Religious Tract Society of England; but we have carefully revised it, and made such additions to it as will adapt it to our own age and clime. It costs only 30 cents, bound in gilt muslin.

The Lives of the Popes. From the Rise of the Roman Church to the year 1855. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855.

The Lives of the Popes! What a suggestive theme! Though the bishops of Rome can hardly be considered members—not to say supreme governors—of the Church of Christ, yet their history is so connected with that of the Church, that the knowledge of the former is necessary to an acquaintance with the latter. All that one needs know of those pretended successors of St. Peter will be found in these volumes. They were written by an able pen, and have been carefully revised and adapted to a place in our Sunday-school and Family Libraries. A few slight additions, bringing the history down to the present year, have been made by the editor. The work is bound in four volumes, for Sunday-school libraries, price $1 40; and also in two volumes, 789 pages, price $1 30.

The Commandment with Promise. By the author of "The Last Day of the Week." Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. 1855. 18mo, pp. 235, price 40 cents.

This excellent work has passed through many editions on both sides of the Atlantic. It is admirably adapted to impress on the youthful mind the importance of duly regarding the obligations pertaining to the filial relation. Parents, too, will find in its perusal many valuable suggestions in regard to their duty to their children. We have given it a careful revision, in order to adapt it to a new career of usefulness; and we bespeak for it a place in every Sunday school and family library in our land.

NEW TRACTS.

Yielding to the importunity of our enterprising Tract Secretary, Dr. Hamilton, we have added several capital tracts to our list. They are twelve in number, and contain twelve pages each. They are of a higher grade than is common in tract literature, and ought to have a wide and prompt circulation. The first in the package—on the New Year—is a seasonable issue, and an extra number will be printed to meet the orders which are confidently expected and respectfully solicited. These tracts are put up in a package and sold for ten cents. Their titles are as follows: the teachings of time; the new year; ineffectual repentance; the first great duty, or confessing Christ before men; religion, secret but not hidden; sin and its remedy; the rock or the sand, which is it? religious responsibility within doors; religion, the great business of life; are you a member of the church of Christ? a Sabbath spirit, its nature and advantages; how did you like the sermon? who has the better reason?

Feejee—Destruction of a Wesleyan Mission Station.—The late arrivals from Australia have brought very extraordinary news from the Feejee Islands. The Rewa station, which was abandoned, of necessity, some years ago, has been re-occupied by the Rev. H. Moore, who for some months had to witness the most horrible cannibal practices of the chief and his people. On the 26th January the chief died, just as he was about to carry on war against Tui Viti, the Christian king of Bau. On the 9th February, Mr. Moore's house and store were fired in the night, and totally destroyed, the loss to the Society and Mr. Moore being from $3500 to 5000. A plan appears to have been formed for the murder of Moore and his family; a club was lifted at the head of Mrs. Moore during the conflagration, but the murderous plot was happily frustrated, and an escape to Bau was safely effected by Mrs. Moore, without bonnet or shoes, and the children in their night clothes. Mr. Moore returned at once to Rewa, and continues his labors among that nation of murderers.—*London Watchman.*

Foreign News by the America.

The New York papers of the 6th inst. have full dispatches by the steamship America, which arrived at Halifax on the previous day. We extract the most important particulars:

THE WAR.

The correspondent from the Allied camp on the Tchernaya is to the 10th of November, and relates solely to the hutting of the armies, the Russians and the Allies being both then under cover.

There were still apprehensions of a Russian attack.

Paris correspondence of the London Globe (Ministerini paper) says that, although winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side of Sebastopol, to permit the fleet to winter in the harbor.

Letters state that the town of Marianopol, on the north coast of the sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the Allies on the 31st of October. One hundred shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, till Austrian merchants hoisted the Austrian flag over the warehouse, when the firing ceased. It was rumored that Gen. Wrangle menaced the Allied position at the Straits of Yenikale. The Allies had, however, 30,000 men there, and expect to be re-inforced by 15,000.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that large numbers of the Allied forces embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th inst., and sailed westward.

Trezibond advices of the 5th say, that during the past fortnight, no news has reached Erzeroum from Kars. Omar Pasha's vanguard had reached Okuin.

The Smyrna Hospital has been evacuated and converted into barracks for Swiss and German Legions.

Admirals Dundas and Penaud, with their flag ships and part of the fleet, are in the Bay of Kiel. A steamer is detailed to watch for an American clipper, supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

Sweden Joins the Alliance.

Respecting Canrobert's mission to Sweden, we have only a Paris rumor; but the rumor is important, and is as follows: That terms of a military Convention are agreed to; that Sweden will furnish a contingent to act with the Allies next spring, if peace be not previously restored; and that an army of French, English and Swedes will be sent to Courland to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves, and in return for her alliance the Allies will guarantee Finland to her.

Canrobert has been overwhelmed with honor. His mission to Denmark is now the great point of interest. Want of success there might neutralize the advantage gained in Sweden, as it is not believed that these two powers could adopt different lines of policy.

The London Morning Post, however, contradicts the Times with regard to the alleged Swedish alliance, and says that the Times' details of a military convention and its assertion of the adhesion of Denmark are without foundation.

Peace.

Rumors of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to make the first advances to negotiate for peace continue to prevail, but excepting reliable information that the mercantile classes in Russia are weary of war, there is no apparent ground for the rumors. It is, however, confidently reported that M. De Munster, Military Envoy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had visited the Czar at Nicolaieff with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace such as would be laid before the French and English Cabinets. The Czar listened favorably to M. De Munster's propositions.

The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of Emperor Alexander, and is empowered to make them known to the Western Powers, who, on their part, have not refused to listen to them, though at the same time they have declared them to be insufficient. The great fact is that negotiations between Russia and Prussia are still proceeding.

The Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result. As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers, the continuation of the negotiation affords some ground for hoping that there is at least a chance of peace.

Turkey.

Constantinople correspondence describes a bad state of affairs there. Murders and robberies were taking place in the open streets, with a great and increasing fanaticism against the Christians—especially the French. The allied commandants have called on the Turkish Government to prevent farther outrages, under a threat of the Allies taking immediately the police of the city into their own hands. Several of the Tunisian mutineers have been condemned to death, and the rest of them will be sent to Batoum and Souchum Kale.

The number of French killed in the recent riot was more considerable than at first reported.

The London Times publishes elaborate editorial calculations showing that the total available strength of Russia is 83 per thousand souls; and that she has already used 58, which allows only ten months more, at the present rate, to exhaust her last man, her last cash rouble being already expended. A general armament of the Russian Empire is talked of.

The Maritime Administration at Nicolaieff is placed under the orders of Gen. Luders, to whom, in this respect, Gortschakoff is to be subordinate.

It is believed the Congress of Russian diplomats that was to take place at Warsaw will be held at St. Petersburgh soon.

A dispatch from Berlin of the 10th says the Russian loan with German capitalists has been concluded.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 19th in good health. He has extended the inducements to poor nobles to enter the army.

Great Britain.

Prince Albert laid the foundation of the Birmingham Institute. At the great banquet given on the occasion nothing was said respecting the war or politics.

The Parliament of England will meet about the usual time, namely the end of January or the beginning of February.

The death of Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley is announced. She died at Beyrout on the night of the 29th ult.

At the expiration of his well-earned leave of absence, Sir Colin Campbell will return to the Crimea, to resume the command of the Highland division.

Henry Labouchere has been sworn as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Duke of Argyle is now Postmaster-General, retaining, in the meantime, the office of Lord of the Privy Seal, which office, rumor says, will be given to the Duke of Newcastle. The number of Manchester operatives on a strike is 3,400, of whom 1,700 are thrown out of work by the stoppage of the other hands. They all conduct themselves peaceably.

Capt. Robert McClure, the Arctic navigator, is knighted.

Gen. Markham is dead. He returned to England in bad health after the fall of Sebastopol.

France.

The King of Sardinia had arrived in Paris, and met with a favorable reception. The Pope's Nuncio left the city in order that he might not come in contact with the excommunicated sovereign.

It is reported that the Emperor has invited the Pope to Paris to baptize his coming child.

All the French gun boats and mortar vessels are wintering at Cherbourg, and the ships of the Baltic fleet are expected there.

The International Convention on a uniformity of weights and measures, had held its third meeting in the Exposition building. An address from the American Geographical and Statistical Society was read.

Spain.

Reinforcements of troops have been ordered to Saragossa, where further disturbances were apprehended, the local authorities having promised more to the rioters than the Government would sanction.

The Spanish Government are reported to be unanimous in favor of joining the alliance, but the occasion is deferred until Spain can appear as a great nation. At present she has no spare money nor soldiers.

General Zabala was desirous of having command of the contingent, and being discontented at another general being spoken of, will probably retire from the Cabinet.

Denmark.

There was every chance that the Sound Dues Conference would be opened at Copenhagen on the 20th of November; Russia was the only power that would send a special envoy, the other Governments accrediting their resident ambassadors, assisted by persons conversant with the subject. It had been settled that Russia might take part in the Conference simultaneously with the power with whom she is at war.

Greece.

King Otho opened Parliament on the 12th. He promised the maintenance of neutrality, preserving at the same time the friendship of foreign powers. A slight difficulty with the United States has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Latest by telegraph from London,

London, Nov. 24—9 A. M.—It was stated with confidence in Downing street yesterday that Lord Palmerston has determined upon an immediate dissolution of Parliament, that the announcement will be made public in a few days, and that the new Parliament will be called together early in February.

The Times' city article, dated Friday evening, says: "The English funds opened with firmness this morning at final quotations of yesterday, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of dullness. The occurrence of sales, in the absence of any announcement, tended to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two of new and important political arrangements, was the principal cause of the reaction, coupled with a less favorable appearance of the continental exchanges.

The mercantile advices from Paris continue to describe great steadiness.

At Hamburg the pressure for money appears to have slightly diminished, but the rate is still 6½ per cent.

St. Petersburg letters are to the 13th, and quote the exchanges at 35.

Since the departure of the advanced portion of the Allied fleets, a number of small vessels had been in communication with the coast of Finland, and the lot destined to convoy munitions of war, etc., to Sweaborg, was understood to be waiting its opportunity.

Copenhagen, Friday—Gen. Canrobert arrives here to-morrow and will stay at the Hotel d'Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience with the King, at the Palace of Christianberg. He is expected to remain here a week. The Post says we can state on authority that there is at present no prospect of a Swedish alliance, and that the statements that have been published respecting a military convention and its terms, are purely imaginary.

War in Asia.

The Moniteur publishes the following, dated Constantinople, Monday, Nov. 12, 1855.—According to the last accounts Omer Pasha was expecting battle. Gen. Mouravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutars, by Akaiska road. About eight thousand Turks, under Musha Pasha, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Osurgathi, and the Commander-in-Chief hade them meet him at Kutars, which will become the theater of some important engagement, unless the Russians intend entrenching themselves in the defile, which protects the advance on Tiflis.

Berlin, Friday—The political circles here, especially the Krew Zoitung or Russian party, are triumphant. While the Western people dread German treason, they are loudly declaring for peace or an adhesion with Russia as the alternative.

From Central America.

The steamship Promethus left New Orleans on Monday, 26th November, at 9 A. M., and anchored in the harbor of San Juan del Norte on the night of Saturday. Passengers and crew all well and in good spirits. She left again Monday, 3d October, at 9 A. M., with passengers by the Uncle Sam from California, and reached this city on Saturday morning last.

The Uncle Sam arrived at San Juan del Sur on Saturday evening, 1st December, having left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 20th November, with two hundred and fifty passengers and $350,000.

The Northern Light arrived at San Juan del Norte, with three hundred passengers from New York, at 8 A. M. on Monday, and was to leave same day.

The health of the Isthmus is excellent, and the transit was made from ship to ship in twenty-six hours.

General Walker was in quiet possession of Granada. Peace and confidence were fully restored, and the citizens had returned to their usual occupations.

The revolution in Honduras had driven Cabanas from power, and he had taken refuge in Nicaragua. He was received in Granada with much distinction.

Guardiola had unsuccessfully attempted to raise men in San Salvador and in Honduras, to bring against Walker. They dreaded the prowess of the Northern invaders. In Guatamala, however, he gathered together a force of about two thousand, but the cholera broke up the expedition.

Foreign Items by the Atlantic.—There is nothing of much interest from the Crimea. The fire between the two sides of Sebastopol is still kept up pretty warmly, and the Russians have constructed another battery. Her magnificent stone docks, which were ordered to be spared, are now to be blown up. Important subterranean works have been discovered near Fort Nicholas.

The Turkish Minister in London had received the following dispatch:

Constantinople, Nov. 15—On the sixth of November the troops under the orders of Omer Pacha forded the river Asakara, or Ouilour, in Georgia, under a terrible fire. The river was defended by sixteen thousand Russians, and our soldiers were 10 water to their armpits.

The Sultan's troops attacked the Russian redoubts with the bayonet, and carried them, notwithstanding the desperate defence made by the enemy.

The Russian troops were completely routed and took to flight. We have taken five guns, seven powder carts, and forty prisoners.

The Russians have left more than 400 dead on the field of battle, among whom are two superior officers and a hundred subalterns. Our loss is sixty-eight dead, and two hundred and twenty wounded.

On the 1st inst. a fire occurred in Richmond, Va., which destroyed property to the value of about $20,000.

Fifteen days later from California.

By the steamship Prometheus we have received dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult.

We find that the Indian War in Northern California still continued, and that trouble is apprehended from the Indians in the Southern part of the State. Another terrible battle had taken place between the whites and Rogue River Indians, of which the Yreka Union of the 5th ult. gives the following particulars:

Capt. Pierce communicated the startling intelligence this morning of a pitched battle having been fought at Cow Creek Canon, Rogue River Valley, on Wednesday last, between about 300 Indians and 400 regulars and volunteers, under Capt. Smith, U. S. A., of Fort Lane. The fight commenced at 1 o'clock, P. M. and continued till 10—the Indians retreating all the while, and firing back upon the whites. At length it was deemed necessary that steps should be taken to provide for the wounded, and a halt was ordered, when the Indians rallied and commenced firing upon the men; to whom prudence dictated the course of retiring to an open space where a more effectual stand could be made, which they accordingly did. It was then ascertained that eighteen of the Captain's men had been killed and twenty-five wounded, some mortally, others dangerously, and a few slightly. A message was then despatched to Capt. George, at Althouse, who started immediately with eighty volunteer recruits. He would join Capt. Smith on Thursday, at an early hour, when it was expected that a renewal of the encounter would take place. On Thursday last, a scouting party of six brought intelligence that about two hundred and fifty Indians were in the vicinity of the heads of Antelope and Butte Creeks. Capt. Thos. Smith, with about one hundred men, immediately started out, and it is feared that a serious encounter would take place. The attack, it was expected, would be made on Saturday or Sunday last. News of the result is hourly expected.

On Thursday last, a party of sixteen men under Mr. Tupper, of Shasta Valley, fell in with a large body of Indians in the mountains dividing the waters of Klamath and Shasta rivers. After a brief engagement, and losing one man, the whites were compelled to retreat.

On Friday, a body of Indians were seen crossing Shasta Valley from the neighborhood where the fight occurred, and shaping their course for Scott river, by the mountain trail from Scott to Shasta Valley.

It was rumored that two men named Snow and Scott were killed on the trail leading from the Mountain House of Doty and Doyle to the Klamath river. A party had gone to look for them. The Union says:

It would appear that there is to be no end to the assassination by Indians, unless they are removed, exterminated. There was never before known to exist such a universal spirit of hatred and hostility towards the whites on the part of the Indians in Northern California and Oregon. The facts seem clearly proved by the dire intelligence daily received from all quarters, that there is scarcely an Indian to be found between Scott Mountain and Puget Sound, who is not intent on outrage and murder whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The following additional particulars are taken from the Shasta Republican of November 6th.

The bodies of the men murdered on the mountain were found yesterday. Each had received some six or seven wounds in the body. At the fight on Cow Creek Canon ten men were killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. Crooke came from the scene of action this morning, with a dispatch from Capt. Smith to ——Judah, who immediately leaves with his men.

From Southern California, dates had been received in San Francisco to the 7th ult. The information is interesting and important. The settlers at San Gorgona, fearing a rising on the part of the Indians, had taken measures of defense. They asked the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for aid. They also petitioned the commander of the San Diego garrison for assistance, which would of course be accorded. A public meeting had been held in Gorgona, the secretary of which writes thus to the Southern Californian.

From the late movements of these Indians, there is reason to believe that they are meditating some evil. Several weeks since a Council of Chiefs was held here—for what purpose no one knows; but it was attended by warriors from all the neighboring tribes. They kept their proceedings a profound secret.

The squaws are now moving into the mountains, leaving the "fighting men" behind. As this is the first time such a thing has ever occurred here, it causes great uneasiness among the residents.

There has been much dissatisfaction of late, and within the last few weeks they have made various threats against the whites. They are apparently preparing for war, and the mountains are filled with them.

As the settlers in this Pass are scattered through a space of from 20 or 25 miles, they will be almost without protection in case of sudden difficulty.

We have just received news from the Surveying Party of Col. Washington, by a person coming immediately from him. The Indians of the Colorado would not allow him to approach the river, and he was obliged to leave there, without completing his line. He was encamped at a spring about ten miles from the river, when the Indians told him they would not allow him to drink their water or eat their grass. That before the next day at noon he must be gone. He left and traveled until out of their reach, leaving his animals scattered along the road. The Indians said his party was too small to fight; but if a larger party came they would fight them.

These rumored Indian disturbances are in close proximity to the Tejon Reservation.

The boring of an artesian well at Los Angeles is progressing slowly, averaging 8 inches per day, without any indications of a nearer approach to *Artesian* water than at the commencement.

Alex. E. Higgins, who was tried and convicted in September, of the murder of David C. Goodwin, at Horsetown, was hung on the 9th of November, at Shasta.

A few days ago, says the *Union Democrat*, three diamonds were found in the Scorpion Gulch, near Byrne's Ferry, and on the slope of Table Mountain. The claim has for sometime been worked for gold, and the diamonds were picked up merely out of curiosity, as pretty pebbles. Upon one of them being exhibited to an eminent jeweler of the city, it was pronounced fine, and valued at sixty dollars. The claim is now called the "Diamond Claim," and the precious stones will hereafter be saved.

Mr. F. A. Bee, informs the Placerville American that upon his South Fork river claim, where the bed of the river had previously been kept comparatively dry by pumping, that on removing a large boulder that appeared before removal to be a portion of the bed rock, a stream of water burst forth from a hole in the rock, directly in the bed of the boulder, nearly six inches in diameter, that continues to flow to the present time, discharging a large quantity of water, rendering it difficult to work this portion of the claim. But a singular fact connected with the discovery is this, that on the first flow of the water it was as cold as that from numerous springs in the vicinity, but after a few hours flow, it was found to be warm water, and so continues. From experiments made it seems to be bottomless or of great depth. It is very evident that we have a warm country below us.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855.

We take pleasure in stating, for the information of all concerned, that a moderate supply of the books, tracts, etc., of the Southern Methodist Publishing House will hereafter be kept on hand by H. D. McGinnis, No. 36 Camp street. Orders, when accompanied by the cash, will be filled at Publishing House rates. A large supply of Southern Methodist almanacs just received, price 10 cents, 30 per cent. discount to wholesale purchasers.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the editor of the Crescent for a copy of the Vicksburg Sentinel, from which we have clipped the appointments of the Mississippi Conference.

Our thanks are also due to our esteemed correspondent, who has furnished us a report of the meeting of the Missionary Society of Mississippi Conference.

Editorial Correspondence.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Dec. 4, 1855.

The forty-second session of the Mississippi Annual Conference met in this city Nov. 28. Some confusion as to the time of meeting caused the attendance of the first few days to be thin. By Saturday the members were generally on the ground. Bishop Kavanaugh being detained on the river, did not arrive till the second day. Dr. Drake *episcopated* the first day. W. H. Watkins and his assistant, H. J. Harris, took their places at the Secretary's table, and I am indebted to them for courteous facilities in making up items.

Thursday being the Thanksgiving day of the State, by the Governor's proclamation, Conference adjourned to 11 o'clock service in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. In the former place Dr. Drake, in the latter Rev. Wm. H. Watkins, delivered able and appropriate discourses. I say *appropriate*, meaning rather to the place and time than the occasion. The Methodist pulpit is in mourning. Crape hangs on the door. Many people are in black. Graves are newly heaped. The foot of the ladder has been planted on these hills and sainted spirits have ascended. This prevailing feeling was thrown over the thanksgiving day observances, notwithstanding its name. The shadows are deep, but there is some brightness. *The dead died well*—and many a solemn pulpit appeal has been driven home to this people by the memory of those whose memory is blessed. There have been few brighter *witnesses* than the venerable John Lane and his two children, whose funerals were preached by Dr. Drake on Monday. On Sunday night Rev. W. C. Robb alluded in his sermon to the life and death of E. F. Gibbs, a valuable member of the Vicksburg church. The vast congregation was stirred—the fountains of its deeps were broken up. Mr. Robb's shafts take fire as they fly. In the old effective style, C. K. Marshall followed in exhortation, and fastened the nail in a sure place.

Bro. Marshall has been preacher, pastor, friend to the bereaved church here. The calls upon his freely rendered services have been and continue to be so numerous and pressing as to testify the highest appreciation. It is my happiness to be quartered upon the delightful hospitalities of his family. At breakfast this morning he was called out three or four times, and after the first meal of the day a buggy was in waiting to take him to a funeral a few miles out in the country. This is but a sample of the last three months' history.

The Missionary Anniversary was held on Saturday night. Bishop K. made the speech of the occasion, and magnified the office by taking up the collection. It was a thoughtful, quiet and satisfactory time. The amount raised $500. The report of the Treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society falls $600 below that of last year.

The Tract Society is getting under way. E. Abbey's agency having expired, the society ask for the appointment of H. H. Montgomery. They want this work done well and pushed on, and signify their estimate of its importance by the man they have asked for.

ADMITTED on trial into Conference: Thos. L. Magraw, Sam'l Swaney, E. M. Smally, Wm. G. Millsaps, R. W. Lambuth, Thos. M. Ward, John W. Shelton, David Watson, Andrew J. Smith, John Boyet, D. M. Wadsworth, J. D. Willis, Kenneth A. Jones and Jopthe S. Collins.

READMITTED in elder's orders: Ransom Jones, L. Ermenbrack and John H. Massey.

Bishop Kavanaugh preached with much power and unction on Sabbath morning.

ORDAINED DEACONS.

Travelling.

John W. Adams.
John J. Clark.
George H. Clinton.
Francis M. Featherston.
Ephraim A. Flowers.
Christopher R. Godfrey.
George J. Mortimer.
Thomas Parish.
George D. Wade.

Local.

James King.
William F. Camp.
Vernon A. Johnston.
Alexander Elliott.
Hollis A. Williams.

After sermon, on the Apostolic Commission, by Dr. Stevenson, at 3½, P. M.

ELDERS ORDAINED.

Travelling.

William P. Barton.
Thomas W. Brown.
John T. Dew.
Robert A. Sibley.
James M. Turner.
Josiah M. Pugh.

Local.

George W. Powell.
William A. Hopkins.
Hervey Copeland.
David S. Goodloe.

Dr. Winans' feeble health does not allow his presence at Conference. G. M. Rogers and P. E. Green superannuated, on account of failing health. Others may be added to this list, than which none is cherished more by the Church they have worn themselves out in serving. Before this goes to press it is likely more complete information will have reached you, and the appointments. The numbers in society have not yet been cast up.

I leave here to-day—across the country, to reach Eutaw, Ala., where the Alabama Conference meets to-morrow. I regret to say that collections for the Advocate, like all other collections of the Conference, have been comparatively small. Drouth in summer, yellow fever in autumn, and the very early session, before the country recovered from these embarrassments and realized upon crops, have operated most unfavorably. The only remedy has already been suggested in the Advocate—holding our Conferences two or three months later. I trust the subscribers of the Advocate will improve the good season, now beginning, and put into the hands of the preachers, who will soon be on the various circuits and stations, the amounts already due upon their accounts, and at the same time pay up in advance for another year.

The next session is to be held in Kosciusko. Ira and Natchez were put in nomination.

H. N. McTYEIRE.

A correspondent of the Jackson Mississippian, speaking of the wonderful charm which the Rector of St. Thomas' Hall, Holly Springs, seems to hold over Southern boys, says:

"Would we have true men, and great men for the coming storm, they must be educated in such schools as St. Thomas' Hall, the present hope and glory of Mississippi."

CANONS IN THE WAY.

A writer in the Church Journal, referring to the lack of episcopally ordained and educated ministers in California and Oregon, speaks very plainly on the subject in this wise:

"It is wonderful, and, at the same time painful, at least to those who take your view of this matter in relation to the extension of the Diaconate, to see how the very best minds, both of bishops and clergy, are hampered and bound by the traditions and customs descended to us from the English Church. How utterly impossible it seems to be for our bishops, and especially the missionary ones, to leap the fearful gap between us and the primitive Church—to cut away all the traditions of the middle ages, and dip once more at the fountain head. Our country presents many features of similarity, in a religious point of view, to the times of the first announcement of the Gospel, with this immense advantage to us, however, that the people believe already in the Saviour, and stand ready to be brought to the fold.

"Now let us see how the matter stands in California and Oregon. Bishop Kip concludes his report by saying, 'It is strange to me to witness the insensibility displayed toward the ultimate interests of the Church in this country. A few years hence California will have expanded into a power with which none of the Western States can compare. By that time other forms of faith and error—or worse, infidelity itself—will have occupied the ground. But let the Church concentrate some generous efforts on the State for only three years, and the Church here will be able to stand alone.' This is precisely what I say. Bishop Kip, his clergy and laity, constitute the Church there. By all means concentrate your efforts.

"But that remark is intended for us. Are we wholly responsible in this matter? Let us see—and in doing so, I propose to view the question from 'primitive ground.' What said St. Paul to Titus—'For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldst set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city, as I appointed thee.' Here is the whole secret of success in apostolic times. The ministers were selected directly from the people to whom the missionary bishops were sent. Ah, yes, but the Californians are a dreadfully bad set. Well, what were these very Cretans? One of themselves says, 'the Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow-bellies.' Are the Californians worse than these? The bishop says, 'The town of Coloma contains between six hundred and seven hundred inhabitants. * * * There is no place I have visited where there seems to be more interest felt in the Church. Its services have never been performed here, nor is there a single place of worship of any kind in the town. There is however a little band of churchmen from the East, who are showing here the happy influence of their early training, having raised a handsome sum for a church * * * Could they obtain a clergyman?' Now just here is the point—why have they not one? Do you suppose that if St. Titus had the field he would have left these saints without an elder? Could not the bishop, from this 'little band,' have found at least a deacon? Ah, but the canons will not permit the ordering. Then let them go—a greater authority than the canons is here—the constitution of the Church. The sole rule of faith is above canons. But it will be said, if the canons were not in the way, yet you cannot make a preacher so quickly. Just so—here comes in the miserable tradition again. Now I do not believe I can be gainsayed when I assert that there are at this moment, and have been any time these three years, at least five hundred devout laymen in California and Oregon fit to do the Church's work as deacons, after the primitive pattern. Nay, I will say more. Every principal city could have long ago had its presbyters and deacons, provided Scriptural qualifications only had been demanded of them. Now I am by no means averse to a highly educated clergy; but that the whole body of the clergy were classical scholars, in any national church, from the apostles' day to the present, I deny. It was not required in the apostolical church, and is not necessary now."

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT.

W. C. Robb, P E.
Wesley Chapel, Thos A Ware.
Wesley Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Asbury Chapel and Colored Mission, J T C Collins, Samuel Watson.
Forest and Edgewood Chapel, L D Mullins.
Hernando Station, L H Davis.
Hernando Circuit, Phillip Tuggle, John S Harris.
Hernando Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Friar's Point Circuit, C W Rozell, J H McCulloch.
Concordia Circuit, Abner P Sage.
F A Owen, Book Agent, and member of Wesley Chapel Quarterly Meeting Conference.
Commerce Mission, T T Smothers.
J W Knott, Agent for Tract Society, and member of Wesley Quarterly Meeting Conference.

SOMMERVILLE DISTRICT.

T L Boswell, P E.
Sommerville Station, E E Hamilton, J T Baskerville, supernumerary.
Sommerville Circuit, Finley Bynum, Wm T Harris.
Sommerville Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Randolph Circuit, N Sullivan.
Randolph Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Wesley Circuit, J L Culpeper, R H Burns, I A Campbell, supernumerary.
Wesley Colored Mission, Jas Perry.
Brownsville Station, E J Williams.
Brownsville Circuit, R Gregory, F L Steel.
Brownsville Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Denmark Circuit, N A D Bryant, J A Mason.
LaGrange Station, A H Thomas.
LaGrange Circuit, R V Taylor, J G Acton, W N Morgan, supernumerary.
LaGrange Colored Mission, J W Walkup.

ABERDEEN DISTRICT.

J H Brooks, P E.
Aberdeen Station and Colored Mission, John Moss.
Aberdeen Circuit, W W Peeples.
Prairie Colored Mission, John Young.
Okolona Circuit and Colored Mission, T J Lowry.
Houston Circuit, J N Hampton, C J Manldin.
Pontotoc Circuit, Wm S Jones, A J See, A C Chisholm, supernumerary.
Richmond Circuit, A S Hamilton.
Fulton Circuit, S W Corson.
Carrollsville Circuit, K Adams.
Monroe Female Institute, A Lea, President.

CRENADA DISTRICT.

Wm H Leigh, P E.
Grenada Station, J T W Auld.
Grenada Circuit, R S Harris.
Grenada Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Calhoun Circuit, to be supplied.
Coffeeville Circuit and Colored Mission, Robt Martin, one to be supplied.
Charleston Circuit, J R Fielder.
Charleston Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Panola Circuit, J W Bates, A C Smith.
Oxford and Andrew Chapel, to be supplied.
Oxford Circuit, Miles H Ford, one to be supplied, I Hunter, supernumerary.
A B Longstreet, President of Mississippi University.
S W Morse, President Bascom Female Seminary.

JACKSON DISTRICT.

G W D Harris, P E.
Jackson Station, Wm Shapard,
Jackson Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Jackson Circuit, A R Wilson.
Trenton Station, Guilford Jones.
Trenton Circuit, D C McCutchan, Wm Harrison, M H Neill, supernumerary.
Dyersburg Station, W D F Hafford, R M Tarrant, sup.
Dyersburg Circuit, M D Robinson, M P Ramsey, J C Reid, sup.
Cageville circuit, S Weaver, E L Fisher.
Jackson Female Institute, A W Jones, President.
Andrew College, G Jones, President.
West Tennessee College, Lorenzo Lea, Professor.
Thomas L Beard, Agent for Andrew College.

PADUCAH DISTRICT.

Hndson T Howell, P E.
Paducah Station, Amos Kendall.
Padnoah Mission, B H Bishop.
Lovelocville circuit, E B Plummer.
Clinton circuit, Elias Jackson, W T Mclngin.
Hickman Station, T J Gooch.
Hickman circuit, W H Frost, H Jewel.
Madrid Bend circuit, J N Hawkins.
Maury circuit, J F Smotherman, one to be supplied.
Birmingham circuit, T M Morris.
Obion circuit, R Alphin.
Girard Furnace and Mount Carmel, John H Witt.
Benton circuit, A L Hunsaoker.

PARIS DISTRICT.

J Randle, P E
Paris circuit H Bell, R W Ayres.
Paris Station, J M Scott.
Dresden Station, J T Merriwether.
Dresden circuit, B Modlin, D McBride.
Camden circuit, L B King.
Morgan's Creek Mission, to be supplied.
Lexington circuit, G F Thompson, J M Spence.
Decaturville circuit, R A Umpstead.

RIPLEY DISTRICT.

D C Wells, P E.
Ripley circuit, J H Garrett.
Porter's Creek, J A Fife, J Gains, sup.
Little Hatchie Mission, Thos G Lane, E Tidwell, sup.
Mount Pinson circuit, J Johnson, J G Davis.
Jacinto circuit, J P Webb.
Eastport and West Olivet Station, D N K Collins.
Rienzi circuit, P J Kelsey, S R Walker, R Ellis, sup.
Montezuma circuit, R G Rainey.
Adamsville circuit, J B McCutcheon.
Eastport circuit, J W Piner.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT.

M J Blackwell, P E.
Holly Springs Station, E T Hark
Holly Springs Colored Mission, S B Carson
Holly Springs circuit, Thos Joiner and W W McAnally; W McMahon, sup.
Belmont circuit, S S Scott, Josiah Greer.
Chulahoma circuit, C B Harris, George K Brooks.
Chulahoma Colored Mission, E J Carter.
Marshall circuit, W M McFerrin, J W Johnson.
Marshall Colored Mission, W R Dickey.
Salem circuit, W J McFarland, J H Harris.
Salem Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Hickory Flat circuit, H H Covington.
Marshall Female Institute, J A Douglass, President.
Franklin Female College, D J Allen, Professor of Rhetoric.
A I. Hamilton, transferred to Tennessee Conference, and appointed to Shelbyville College.
E C Slafor, transferred from Tennessee Conference, Bible Agent.

SUPERANUATED PREACHERS.

J-M Major, W D Scott, J Travis, W H Gillespie, J Moss, J N Manly.

LOCATED.

C C Glover, J A Vincent, J L Chapman, S G Starks, A B Fly.

B F A Lilly, transferred to Mississippi Conference.

Frederick White, Charles W Conrsey, Robert Parvin, Jones H Waters, John A Miller, Samuel J Hawkins, and Samuel B Surott, transferred to Louisiana Conference.

Robert L Andrews, Agent of the Bible Society, Holly Springs District.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.

First Year's Studies—N Sullivan, J L Culpepper, A H Thomas.

Second Year—E J Williams, J M Scott, A R Wilson.

Third Year—E E Hamilton, F L Steel, R S Harris.

Fourth Year—J Moss, R V Taylor, G Jones.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

LaGrange college—W W Peeples, John Moss, A C Chisholm.

Andrew college—T L Boswell, E E Hamilton, W Shapard.

Jackson Female Institute—A H Thomas, E J Williams.

Bascom Female Seminary—W H Leigh, R Martin.

Marshall Female Institute—E T Hart, J G Acton.

Franklin Female college—T A Ware, J T C Colline.

Conference then adjourned to meet again at Jackson according to appointment to be made by the Bishops.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments of this Conference:

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.—L Campbell, P E.
Natchez station, W H Watkins.
Woodville, W B Hines.
Washington colored mission, W G Millsaps.
Kingston and colored mission, T W Brown.
Buffalo, D F Lewis.
Buffalo colored mission, to be supplied.
Wilkinson, J A B Jones.
Laurel Hill and colored mission, J D Newsom.
Homochitta, D W Dillohay.
Pickneyville and Barrows, to be supplied.
Percy Creek colored mission, E H Flowers and E M Smally.
Clinton, J J Wheat.
East Feliciana, G D Wade, J B Higginbottom.
East Feliciana colored mission, W S Townsend.
Jackson, La., William M Curtis.
J C Miller, President of Centenary College.
A G Miller, Principal of Preparatory Department.

FAYETTE DISTRICT.—J G Jones, P E.
Coles Creek circuit, C T French and S Swaney.
Coles Creek colored mission, C R Godfrey.
Scotland, A B Nicholson.
Bayou Pierre, W B Johnson and L Cately.
Georgetown, L Ercanbrack and T Price.
Pearl River, H M Youngblood and D Watson.
St. Helena, Allon Castle, B Pipkin, supernumerary.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—B M Drake, P E.
Vicksburg station, C K Marshall.
Colored mission, to be supplied.
Warren and colored mission, J H Morrill, D M Wadsworth.
Clinton, D M Wiggins.
Raymond and Spring Ridge, Jas A Light.
Jackson, Miss., J A Godfrey.
Crystal Springs, L Wiley.
Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, J L Forsyth.
Rocky Springs, G H Clinton.
Rocky Springs colored mission, D A J Parker.
Steele and Wesley chapels and colored missions, H M Booth.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT, J Lusk, P E.
Greenville, W Wadsworth.
Bolivar, G J Mortimer.
Upper Deer Creek, J H Shelton.
Sunflower, W H Hurst.
Rolling Fork and Hill's Plantation, E F Mullins.
Tallula, J T Dew.
Lake Washington, to be supplied.

YAZOO DISTRICT.—L Pierce, P E.
Yazoo City, W P Barton.
Yazoo circuit, P Cooper and T M Ward.
Big Black colored mission, F M Featherstone.
Valley colored mission, to be supplied.
Holmes circuit, B T Lilly, B J Woodward, supernumerary.
Bee Lake colored mission, J J Millsaps.
Richland and Lexington, G T Vickers.
Black Hawk, H Williamson, H D Berry.
Middleton, J G Carlisle.
Carrollton, R T Jones.
Carrollton colored mission, to be supplied.
Sidon, Miss., C McGuffie.
Greenwood, Miss., E Mortimer.
North Warren, J Nicholson.
North Warren colored mission, B Arvent.

SHARON DISTRICT.—H J Harris, P E.
Sharon and Thornton chapel, G C Light.
Canton, James Walson.
Canton colored mission, J McLennan.
Vernon, Livingston and colored mission, J Matthews.
Robinson's plantation, J S Harris.
Carthage, J J Clark.
Attala, W Ford.
Bankston, D McDonald.
Greensboro, Miss., T C Parrish.
Starkaville, W Harrington.
Ootibeha, J M Jones.
Camden, J R Lambuth.
McWillie's colored mission, to be supplied.
T C Thornton, Pres't of Madison College.
J M Pugh, Professor of mathematics in Madison College.
J W Shelton, President of Sharon Female College.

PAULDING DISTRICT.—R J Jones, P E.
Paulding and colored mission, J R Thomas and A R Jones.
Westville, B B Whittington.
Raleigh, F W Sherbrough, one to be supplied.
Strong River, H T Lewis.
Rankin and colored mission, J Turner and J S Collins.
Hillsborough, A Day.
Decatur, A J Smith.
Philadelphia, J G Deakin.
Louisville, W P Dickinson.

COVINGTON DISTRICT.—J Y Griffin, P E.
Covington circuit, J B Bowen, J Boice.
Gainesville, J J Early.
Columbia, J English.
Seashore, E R Strickland.
Leaf River mission, J H Massey.
Block Creek mission, J D Willis.
Livingston mission, R A Sibley.
East Baton Rouge, T McGaw, S Dawson, supernumerary.
Henry T Lewis, agent for Book and Tract Society and Sharon Female College.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Mississippi Conference Missionary Society held its anniversary Dec. 1st, at 7 o'clock.

After singing and prayer, an abstract of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read.

The missions, both at home and abroad, under the care of this society, were reported as being in a very flourishing condition. New fields of labor were opening on every side. The only lack is of men and means to take possession, and make them bud and blossom like the garden of the Lord. Planters are calling for men to instruct their people in the ways of righteousness. They are learning that the preacher's influence in promoting good order on the plantation is greater than the best overseer that can be procured.

H. N. McTyeire of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, was then introduced, and spoke for thirty-five minutes. He argued for the missionary enterprise, first from its practicability. We believe in utility, in taking hold of something that can be done. We turn away from visionary enterprises. Our object is to send the Gospel through the world—send the Bible and the living expounder of its truth everywhere. It can be done: First, because the world is round. There is more in this idea, he argued, than one would suspect from its simple announcement. It gives us, at once, the length and the breadth of the field to operate in. And when we fully see our work laid out before us, we can make our calculations accordingly. Were the earth one vast extended plain, reaching indefinitely into the misty regions of space, like that unknown ocean over which Columbus passed in search of a new world, we should be seized with the same discouragement and despair, as that which so unnerved his followers. But, blessed be God, it is *round!* The one farthest off, the Chinaman, is only eight thousand miles from me. Straight through the earth, he is my next door neighbor. We set our watches by the same sun. We gaze enraptured on the same jeweled firmament of heaven. We breathe the same air; and the breeze that fans my cheek refreshes him also. We are indeed in such close proximity, that the steaming flavor of that herb which exhilarates but not intoxicates, almost reaches us. Men pass out of the eastern gate of the world, sail on and on, till they have made the circumference of the earth, and come in at the same door without having changed their course.

This round earth has been fully investigated. We know the length of its mighty rivers, the height of its lofty mountains, and the extent of its wide-spread oceans, and the fertility of its sun-lit vallies. Having our work thus surveyed and mapped out, we may consider it half done.

Second—We have the means to accomplish this desirable work. All the tremendous powers of nature are being subdued, and are becoming the servants of man. Time and space are almost annihilated. The lightning has become man's errand boy, to breathe or copy his thoughts everywhere—in one sense making man omnipresent. The days of the antediluvians have returned, and man, in the short life of three-score years and ten, by using those tremendous powers of nature which science has placed within his grasp, can accomplish far more than the Methusalahs of antiquity.

A short time since our beloved Bishop would have been obliged to have left Memphis three or four weeks before the session of this Conference to have been here in time. But now, he hardly bids his friends there farewell, before loving hearts welcome him here, without fatigue or loss of strength by the journey. Paul, with his burning zeal and anxious desire to preach Christ everywhere, was constantly retarded by physical obstacles he could not overcome. Months were passed in his voyages on the beautiful Ægean sea—creeping with favoring winds and tides from headland to headland—now enveloped with fogs or storm clouds for weeks—no friendly sun or star appearing to guide them o'er their watery way—now aground upon some sand-bar, or dashed upon unknown islands not laid down in their imperfect charts. Those distances are now passed in a few hours and in safety by those fire-breathing monsters with which the Allies, for their terrible work, have covered that classic sea. On they dash, leaping proudly and madly from wave to wave, in storm and darkness, and only laugh at the fury of the elements.

The haughty and ambitious Czar, who had let slip the dogs of war, and fired a train which may set all Europe in a blaze, wraps his military cloak around him, and on a hard, soldier's bed, lies down to die in his northern capital; and before the fact is hardly known to the sentinel who keeps sleepless watch at the doors of his palace, it has been authentically announced in the halls of Parliament—a few days more, and the world is apprized of the fact. Such is the onward march of science, the handmaid of religion.

Again—The Saxon is bound to take possession of the earth. With him is "manifest destiny." As with the ancient Hebrew, the soles of his feet are the seals of his inheritance, and wherever he sets his track he becomes an owner of the soil. His tongue becomes the language of the people, and his ideas command attention and soon reign over the territory.

This boundless continent is theirs—from the frozen Arctic to the Isthmus of Darien. And if the sword, to "conquer peace," is in one hand, the blessed Bible, which more than balances it, is in the other.

It is a blessed fact, that no sooner does the flag of Kinney and Walker float peacefully over conquered Nicaragua, than the pure Gospel of Christ is proclaimed in the place of one of dead forms and ceremonies; and a vast field is there opening up, calling loudly for Methodist preachers to enter and take possession, as they most assuredly will.

Not only northward and westward, but with emphasis we may say, *southward* the star of empire takes its conquering way.

Finally, our main hope and dependence is upon the special pouring out of the Holy Spirit; such manifestations as were seen and felt on the day of Pentecost, when under the first sermon preached after the ascension of our Saviour, by Peter, that rude fisherman of Galilee, three thousand were awakened and converted. That Spirit has power to slay and make alive. And when the church shall return from her backslidings, get low in the dust before God, pray, as they prayed in that upper chamber previous to the day of Pentecost; then will there be a shaking of this wicked earth, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.

The Bishop followed in one of his characteristic, eloquent speeches, in which, for one hour, he held the audience spell-bound—moving them alternately to smiles and tears with the hand of a master. We shall make no attempt to report him. Can one report or fix on paper the chain lightning as it leaps from cloud to cloud when the storm rolls through the midnight sky, or the deep echoing thunder that causes the stoutest hearts to tremble? As well attempt to report the rush, the whirl, the terrible leap of the flashing waters of Niagara's unequalled cataract, or the tramp of that earthquake along the sides of the mountain, which awoke the prophet as he slept in the cave on the Mount of God, after that forty days' fasting and flight across the burning sands of Araby, that he might escape the officers which the haughty Jezebel had sent out to bring him dead or alive before her, for having caused the slaughter of four hundred of those lying priests that feasted on her royal bounty. Suffice it to say, that at the call for money, it appeared that the right chord had been touched. Bank notes, gold and silver flowed into the treasury, till all hearts were made glad with true Christian joy, as they felt from experience that it was more "blessed to give than to receive."

VIATOR.

THE CHURCH AND QUARTERLY REVIEW.

In the interval between the conclusion of the ninth, and the commencement of the tenth volume of the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review, the editor would make an additional appeal to the church in its behalf. Strictly speaking, perhaps, he is not required to do this. Having accomplished his editorial task for the present year, and about to resume it for the next, he might very reasonably leave to those whom he serves, in this capacity, the duty of promoting its circulation and of improving its financial condition. The observance of this course would be far more congenial with his feelings. But the actual necessities of the case, and something like a tacit understanding on the subject, devolve on him the responsibility of not only speaking through its pages, but also of speaking in its advocacy. To this, then, we briefly address ourselves.

1. At the exceeding low subscription price of the Review, we must, in order to sustain it without cost to the church, speedily have a considerable increase of subscribers. Unfortunately, periodicals of this class have succumbed to the demand for cheap literature, and have fallen to terms upon which they cannot possibly exist, without a vastly increased patronage. Only think of a Quarterly Review, of six hundred pages, elegantly printed; furnished with articles by able contributors, nearly all of whom must be paid; containing quarterly notices of the principal publications of the country, and summaries of intelligence prepared with great labor and care; four fine engravings, worth twenty-five cents, each; and then an editor, whose time, talents and attention must be given to the work, and who must be supported; think of all these, and then, that the subscription price is only two dollars per annum, when it ought to be at least three. Any one can see that its existence depends upon a proportionably extensive circulation.

2. Can an adequate number of subscribers be obtained? Undoubtedly they can; with absolute certainty. Four thousand, at $2, will afford it an ample support, after allowing for the ordinary losses in collections. But what are four thousand to not less than two hundred thousand white members in the Southern Church, whose intelligence and wealth will equal those of the membership of any other church on the continent. Were only moderate efforts employed, we should soon have five thousand upon our books; and we ought to have twice that number. Nothing would rejoice our hearts more, except the conversion of sinners, than the privilege of sending out, quarterly, a richly freighted issue to at least five thousand readers. And what a credit it would be to the church and her ministers, thus, side by side with our weeklies, to supply intellectual food to such a number. It is idle to imagine that it cannot be done. It can, and one would think, with comparative ease.

3. A vital question arises here. Does the benefit of such a publication justify the effort to extend its circulation? The answer depends wholly upon the character and the tendency of the work. Provided it be such as it ought to be, the question is settled, and its circulation becomes an imperative obligation, which all, who have enlightened views, must perceive. The diffusion of useful knowledge, as a duty, is not a matter of question at all in this age of the world. That class of periodical literature contemplated by a Review, is a demand which cannot be withheld. Readers will have it, good, bad or indifferent. Again, even where there is no inclination to read such a species of literature, it is the solemn duty of our preachers to cultivate it. Our people ought and must read more for their own good and that of their children. Besides, our periodical literature is necessarily a subsidiary to our great publishing interests, especially at this time. It excites the desire to read, and it gives information of our publications.

Now, our Quarterly, if not all it should be, is fully endorsed, as to its general character, by the most competent judges. We fearlessly challenge the examination of its contents, as a whole; and we believe, that it is eminently calculated to do good, and to promote the interests of Methodism; and that upon the ground of its merits, it deserves a wide and cordial support. Thus much we feel constrained to say on this point. We could not say less in justice to our vocation.

4. It is no private enterprize that we plead. It has no personal convenience in view. It was designed to benefit the whole church. It is the constituted organ of the General Conference, having been in operation, under its auspices, now nine years. Its publication is authoritative, and its patronage ought, as a church measure, to be general. Can any lover of the church entertain a doubt of the correctness of this conclusion? And we take occasion to say, that the church ought not, in its highest judicatory, ordain and establish a periodical of the kind, and leave its circulation wholly to what personal favor the editor may acquire. Irrespective of this fact, the whole body should rally to its support. It were cruel thus to throw the burden of its circulation upon the exertions of the editor. We speak plainly. We are striving to do our duty, in the fear of God; and we solicit the co-operation of all our brethren in this deeply interesting and important work.

We are just entering upon the tenth volume. We need a large increase of subscribers and prompt payments at the very commencement of the year. Will the brethren go to work immediately, with a copy in their hands, and endeavor to increase our list? Will they forthwith faithfully collect and promptly remit the funds, either to Nashville or to Richmond? Come, brethren, one and all, let us unite and resolve, by God's blessings, upon the prosperity of the Quarterly Review.

D. S. DOGGETT, Editor.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 17, 1855.

A State Teachers' Association.

We notice in the Thibodaux Minerva, a call upon the male and female teachers of Louisiana, signed "Many Teachers," to assemble in the town of Thibodaux on Friday and Saturday, 28th and 29th days of this month, for the purpose of forming a State Teachers' Association. The object of the meeting is to elevate the standard of the profession, which can only be done by a thorough co-operation on the part of all of those engaged in the cause of education. To accomplish this end, an earnest invitation is extended to every parish in the State, to every college, seminary and academy, to the managers of city schools and originators of school systems, to send as many representatives as may be thought needful. From such a convention as this, there is little doubt good results would flow. The teachers could compare notes, hear arguments, and investigate the various plans and systems which might be urged forward by different advocates, and all might result in a *projet* for the re-organization of our present school laws, such as would meet with favorable consideration at the hands of our Legislature, and eventually redound to the improvement and moral elevation of thousands of children.

At all events, no harm can be done; and all we have to say, is to express the hope that the meeting may be largely attended by fitting representatives from all quarters of the State. Anything calculated to advance the cause of true education will receive from us a cordial support.

The State Department received a dispatch by the America from Mr. Buchanan, to the purport that England positively declines giving any explanation in answer to our demands concerning alleged violations of the neutrality laws. All the Central American Governments have protested, through their diplomatic agents, against our recognition by Wheeler of the present Nicaraguan Government. These Governments state the opinion that the present Government of Nicaragua will not long continue, and declare their intention to exterminate all foreign adventurers who invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

The commerce between Europe and the West Coast of America, via the Isthmus of Panama, seems to increase with every opportunity. We learn by the Atlantic, that the Panama Railroad Company, having occasion to ship some building materials from Liverpool to Aspinwall, chartered a vessel of four hundred tons to expedite the delivery, when the whole of the spare room was immediately taken up by merchants having goods to send to the West Coast. Thus nearly four hundred tons of freight were secured to the road, and evidence afforded that the trade in that direction is only waiting the proper facilities to become large and important.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

The undersigned, Agents of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., having made arrangements with Messrs. Wm. H. Stewart, No. 37 Carondelet street, New Orleans, as their regular consignees are now prepared to assure their friends and the public generally that no just cause of complaint will hereafter exist as to a lack of promptitude in forwarding their shipments. STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

Marriages.

MARRIED, in Raymond, Miss., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Lambuth, Rev. L. CATELY to Miss E. C. WARDILL, of said place.

Deaths.

DIED, on the morning of the 13th Nov., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. SARAH EUGENIA KING, wife of Dr. J. W. King, of consumptinn, aged 27 years.

This estimable Christian lady leaves hohind a sorrowing husband and eno ohild to monrn their irreparable loss. Her honored and sucrable father and estimable brother preceded her only a few weeks to the silent grave and the mansions of the blest. Surely the sup of her mother's sorrow is full and bitter, and deating brethere--now sistorless--low in the weeping cirole, and feel the angoish of that void which must remain to the end of life.

Religion was with her not merely one of the lessons of eduoation, but it was heaven-born principlo and the vital powor of her spirit, tho daily employment of her hands and heart, tho pervading temper of her soul, a part of habitual life. Her death was in happy unison with suoh a lifo. Mere peaceful, more heavenly, it eonld not have been. The sacred songs of Zion, which in other days she had warbled with a sweetness almost unrivalled, now seemed to fill her soul with ecstatic joy, as they were sung at her request from time to time.

"On Jordans stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye—"

is the beginning of one of her favorite hymns, every line of which is like a step in Jacob's ladder—stretching from earth to heaven. When the final hour oame, she slept, but only to realizing the great declaration, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"Friend after friend departs!
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no unlou here of hearts,
That finds not hese an end.
Were this frail world our fiuel seat,
Living or dying, none were blest.

"Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime,
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

"There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here,
Translated to that glorious sphere.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till are passed away;
As morning high and highes shines
To pure and perfect day.
Nor sink those stars to empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Vicksburg, Nov. 28. C. K. MARSHALL.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OBITUARY.

REV. WILLIAM HYER.

During the late epidemie we have lost many a good and useful member of our community, many whose decease is keenly felt and deeply regretted. Of one in particular would I wish to make honerable mention, the Rev. Wm. Hyer, Paster of the Methodist Church in this place. Mr. Hyer was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born Feb. 14, 1807. At nbout the age of twenty years he experienced that change of heart "that gives life to the dying," and from that time he felt inwardly moved to preach the Gospel. Being fully persuaded that God had a work for him to do, he left a lucrativo business and entered upon a course of study to qualify him for the important duties of the ministry. He graduated at the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., then under the Presidency of that able divine and good man, Dr. Wilbur Fisk, whom Mr. Hyer, without being a servile imitator, took for his great model in sermonizing. In the fall of 1837 he came to the South, and located himself at Summerville, Tenn. Owing to pecuniary circumstances he did not feel able to join the traveling connection, and consequently engaged in teaching. After two years residence in Summerville, he removed to Memphis, where he continued to teach until 1851, when he joined the Memphis Annual Conference, and was stationed for the following two years at Aberdeon, in this State. Here, during the last year of his ministry, his labors were owned and blessed by the Great Head of the Church——for a great revival in religion (the result of faithful warning and expostulation) took place, and more than one hundred and twenty were added to the church.

In the fall of 1853 he was transferred to the Mississippi conference, and stationed in Vicksburg. Here he labored indefatigably in the vocation of his office, and to the satisfaction of the church. As a sermonizer, he had few superiors--methodical in the arrangement, clear in the argument, precise in his language and persuasive in terms, his discourses showed that they were the result of study and care, and that he himself felt the importance of his work. Not as the preacher only, will he be remembered. In whatever concerned the church, he took a deep and abiding interest; in the class-room, at the prayer-meetings, in the singing school and Sunday-school, he endeavored to make himself useful. Memorials of his short stay amongst us are many and lasting, and his memory will he oherished by those who were acquainted with him.

At the approach of the late epidemie,

"When nature sickened, and each gale was death"

he was urged by many of his friends to depart—to go to the country, as one likely to save the yellow fever, being lately come to this place. He did not immediately decide, but after a few days, when a decision was made, there was a calmness, a decisive confidence in the Providence of God that characterizes the faithful christian. He assidnously nursed by the sick bed of his wife and the two children that were at home, and hardly seeing them safely through their illness, he himself was attacked by the insidious enemy. All skill of medicine and attention of kind friends could have saved life, his certainly would have been spared.

On the third day of this month he terminated his useful career, after an illness of ten days. During his sickness, he manifested a firm and unshaken confidence in God. About the seventh day after he was taken, he began to entertain doubt about his recovery. For a day or two following he had great concern for the temporal welfare of his family, deprived of its head. Being assured by the premise that God would provide for the widow and the fatherless, and that they could trust in that premise, he said, "Then all is well." And upon being reassured, he seemed to give up all into the hands of God, bowing with humble resignation to His will.

The day before his death he called for a Bible. It being brought, he took and pressed it to his bosom, saying: "Precious Bible! that hath revealed such precious truths to dying man. It hath brought light and immortality; precious book." After this he requested that the friends should come into his room and sing, when he joined them with all the strength that he was able, in singing several hymns. After they had retired, he began to sing,

"Jesus! lover of my soul."

but ceased soon, his strength being exhausted, saying, "I cannot sing," and repeated the words through. To his children he addressed himself, asking them "to meet him up yonder, where the flowers never fade." By these present that morning, that season will never be forgotten. Truly,

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged above the common walks of life."

Rev. Wm. Hyer is dend; he is numbered with the silent gone; he rests sweetly now, regardless of the tongue of calumny or the voice of pretended friendship. His death was peaceful—was that of the good man, who

"Draws the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreame."

R. D. H.

☞ A REPRIEVE.—We do not refer to a reprieve from a capital punishment. There is a slow torture from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the certainty of immediate relief and permanent cure. There is a tonic, cordial, and alterative principle in Dr. Hoofland's Germen Bitters, which inevitably arrests and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement. d4 1m

New Advertisements.

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney-woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year. dec15 tf

Bascom Female Seminary.

GRENADA, MISS.

The next session of this young and popular Institution will open on the first Monday in February, 1856. It is convenient to all south Mississippi and Louisiana.

Tuition, in English branches, from $10 to $20; Music, with use of instrument, $27 50; Languages, $12 each; Vocal Music, $1; Incidental fee, $1; Board, $60.

We have commodious and comfortable boarding arrangements, and all the apparatus, instrumente, etc., essential to our full course of study and high grade of scholarship. These, with our experienced and successful Faculty, our firm but kind discipline, have already raised the Seminary to permanent popularity.

Our friends in the South cannot do better for their daughters than to bring them to Bascom Seminary.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the undersigned. S. W. MOORE, President

Grenada, Miss., Dec. 15, 1855—6t.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival on Tuesday of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Place, we have received Galveston papers to Saturday last; but we find no news of importance.

The Methodist Conference was to commence its session in Galveston to-day (Wednesday.) The News says:

Over one hundred clergymen are expected to be present from all parts of Texas, and some from other States. The Rev. Mr. McNeil, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, are looked for here during the Conference.

The Victoria Advocate says the Rev. Wm. D. Jones, D. D., formerly President of the Odd Fellows' Female College, at Rogersville, Tennessee, has been engaged as President of Aranama College, at Goliad. Mr. Jones is spoken of as an accomplished scholar and a great acquisition to that flourishing institution in the delightful town of Goliad.

A letter from Senator Potter, dated Austin, Dec. 1st, says that the report of Tipton Walker, Esq., on the Galveston Bay and Brazos Canal, "is satisfactory, and the company can get their scrip on demand by their agent."

Private letters from El Paso state that several daring robberies had been committed in Franklin, opposite that town, by a gang of desperadoes, led by a fellow named Gordon. The San Antonio Herald says:

It appears they entered the office of the custom-house officer, pried the brass knob from the safe, filled the hole with powder, and touched it off, blowing the door nearly open. The robbers finished the work with crow-bars, and took $2000 from the safe, $800 of which had been deposited by D. J. H Lyons' agent. The report of the explosion aroused the citizens from their slumbers, but none ventured out to ascertain the cause. The next night some of the party entered a grocery establishment and took everything they could carry and decamped with two fine horses to parts unknown. They left a note written on a slate, giving their reason for taking such liberties.

The man Gordon was about El Paso in 1850-'51, when he was accused of being in league with the Apaches, and orders were sent to the military commanders for his arrest. But he got wind of it, and left for California. A short time since he and some of his party were arrested at Durango for killing a Mexican. By some means they effected their escape and came to Franklin, where they behaved themselves tolerably well until they perpetrated these robberies.

A letter has been received by Com. Thomas Crabbe, Commander-in-Chief of the American Naval forces, coast of Africa, from Antonio Joaquin Martens, United States Vice Consul at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, hearing date Oct. 23d, 1855, in which it is stated that the poor of St. Antonio are in a dreadful state of famine. The rains have quite failed, and the crops have all dried up, so that the people have been compelled to eat banana stalks. Little or no communication is to be had with vessels in the harbor, which makes the matter worse. He says that numbers have died from want of food, and craves assistance from the Americans, who, he says, "are always ready to relieve the wants of the unfortunate."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF POWDER.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times of the 20th ultimo, says:

"As a teamster, James Murphy, with a two-horse wagon, was carting powder from one building to another on the 20th instant, at Hazard's powder mills in Enfield, the load exploded, tearing wagon, horses and driver to atoms. There was about a ton of powder on the wagon, and so powerful was the explosion that an arched bridge over a canal, on which the wagon happened to be when the explosion took place, was depressed about three feet. The powder was in half barrels without any heads to them—so that it was exposed?

On the 2d inst. the house of Mrs. Spillman, in Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, and her three small children perished in the flames.

BISHOP HOPKINS' FIFTH LECTURE.

Bishop Hopkins delivered his fifth lecture last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, taking for his subject the connection of Christianity with the choice of Government officers, the government of Territories, and the admission of new States under the Federal Constitution.

As on previous occasions, the audience was large and of the most select character.

The Bishop set out by observing that he thought the topics he had chosen for his remarks would not be considered unbecoming to the circle of his duties as a clergymen, as he claimed the right, in common with other citizens, to discuss freely any question of public interest.

He then proceeded to lay down the proposition that the Federal Constitution directly recognises a necessary connection between the numerous branches of our Government and the Christian religion, by the nature of the oath of office which it requires to be administered, and by the fact of its enjoining the application of the common law of England in issues by jury. The very highest authorities decide that that common law is based upon and inseparably entwined with christianity. The fact that a clause of the Constitution forbids any religious test as a qualification for office does not alter the fact that it recognises christianity by implication. If it was not the intention of the framers of that instrument to require some religious belief on the part of persons taking the oath of office, why is an oath demanded which calls upon God to witness, and whose is the legal or other propriety of a person taking such an oath, when he repudiates the very basis upon which it stands, and which gives it its binding force?

What would be thought of a President who should, previous to taking the oath of office, profess his willingness to do so, but at the same time inform his fellow-citizens that he had no religious belief which would make the obligation sacred to him and no respect for it whatever in that light? Would not such a disregard of the evident intention of the authors of the clause be met with a storm of indignation from every part of the land. And yet, if it was not the intention to impose the oath as a religious obligation, why should the man be censured for frankly declaring such to be his opinion in regard to it?

With respect to the government of the Territories, no one would doubt the power of Congress to regulate them by passing laws for their temporal and moral welfare. There was a right of legislation vested in the Territories, but their powers must be subordinate to those of Congress, whose duty it was to exercise due vigilance and discretion in enacting such laws as might conduce to their safety and prosperity. And if, for want of such legislation, the Territories should become exposed to evils and dangers, Congress would be morally responsible for whatever might befal them.

In such position, continued the lecturer, stands the Territory of Utah at the present time. Left entirely to themselves, the deluded people now inhabiting that region had built up a government and institutions of their own, and initiated a state of things never before seen upon this continent. On the infidel construction of the Constitution (that it repudiates affinity with Christianty) there is nothing to prevent Utah from obtaining admission into the Union, so soon as she can produce the requisite population. In a short time the breaking up of the Chinese Empire may bring to one shores millions of the benighted pagans of that country. What is to prevent them, under this construction of our Constitution, from setting up the worship of idols among us? The Japanese may colonise our country and establish their peculiar religion—The Turks may find it convenient to plant and propagate Mahomedanism among us, and what obstacle are we to oppose, if we concede that our Constitution extends to them the privilege.

It might be said that England holds dominion over millions of pagans and experiences none of these evils, but there could be no analogy between her case in that respect and our own; her system of representation was different—they were allowed no voice to the government, no privileges as citizen or subject. It had been asserted that, as the Constitution and the laws of Congress permit the free exercise of any religion, we cannot interfere with Mormon polygamy, it being part and parcel of their faith. This might indeed be so if we separate all religion from our government and laws, and the Hindoos themselves might come among us and roll the Car of Juggernaut and be crushed beneath its wheels. There was but one remedy, one safeguard against these evils—the liberal and enlightened construction of the Constitution as based upon Christianity.

Let the Mormons proclaim their figment of Latter Day Saints—it is at least harmless. But let them not set up their foul abomination of polygamy, if but for the sake of our fair fame among the nations of the earth.

In regard to the question of State sovereignty, the lecturer thought these was great danger in the doctrine when carried to extremes. The admission of a new State should he looked upon as a mutual compact between itself and the Federal Government; its Constitution should form a portion of that contract, and should not afterwards undergo great and radical changes without the consent of both parties. No true republican would advocate the sovereignty and welfare of one portion of one great country to the prejudice of the prosperity and safety of the whole.

The learned Bishop concluded his lecture by remarking that, in a party point of view, he was no politician, and that the privilege of an old man, who held most dear the welfare of his country, must excuse his efforts in behalf of what he considered the true policy of our Government touching the topics of which he had treated.

For our part, we considered his ability and eloquence quite a sufficient excuse for the discussion of any subject.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—The Baton Rouge Comet says:

In the North-eastern part of this parish, an old band of thieves and murderers, routed some year or more ago, seem to be again reorganized, and are at work stealing the property of citizens there, who are entitled to and should receive aid from town, and elsewhere, where men can be found, to scour out that region, and bring the villains to justice. Our citizens have not forgotten the many acts of violence and bloodshed which have taken place in that region, and the vengeance of an outraged community, may soon be looked for—summary, and without the legal forms of delay.

The same paper has the following accounts of two suicides in that town:

On Tuesday last, Sotein Haitman, a convict in the Penitentiary hung himself in his cell. He was supposed to be laboring under an aberration of mind, for several days previous. Heitman was from the parish of St. Martin; sentenced under conviction of manslaughter, on the 30th of June, 1855, for twenty years. It is supposed that the small piece of rope used by the suicide, was obtained from the factory, and that the prisoner had, on going into his cell at night, secreted it under his clothes.

On Thursday night Sergeant Hanneman, of the Ordnance Department, at the Barracks, was found in the basement story of the captain's residence, hanging by the neck—dead. The room in which he was found, being very low in the ceiling, he had obtained a bucket, upon which he stood to fasten the rope to a beam in the upper floor, and then kicked the bucket from under him. No other cause is alleged for the act than some trifling family difficulties.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of Saturday last, says:

The yield of the cane, in the early part of the grinding season, was very small, owing no doubt to the inclemency of the weather, but later it improved somewhat, not sufficient, however, to indemnify the losses already sustained. The quality of sugar being made in the parish is very fine, but we feel safe in saying that the crop will fall short fully one-half.

The Natchitoches Chronicle says:

The rise in the river, which has opened navigation and enabled boats to travel from Alexandria to Grand Ecore, has imparted new life and animation to our trade. Our merchants are all receiving large supplies of goods, and our streets wear an air of business to which they have long been strangers.

By a vote of 125 against 67 the people of Shreveport have decided in favor of granting license for retailing spirituous liquors in that town.

The charts of the late Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, the Washington Union states, show a larger range of discovery than had been anticipated from the preliminary report. Many have been exhibited to the Secretary of the Navy and subjected to the National Observatory and Coast Survey. Dr. Kane has evidently material in reserve. The area of the open sea, by a careful revision of the work, has been found to exceed four thousand miles, or more than one thousand in excess of the original estimate. This large body was absolutely and entirely free from ice. The scientific materials of the expedition will be published under the direct charge of Dr. Kane, who has been detailed for that duty by the Navy Department. The Smithsonian Institution and Coast Survey have both volunteered their aid in furtherance of this object.

BISHOP HOPKINS' SIXTH LECTURE.

The sixth lecture of Bishop Hopkins—and last of the series—was delivered last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The usual large and respectable audience attended. The subject chosen by the Bishop upon this occasion was, the true character of the temporal power claimed by the Pope of Rome.

He had been glad, the lecturer said, to learn that the Papal power had been a subject of consideration by the last American Congress; the time had arrived when it had become recognised as an element in our politics and an influence of the greatest importance upon our elective franchise. He had considered with some attention the questions involved in the idea of Papal supremacy, for he himself—although adopted in early childhood—was a citizen of this great Republic, and held it a duty to make himself acquainted with a subject of such vital importance to his country.

The lecturer then proceeded, by quoting from the Roman Catholic creed, as proclaimed by the Council of Trent, to show the true character of the temporal power claimed by the Pope. The book of Charles Butler—recognized by Roman Catholics in this country and in Europe as a faithful interpretation of their creed, defined the spiritual and temporal powers of the Pope as the highest on earth. The convert to that faith must acknowledge the Roman Catholic the mother of all churches and of all apostolic powes, and must swear true obedience to the Pope, who held supremacy of rank, supremacy of jurisdiction, and supremacy over every matter in which a decision was to be rendered; so that the final conclusion must invariably be—"Rome has spoken, and the matter is determined." According to the faith, as expounded by this author, the head of the church is the only recognized final tribunal in the world, and if a question could arise regarding its powers, the Pope, who is that head, would be the only judge to decide it. How can a power more despotic be imagined than this, where the potentate is his own judge?

In regard to the extent of these powers, and to the question of what is true obedience to the Pope, a difference of opinion had existed among Roman Catholics—the one side claiming them in the most unlimited sense—even to the right of depriving a sovereign of his crown—and the other dissenting therefrom; but practically the difference amounted to nothing. The convert in all cases swears obedience to the creed of Pope Pius IV, and that creed asserts the supremacy and infallibility of the head of the church. Therefore, if the Pope be personally infallible, who shall say that his decisions are ever wrong?—If he is above all laws and oeneons, how can it be said that temporal sovereignties are not subject to him, or that bounds may be set to his power on earth? From the time of Pope Gregory VII, the founder of the Romish Church, down to the time of Pope John, who excommunicated King Louis of France, the Popes had arrogated to themselves this extreme supremacy; each one had in turn steadily maintained the doctrine that all earthly power must be subject to his own, as the vicegerent of God on earth, and that empires and sovereignties must be dependent upon his will. After a struggle of nearly four centuries for complete spiritual and temporal power; the creed of the Council of Florence had been enacted, reaffirmed and establishing these assumptions.

Can it be said that these powers are not now obtained? From the time of that Council up to the present day, events have proved that Papacy has no idea of surrendering this supremacy, and this opinion the learned Bishop sustained by citing numerous instances in which it had been arrogated and pertinaciously adhered to in later years.

What reply, then, should be made to those French, English and Irish Catholics, who assume that the head of their church does not now interfere with temporal affairs, or at least not with the attributes of temporal sovereignties? The claim to the right of doing so has never been abandoned. True, it has not been exercised, for the season that political expediency would not warrant it, and the inability to do so was well understood. Who then would say that, were it expedient, this claim would not be enforced, and where do ecclesiastics and writers obtain their authority for asserting that the Catholic creed has in this respect undergone a change? France had adhered to that construction of the creed which refuses to the Pope these powers, and had not fallen under the papal interdiction; this was because it was feared that she might follow the example of England and shake off the yoke; but the fact had led multitudes to believe that the construction which did not recognise the Pope's political power was authorised by the church itself. This was a great error. Never yet had one Pope been found to admit that he yielded one iota of the ancient prerogatives, and the only reason why the Popes of later years do not assert and urge them, was that they dared not.

He had no doubt that such of our American prelates and statesmen as are Catholics would deny to the head of their church this temporal and political supremacy, but that was merely a personal opinion, which concerned only themselves; they might indeed resist any attempt to establish it; history furnishes numerous precedents of resistence to it by men whose oath to this Church had acknowledged it. A few hundred years ago the Pope was universally recognised the great sovereign and spiritual and temporal head of the world; but times had changed—that tremendous power had declined—but the full light of history, the assertion in their creed of its unchangeables, the fact that no Pope up to the present time has ever renounced his prerogative, proved that the claim to the right of exercising supreme jurisdiction still existed.

And who might undertake to foresee the consequences that may result to this country from a blind indifference to the future of this question? Let Europe continue to pour her millions among us, let the papal power continue to increase here, aided by foreign Catholic governments, who instinctively hate republican principles—and who shall say that a few years may not see one country deluged with the blood of civil war, brought about by bigotry and intolerance, and carried on with the sanguinary fury characteristic of Roman Catholic persecution?

He did not think such a war probable, but it might be possible. The power of the Romish Church was by no means to be looked upon as not dangerous, when wielded for temporal harm; it held absolute dominion over the souls and bodies of 18 000,000 human beings.

Want of space compels us to to omit the concluding portion of this able and interesting lecture.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Texas, Capt. Forbes, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing the mails from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. We have files of papers from the latter city to the 3d inst., and from the former to Saturday last.

El Veracruzano of the 8th states that, according to its correspondence from the capital, the best understanding does not exist between the President and his Ministers, and that the programme from the Cabinet of their course during the interregnum previous to the time when the nation shall be regularly constituted through its representatives, was looked for with much anxiety.

At last dates from the capital a law regulating publications was under consideration of the Supreme Council of Government.

Senor Jose Duran has been appointed Consul at New York.

Don Manuel Robles Pezuela has been appointed Ambassador to the United States in place of Senor Almonte.

The supporters of the project of erecting a new State, to be called Itnrbide, have abandoned the idea.

The *Trait d'Union*—the French paper published in the capital—recommends Senor Rothaud, commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Pacific, for Consul at New Orleans—"principally," it says, "because Mexican interests have for a long time been deplorably neglected in that city, and they require a man like Senor Relhaud, with a knowledge of the things and the people of the United States; but more particularly, as in that city are organized all the operations of the filibusters." Very complimentary to our spirit of enterprise, indeed!

In accordance with the decision of the Supreme Council, the order reducing certain Government employees to half pay has been abolished.

In regard to the troubles in the State of Tamaulipas, between Generals Garza and Traconis, we have nothing very definite. The papers state that in consequence of the latest news received by the Government from that State, Garza has been ordered to proceed to the capital and the hope is fervently expressed that this step may produce the re-establishment of peace in Tampico and in the Department. A letter from General Traconis to Vidaurri, dated the 19th of November, is published. The General prefers many charges against Garza and against other persons in Tampico, professing his fidelity to the Government of Alvarez, and his readiness to submit his course of conduct during the troubles to his commander-in-chief, Vidaurri.

At the time this letter was written, Tampico was in a state of siege, declared by Traconis for the defence of the town against an expected attack by the forces of Garza. In his letter, Traconis stated that to defend himself he had but 500 men, more than 200 of whom were in the hospital, and he asked a reinforcement of 500 or 600 men, expressing the assurance that with that aid he could put an end to the difficulties by which he was surrounded. It is probable that the demand for Garza's presence in the capital brought the question of his loyalty to the Government directly to issue.

Our Minister, Mr. Gadsden, had written a letter to Vidaurri, denouncing the recent invasion from Texas, and pronouncing Capt. Callahan and his men a band of vandals.

An organized band of robbers, said to number not less than fifty, were committing many excesses along the roads between Puebla and Orizaba.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 3d inst., by Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, President, *pro tem.*, thirty-one senators appearing in their seats, in addition to Messrs. Collamer, Fitzpatrick, Higgs, Seward, Foster, Pugh, Iverson, Slidell, Bell of New Hampshire, Crittenden, Butler, Trumbull, and Harlan, who were severally qualified and took their seats. In the omens of the two latter gentleman, protests against their election were received; and when the committees are organised, the matter will undergo the consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary. After a short session, without transacting any business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 12 o'clock. The Clerk of the House then proceeded to call the roll, when two hundred and twenty-five members answered to their names, leaving nine absentees. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the House proceeded to the election of a speaker. The first ballot resulted as follows: Richardson, 74; Campbell, 55; Banks, 22; Pennington, 7; Marshall, 30; Fuller, 18; scattering, 13. After four ballots, with a similar result, on motion the House adjourned to 12 o'clock of the following day.

From the Washington Evening Star we extract the following report of the proceedings on the 4th:

In the Senate, to-day, after Messrs. Hale, of N. H., Durkee, of Wisconsin, Yulee, of Fla., and Pearce, of Md., now members, were duly sworn in; they proceeded to elect a chaplain by ballot, with the following result, viz:

Whole number of votes given, 45; necessary to a choice, 23.

Roht. C. Dean received 23, W. Hodges 8, J. G. Butler 10, Henry Ward Beecher 2, T. Parker 1, David (Paul) Brown 2, H. H. Chapin 1, Leonidas Kosser 1, Wm. H. Holcomb 1, Archbishop Hughes 1.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Clerk of the last House (presiding in the Clerk's desk) having read the journal of yesterday's proceedings—

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved that the rules of the last House be enforced so far as they exclude persons not admitted under them within the chamber while the House may be in session.

Mr. Morgan objected.

The Clerk put the affirmative of the question, and announced the motion carried.

On motion of Mr. Boocock, they next proceeded to a fifth ballot for a Speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast 220. Necessary for a choice, 111.

Mr. Richardson received 74; L. D. Campbell, 68; Banks, 28; H. M. Fuller, 20; H. Marshall, 19; Pennington, 8; Wheeler, 1; Walker, 2; Nichols, 1; Haven, 2; Oliver, of New York, 1; Howard, 2; Lindley, 1; Williams, 1; Thurston, Zollicoffer, 1; Mace, 1.

No choice being made, the House proceeded to the sixth ballot, with the following result, viz:

Whole number of votes cast 223; necessary to a choice, 112. Mr. Richardson received 75; Campbell, 57; Pennington, 9; Banks, 25; Fuller, 22; Marshall, 18; Walker, 1; Nichols, 1; Haven, 2; Oliver, of New York, 1; Howard, 2; Lake, 4; Thurston, 2; Zollicoffer, 1; Mace, 1; Carlile, 1; and one or two others received scattering votes.

No choice having been effected, they proceeded to the seventh ballot, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast 223; necessary to a choice, 112.

Mr. Richardson received 74; Campbell, 54; Pennington, 10; Banks, 28; Fuller, 20; Marshall, 20; Wheeler, 1; Walker, 1; Haven, 1; Oliver, of New York, 1; Howard, 2; Washburn, of Maine, 1; Zollicoffer, 2; Thurston, 2; Etheridge, 1; Carlile, 2.

No choice having been effected, they were engaged in taking the eighth ballot when our report went to press.

The following table, which we copy from the New York Herald, exhibits the aspect of the present, as compared with that of the previous Congress:

	Thirty-fourth Congress. 1855—'57		*Thirty-third Congress.* 1853—'55	
	Admin'n.	*Opposit'n.*	*Admin'n.*	*Whigs.*
Alabama	6	2	6	1
Arkansas	2	—	2	—
California	2	—	2	—
Connecticut	—	4	4	—
Delaware	—	1	1	—
Florida	1	—	1	—
Georgia	5	3	9	2
Illinois	4	5	5	4
Indiana	2	9	10	1
Iowa	1	1	2	—
Kentucky	4	6	5	5
Louisiana	3	1	3	1
Maine	1	5	3	6
Massachusetts	—	11	1	10
Maryland	1	5	4	2
Michigan	1	3	4	—
Missouri	1	6	5	4
Mississippi	4	1	5	—
N. Carolina	5	8	6	3
N. Hampshire	—	3	3	—
New Jersey	1	4	4	1
New York	3	30	22	11
Ohio	—	21	12	9
Pennsylvania	5	20	15	9
Rhode Island	1	1	2	—
S. Carolina	6	—	6	—
Tennessee	4	6	4	6
Texas	1	1	2	—
Vermont	—	5	2	3
Virginia	10	3	18	—
Wisconsin	—	6	3	—
Total	76	131	159	—
Opposition majority in present Congress				75
Administration majority in last Congress				84
Administration loss				172
Democrats				81
Southern Whigs				9
Republicans				68
Know-Nothings				76
Vacancy				1
Total number of members				234
Number of Territorial delegates				7

SENATE—*Washington*, Dec. 5, 1855.—Mr. Hale submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the execution of the laws in Kansas, as to require the intervention of military for the preservation or restoration of law and order in that Territory. If so, to lay the same before the Senate. Also, copies of any order he may have issued for the employment of a military force in that Territory. The resolution lies over.

Mr. Adams submitted a resolution, which also lies over, for the election of officers.

Mr. Bell offered a resolution referring all the private claims and private bills on the calender to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Adams gave notice of a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

HOUSE—The House resumed voting for Speaker immediately upon being called to order. The first vote stood: Richardson, 72; Campbell, 48; Fuller, 21; Marshall, 25; Banks, 62; Pennington, 9; Thurston, 2; Howard, 2; Messrs. Haven, Mace, Andrews, Oliver, Wheeler, Benson, Giddings, Jones, of Pennsylvania, Valk and Ready, had each one vote.

One hundred and eleven votes being necessary to a choice, there was of course no election.

Further from Kansas.

We find the following telegraphic dispatches in the Memphis Bulletin:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 3.—The excitement is increasing. The Abolitionists have rescued prisoners from the Sheriff. He refused to give up any concerned, unless to the Governor, or the United States officers. This resolution was sustained by Gen. Lane, an editor at Lawrence, and several others of the same stripe, who are continually making speeches arguing preparation. The militia are slow to obey the Governor's call. A party numbering 200 or 300 at Franklin, a few miles distant, are arming a large force. Reports reach us that there are 1,100 men organized in Lawrence, armed with Sharp's rifles, entrenching themselves as fast as possible. The Governor has called on the president for assistance from Forts Riley and Leavenworth. Until it is obtained, probably nothing will be done, unless parties bring it on themselves, in which case, many lives will be lost.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Abolitionists have taken Atchison. They tried to eat the papers, but were prevented. They contained secrets of a midnight order. Atchison was to be burned. Pat Langhlin has been murdered. A party left here last night to defend Atchison.

NEW POST-OFFICE.—The post-office at Grand Ecore Natchitoches parish, La., has been re-established, and J. H. Stevens has been appointed postmaster.

HALLOWED BE THY NAME.

OF FIFTY YEARS.

List to the dreamy tongue that dwells
In rippling wave or sighing tree;
Go, hearken to the old church bells,
The whistling bird, the shissing bee;
Interpret right, and ye will find
'Tis "power and glory" they proclaim;
The chimes, the creatures, waters, wind,
All publish, "Hallowed be Thy name."

The pilgrim journeys till he bleeds,
To gain the altar of his sires;
The hermit pores above his beads,
With zeal that never wanes nor tires;
But holiest rite or longest prayer,
That soul can yield or wisdom frame,
What better import can it bear
Than "Father, hallowed be Thy name?"

The savage kneeling to the sun,
To give his thanks or ask a boon;
The raptures of the infant one,
Who laughs to see the elves round moon;
The saint well taught in christian lore,
The Moslem prostrate at his flame—
All worship, wonder and adore,
And and in "Hallowed be Thy name!"

Whate'er may be man's faith or creed,
Those precious words comprise it still:
We trace them on the blooming mead;
We hear them in the flowing rill;
One chorus hails the Great Supreme;
Each vested breathing in the same—
The strains may differ, but the theme
Is, "Father, hallowed be Thy name!"

BE OFF WITH YOU NOW!

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Be off with you now—don't I know
That it's only cajoling you are;
With cheeks like the rose's soft glow,
And glances more bright than the star?
'Tis true that my waist is but small,
And my ringlets may curl like the vine;
But I'm not like an angel at all,
Nor am I the least bit divine!
So be off with you now—don't I see
You're deluding from eve until down?
My step may be bounding and free,
But I'm not the least like a fawn!
But 'twas ever the method, we know,
Since Adam and Eva began,
That heaven were sure to be snow,
And necks woes, of course, like the swan!

Come, be off with you now, till you learn
To woo like a plain-hearted youth;
Let your mind, if you love me, discern,
To win you must woo me with truth!
I would rather—instead of these Sewers,
In which you are ever so rife—
That you promised to love me all hours,
As long as each other had life!

LONG AGO.

When at eve I sat alone,
Thinking on the Past and Gone—
While the clock, with drowsy finger,
Marks how long the minutes linger—
And the embers, dimly burning,
Tell of Life to fast returning—
Then my lonely chair around,
With a quiet, mournful sound—
With a murmer soft and low,
Come the Ghosts of Long Ago.

One by one I count them o'er,
Voices that are heard no more,
Tears that loving cheeks have wet,
Words, whose music lingers yet—
Holy faces, pale and fair,
Shadowy locks of waving hair—
Happy sighs and whispers dear,
Songs forgotten many a year—
Lips of dewy fragrence—eyes
Brighter, bluer than the skies—
Odors breathed from Paradise.

And the gentle shadows glide
Softly murmuring at my side,
Till the long unfriended day,
All forgotten, fades away.

Thus, when I am all alone,
Dreaming o'er the Past and Gone,
All around me, sad and slow,
Come the Ghosts of Long Ago.

SUGAR.

Its Consumption in the United States—Crop of 1856—Prospects of Prices—Advice to Sugar Planters.

Messrs Editors—Permit me to speak, through the medium of your paper, to the sugar planters of Louisiana of what concerns them. Recent events have clearly shown that the interest of the planter is not properly cared for in your city. The very decided stand taken by those in whose hands this important staple of our State is confided, in an unprejudiced mind, prejudicial to the interest of those whom they undertake to serve, advocating, as they do, the system of *forced sales* upon the levee, they advise shipments as fast as it is (and frequently before) ready to leave the sugar-house, when it is frequently the case that a steamboat load will glut, and consequently depress the market to actual decline in price. Now, it has been the custom of planters, generally, to speak hard of those whom they term "gimlet speculators." Speculators are necessary; indeed, with the present system of disposing of sugar, they are absolutely essential—even those who go in between the factor and real buyer. It is perfectly natural that they should favor a system which gives them an advantage in a trade, or business, to which they devote themselves; and as long as the "gimlet man" proper does what is fair and right, blame should not attach to either.

The writer is well acquainted with most of the operators in sugar on the Levee and knows them to be clever gentlemen. The blame, if any there be, and the planters think there is, should attach where it properly belongs. Until a different system is tried, the planters will not be satisfied, and it is perfectly useless for them to attempt to effect a change in the present system unless they can obtain the entire co-operation of the factor. It is for them to fix the thing up, and a price upon sugar commensurate with the law of sup

The New Orlesua Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

THE ROT IN COTTON.

[From the American Cotton Planter.]

Dr. Crum—Dear Sir: Your inquiry of me about the rot in cotton, is rather too difficult a problem for me to solve. I cannot arrive at any conclusion. No opinion yet advanced but has stronger reasons to make it questionable than to confirm its truth. A friend of mine advanced the opinion that it was water, throwing off that quantity of fruit which it was not able to perfect. This I cast by saying that the stalks which had but few bolls, but one-third of a crop, rotted too. Another thought it was a disease of the plant; this will not do, for all bolls are not destroyed, nor frequently are the third. Another says it is an insect that stings the plant. This suits me best, and for the want of a better, I endorse it, though before I enter on this subject, allow me to say, I at first objected to it, because the rot has heretofore begun on particular spots of the field, and this inclined me to think that the soil had something to do with the matter.

My reason for inclining to the insect are as follows:

I have examined a multitude of bolls, and find the spot indicative of the rot so small, that I cannot detect it with the naked eye, up to the time the boll is destroyed. I have cut out the diseased part, and through the boll, and again have seen it where the boll was barely injured through; again where the cotton showed disease; then seed; again where the disease had only destroyed a pod. I have several bolls with disease cut out, which may show whether I am correct, yet the cause, or what, may not have been eradicated.

I own a powerful microscope, and upon examining the spots, I see the disease, marked, wave only to the eye a needle point; the edge quite reddish, marked with internal black and sunken, as if the edges had grown on and the diseased part had sank and decayed.

If a cancer or ulcer form the sting, the boll may perfect a part of the cotton before the whole would be implicated in disease.

Again: on a dark day, threatening rain, upon examining bolls, I find a very timid bug, about three-elevenths of an inch long, on the boll, under the involuns, (I forget,) where it lies close to the boll; they are as wary as the boll worm fly—unless care is taken, they fall to the ground, and secrete themselves in the earth; they are a winged insect, of the beetle tribe, and like what we, when children, called hominy beeters; place them on their back, and they spring over; or hold an end of one in the hand, and it snaps by a joint in the middle. By being very careful, I have found them sucking the juice. I am not certain these bugs do the mischief. I find no other bug in sufficient numbers, for it takes quite a number to probe as many bolls and as many spots. These bugs are at this date procreating.

In one of the above I find an egg oblong, and quite transparent. I have also found a small worm, which my naked eye could not discover, in the cancerous portion. Again, the juice in the dark spot before the part becomes dry, is black, whereas that almost in contact in the green part of the boll, is colorless. These you have the result of my observation.

We need powerful instruments, more costly than my means admit of. My instrument cost $20 in New York, and made specially for me; and the maker, Mr. J. Rosch, let me have it at cost of manufacture, on account of the use I make of it. I need instruments to examine large and small objects; to have the advantage of reflection; to have the advantage of magnifying and reflection, I suppose some $200 would purchase. But should the cost be $500, some public spirited man should buy, and let the curious use. I have found several bugs on the boll, but none that satisfies it is the one. Certain, it is not the boll-worm. I can show thousands of rotted bolls, and have seen only one boll-worm, and as yet not a boll bored.

Important from Antigua.—Capt. Little, of the American brig Loango, writes from Antigua under date of the 12th of November, to the New York Herald, stating that the British authorities of that place had boarded his vessel and forcibly taken therefrom the negro cook, under pretence that he was held as a slave and should have his freedom.

The letter says:

"Although the cook protested over and over again that he was a free man, he was by force removed on shore, and, with $150 in double eagles and some small gold, is now taken care of by his friends.

The matter is now in the hands of Mr. Higginbotham, our commercial agent, who intends to see me through in my demand for satisfaction to the flag of which I was at that time the guardian.

I will say, also, that every merchant, and others not connected with the government, declare the act to have been a most flagrant outrage to the American flag.

The crew were also offered the glorious protection of the British mail; but they told the officers they knew what they were well off.

The St. John's Times has the following in regard to the outrage:

It having been ascertained yesterday that there was on board of the brigantine Loango, from Philadelphia, a fugitive slave by the name of John Ross, who was anxious to set his foot upon *British soil; where the inestimable boon of freedom would be instantly realized*, but who by some means was debarred from doing so, although he offered five dollars for his conveyance ashore, the superintendent of police, Mr. Shoreditch, was made acquainted with the circumstance, who, with his usual promptitude, as we are told, associated himself with Mr. Price, the Colonial Treasurer, and having obtained the sanction and authority of his excellency the Governor, at once removed the man from the vessel and placed him among freemen. We understand that the narrative of his escape from slavery is graphic and interesting. It may hereafter find a place in our columns.

The man is now at the police office pending an investigation into the circumstances, which we regret our inability to report in our present issue.

A dispatch of the 24 inst. from Springfield, Mass., says:

At all 1,700 votes were cast at our municipal election to-day. Amos Phelps, Jr., Democrat, late Whig, was chosen Mayor by 200 plurality. The ticket for Aldermen and School Committee is made up by the Republicans is elected. It is made up of all parties. The Aldermen are—Seven Republicans, two Democrats, two Americans and one Whig. Joseph Ingraham is re-elected City Clerk and Treasurer by nearly a two-thirds vote. The Republicans divided the strength part of their vote for Mayor between the Democratic and American candidates, though they gave about 500 votes to George Ellis, the independent candidate.

From Texas.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lewlen, arrived on Saturday last from Galveston, but brought no news of importance.

The Galveston News of Thursday last has the following paragraphs:

The brig Bittsett, Capt Grist, and the schooner Tiger, Capt Collet, both from Bangor, Me., arrived in port yesterday, loaded with cross-ties for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. We understand that there are some ten or twelve other vessels now on their way, all loaded with materials for the above railroad, which is now graded between eighteen and twenty miles from Virginia Point beyond Dickinson's Bayou. Mr. Hooper has taken the contract to bridge all the streams on the track of said road, and is now employed on that work.

At the recent term of the District Court in Richmond, John Barrett was tried on the charge of murder, for shooting Mr. Glasscock last summer, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

Capt. Callahan and Capt. Benton, of the late expedition across the Rio Grande, were in Austin at last accounts. The State Times says Capt. Benton has not entirely recovered from the wounds he received in the fight with the Mexicans and Indians.

We learn from the Austin State Times that it has been resolved to hold an American party State Convention in Austin on the third Monday in January next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and for such other purposes as may be deemed important to the party.

On the 1st inst. a Mexican killed one of his countrymen in Corpus Christi with a knife. He also stabbed two women. He was arrested, and it was thought he would be lynched.

From Santa Fe.

From late Santa Fe papers we extract the following paragraphs:

It affords us pleasure to announce that Brevet Brigadier General John Garland, military commander of the department, has appointed Lieut. W. Craig, third infantry, his aid-de-camp. Lt. C. is a graduate of the class of 1853, and has served one year in New Mexico, much of the time in the most arduous service to be found in the military life. During the campaign of six months among the Rocky Mountains, against the Utah and Jecarilla Apache Indians, he was Adjutant of the mounted battalion of New Mexican volunteers, and discharged his duty in such a manner as to receive the commendation of his superior officers.

Four Mexican boys were brought into Santa Fe last Wednesday by a small escort of dragoons, having succeeded in making their escape from the Camanche Indians, a short time since. Their names are Luis Martinez, Feliz Bonoiege, Teodoro Garcie, and Jenaro Salgado, the two former being about seventeen, and the letter about twelve years of age. Two of them, Martinez and Bonoiege, were captured five years, and the other two about two years ago; and they were taken from the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs will send them to El Paso, to be delivered to the Mexican authorities at that place, in accordance with the treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo; General Garland furnishing them with transportation and rations.

His Excellency, Gov. Merriwether, accompanied by his son, O. R. Merriwether, left Santa Fe for the States, on Monday morning, the 1st inst. He goes in on a leave of absence, and will return to the Territory some time next spring. At his request, General Garland furnished him an escort of dragoons, under the command of Capt. Ewell. The reason for having an escort was, that he desired to have a talk with the Camanche Indians, if he should meet them on the way, and the presence of a small military force seemed necessary.

The same escort conveys to Fort Leavenworth three soldiers of Maj. Blake's company, who were tried by court martial for mutiny, and sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was commuted by the President to three years hard labor on the works at that post.

The Kansas Troubles.

The Jefferson City (Mo.) Inquirer publishes the following dispatch, which contains some further particulars in regard to the circumstances which produced the present threatening condition of things in Kansas:

Independence, Nov. 29.—Near Hickory Point, on the Santa Fe road, three Abolitionists, with Sharp's rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery man, and ordered him to leave. He was allowed ten minutes to leave, or he would be shot. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. He met with one of the three men, who renewed his threats and attempted to shoot Coleman, but his gun missed fire. Coleman then shot his assailant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial. A mob of Abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles, repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burned his house, and ordered other pro-slavery men to leave, and burned their houses.

Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and obtained the names of twenty others. Jones is now at Lecompton with two prisoners and fifteen or twenty assistants. The Abolitionists are gathering at Lecompton, demanding the release of their comrades and the surrender of Coleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the militia to the assistance of the officers. Last night and this morning many persons from this city and county started to Lecompton for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the Governor. A letter from one of the editors of the Western Dispatch dated at Shawnee Mission to day, states that the writer has learned that a number of citizens are missing at Hickory Point, and that sixteen or more houses had been burned. The Governor calls on the law abiding fellizens to suppress the outbreak. Dispatches from Weston and St. Joseph last night state that large meetings of the citizens have been held, and companies formed to go to Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican publishes the following later dispatches:

Independence, Nov. 30.—A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who states that Marshal Jones had fifty-two men with him at Lecompton; that Lawrence is up in arms, drilling constantly, and have five pieces of artillery. Our cannon left this morning in the hands of Kansas men.

Weston, Nov. 30.—The outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses and driven a number of families, women and children to Missouri for refuge.

Latest accounts represent that the law-and-order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas county in the execution of the law. He has by this time an overwhelming force. Sheriff Jones is acting as U. S. Deputy Marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties.

Shawnee Mission, Nov. 30.—The Marshal has a requisition from the Governor to arrest forty-two men in Lawrence, and they refuse to deliver themselves up, and he calls for volunteers. The people of Lawrence say publicly that they will take Coleman and Jones and hang both of them.

Large numbers of the law-breakers were seen crossing from Delaware and Leavenworth yesterday, going to Lawrence. A member of the Legislature was from there yesterday morning for guns. We can only send them twenty. Jones also sends for a wagon load of ammunition and for cannon, immediately.

Spain and the European Allies.—A correspondent of the London News, writing from Paris under date of the 14th of November, professes to transmit the exact sense of a declaration recently made by Gen. Espartero to a gentleman who had asked him whether there was any truth in the rumors of a projected alliance between Spain and France and England. The answer of Gen. Espartero, thus communicated, is as follows:

"There is not at present any alliance. But Spain is a Latin nation, and if the war goes on she will certainly take part in it ultimately on the side of France and England. I incline to think that the war will become general in the spring. Should events compel Spain to draw the sword in this quarrel, you may be assured that the manner of her doing so will be such as to sustain the old Castilian glory, and that she will not accept a ship, a man, or a crown piece from any Power in the world."

PEOL; OR, WOMAN'S HEROISM.

AN INCIDENT IN THE WAR OF 1812.

In the last war with England I was, as you know, a very little girl. I was old enough, however, to remember distinctly the preparations made one time at our house for a substantial baking.

The supper things were removed, and on the table stood brown loaves, their tops made glistening smooth with Peggy's wet hood, the smoking pot of pork and beans, the little white loaves rising as fast as they could, a cake of ginger bread and turnovers for the children.

It was dark, for the brown bread and beans were destined to remain in their hot quarters all night, and serve us with a steaming breakfast on the morrow.

The logs in the large kitchen fire-place burned merrily, the great oven was all a-glow; and mother, who was superintending, said it only needed to burn the embers, which it was fast approaching, to be ready for the first instalment of our baking.

Just then, the door at the left of the fire-place opened, and Peol entered. He was an Indian of notoriously bad character, but had always behaved himself with propriety in his frequent visits to our house. It was so much a matter of course for an Indian to come in without ceremony, that by the time he was fairly appropriating the supper Peggy placed before him, we had almost forgotten his presence.

Peol finished his repast, and then came and stood with his back to the fire. Physically he was a noble specimen of humanity—more than six feet high, and in figure between Heronies and Apollo. He wore a black sealskin cap, turned up an inch or so in front; a flap fell upon his neck behind. On the top two round peaks ran up, something like the mitre of a bishop; it was covered with heavy embroidery of beads, gaily dyed porcupine quills and moss-hair, wrought with singular skill and neatness.

His tightly fitted scarlet sash was embroidered in a border an inch deep, with white beads, and fastened at the belt with an engraved beguile of polished silver, as large as a breakfast plate. In his open breast appeared a chiefs shirt of large figure and gay colors; the huge ruffles were fastened with brooches of burnished silver from the size of a dollar to that of a saucer.

Below his short skirts appeared copper-colored tights of nature's finest workmanship; still lower, leggings of broadcloth, sewed to fit his leg loosely, the flaps outside the seam being richly embroidered to match the cap.

Beautiful soft moccasins of embroidered buckskin covered his handsome feet. Around his waist was wrapped two or three times a wampum sash in a rhomboidal pattern of black and white shell beads, from this depended two undressed skins of the musk-rat, I think from the scent; one contained a knife, the other money and tobacco.

There was nothing like foliage, or, indeed, the likeness of anything in heaven or earth, or under the earth, so far as I am acquainted, in his patterns or those of his tribe, with which I was twenty years familiar. Their designs were grotesque, geometrical figures, always symetrical, and often quite beautiful.

There he stood in the red fire-light, huge, brawny, elastic, lightly balanced on his pretty moccasins, with toes a little introverted, and the look altogether of a sleek panther, ready for a spring.

He surveyed me awhile in silence, and then he said: "Me stay here all night. Me sleep here," pointing to the kitchen floor.

"No, Peol," said mother kindly, "we cannot keep you."

He repeated, with fierce authority, "Me stey here to-night."

Mother knew, by sad experience, the consequence of benevolence to the copper-colored vagebonds. She knew that after we were asleep, Peol, if he remained, would open the door to some of his brethren, who were always lounging about the groceries, and usually more or less intoxicated. They would fight, making night hideous with their grunts, yells and curses; twisting their hands into the unshorn lock of hair upon each other's heads, they would crack the vertebræ with a sound that could be heard some distance—a horrible, indiscreet performance. She remembered that the snow in our yard, as in those of our neighbors, had often been hard-pressed by the rolling sculls of these screeching serenaders; while people within were passing a wretched night. She well knew the danger of offending them and arousing their revenge.

While deciding upon her course, mother was stirring the hot embers, and drawing them to the mouth of the oven with the long-handled iron shovel. Peol stood at her left hand, nearly half-way from the oven to the door where he had entered, and which remained open. His face was turned towards her as if waiting her answer.

Her decision being made, she said firmly:

"Peol, I cannot and will not let you stay here to-night."

Instantly he bared his knife. It glittered, but not so terribly as the wicked green light that shot out from under the shaggy brow of its enraged owner.

"It is war time," he growled. "I would scalp you for a ninepence!"

The instant the knife flashed in the fire light, mother, with a dexterous movement, drew out the red hot shovel, full of glowing coals, and without moving a step suddenly swung it close under his chin, calling out—

"Run! run Peol! or I will put them in your bosom! I will burn you to death!"

He hesitated and stepped back. She followed. He could not touch the shovel without being burned. It was useless to dodge, for he had watched from infancy the little, swaying form before him; slender and graceful, but tough as a white oak sapling—his equal in agility, if not in strength. He knew the power and passion in that light form, which now made her cheeks crimson, and made her eyes glow and sparkle almost like the burning coals before him.

He wavered a moment, and sprang into the entry. In the same instant the shovel and its contents flew into the fire-place, and mother, braced against the door, was holding the savage at bay alone, pressing down the latch with both hands. Peggy, with quick wit, caught a fork from the table, and pinched it over the latch. Mother held it while Peggy placed her stout shoulder against the door.

The Indian tugged, grunted and swore fearfully, but the door was true to its trust.

Silence reigned within. Frank was asleep in the cradle; Annie, too frightened to cry, and I, with eyes wide open, was watching to see how it would end.

Mother whispered to Peggy:

"What if the latch breaks?" As she spoke Peol ran out of doors to a window that was fastened. Mother had been hoping for this, and drawing the fork, she darted into the entry and bolted the outside door. Her castle was barely secured, when back came the Indian, desperately furious at finding himself foiled.

Mother returned to the kitchen, and poured a pail of water on the fire. Peggy at the same time blew out the lamp and shut the oven door.

The darkness of the room enabled us to see the great black Peol at the window, making frightful gestures, and uttering awful imprecations in his broken language.

Meanwhile mother, aware that an Indian and his gun were never far separated, took us noiselessly into the parlor, and seated us on the floor beneath the only window looking upon the street. Straightening our limbs, she placed the cradle over them close to us, and whispered, "Now sit still as mice. If Peol should fire into this window, the bullets will go over your heads and strike the ceiling—he cannot hurt you here." You see as I was, I knew from mother's manner that our troubles were not ended.

Our house was situated upon a hill-side. The kitchen had its entrance upon the ground, though really in the second story, having a basement beneath. The parlor window where we were sitting was inaccessible, while in the kitchen there was no escape from Peol's observation.

Father's place of business was several rods opposite ours, and his light sent its rays across the yard, partially illuminating the parlor. By this I could see mother, with clasped hands and pale as marble, cautiously peering from the window.

Directly she clasped her hands, exclaiming: "He is safe! Oh, children, your father is alive and safe! I thought Peol would go and murder him. I could see him sitting there so calmly posting his books, when Peol went straight towards him. I cannot think what saved him. Peol went past up the hill toward Blane's. Oh, Peggy, I might have run out and given my husband warning, but I knew Peol too well—he would have returned and butchered you all. It was a dreadful choice to make, but I would not sacrifice so many lives for one, though that one is the dearest to me." And she cast down by the door, leaned her head on the cradle and cried heartily.

Peggy now relighted up, rekindled the fires, and made mother comfortable. She was preparing to put Annie and me to bed, when father, much agitated, came home to tell us that Peol had just killed Blanc at the hotel. He had gone there intending to pass the night. He was much excited and very insolent. Mr. Blanc ordered him to leave the house. Peol refused, and he struck him a light blow with a stick. Strange that Mr. Blanc should do this when he knew so well that an Indian will not bear a blow—that Peol, least of all, would brook such an indignity. Peol retreated out of the door—Mr. Blanc followed him. Finding the savage disposed to leave the premises, he attempted to re-enter. Peol drew that bright knife, and pinned it to the handle in Mr. Blanc's back. The wounded man staggered and groaned out: "Oh, Sarah, I'm a dead man. Draw out the knife." With horror and despair she obeyed; her husband fell dead at her feet.

Peol was apprehended and escorted by a strong guard to the old fort. After his trial he was imprisoned there to await his execution. Before the day arrived the British captured the fort, and under pretence of exchanging prisoners, they set Peol at liberty.

We never saw Peol again. What finally became of him I do not know. [Arbuta.

The Burned Steamboats at Memphis.

From the Memphis Whig of the 3d inst., we learn the full particulars of the burning of the ill-fated steamers Geo. Collier and Mayflower at the Memphis landing during the night of the 2d inst. The fire broke out on the Geo. Collier just as she was landing, and before the lines were fairly made fast. The fire first appeared from a small closet immediately under the forward steps, and in a few moments the large boat was almost entirely envsloped in flames.

We now quote the Whig's account:

Capt. Burdett, who was in command, left the roof and went below to the cabin, and gave the alarm. He immediately went into the ladies' cabin to save the ladies, all of whom were asleep, and tried to get them out forward, but the flames and smoke drove them back, leaving them no chance to escape but by a small flight of steps near the water closet at the rear of the boat. By almost superhuman efforts he succeeded in saving all of them and getting them off on the wharf-boat. The male passengers and a portion of the officers and crew had to save themselves by jumping off, some into the river, and others to the lower deck of the wharf boat.

The George Collier had landed on the inside of the magnificent packet Mayflower, her bow extending about midship of the latter, and soon that steamer was also enveloped in flames. The flames also extended to the bow and cabin of the fine wharf boat, Mary Hunt, and in less than ten minutes from the first outbreak of the flames, the three boats were one mass of fire, the flames towering high above the tall chimneys of either boat.

The most mournful part of the disaster is the fact that some last or twelve human lives are supposed to be lost, some of them by being burned, and others by drowning after jumping into the river. The George Collier had some forty cabin passengers, most of whom were asleep in their rooms, and in the hurry and confusion of the moment, hardly knew what they were about. Several of those who were saved are considerably injured from jumping off the boat. Many of the saved were taken to the Gayoso in their night-clothes, where they were kindly provided for by the gentlemanly proprietors.

Neither the officers nor passengers of the Collier saved any thing but what they had on, and the books and papers of both boats were lost.

The entire loss is estimated at not less than $250,000. The Collier was valued at $35,000, and insured for $15,000. The Mayflower cost fully $100,000, and was insured for about $50,000. Wharf-boat Mary Hunt was valued at $16,000, and Messrs. Duval, Algee & Co. had a stock of goods amounting to some $20,000, and had insurance for only $5,000. A larger portion of the insurance will fall upon offices at St. Louis, New Orleans, and elsewhere, yet it is quite probable that the offices here will suffer materially on the cargo of the Collier.

The Geo. Collier had just landed from New Orleans, and had some four hundred tons of freight, mostly groceries, for this place and Nashville on board, not a pound of which was saved. The Mayflower had some 4000 sacks of corn on board, which she had taken in at Bradley's landing. Her cargo from New Orleans, except some sugar and molasses on the levee, had been delivered on Saturday. There was also a considerable amount of forwarding goods on the wharfboat. In addition to their wharf-boat, Messrs. Duval, Algee & Co., lost their bakery.

The scene last night was awfully grand, and beggars all description. The sparks blew to a great distance over the southern part of the city. At one time Howard's cotton shed was in imminent danger, as was also the wharfboat of A. L. Davis & Co. The Fire Department were cut, and rendered all the assistance they could. We are unable to give any further description at this late hour—3 o'clock, A. M.

Louisiana Items.—A steam ferry is about to be established between East and West Baton Rouge.

From the Comet of Tuesday we extract the following paragraphs:

Powers' Statue of Washington.—The statue has at length been placed on the pedestal designed for it, in the "Pagoda" near the Capitol. The box and covering will be removed from it this week—as soon as the iron railing can be placed, which is the only work on the inside of the building remaining to be done. This painting on the rotunda and the walls, reflect great credit on the artist. As before said, we only regret that it is on perishable material.

On Monday morning, the 10th inst., there was another white frost—the second of the season. The cold weather comes rather late to benefit the sugar crop, as most of our planters have finished.

From Greenwell Springs, we have received through Mr. Crenshaw, some fossil remains of the primitive forest, dug up at the distance of forty feet from the surface, out of a solid strata of red oley, water-worn pebbles and sand. One sample is a limb of a tree, in a state of petrifaction, and the other is a mass of leaves and small twigs firmly embedded in a solid black mass of great weight, and when cut with a knife, susceptible of a fine polish. Louisiana is as rich in its fossil remains as any State in the Union, and a proper geological survey of the State would contribute much to this interesting branch of inquiry.

A number of years ago, the State made a small appropriation for a survey, and a corps of scientific gentlemen volenteered their services to do the work; the means, however, were not sufficient and the enterprise was still-born. We have been told by Judge Carrigan, who was of the party, that on a small bayou, in the parish of St. Mary, they found the remains of a Mastodon or Megatherium, one of the early giants of the time when man "was not." The party obtained one or two of the bones of this monster, and left the balance as they found it, not having means to make further exavations.

The Kansas Troubles.—The Kansas Herald of Freedom gives, in substance, the following account of the origin of the difficulties in Kansas:

A young man, named Dow, 22 years of age, while at a black-smith shop, where several border ruffians had congregated, was deliberately shot by one Colemen. An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but through the assistance of his abettors, he escaped to Missouri.

A meeting of citizens, held on the spot where the affair occurred to enquire into the case, pronounced the act a cold blooded murder on the part of Colemen, and charged four men, Hagus, Burkley, Moody and Wagner, with being accessories. A series of resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to investigate still farther, to search out the offenders, and to devise the means to bring them to justice.

Sheriff Jones arrested Jacob Bronson, at whose house Dow lived, for the purpose of having him give security to keep the peace, but, while proceeding to Lecompton, Bronson was rescued by a party of his neighbors. Jones sent to Pawnee, Missouri, for aid, declaring that the Governor of Missouri had assured him the assistance of 10,000 men if required.

In answer to Governor Shannon's call for aid, the President replied, by telegraph:

"Your dispatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will be fully advised. FRANKLIN PIERCE."

A letter writer from Portsmouth to the Petersburg Express, says that the contributions for yellow fever sufferers, in Norfolk and Portsmouth, reached $310,000, of which Portsmouth received $80,000.

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ap28—1y*

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Centenary College of Louisiana is located in Jackson, La., 12 miles east of Bayou Sara. Its location is beautiful, retired and healthy. It has commodious buildings, a large library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a well selected mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a full Board of Instruction.

As this section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academies and preparatory schools, there is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, in which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness.

FACULTY:

Rev. John G. Miller, M. A., President, and Prof. of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. Wm. H. Scales, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

A. R. Holcombe, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

Thomas B. Jones, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

T. P. Calloury, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. E. Blackman, M. A., Professor of Music.

Rev. A. G. Miller, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Edward J. Delony and John S. Young, Tutors

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$30
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
Total College charges	$01
Tuition per session in Preparatory Depart.	$20
Contingencies	3
Total	$23

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month, students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, shall have an approved guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested.

If the above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for injudicious expenses.

The regular academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Wednesday in July, which is commencement day.

Jackson, La., May 18, 1855 Je30—1y

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 46.
WHOLE NUMBER 252.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

AN AUTO DE FE BEFORE PHILIP II.

FROM PRESCOTT'S FORTHCOMING HISTORY.

The auto de fe—"act of faith"—was the most imposing, as it was the most awful, of the solemnities authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. It was intended, somewhat profanely, as has been intimated, to combine the pomp of the Roman triumph with the horrors of the day of judgment. It may read coo quite as much of those bloody festivals prepared for the entertainment of the Romans in the Coliseum. The religious import of the auto de fe was intimated by the circumstance of its being celebrated on a Sunday, or some other holiday of the Church. An indulgence for forty days was granted by the holiness to all who should be present at the spectacle; as if the appetite for witnessing the scenes of human suffering required to be stimulated by a bounty—that, too, in a clime, where the amusements were, and still are, of the most sanguinary character.

The scene for this second auto de fe at Valladolid was the great square in front of the church of St. Francis. At one end a platform was raised, covered with rich carpeting, on which were ranged the seats of the inquisitors, emblazoned with the arms of the Holy Office. Near to this was the royal gallery, a private entrance to which secured the inmates from molestation by the crowd. Opposite to this gallery a large scaffold was erected, so as to be visible from all parts of the arena, and was appropriated to the unhappy martyrs who were to suffer in the auto de fe.

At six in the morning all the bells in the capital began to toll, and a solemn procession was seen to move from the dismal fortress of the Inquisition. In the van marched a body of troops, to secure a free passage for the procession. Then came the condemned, each preceded by two familiars of the Holy Office, and those who were to suffer at the stake by the friars, in addition, exhorting the heretic to abjure his errors. Those admitted to penance wore a sable dress, while the unfortunate martyr was enveloped in a loose sack of yellow cloth—the *san benito*—with his head surmounted by a cap of pasteboard of a conical form, which, together with the cloak, was embroidered with figures of flames and of devils fanning and feeding them; all emblematical of the heretic's soul in the world to come, as well as of his body in the present. Then came the magistrates of the city, the judges of the courts, the ecclesiastical orders, and the nobles of the land, on horseback. These were followed by the members of the grand tribunal, and the fiscal, bearing a standard of crimson damask, on one side of which were displayed the arms of the Inquisition, and on the other the insignia of its founders, Sixtus the Fifth and Ferdinand the Catholic. Next came a numerous train of familiars, well mounted, among whom were many of the gentry of the province, proud to act as the body-guard of the Holy Office. The rear was brought up by an immense concourse of the common people, who were stimulated on the present occasion, no doubt, by the loyal desire to see their new sovereign, as well as by the ambition to share in the triumphs of the auto de fe. The number thus drawn together from the capital and the country far exceeding what was usual on such occasions, was estimated by one present at full two hundred thousand.

As the multitude defiled into the square, the inquisitors took their places on the seats prepared for their reception. The condemned were conducted to the scaffold, and the royal station was occupied by Philip, with the different members of his household. At his side sat his sister, the late regent, his son, Don Carlos, his nephew, Alexander Farnese, several foreign ambassadors, and the principal grandees and higher ecclesiastics in attendance on the court. It was an august assembly of the greatest and the proudest in the land. But the most indifferent spectator, who had a spark of humanity in his bosom, might have turned with feelings of admiration from this array of worldly power to the poor martyr, who, with no support but what he drew from within, was prepared to defy this power, and to lay down his life in vindication of the rights of conscience. Some there may have been in that large concourse who shared in these sentiments. But their number was small indeed in comparison with those who looked on the wretched victim as the enemy of God, and his approaching sacrifice as the most glorious triumph of the cross.

The ceremonies began with a sermon—"the sermon of the faith"—by the Bishop of Zamorah. The subject of it may well be guessed from the occasion. It was no doubt plentifully larded with texts of Scripture, and unless the preacher departed from the fashion of the time, with passages from the heathen writers, however much out of place they may seem in an orthodox discourse.

When the bishop had concluded, the Grand Inquisitor administered an oath to the assembled multitude, who on their knees solemnly swore to defend the Inquisition, to maintain the purity of the faith, and to inform against any one who should swerve from it. As Philip repeated an oath of similar import, he suited the action to the word, and rising from his seat, drew his sword from its scabbard, as if to announce himself the determined champion of the Holy Office in the earlier autos of the Moorish and Jewish infidels, so humiliating an oath had never been exacted from the sovereign.

After this, the Secretary of the Tribunal read aloud an instrument reciting the grounds for the conviction of the prisoners, and the respective sentences pronounced against them. Those who were to be admitted to penitence, each, as his sentence was proclaimed, knelt down, and with hands on the missal, solemnly abjured his errors, and was absolved by the Grand Inquisitor. The absolution, however, was not so entire as to relieve the offender from the penalty of his transgressions in this world. Some were doomed to perpetual imprisonment in the cells of the Inquisition, others to lighter penances. All were doomed to the confiscation of their property—a point of too great moment to the welfare of the tribunal ever to be omitted. Besides this, in many cases the offender, and by a glaring perversion of justice, his immediate descendants, were rendered forever ineligible to public office of any kind, and their names branded with perpetual infamy. Thus blighted in fortune and in character, they were said, in the soft language of the Inquisition, to be *reconciled*.

As those unfortunate persons were remanded, under a strong guard, to their prisons, all eyes were turned on the little company of martyrs, who, clothed in the ignominious garb of the *san benito*, stood waiting the sentence of their judges, with cords around their necks, and in their hands a cross, or sometimes an inverted torch, typical of their own speedy dissolution. The interest of the spectators was still further excited in the present instance by the fact that several of these victims were not only illustrious for their rank, but yet more so for their talents and virtues. In their haggard looks, their emaciated forms, and too often, alas! their distorted limbs, it was easy to read the story of their sufferings in their long imprisonment, for some of them had been confined in the dark cells of the Inquisition much more than a year. Yet their countenances, though haggard, far from showing any sign of weakness or fear, were lighted up with the glow of holy enthusiasm, as of men prepared to seal their testimony with their blood.

When that part of the process showing the grounds of their conviction had been read, the Grand Inquisitor consigned them to the hands of the Corregidor of the city, beseeching him to deal with the prisoners in all kindness and mercy—a honeyed but most hypocritical phrase, since no choice was left to the civil magistrate but to execute the terrible sentence of the law against heretics, the preparations for which had been made by him a week before.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were *reconciled*, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm. In other words, turned over to the civil magistrates for execution. There were few of those thus condemned who, when brought to the stake, did not so far shrink from the dreadful doom that awaited them as to consent to purchase a commutation of it by confession before they died; in which case they were strangled by the garrote before their bodies were thrown into the flames.

Of the present number there were only two whose constancy triumphed to the last over the dread of suffering, and who refused to purchase any mitigation of it by a compromise with conscience. The names of these martyrs should be engraven on the record of history.

One of them was Don Carlos de Seso, a noble Florentine, who had stood high in the favor of Charles the Fifth. Being united with a lady of rank in Castile, he removed to that country, and took up his residence in Valladolid. He had become a convert to the Lutheran doctrines, which he first communicated to his own family, and afterwards showed equal zeal in propagating among the people of Valladolid and its neighborhood. In short, there was no man to whose untiring and intrepid labors the cause of the reformed religion in Spain was more indebted. He was of course a conspicuous mark for the Inquisition.

During the fifteen months in which he lay in its gloomy cells, cut off from human sympathy and support, his constancy remained unshaken. The night preceding his execution, when his sentence had been announced to him, De Seso called for writing materials. It was thought he designed to propitiate his judges by a full confession of his errors. But the confession he made was of a different kind. He insisted on the errors of the Romish Church, and avowed his unshaken trust in the great truths of the Reformation. The document, covering two sheets of paper, is pronounced by the Secretary of the Inquisition to be a composition equally remarkable for its energy and precision. When led before the royal gallery, on his way to the place of execution, De Seso pathetically exclaimed to Philip, "Is it thus that you allow your innocent subjects to be persecuted?" To which the king made the memorable reply, "If it were my own son, I would fetch the wood to burn him, were he such a wretch as thou art!"—It was certainly a characteristic answer.

At the stake De Seso showed the same unshaken constancy, bearing his testimony to the truth of the great cause for which he gave up his life. As the flames crept slowly around him, he called on the soldiers to heap up the fagots, that his agonies might be sooner ended, and his executioners, indignant at the obstinacy—the heroism—of the martyr, were not slow in obeying his commands.

The companion and fellow-sufferer of De Seso was Domingo de Roxas, son of the Marquis de Poza, an unhappy noble, who had seen five of his family, including his eldest son, condemned to various humiliating penances by the Inquisition for their heretical opinions. This one was now to suffer death. De Roxas was a Dominican monk. It is singular that this order, from which the ministers of the Holy Office were particularly taken, furnished many proselytes to the Reformed religion. De Roxas, as was the usage with ecclesiastics, was allowed to retain his sacerdotal habit until his sentence had been read, when he was degraded from his ecclesiastical rank, his vestements were stripped off one after another, and the hideous dress of the *san benito* thrown over him, amid the shouts and derision of the populace. Thus apparelled, he made an attempt to address the spectators around the scaffold; but no sooner did he begin to raise his voice against the errors and cruelties of Rome, than Philip indignantly commanded him to be gagged. The gag was a piece of cleft wood, which forcibly compressing the tongue, had the additional advantage of causing great pain while it silenced the offender. Even when he was bound to the stake, the gag, though contrary to custom, was suffered to remain in the mouth of De Roxas, as if his enemies dreaded the effects of an eloquence that triumphed over the anguish of death.

The place of execution—the *quemadero*, the burning-place, as it was called—was a spot selected for the purpose without the walls of the city. Those who attended an auto de fe were not, therefore, necessarily, as is commonly imagined, spectators of the tragic scene that concluded it. The great body of the people, and many of higher rank, no doubt, followed to the place of execution. On this occasion, however, there is reason to think, from the language—somewhat equivocal, it is true—employed by Philip's biographer, that the monarch chose to testify his devotion to the Inquisition by witnessing in person the appalling close of the drama, while his guards mingled with the menials of the Holy Office, and heaped up the fagots around their victims.

Such was the cruel exhibition which, under the garb of a religious festival, was thought the most fitting ceremonial for welcoming the Catholic monarch to his dominions! During the whole time of its duration in the public square, from six in the morning till two in the afternoon, no symptom of impatience was exhibited by the spectators, and as may well be believed, no sign of sympathy for the sufferers. It would be difficult to devise a better school for perverting the moral sense and deadening the sensibilities of a nation.

On the 11th inst. a young man named Sumner died in Boston, from injuries received some time previous at the hands of two men named Dalton and Coburn, who had, it appears, accused him of improper attentions to their wives, enticed him to the house in which they lived, and then kicked and pounded him until tired of the fun. They are both under arrest. The stories circulated in regard to the matter are to the effect that Madames Dalton and Coburn, who are sisters, invited the addresses of the young man, and that through their indiscretion two or three other persons were punished by their husbands. Coburn, a few days before the death of Sumner, was arrested on a charge of robbing the firm of which he was a clerk. Altogether, it is an interesting chapter of Boston morals.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On the 11th a young man named Ashley had both legs cut off by a train between Boston and Waltham. He lived but a few moments. A man named Johnson was run over and killed at the Hinsdale station, Mass., on the same day.

A young man named Laird was killed at Olney, Ill., on the night of the 7th, by throwing himself from the night express train, between the tender and the baggage-car. The car wheels passed over his head, cutting the skull entirely off just above the eyes. He was, it is supposed, in a fit of delerium from fever, having just had a severe chill.

The Boston Courier, in a notice of Mr. Ketteil, late editor of that paper, whose death has been announced, says that "many of those historical compendiums which came out under the name of Peter Parley, were in fact the work of Mr. Ketteil. He is the veritable Peter Parley."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EAST MISSISSIPPI FRAGMENTS.

"Gather up the fragments," was the command of the blessed Jesus to His disciples after the feast of loaves and; and if this was appropriate in regard to bread and meat, it must be more so in relation to those facts and incidents which contribute to the amusement, instruction and improvement of society.

A residence of several years in East Mississippi, occupied in frequent journeyings from one portion to another, could not but furnish many such facts and incidents. With the view of husbanding these, and at the same time extending the circle of our usefulness and enjoyment, we shall proceed to collect together some of these "fragments" and, with your leave, Mr. Editor, spread them before the more than "five thousand" readers of the Advocate, "besides women and children," hoping to minister at least to some whose appetites may be a little keen.

The political storms and commotions which preceded the elections in November last have been followed by a great calm. One would have thought, judging from the zeal and clamor of the parties, that destruction awaited the country if either succeeded, or at least, that this was the opinion on both sides. But the alarm seems to have subsided. But sad traces are left behind it—guilty consciences, broken friendships, bruised faces and broken noses. Things really looked lowering for a while. A minister had to be careful how he coked out his politics, or he ran the risk of being shut out of the pulpit. Some brothren left the church, but they'll come back, I think.

We are thought to be a very gullible people—that is, we Americans—and I half believe it. Barnum seems never to want dupes upon whom to play off the endless tricks of his invention. And if he were to pass through East Mississippi, I am sure it would create an era in the history of the country. Some who are vastly his inferiors in the art of humbugging have tried their hands rather successfully. A low necromancer and ventriloquist, passing round from neighborhood to neighborhood, attracts interested crowds (among them religious people) and pockets a handsome profit. A circus attracted the largest concourse, I think, that I have seen in the country. Many of them were old, good members of the various churches, class-leaders, exhorters, stewards, deacons, preachers and pastors mingled indiscriminately with the eager crowd.

Thousands of dollars in a few years have gone from the pockets of the pious in this country for these worthy purposes, while matters of less importance, such as the missionary cause, bible cause, the support of preachers, etc., must go begging. Seriously what ought to be done with people in the church that will go to the circus, and other places of a kindred nature? Do they not bid such things God speed? Are they not partakers of the evil?

Intemperance prevails to a very alarming extent. Groceries are still extant in Kemper county and some parts of Lauderdale, though the late laws upon this subject have done much to remove these sinks of iniquity—these moral dead-falls—and it is to be hoped that the good sense and principle will utterly abolish this abominable liquor traffic.

In this connection, it has been somewhat dangerous for a preacher to venture upon a plain, out-spoken rebuke of this practice. Some Christians make money by selling liquor to make men drunk! This they do by the gallon. And you had better be careful how you talk about this matter, or you'll fall under the ban of these beloved brethren. A regular old fashioned doggery keeper will call you to a strict account for an attack upon his craft, and flog you if you do not make apologies. Such a thing actually occurred during the past year. The preacher did not return evil for evil, and the community almost unanimously reprobated, in the strongest terms, the abominable insult. The aggressor lost caste, even with his own patrons, and became rather an object of pity than of hatred.

So much for the evils. I have much good to say of this country, but must reserve it for another time. I must close by telling that it abounds in dogs. These animals consume much of the produce of the country, but produce nothing. A brother out west keeps seven. "Seven," said I; "they ate enough food last summer, when some of the people were almost starving, to have fed three or four children." "Yes," said he, "seven of them, or seven grown people." "Do you think it was right to take the children's bread and give it to dogs?" Well, but I had them here, and I am too humane to let anything about me starve." It seems to me that it was rather too *dog* manc!

M. P.

EAST MISSISSIPPI, Dec. 4, 1855.

Bermuda papers of the 27th ult. announce the arrival of seven British war vessels from England and Halifax, as reinforcements to the West India squadron. One of the steamers will run as a mail boat between Halifax and Bermuda during the winter.

REUNION OF SAINTS IN HEAVEN.

The following extract from the sermon of Robert Hall, on the death of Dr. Ryland, is of rare eloquence even for Robert Hall:

"If the mere conception of the reunion of good men in a future state infused a momentary rapture in the mind of Tully; if an airy speculation, for there is reason to believe that it had little hold on his convictions—what may we be expected to feel who are assured the event by the sure word of God. How should we rejoice in the prospect, the certainty rather, of spending an blissfull eternity with those whom we loved on earth; of seeing them emerge from the ruins of the tomb, and the deeper ruins of the fall, not only unimpaired, but refined and perfected, with every tear wiped from their eyes, standing before the throne of God, in white robes, with palms in their hands, crying with a loud voice, 'Salvation to God that sitteth on the throne, and to the lamb, forever and ever.' What delight will it afford to renew the sweet counsel we have taken together; to recount the toils of combat and the labors of the way; and to approach, not the house, but the throne of God in company, in order to join the symphonies of heavenly voices, and loose ourselves amidst the splendors and fruitions of the beatific vision. To that state all the pious on earth are tending. If there is a law from whose operation none are exempt, which irresistibly conveys their bodies to darkness and the dust, there is another, not less certain and powerful, which conducts their spirits to the abodes of bliss, to the bosom of their Father and their God. The wheels of nature are not made to roll backward—everything presses on toward eternity. From the birth of time an impetuous torrent has set in, which bears all the sons of men towards that interminable ocean. Meanwhile heaven is attracting to itself whatever is congenial to its nature, is enriching itself with the spoils of earth, and collecting within its capacious bosom whatever is pure, permanent and divine, leaving nothing for the last fire to consume but the objects and slaves of concupiscence. There everything that grace has prepared and beautified shall be gathered and selected from the ruins of the world to adorn that eternal city 'which hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God doth enlighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.' Let us obey the voice that calls us thither; let us 'seek the things that are above,' and no longer cleave to a world which must shortly perish, and which we must shortly quit, while we neglect to prepare for that in which we are invited to dwell forever. Let us follow by the track of those holy men, who have taught us by their voice, and encouraged us by their example, that laying aside every weight, and the sin that doth most easily beset us, we may run with patience the race that is set before us. While everything within and around us reminds us of the approach of death, and concurs to teach us that this is not our rest, let us hasten our preparation for another world, and earnestly implore that grace which alone can put an end to that fatal war which our desires have waged with our destiny. When these move in the same direction, and the will of heaven shall become our choice, all things shall be ours; life shall be divested of its vanity, and death of its terrors."

RELIGION WITHOUT THE CROSS.—Reader, as long as you live beware of a religion in which there is not much of the cross. You live in times when the warning is sadly needful. Beware, I say again, of a religion without the cross.

There are hundreds of places of worship in this day in which there is everything except the cross. There is carved oak and sculptured stone. There is stained glass and brilliant painting. There are solemn services and a constant round of ordinances. But the real cross of Christ is not there. Jesus crucified is not proclaimed in the pulpit. The Lamb of God is not lifted up, and salvation by faith in Him is not freely proclaimed. And hence all is wrong. Reader, beware of such places of worship. They are not apostolical. They would not have satisfied Paul.

There are thousands of religious books published in our times, in which there is everything except the cross. They are full of directions about sacraments and praises of the Church. They abound in exhortations about holy living, and rules for the attainment of perfection. They have plenty of fonts and crosses both inside and outside. But the real cross of Christ is left out. The Saviour and his dying love are either not mentioned, or mentioned in an unscriptural way, and hence they are worse than useless. Reader, beware of such books. They are not apostolical. They would never have satisfied Paul.

Paul gloried in nothing but the cross. Strive to be like him. Set Jesus crucified fully before the eyes of your soul. Listen not to any teaching which would interpose anything between you and Him. Do not fall into the old Galatian error. Think not that any one in this day is a better guide than the Apostles. Do not be ashamed of the old paths, in which men walked who were inspired by the Holy Ghost. Let not the vague talk of men, who speak great swelling words about catholicity, and the church, and the ministry, disturb your peace, and make you loose your hands from the cross. "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord."

[Rev. J. C. Ryle.

On the 8th inst., in Memphis, a man named Bowles deliberately shot another man named Hammersley dead with a rifle. He excused himself by saying that he mistook Hammersley for a person named Wiggins, whom he was looking for.

Foreign Items by the Ariel.

The steamship Ariel, with dates to the 23d ult., arrived at New York on the morning of the 9th. She left Cowes on Sunday morning the 25th, and brings the second edition of the London Times of the day previous, which contains some items later than received by the Amazon. Consols on Saturday morning were quoted at 88¾. The money market was better.

Some trifling engagements have taken place at Kertsch between the advanced posts of the Russians under General Urangel and the Anglo-Turkish Contingent. The latter were hard pressed and had sent to Balaklava for reinforcements.

Kinburn was protected by a squadron of frigates and floating batteries in addition to the permanent fortifications. The Allies fear that the Russians may make an effort to retake it as soon as the river freezes over.

The London Times' Vienna correspondent states positively that preliminary steps towards the realization of the first of the four guarantee points are about to be taken. The first point relates to the principalities, and the second to the future position of the Christian population in Turkey. Conferences relative to the reorganization of Moldavia and Wallachia would begin at Constantinople as soon as the Austrian Envoy reaches that city.

The Times' Berlin correspondent states that it was rumored that the Swedish alliance was doubted there; and that the failure of the harvest in Russia was confirmed. Large quantities of corn were being imported by the Russian Government from Prussia.

Gen. Simpson and suite arrived at Marseilles on the 23d of November. The French squadron, under Admiral Bruat, with the Imperial Guard, was spoken in the Archipelago on the way home.

A writer in the London Times suggests the employment of the fugitive slaves in Canada on the cotton plantations of Jamaica, as a partial remedy for England's dependence on America for cotton.

According to the last advices from Soochum Kale, of the 27th of October, Omer Pasha's army had reached Tchimtchura, a town situate on the river Galisga, within twenty leagues of Kutais. His advanced guard was at Ohum, four leagues further on.

The garrison of Kars had received some provisions from a convoy intended for the Russian army. The conductors of it, Persians, allowed themselves to be bribed, and for a certain sum of money consented to deliver up to the Turks what was intended for their enemies. Some supplies were also expected at Kars, which had been sent from Erzeroum and Trebizond, but no one knew exactly where they were. Letters received by the Government at Berlin say nothing to confirm the report of the mandy of General Monravieff. It is said that the report was purposely put in circulation by the Greeks, in order to have an opportunity of refuting it, and thus throw doubt on other facts of proved authenticity.

The Paris *Moniteur* of November 23, publishes the following, dated Constantinople, November 12:

According to the last accounts, Omer Pasha was expecting a battle. General Monravieff had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutais by the Akhiska road. About 8,000 Turks, under Mustapha Pasha, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Ozurgethi. The commander-in-chief had them meet him at Kutais, which will become the theater of some important engagement, unless the Russians prefer intrenching themselves in the files which protect the advance to Tiflis.

A dispatch from Marseilles, dated November 23, says:

The steamer Telegraph, Captain Nicholson, which left Kazatch on the 12th and Constantinople on the 14th inst., has arrived, with Gen. Simpson and suite. The Telegraph passed the French squadron, under Admiral Bruat, with the Imperial Guard on board, in the Greek Archipelago.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, of November 23, says:

Of the 300 emigrants who landed a few days since at Liverpool from America, it is stated a considerable portion were Irish, and chiefly from the county of Cork. They allege as the reasons of their return the great scarcity of employment and the efforts of the Know-Nothing party in the United States to discourage the Irish immigration.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing on Nov. 22, says:

The government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Rhenish house, for delivery next spring, of bullet-proof steel suits.

From the South Pacific.

The steamship Lima arrived at Panama on the 20th ult., bringing dates from Valparaiso to October 31; Lima, November 10, and Paita, November 15. From a Valparaiso letter in the Panama Herald, we extract the following:

"News here, there is but little. We have in port the same French fleet as when I last wrote, save the steamer which has gone home; English men-of-war none; American none; but we have an American Revenue Cutter, the Joseph Lane, Captain Nones, Lieutenants Hunter, Key and Mason. The Lane is by far the handsomest vessel of her class that has ever graced these waters, and sails 14 and 15 knots.

"An affair, illustrating American 'spunk,' came off on the 28th inst., (Sunday,) at the railroad depot. The engineer of the steamer Peytona, being out of patience at the slowness of the train, which was just arriving from Vine del Mar, jumped off before the cars had fully stopped, for which presumption the Chief Superintendant caned him. As soon as the crowd had left and matters were quiet, the engineer walked up, and 'striking from the shoulder,' dropped the Superintendent, then quietly turned on his heel and walked away. But offended dignity could not stand this, so he was put in the lock-up for the night. Quite a little stir was made among the Yankees."

PERU.—From the Lima papers it is almost impossible to glean any news of interest, but from a private source we learn that, on the day of the Lima's departure, rumors were in circulation that Arequipa and some of the Southern cities had declared in favor of General Vivanco. This report, our informant adds, wanted confirmation, but was not considered improbable.

The newspapers report the death of Mr. Compton, for many years H. B. M.'s Consul at Islay.

BOLIVIA.—The revolutionary movement in this Republic under Avila, has been put down, and order is once more restored. Beyond this, the papers report no other news of importance.

THE HILLOTYPE.—A few years since a great deal was said about a discovery made by a Mr. Hill, who resides in some secluded place in Ulster Co., N. Y., of a method of taking daguerreotypes with all the natural colors of a landscape, dress, or person. Some time since, the announcement was made that the discovery was after all a failure, and could not be rendered of any practical value. But the Sangerfield Telegraph states that the indefatigable experimenter has been constantly at work in bringing his new thing to perfection, has at length succeeded, and seems likely to reap a handsome pecuniary reward, in addition to the fame which belongs to the persistent artist. He has already received an offer of $30,000 for the Hillotype, says the Telegraph, provided he will go to Europe and obtain foreign patents. This offer he has declined, deeming it insufficient.

From California.

The mails received by the El Dorado yesterday furnish no later dates than previously received by the Promethens, but we find in our files some additional items of interest. From the Alta California we extract the following:

Gen. William H. Richardson, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of California, was basely assassinated in the streets of this city on the evening of the 17th inst., by a desperado named Charles Cora. Excepting a trifling difficulty in a bar-room on the previous evening, (so trifling that it gave rise to no apprehension that anything serious would grow out of it,) there was no manner of misunderstanding between Richardson and Cora; and even the difficulty alluded to was quieted and settled to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned. Just after explanations, and perhaps apologies, which took place at the "Bine Wing," on Montgomery street, Cora and General Richardson walked down Clay street together. They stopped near the corner of Leidesdorff street, where they were observed by at least two witnesses, and where Cora placed a pistol at Gen. Richardson's breast and shot him through; the ball entering just above the left nipple. Gen. Richardson fell dead upon the sidewalk, scarcely breathing after the fatal shot. The excitement which arose when these facts became known was widespread and intense. The Monumental bell was tapped, and many of the members of the old Vigilance Committee rallied to the call. Although there was some talk of lynching, yet wiser counsels prevailed, and it was conceded that the murderer was safe in the custody of the officers of the law. Fifty men were selected from the Vigilance Committee to guard the county jail, where Cora is now confined. Gen. Richardson was 33 years of age. He had been Quartermaster General of the California militia; was a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1852; and since March, 1853, has been U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of California. He was a faithful and efficient officer, gentlemanly in his deportment, a good citizen, and a warm friend. He leaves a young wife, who, in her delicate situation, is brought to the point of death by this sudden and melancholy bereavement.

Hon. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the port of Monterey, and T. S. Williamson, an officer of the county of Monterey, were murdered on the 10th inst. The first reports were received here by express and telegraph, and produced an intense sensation throughout this community. Messrs. Wall and Williamson were on the road from Monterey to San Luis Obispo, and were assassinated when about 25 miles from the former place. They were both shot through the head, from behind—the wounds being apparently made by rifles. Wall had upwards of $1,000 in a belt upon his person, and Williamson $150, also in a belt. None of this money was taken—from which an inference is drawn that revenge was the motive of the assassination. It may be, however, that the murderers intended robbery, but were alarmed when they accomplished their object, and to this hypothesis there is some evidence, to-wit: that Wall's saddle bags were opened and his papers strewn about; his pistol was stolen, as also was a ring which was taken from his finger. Mr. Wall was a member of the Legislature in 1852 and 1853, and in the session of the latter year was Speaker of the Assembly. When President Pierce came into power, he was appointed Collector of the District of Monterey, which office he held up to the time of his death. He was well known throughout the State, and had a host of ardent friends. At present there is a mystery hanging over this tragic occurrence, which time only can clear up. A party of outlaws, presumed to be connected with the murder, were traced to the Salinas river, where they made a stand to resist an arrest from a company of men who were in pursuit of them. A fight ensued, in which two of the pursuing party were killed and two wounded, according to the accounts received by telegraph from San Jose, although subsequent advices represent that but one was killed. The whole country round about Monterey is in a state of great excitement, and determined to arrest the murderers. They cannot possibly escape.

Lt. Archibald McRae, commanding the U. S. surveying schooner Ewing, committed suicide on Saturday evening, on board of his vessel in this harbor, while laboring under temporary insanity. Deceased was thirty-five years old.

Three miners—Arthur P. Haven, Robinson Dane and Nathaniel Block—were killed by the caving in of a bunch of earth at Ridgeville, Trinity county, a few days since.

From the Isthmus.

The steamship El Dorado, Capt. Ludwig, from Aspinwall and Havana, arrived yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She brings the California mails from the 5th to the 20th ult., no later, however, than previously received.

The El Dorado left Aspinwall on the evening of the 5th and reached Havana at mid-day on the 11th.

The Crescent City, from New York, due at Havana on the 8th, had not arrived there on the 12th, and as is supposed, some accident has happened to her. The El Dorado left Havana at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the same day for New Orleans.

The Aspinwall Courier says:

It is amusing to hear those passengers who are detained here, on account of the non-connection of the Havana steamer, threaten how they will score the Company when they reach home, when we reflect how much their predecessors have threatened and how little they have ever done when in the same predicament. When they arrive at New Orleans, they cease to brood over their detention, except as "lost time," which they have "to make up" by traveling faster. We hope to hear, per next arrival, of a change in the Company's arrangements, which will enable them to keep up this connection or abolish it altogether. As matters now are and have for some time been, if the passengers do not complain bitterly, it certainly is not for lack of cause.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—The Washington Union publishes the following notice from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, to our State Department, under date of the 24th of October, 1855:

"The harbor authorities at the port of Pernambuco have given notice that a white buoy has recently been placed to mark the outer edge of the shoals off Olinda, on the coast of Brazil.

"The buoy is a cone-shaped, or can buoy, 8 feet high above these a level, and 7 feet in diameter above its base; it is painted white to distinguish it from the two buoys on the Banco de Ingles, or English bank, (which lies about 4 miles to the south-westward,) the more northern of which has red and white vertical stripes, and the southern is a red buoy.

"The Olinda buoy is moored in 5 fathoms at low water, at about 2 miles E. S. E. of Olinda point, with the following approximate bearings: St Antonio tower W. N. W. ½ N., the flagstaff of Fort Bursco W. by S. ½ S., and the tower of the naval arsenal in Pernambuco S. W. by W. In clear weather it may be seen at from 5 to 6 miles distance.

"Vessels not bound to the port of Pernambuco should not approach the shore on this part of the coast of Brazil nearer than 8 miles, keeping in a depth of 10 fathoms, as within that depth the soundings are irregular, and the reefs in many parts steep to."

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 9 degrees west.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts: Pernambuco roadstead, No. 535; Maranhoa to Pernambuco, No. 528; Pernambuco to Victoria, No. 529.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Twenty-fifth Volume, 1st Series.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

Editorial Correspondence.

Eutaw, Dec. 14, 1855.

I write in Conference room, at night. The bishop will soon read out appointments—a list of which I send you. The citizens of Eutaw have extended towards the members and visitors of Conference the most refined and generous hospitality. It has been my good fortune to have a home, for the time, with the family of Col. Womack—Let Eutaw come visit Lagle, as soon as they please have another session here! Our friend, D. C. B. Conaway, the stationed preacher, has catered well to the occasion, accommodating all—parlors and quarters.

I am sorry to record, as one of the effects of this absorbing College interest, a comparative barrenness of pulpit labors—though congregations have been very large and attentive. On sabbath Dr. Summers, by request, delivered a sermon in commemoration the of life, labors and death of the late P. Elder of this District—Rev. C. McLeod. At the same hour, in the Methodist Church, the writer paid a tribute to the late Rev. T. H. Foster. He was once stationed in this place, and his memory is as a sweet savor.

The largest and best Church is the Presbyterian—of which Rev. Mr. Bowman is pastor. The Methodists here and hereabouts, and their friends, are numerous enough, and strong and good enough to have a better one than they now worship in. Eutaw is worthy of it. Some talk there is, of a commodious brick Church—with adjoining ground for a grave yard or parsonage. Why may it not be—before a year rolls by? Rise up and build!

The next session is to be held at Tuskegee. News comes up that Levi Moore, a faithful itinerant had died on his mountain circuit. For painful and sufficient cause, on his own confession, a young man—once promising, has been expelled—W. M. Lovelady. Alas, death were better.

I was deeply interested in a meeting held Thursday night, presided over by Rev. R. A. Bullock—the Ministerial Education Society. Its object, to aid young men, who feel called of the Holy Ghost to the ministry, to avail themselves of scholastic benefits. Some are helped to the extent of tuition—others of tuition and board—as need is. They come up, on the recommendation of the Quarterly Conferences, where they live and are locally known. There are now eleven of these, being educated for and in the ministry, at Summerfield. No object is more willingly contributed to by our friends and members. Formal collections are not made. Aid is taken, here and there, as offered. Is not this a germ of the plan for the ministrial education, of which there is a general and felt want? Let these brethren work it out. Their work may hereafter be matter of history. Thus far, it has grown upon them—by class meetings and other characteristic institutes of Methodism, grew up—took form and position, wisely, without design. I trust this Society will put its anniversary meetings more prominently forward. These things ought not be done in a corner. Coming events cast shadows before. Something is to be done—will be. We are in motion. What remains for us is to determined where we shall bring up.

Bishop Paine presided over this tedious session with marked patience and ability.

H. N. McTyeire.

Are You Tempted?—Has Satan folded his pinions in your path, in the guise of an Angel of Light just sent from the mercy seat? Has he then ventured upon your admiration, and shaken pearls from his plumes, like dew drops from the fringe of an eagle, and offered you all, and more, for one vow of allegiance and service? Has this world drawn near, as a mother to her first born, throwing roses at your feet, holding the sparkling chalice to your lips, and claiming, in blandest tones, a share in your affections? And, more to be dreaded than either or both, have you heard the silence and solitude of your soul startled by the tones of your own seeming, prompting you, with all earnestness, to take the pearls, and drink the wine, and live as your temptors bid? And have you been troubled by day, and terrified by night, until you are almost ready to yield—but still resisted, looking toward heaven? If so, I beseech you, turn not away from the sublime contemplation.

Blessed be God! I have "good news" for you from that "far country." There is no tempter in heaven! On earth, every land, every city, every house is open to the visits of this fruitless solicitor. Even Eden—the garden of the Lord—and the heart of Eve—the purest that ever beat in the bosom of woman—were not safe from the foul incursion. Alas for us that the tempter succeeded! Hence all our sin and shame and woe. But in heaven the eye never sees, the ear never hears, the mind never knows, and the heart never feels the form or voice, the thought or sense of any temptation. "Fear not!" says he who was made "tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin." "Fear not!" says the Saviour, and his joyful people march along on the hilltops of glory, singing as they march.

So of good courage, therefore, oh tempted one! Say to your soul, "The Lord is my light and my salvation, whom shall I fear; the Lord is the strength of my life, of whom shall I be afraid?" Only resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Only neglect the world, and the world will soon resign you to the company of religion. Only deny yourself, and the Spirit of Christ will safely conduct you to the bowers of perfect peace.

[Stockton

SANCTITY OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

A case involving the right of priests to withhold facts imparted to them at the Confessional, recently came before the Criminal Court of Richmond, Va. A man named John Cronin, was on trial for causing the death of his wife, by beating; and in defence it was brought forward that the prisoner had found deceased in company with a man under circumstances which fixed upon her the crime of adultery. The prosecution then called, as a witness, Rev. John Teiling, a Catholic priest, who testified that the deceased had declared to her husband, and in the presence of witness, that she was innocent of the crime charged upon her by the prisoner. The witness was further questioned by prisoner's counsel as to what Mrs. Cronin disclosed to him at the Confessional concerning her guilt or innocence. This the witness refused to answer, it being a fundamental tenet of the Catholic Church to hold all matters, disclosed at the Confessional, strictly secret. The counsel for prisoner insisted that the Court should compel witness to answer, but the Judge decided that confession being made in view of forgiveness for the sin disclosed, should be held sacred and inviolable. He said that:

"In this country, where the free exercise of religion is tolerated, it would be violative of its fundamental law to infringe upon any tenet of any religion, and the confessional being held by Catholics as one of the fundamental tenets of their church, could not be encroached upon without hazarding a violation of that law with guaranteed freedom to all religious persuasions in the exercise of their opinions; and concluded with the opinion that the witness was exempt from any obligation to disclose a declaration made to him at the confessional."

The case was one that exercised a great deal of interest in Richmond.

Among other questions put to the Priest while on the witness stand, was the following:

"*By Counsel for the Prisoner*: If, in her sacramental confession to you, Mrs. Cronin admitted her guilt in a hundred instances, could she, in the declaration made to her husband in your presence have referred to her confession, and made statements contrary to it."

"*Witness*: "She could have referred to any sacramental declaration which she previously made if she thought proper, and have even contradicted in declaration before her husband and myself any statements made at the confessional; but I could say nothing."

And yet the priest is allowed to state to the Court assertions made by the woman, which he may know to be contrary to the truth, and the Jury may thus receive as false that which is true, and as true that which is false. In other words, the Priest is acknowledged as a power higher than our Courts of Justice and his absolution as a sufficient cause for the commission of perjury and the concealment of crime.

Path of the Just—Its Radiancy.—The path of the sun is a radiant path. It is not only glorious. That expresses but half the truth. It is glorious because it is radiant. The sun is not like the moon—a mere reflector, glittering with his borrowed light. God has given it light in itself, and therefore it shines, and cannot but shine. If the mountains could be lifted up, until they should enclose it like a wall, and the clouds, ascending from the mountains, should concentrate their masses, and overarch it like a roof, it would shine still. Nay, made the more intense by the confinement, it would turn the mountains into diamonds, and the clouds into crystals, and flash through them all, and fill them all with new splendors.

So with the path of the just—his glory is from within. It is a radiation. Put him where you will, he shines, and cannot but shine. For instance, imprison Joseph, and he will shine out on all Egypt, cloudless as the sky where the rain never falls. Imprison Daniel, and the dazzled lions will retire to their lairs, and the king come forth to worship at his rising, and all Babylon bless the beauty of the brighter and better day. Imprison Peter, and with an angel for his harbinger star, he will spread his aurora from the fountains of the Jordan to the wells of Beersheba, and break like the morning over mountain and sea. Imprison Paul, and there will be high noon over all the Roman Empire. Imprison John, and the isles of the Ægean, and all the coasts around, will kindle with sunset visions too gorgeous to be described, but never to be forgotten—a boundless panorama of prophecy, gliding from sky to sky, and enchanting the nations with openings of heaven, transits of saints and angels, and the ultimate glory of the city and kingdom of God. Not only so, for modern times have similar examples—examples in the Church, and examples in the State. For instance, hurry Luther in the depths of the Black Forest, and "the angel that dwelt in the bush" will honor him there; the trees around him will burn like shafts of ruby, and his glowing orb loom up again, round and clear, as the light of all Europe. Thrust Bunyan into the gloom of Bedford jail, and as he leans his head on his hand, the murky horizon of Britain will flame with fiery symbols—"delectable mountains" and celestial mansions, with holy pilgrims cronped on the golden hills, and bands of bliss, from the gates of pearl, hastening to welcome them home.

[T. H. Stockton.

Directions from the Episcopal Church.—The Episcopal Recorder says: "In his recent charge to the Maine Convention, Bishop Hughes states, and we record the fact as one which deserves to awaken the gravest consideration: That between the General Conventions of 1847 and 1853, the names of 154 clergymen disappeared from the list—that of this number 83 died in that time; 4 had returned to Britain, whence they came; 4 had relinquished the ministry and been dropped from the catalogue; that 46 had been displaced; the other eighteen are also probably dead."

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The history of the Kingdom of Sardinia and that of the Empire of Russia are in some respects not dissimilar, but in others they form a remarkable contrast. They have both emerged from insignificance and obscurity to their respective ranks in the scale of nations, but the means by which each has achieved its eminence are widely diverse in character. The annals of the house of Savoy inform us of gradual but always legitimate accessions of territory, power and influence, whilst the history of Russia speaks of little else than unprincipled and lawless aggressions. The former has fairly won for itself its high position by the exercise of wisdom, prudence and judicious policy; the latter has stealthily gained its territory by a contemptible system of cunning—a quality which differs as much from wisdom as the counterfeit coin, and which seldom fails in the long run to defeat its own ends, and to bring disgrace and disaster upon those who practice it.

The house of Savoy boasts its eight centuries of "noble traditions." It had its origin in the petty countship of Maurienne, a small province or valley of Savoy, extending from the Alps to the river Isere on one side, and from the Tarentasia to Dauphine on the other. Some of the first accessions to this territory were gained from western princes, who obtained passages for their troops through its mountain passes by giving to the counts some increase to their lands or their political power. In fact the early history of this cradle of the house of Savoy forms a most complete illustration of the value of the possession of these passes, which have been not inaptly defined as "the gates of Italy." For instance, one of the counts received from Henry V. of Germany, in reward for his fidelity to the Emperor, when the latter was at war with the Pope, the investiture of Savoy as an Imperial county, with the style of Count of Savoy, Piedmont and Burgundy. On the whole, the princes of the house of Savoy have been more good than great, more wise and prudent than able. They have also been singularly lucky in their marriages, by which they have added largely alike to their influence and their possessions. Situated as the territory of the house of Savoy has ever been—a little State in the neighborhood of great ones—a treacherous and double-dealing policy on the part of its princes must inevitably have resulted in their extinction. Cunning must surely have destroyed them, whereas wisdom has not only saved them from destruction, but enabled them, in favorable conjunctures, to profit largely, and to add prodigiously to to their territory.

The Savoyard princes have not indeed been without their clouds of misfortune and reverses, sometimes amounting to deprivation of territory; but they seem to have generally emerged from their adversity wiser and better men, and learned to build upon the ruins of misfortunes superstructures of new successes. Almost the only blot in the page of their history is the readiness with which some of them lent their armies to Rome to hunt down the Protestant inhabitants of the valley of Piedmont—the glorious Waldenses.

It was under the stipulations of the Quadruple Alliance that the Duke of Savoy got possession of the island of Sardinia, and first took the title of King. The race of sceptered monarchs of Sardinia does not, therefore, date so far back as the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is not quite so old a monarchy as that of Russia. The Congress of Vienna not only got back for the King of Sardinia the hereditary continental dominions of which the French revolutionary armies had deprived him, but obtained for him, in addition, the territory and city of Genoa.

The population of the whole kingdom is now about five millions, three-fifths of whom are the inhabitants of the province of Piedmont. The island of Sardinia is described as the least civilized part of the kingdom to which it gives its name; the towns and cities of Piedmont, on the other hand, being more populous and thriving than Italian towns in general. The late Charles Albert was, we believe, the seventh King of Sardinia. His unfurling of the banner of Italian independence amid the revolutions of 1848—his signal defeat at Novara—his resignation of the crown to his son, the present king—and his subsequent death, are all matters fresh in our recollection.

Such are a few of the more prominent landmarks in the history of the house of Savoy, whose present crowned head, Victor Emanuel I., is to visit France and England in the course of a few days—his visit having been delayed somewhat by his infirm state of health.

The bold attitude which this prince at once assumed on the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, promptly casting in his lot with the Allies, by declaring war with the same power, and dispatching a contingent of 15,000 men to the Crimea, are among the most significant events of the times. His liberal-minded policy, both domestic and foreign, becomes perhaps the more remarkable when we remember that both his wife and mother were Austrian archduchesses.

Coming among us as the representative of a government which under peculiar difficulties has solved the problem of constitutional freedom in Italy, as one of the foremost champions of religious liberty, and as the fearless confronter of the giant despot of the North—such a prince will not fail to receive a most cordial welcome from the people of England. The echo of that welcome will ring throughout Europe, and make the petty, trembling imitators of the Czar tingle with sulky resentment and fear.

X. Y. Z.

Nov. 22, 1855.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body closed its annual labors on Monday, the 5th Dec., after a session of five days, Bishop Early presiding. The following is a list of the appointments:

Charleston District.—Hugh A C Walker, P. E.

Cumberland, Wm P Mouzon.
Trinity, Joseph Cross.
Bethel, John T Wightman.
St. James, Wm E Boone.
Cooper River circuit, Wm W Jones, Hugh E Ogburn.
Cooper River mission, George W Moore.
St. Andrew's mission, to be supplied.
St. George circuit, Paul A M Williams.
Cypress circuit, Wm H Lawton.
St George and St Paul missions, Abram Nettles.
Walterboro', Alex W Walker, Wm A Hemingway.
Pon Pon mission, W C Kirkland.
Ashepoo and Combahee missions, P G Bowman, E A Price.
Prince Williams mission, Wm Hutto.
Black Swamp circuit, Samuel Leard.
Allendale circuit, A G Stacy.
Savannah River mission, John D W Crook, D A Ogburn.
Oakitee mission, to be supplied.
Beufort mission, John R Coburn.
Edisto and Johossee mission, Charles Wilson.
Benjamin Jenkins, Missionary to China.

Georgetown District.—C Betts, P. E.

Georgetown, Thomas Mitchell, J Wesley Miller, sup.
Santee mission, Joseph Parker, Robert W Burgess.
Sumpit mission, M A McKibben.
Black River and Pee Dee mission, John A Mood, Casper E Wiggins.
Black River circuit, M L Banks.
Blackmingo mission, Joshua T Dubose.
Lynchburg circuit, Lewis A Johnson.
Darlington circuit, Allen McCorquodale, Lewie M Hamer.
Cheraw station, Bond English.
Bennettsville circuit, Henry M Mood, John W Crider.
Society Hill mission, Israel P Hughes.
Marion station, Claudius H Pritchard.
Liberty Chapel mission, John A Minnick.
Marion circuit, Lewis M Little, Randolph R Pegues.
Conwayboro', Edward D Boyden, George K Andrews.
Waccamaw mission, Wm M Calson, G. Washington Stokes.
Albert M Shipp, Professor in North Carolina University.

Columbia District.—Wm Crook, P. E.

Columbia, Marion street, F Asbury Mood.
Columbia, Washington street, W A Gamewell, Whiteford Smith, sup.
Congaree mission, N Talley.
Columbia circuit, James S Erwin.
Richland Fork mission, Alexander L Smith.
Barnwell, Eliae J Meynardie.
Orangeburg, D J Simmons, Wm W Mood.
Lexington, Frederick Rush.
Santee, David W Seale.
Upper Santee mission, A P Avant, one to be supplied.
Sumterville station, Wm H Fleming.
Sumter circuit, Julius J Fleming, James T. Munds, sup.
Galfield, A B Mc Gilvray.
Chesterville circuit, John H Robinson, J M Cline.
Winnsboro', C McLeod.
Samuel Townsend, Agent of Conference Tract Society.
Colin Murchison, Agent for Columbia Female College.

Cokesbury District.—Robt J Boyd, P E.

Cokesbury circuit, Henry H Durant, G W M Creighton.
Edgefield circuit, John H Zimmerman, Jesse S Nelson.
Granitoville and Aiken mission, John A. Portes, Jacob S Cenne.
Newberry station, Wm A McSwain.
Newberry circuit, Miles Puckett, David D Byars.
Union circuit, Wm Martin, Jacob S Hill.
Tiger and Enoree mission, John Finger.
Laurens circuit, Thomas Rayeor, A P Martin, sup.
Greenville station, F Milton Kennedy.
Greenville circuit, Martin Eddy, A B Stephens.
Anderson circuit, A M Chriotzberg.
Mt Tyron circuit, Hilliard J Glenn.
Pickens circuit, to be supplied.
Jocassee mission, Lewis Scarborough.
Cokesbury School, James W Wightman.

Charlotte District.—Hilliard C Parsons, P E.

Charlotte station, John B Pickett.
Charlotte circuit, John Watts, John W Murray.
Concord circuit, Jacob L Shuford.
Albermarle circuit, Basil G Jones.
Wadesboro' station, Osgood A Darby.
Wadesboro' circuit, Sidi H Brown, A J Evans.
Chesterfield circuit, Simpson Jones.
Camden, James Stacy.
Waterce mission, A J Cauthen, A H Harmon.
Lancaster circuit, James H Ward.
Catawba mission, Wm A Clarke.
Pleasant Grove circuit, G W Ivy.
Carolina Female College, T R Walsh, President.

Shelby District.—John W Kelly, P E.

Spartanburg station, Samuel B Jones.
Spartanburg circuit, Daniel May, Eugene W Thompson.
Yorkville station, A H Lester.
Yorkville circuit, John W North.
Lincolnton circuit, Landy Wood, M J Black.
Shelby circuit, James T Kilgo.
Rutherford circuit, Paul F Kistler.
Catawba circuit, John W Puett.
Lenoir circuit, Abner Erwin.
Morganton circuit, Robert P Franke.
McDowell circuit, Milton A Connelly.
South Mountain mission, Wm B Currie.
Wm M Wightman, President of Wofford College.

Charles Taylor, Spartanburg Female College.

Charles S Walker, Agent for Wofford College.

Daniel McDonald, transferred to Mississippi Conference.

T D Pearifoy, W C Clarke, R L Abernathy and Williamson Smith were located at their own request.

D Derrick, W S Haltom, J M Bradley and W C Patterson were granted a superannuated relation.

Next Conference to be held in Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 20th, 1856.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments of this Conference:

Helena District.—Stephen Carlisle, P. E.

Helena station, John H Rice.
Helena circuit, Absalom H Kennedy.
Helena African mission, to be supplied.
Mount Vernon, William H Gilliam.
Mount Vernon African mission, to be supplied.
Lawrenceville, William H Walton.
Walnut Bend, William H. Wood.
Oceola, Franklin W Thacker.
Marion, Benoni Harris.
James E. Cobb, Editor Memphis Christian Advocate, and member of the Quarterly Conference at Marion.

Jacksonport District.—John J Roberts, P. E.

Jacksonport station, John Rhyne.
Jacksonport circuit, Edward T Jones.
Pocahontas, Thomas B Hilburn.
Powhatan, Jacob W Shood.
Augusta, Robert H Neely.
Gainesville, Miss., James M Burkhart.
Greenboro, Miss., Isaac L Hicks.
Bolivar, Robert G Brittain.

Batesville District.—John Cowle, P. E.

Batesville station, Ambrose M Barrington.
Batesville circuit, Corneline McGuire.
Greenbriar, George A Dannelly.
Searcy, Horatio O Perry.
Clinton mission, to be supplied.
Strawberry, John B Brown.
Salem mission, Benjamin F Hall.
Lebanon mission, Jesse Griffin.
Richwoods, to be supplied.
Soulesburg Institute, Henry J Newell, and member of the Quarterly Conference at Batesville.
John M Steele, Agent of American Bible Society.

Clarksville District.—Thomas Stanford, P. E.

Clarksville circuit, James H Andrews.
Dover, Richard H Dodson.
Waldron, Alpheus M Chadwick.
Fort Smith station, Richard W Hammett.
Van Buren station, Richard F Colburn.
Ozark, to be supplied.
Grand Prairie, James D Adney.
Dardanella, James Mackey.
Lewisburg, Jonathan D Stockton.
Crawford Institute, J S McAlister, Principal and Agent, F S Wood, Professor Mathematics and Natural science, and members of Quarterly Conference at Van Buren.

Fayetteville District.—Lewis P Lively, P. E.

Fayettsville circuit, Walter T Thornbury.
Booneboro', John S Mathis.
Bentonville, John S McCarver and J D Gordon.
Huntsville, Miss., Green Boyd.
Carrolton, Hugh A Barnett.
Yellville, D H Carithers.
White River, Miss., Jordan Banks.
Jasper, Miss., David M Bowlee.
Young Ewing, transferred to the Indian Mission Conference, and appointed to Tahlequah and Riley's Chapel.
Pleasant Basham, transferred to the Indian Mission Conference, and appointed to Flint circuit.
John C Reid, transferred to Memphis Conference.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

Manny, Nov. 5, 1855.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—I hope it will be pleasing to the readers of the Advocate that the Lord has been and is still doing great things for us on Dugdemona mission. We have had good times here since last spring, and among those happy seasons, some most signal victories. We have had the pleasure of seeing the ranks of the enemy broken, his flagstaff fall, and himself covering his retreat with his own polution, driven back into his own murky den. But experience informs us that he does not stay there, for we have met him again and again. But under such a leader as we have, we are admonished not to fear, for we believe that our God does battle for us.

We have two very efficient local preachers on this field of labor—Bros. Williams and Cullon—who are ever ready and willing to contribute all their strength of body and of mind for the promotion of the cause of Christ and of holiness. We have lately had a most interesting meeting of seven days duration. Bro. Cullen was with us all the time, and Bro. Defreese preached for us twice—and the enemy was there. But we can say, thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, for we have got it. While the fathers sang and prayed, the anxious mothers came into the altar to comfort their penitent children, whose cheeks were bathed with the active flowing tears of an anxious mother, nor was it in vain, for at such times God was there and did accept the sacrifice, and made glad the mourners' hearts. The happy result of the seven days' meeting was the conversion of 25 precious souls, and the adding of six to the church. During this year we have taken in to the church over 100, baptised between 90 and 100 children, and nine adults.

This is an interesting field of labor, and calls aloud for an efficient preacher next year. May God send such an one, is the sincere prayer of,

Yours,

W. A. Manly.

The brig Mary Means, Captain Hopkins, from Salt Key, Turks Island, arrived at New York on the 9th, with dates to November 24. The salt crop was entirely exhausted, and the M. M. is consequently 1500 bushels short of a cargo. The British brig Victoria had also sailed a few days prior for Baltimore, with but a moiety of a cargo. At Grand Turk no salt was procurable.

Missionary Reports.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South.

Prairie Creek Mission, Alabama Conference.

I now transmit to you the report of the state of this mission for the third and fourth quarters of the current year.

Since my last report, I have baptised twenty adults and twenty-seven children. Received into the church, twenty-six; expelled four, and discontinued one. The work of the Lord has been revived at nearly all the plantations on the mission. A goodly number give evidence of genuine conversion. The mission meets with general favor, and may be regarded as in a healthful and prosperous condition. Two of the plantations are provided with church edifices. The one on the plantation of Mr. Thos. M. Johnson would put many of our village churches to the blush. The church, pulpit and seats are all nicely painted, the pulpit furnished with a large bible and hymn-book. A neat table stands in front of the pulpit. Elements for the administration of the sacrament always at hand. And, in addition to these conveniences, the church has attached to it a sweet-toned bell, weighing 350 pounds. It is very desirable that other planters should follow his example, at least so far as to have comfortable preaching-houses erected on their plantations.

Was not the house of Obed-Edom blessed because the ark of God was there?

J. C. Huckabee.

Nov. 23, 1855.

To Save a Soul.—Nothing is more desirable than to rescue a soul from death eternal—he does this who brings back his erring brother to the way of life. Wherefore this noble work is not to be neglected. We see how much our Lord regards giving bread to the hungry, and drink to the thirsty; but much more precious is salvation to the soul and the life of the body. Therefore, let us take care lest souls redeemed by Christ should perish by our sloth, whose salvation God does in a sense put in our hands; not that we can of ourselves convey salvation, but that God by our ministration delivers and preserves what otherwise seems near to destruction.

[Calvin.

Louisiana Items.

The Shreveport Gazette of the 8th has the following paragraphs:

The river is rising slowly, and a very favorable indication is its high red color—affording proof that the water which gives that color, comes from a great distance.

The snag boat Gopher, destined for the raft, arrived here on Saturday morning, under command of Capt. Dillingham. She left on Tuesday for the field of her operations. This boat is to be followed by another immediately, and we will doubtless have the pleasure of seeing open navigation between Shreveport and upper Red River.

The Police Jury of the parish of Caddo, which met on Monday, fixed the license for retailing liquor in the parish at five hundred dollars, and the trustees of the town of Shreveport, on Thursday night, fixed the town license at the same figures. The State license costs one hundred dollars, so that the tax on retailing liquor in the town of Shreveport for the present year will be eleven hundred dollars.

A tremendous hail storm had occurred in Shreveport, and throughout the parish. The stones were of the size of partridge eggs, and they drove horses and cattle almost frantic. The Gazette relates the following accidents which occurred in consequence:

A gentleman named William Adams, who lives near Pemberton's store, when about six miles from Shreveport was thrown from his horse and kicked on the head, fracturing his skull so that he died in four or five days.

The horses attached to Dr. George's carriage, having only the driver on, ran away, struck a tree and tore themselves loose, carrying away a part of the pole. The forewheels of the carriage were entirely broken. The horses were stopped after running about a hundred yards. We have heard of many narrow escapes by various persons.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 8th, says:

The planters of our parish have generally gotten through with picking cotton, and the crop is pretty well ascertained. In this parish, not more than a half of what would be termed a fair crop, has been made. This is not only the case with Natchitoches, but also with the parishes above us. The backwardness of the season, the drought, the worm and the rot have all conspired this year to reduce the crops.

The Baton Rouge Advocate learns, by a letter from Donaldsonville, that a fatal shooting affair occurred in that town on the 13th, under the following circumstance:

A barber named Laoroix approached a gentleman by the name of Larroque, and insulted him, which he did not resent, telling the barber he wished to have no difficulty with him; whereupon Laoroix drew a revolver and shot him through the heart. Laoroix attempted to make his escape, but was arrested and committed to jail for trial at the next court—no bail being allowed. Mr. Larroque is said to have been a peaceable and hard-working man.

We find the following paragraphs in the Monroe (Ouachita Parish) Register of the 8th:

The Ouachita, as high up as this point, is still in good boating order, but will not continue so long unless we soon have a change of weather. Pleasant sunny days cannot be considered the "Boatsman's delight" during low water.

The weather for the last week has been delightful—just cool enough to render it both healthy and pleasant, and to afford our planters a fine opportunity for picking out the balance of their cotton.

Our streets still continue crowded with movers, some of them on their way to Texas, and others intending to settle in the parishes immediately West of us, which are rapidly filling up with an intelligent and wealthy population. The Swamp, or low alluvial lands East of us, the garden spot of Louisiana, are also rapidly filling up with wealthy planters. Northern Louisiana will soon be the most densely populated portion of the State.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday last says:

The weather up to yesterday morning has been clear and delightful. Our planters are still busily engaged in sugar-making. There appears to be no increase in the yield of the cane; and it is now positively certain that the present sugar crop of the State will fall materially short of that of last year. The health of town and parish is excellent. Business, though not precisely brisk, cannot be considered dull.

Our bayou is still in a good navigable condition, though the water is now at a stand.

We are pleased to hear that the bridge project meets with great favor; and there remains not a doubt that it will be constructed during the coming summer. The bridge and a shell road to the railroad alone can save our town from going down; and it devolves upon the owners of property to put their shoulders to the wheel and keep the ball in motion.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

Washington, Dec. 10, 1855.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Weller, the select committee on the Pacific railroad, appointed at the last session, was ordered to be continued—vacancies to be filled by the Chair.

Mr. Adams' resolution providing for the election of the officers of the Senate to-day, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bayard gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the public printing, engraving and binding. Adjourned.

House.—The House again resumed voting for a speaker, with the following result: Mr. Banks, 100; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 31; Zollicoffer, 4; Walker, 2; scattering, 10—necessary to a choice 111.

Mr. Thorington offered the following on his own responsibility:

Resolved, That the House will proceed viva voce to the election of a Speaker; and if, after the roll has been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the candidate then receiving the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared elected Speaker.

This fell like a bombshell, occasioning much excitement. Several members in the same breath moved to lay the resolution on the table, declaring that was the proper place for it.

Mr. Giddings, amid the confusion, earnestly appealed to his friend from Iowa to withdraw the resolution, believing that the feeling of the House was becoming more favorable to Mr. Banks.

The yeas and nays were ordered, on laying the resolution on the table, and the question was raised whether Mr. Thorington could withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, appealed to his friends to waive their objections and permit the gentleman from Iowa to withdraw the resolution, he desiring to do so.

Cries of "no objection," "agreed," etc., and the resolution being withdrawn, the House again proceeded to vote for a Speaker, with the usual unsuccessful result up to the time of adjournment.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1855.—*Senate.*—Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution that the Committee of Finance inquire into the expediency of reporting the appropriation bills for the support of the government, or adopting other measures with the view of obtaining some speedy action on them. He said he would ask the Senate to consider the question of the right and power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, his object being to avoid the evils of night sessions.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should move to-morrow to go into election of the Standing Committees.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The House of Representatives met and proceeded to ballot unsuccessfully for speaker.

Senate.—*December* 12.—On motion of Mr. Cass, the Senate proceeded to the election of the various committees, by ballot. The following committees were thus filled:

Committee on Foreign Affairs—Mr. Mason, (chairman,) Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Clayton, Weller and Fish.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Hunter, (chairman,) Toucey, Pearce, Stewart, Brodhead and Crittenden.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Wright, (chairman,) Allan, Harlan, Wilson and Trumbull.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, (chairman,) Dodge, Stewart, Seward, Clay and Benjamin.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Allen, (chairman,) Hunter, Thomson of New Jersey, Harlan and Wade.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Weller, (chairman,) Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt and Iverson.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Houston, (chairman,) Bell of New Hampshire, Dodge, Thompson of Kentucky, and Biggs.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, (chairman,) Fish, Thomson of New Jersey, Bell, Slidell and James.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh and Mallory.

Committee on Private Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster and Wilson.

Committee on Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Reid and Bell of Tennessee.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Brodhead, Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee and Wade.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Evans, Reid, Hale, Foster and Durkee.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs and Pugh.

Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Rusk, Cellamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yulee.

Committee on Roads and Canals—Messrs. Slidell, Bell of New Hampshire, Briggs, Durkee, Jones of Tennessee, and Wright.

Committee on Pensions—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Thomson of New Jersey, Seward and Sumner.

Committee on District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Allen, Meson, Pratt, Reid.

Committee on Patents—Messrs. James, Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thompson of Kentucky, Fessenden.

Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Adams, Fitzpatrick, Fish, Biggs, Crittendon.

Committee on Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Collamer, Bell, Sebastian, Biggs.

Committee on Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright, Foot.

Committee on Public Buildings—Messrs. Bayard, James, Hunter, Thomson of N. J., Pratt, Hale.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Cellamer, Wade.

Committee on Library—Messrs. Pearce, Cass, Bayard.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Sumner.

The gentlemen first named on each committee was elected Chairman thereof, and the Senate adjourned.

Senate.—*December* 13.—Mr. Jones, of Iowa, submitted a resolution authorizing certain committees to employ clerks.

Mr. Adams moved an amendment providing that no person shall be appointed who holds an office under the general government. This was rejected, and the resolution was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The House again resumed voting for a speaker, as follows:

Banks, 105; Richardson, 75; Fuller, 33; Leiter, 2; "scattering," 0.

At the conclusion of the roll Mr. M. Mullen said: "Before I vote I give notice that unless within the next three days we elect a speaker, I will submit a proposition by way of compromise."

Mr. Giddings, (loudly)—"What is the proposition?"

Mr. Florence—"You can't compromise principles." [Confusion.]

Mr. Giddings—(impatiently)—"Tell what it is."

Mr. Houston—(on the opposite side of the Hall)—"It is that you come over to us—a very fair proposition." [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings—"Make it now."

Mr. Houston. All of you promise to come over to us, and I'll make it now. [Laughter, and cries of "You can't come that game!" "No doubt you'd agree!"]

The House proceeded with the balloting, and adjourned without effecting an election.

The House met and proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the usual result.

Storm in Louisville.—On the night of the 8th a violent gale occurred in Louisville, which caused damage to several buildings, but nothing of serious account, however. The Journal says:

About midnight the wind changed to the northwest, and commenced blowing a perfect hurricane. The greatest damage done by the storm was to Capt. Bunce's new steamer Ophelia. She was lying at the foot of Eighth and secured to the wharf by a chain and three or four cables, all of which she parted. The storm blew her up the river as far as the foot of Sixth street, and she was then carried almost directly across to the river and lodged on a ledge of rocks close to the Indian chute and nearly opposite the lime-kiln. She was lying in this situation all day yesterday, the current keeping her wheel constantly in motion; and she will probably have to remain there until a rise in the river takes place.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 19, 1855, inclusive.

B.
- B Brown $2 00
- Brooks 2 00
- Bradley 1 60
- Brown 2 00

C.
- M Crawford 2 00
- M Chambers 2 00
- Cobb 2 00
- Chacey 2 00
- Chaney 2 00

D.
- Dowdell 2 00

F
- Evans 2 50
- Ellis 2 00
- Elder 2 00

H.
- Hawes 21 00
- A D Hathorn 2 00
- G Hower 2 00
- Hooter 2 00

J.
- Jones 21 00
- Johnson 14 50
- Jones 6 00

L.
- Lee 5 00
- Lewis 4 00
- Light 2 00
- Light 11 00

K.
- J P Keffskey 2 00
- Mrs M E C King 2 00

L.
- J B Lewis 2 00

M.
- S W Moore 10 00
- W G Moore 2 00

P.
- R H Parker 2 00
- L D Price 2 00

R.
- Mrs C Robinson 2 00
- W W Russell 2 00
- L A Reed 27 75

S.
- Mrs E M Stewart 20
- J. L Sampey 2 00

T.
- R Trippett 15 50
- I Taylor 2 00

FROM MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

A.
- Abbey $2 00

B.
- Brown 4 00
- Barton 3 50

C.
- Clark 11 00
- Cook 4 00
- Cobb 2 00
- Carlisle 14 50
- Culley 2 00
- Cook 2 00
- Camp 2 00
- Chamberlin 2 00

D.
- Dew 12 00
- Dillehay 6 50
- Dew 0 00
- Dickinson 12 00

E.
- Steamback 7 10
- D Ezz 4 00
- Erwin 2 00

F.
- Flowers 3 00
- Ford 3 00
- French 11 00
- Fox 2 00

G.
- Godfrey 8 00
- Girling 5 50
- Green 6 00
- Godfrey 14 00
- Gaskin 2 00

H.
- Dyer 7 00
- Hines 23 50

J.
- Jones 21 00
- Johnson 14 50
- Jones 6 00

L.
- Lark 5 00
- Lewis 4 00
- Light 2 00
- Light 11 00

J R Lambuth 7 50
E M Lane 2 00
D M Legg 5 00
Miss M Lundle 2 00

M.
- J H Merrill 0 00
- W McCallen 3 00
- R H Montgomery 2 00
- S F Mullins 22 00
- J Matthews 3 50
- O Motlufle 5 00
- E Mortimer 5 00
- H J Mortimer 50

N.
- A B Nicholson 5 00
- J D Nazzum 9 00

O.
- T Owen 2 00

P.
- D A J Parker 12 50
- P G Parrish 4 50
- T Price 21 50
- L Pearce 6 00

S.
- R A Sibley 5 50
- L A Sims 3 50
- E R Strickland 4 50
- J W Shelton 5 00
- G W Stewart 1 50

T.
- J M Turner 13 50

V.
- O T Vickers 3 00
- J W Vick 2 00
- Miss L Vick 2 00

W.
- W Wadsworth 8 00
- D M Wiggins 31 50
- J J Wheat 7 50
- B B Whittington 6 00
- H Williamson 29 00
- G Wiley 6 00
- G D Wade 24 50
- J Walton 10 50
- W H Watkins 4 00

Y
- R M Youngblood 7 50

Special Notices.

The undersigned, Agents of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., having made arrangements with Messrs. Wm. R. Stuart & Co. 37 Adelaide street, New Orleans, as their regular consigners, are now prepared to assure their friends and the public generally that no just cause of complaint will hereafter arise to a lack of promptitude in forwarding their shipments. STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

dec15 4t.

Marriages.

MARRIED, on the 25th Oct., 1855, at the residence of Wilson Williams, Esq., by the Rev. W. A. Manly, WILLIAM S. ROBINSON to Miss ELIZABETH H. WILLIAMS, all of Jackson Pub. Co.

MARRIED, on the 11th Nov., by the Rev. Jno. F. Crymes, Mr. WILLIAM L. TANEY to Miss MARTHA C. KIMBROUGH, all of Green County, Ala.

MARRIED, on the 13th Nov., by the Rev. Jno. P. Crymes, Mr. JOHN W. JONES, of Tuscaloosa, to Miss MARY ANN CHILDERS, of Green county, Ala.

Deaths.

SAMUEL P. BEASLEY was born in Orange county, Va., Sept. 15, 1803, and died near Canton, Miss., Oct. 12, 1855, it was thought of yellow fever.

He professed religion in the year 1826, near Canton, Tenn., and united with the C. Presbyterian Church, and remained an acceptable member of the same—being a ruling elder part of the time—until, 1836, when he removed to Jackson, Miss., and there being no church of the C. P. in the place, he united with the M. E. Church, and was a faithful and acceptable member of the same—filling the offices of class-leader and steward part of the time—until called from the scene of trial and suffering to his rest and reward above.

His piety was uniform, exemplary and productive of good—giving evidence that he was a light of the world, and salt of the earth."

He was retiring, modest, quiet, unobtrusive, a man of deep, earnest feeling, having communion with the Father of his spirit—often praising God at home, where none but his companion could see or hear.

Two of his daughters were married to preachers of the M. E. Church—Rev. James Whitman, of the Mississippi Conference, and Rev. W. R. Gober, of the Pacific Conference, had some deep and trying afflictions. At one time he saw his wife and his eldest and youngest child all let down into one grave.

It was my privilege to know him nearly two years, and it was to respect and love him for his many excellent qualities. But he has gone away, though not without leaving a good example, a good name, a good influence, and a pleasing thought that he is safe in heaven. Oh, may his death be made a blessing to the bereaved and sorrowing ones! May the widow's heart be staid upon God, and the orphans find that He is their strength and support.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

Canton, Nov. 27, 1855.

GEN. HARNEY AND THE SIOUX.—The latest news from Gen. Harney's command we find in a letter published in the St. Louis Republican, dated Mauvaise Terra, October 12. They had been marching for fifteen days in the heart of the Sioux country. They were 120 miles from Fort Pierre, and would soon turn their faces in that direction, if no Indians showed themselves. Two different bands of Sioux are anxious to sue for peace.

The Oswego (N. Y.) Chronicle contains the announcement of the marriage of two Doctors, *bona fide* M. D.'s, viz.: Albert E. Miller, M. D., of Rome, N. Y., and Mary E. Walker, M. D., of Oswego town. They opened their shingles and established themselves in Rome, and commenced business under the firm of Drs. Miller and Miller—the wife still retaining an identity of her own in the business affairs by making use of her maiden name.

New Advertisements.

☞ A REPRIEVE.—We do not refer to a reprieve from a capital punishment. These is a slow torture from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the certainty of immediate relief and permanent cure. These is a tonic, cordial, and alterative principle in Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which inevitably arrests and changes the morbid action of the stomach and the secretive organs, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. See advertisement. d4 1m

A Teacher Wanted.

The Rev. Thos. B Russel having withdrawn from the charge of the Tuskaloosa Methodist Female High School, a vacancy has been thereby created, of which it is the object of this advertisement to give notice and to invite application for the vacant situation. It is proper to state that a very large and commodious building, situate in a beautiful part of the city of Tuskaloosa, together with the necessary apparatus for a school of this description, will be furnished gratis. That the school since its establishment, about two years since, has averaged about 75 pupils, which it is believed could be raised to at least 100. That Tuskaloosa is one of the healthiest and most desirable places as a private residence in the South-west, and being the site of the State University, offers superior advantages as a place for the education of both males and females. The employment of the subordinate teachers will be left to the principal. It will be expected that persons applying unknown to the trustees will furnish some testimonial of their ability.

The house is calculated for boarders, and it is expected that the principal will take as boarders such as may apply. The present term of the school will end on the 15th of February next, at which time, it is proposed to open the succeeding session.

Those desirous of taking this school will address J. J. Ormond, President of the Board of Trustees, Tuskaloosa, who will give any further information which may be desired.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA., Dec. 7, 1855. dec22 4t

☞ The Southern Christian Advocate will please insert three times.

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore. $62 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For farther information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Va.

dec22 8t

CURE OF PANAMA FEVER.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22, 1855.

Mr. James A. Rhodes—Having been entirely cured by your remedy, I take pleasure in assuring you of the benefit it has been to me. I was first attacked by chills and fever on the Isthmus of Panama, several months since, and in spite of the different remedies and treatment I adopted, my health grew worse, until I commenced the use of your Fever and Ague Cure. Since that time I have not had a single chill, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

Wishing your medicine the success that it merits, I remain truly yours.

THOMAS G. ANDREWS.

For sale by
J WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street, N. Orleans,
And by Druggists generally. 1t

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, L.A.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the pine-wooded country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec15 tf

Bascom Female Seminary.

GRENADA, MISS.

The next session of this young and popular Institution will open on the first Monday in February, 1856. It is convenient to all South Mississippi and Louisiana.

Tuition, in English branches, from $10 to $20; Music, with use of instrument, $27 50; Languages, $12 each; Vocal Music, $1; Incidental fee, $1; Board, $50.

We have commodious and comfortable boarding arrangements, and all the apparatus, instruments, etc., essential to our full course of study and high grade of scholarship. These, with our experienced and successful Faculty, our firm but kind discipline, have already raised the Seminary to permanent popularity.

Our friends in the South cannot do better for their daughters than to bring them to Bascom Seminary.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

S. W. MOORE, President

Grenada, Miss., Dec 15, 1855—8t.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Canton Commonwealth, of the 24th ult., says: "The work on this important road is progressing rapidly. The earthwork from this point to Big Black, and twenty miles beyond, will be completed by the first of January next—the contracts being nearly finished already. President Goodman, we are informed, purchased iron for forty-five miles of road in New York last summer, thirty miles of which is to be appropriated to this end of the road, and to be laid down during the winter. It is expected that this road will be in running order, from Canton to some point near Richmond, Holmes county, a distance of thirty miles, by the first of May next. Much credit is due President Goodman and the officers of this road for the able manner in which they have managed its affairs."

The link between Jackson and Canton—some twenty-four miles—will be finished in a few months. The cars are already running twelve miles out from Jackson, and the work is rapidly progressing. The connection at Canton with the Central Road will make a railroad communication, through a fertile and populous country, of nearly sixty miles, and it cannot fail to yield munificent returns upon the investments made by the liberal and enterprising stockholders. If our Northern Road was only completed to Jackson, the business it would obtain from this Central railroad would be enormous. It would immediately commence paying good dividends, and the stock which is now held at nominal prices would rise to par. There can be no reasonable question of this; and, if a dozen of our capitalists would only put their shoulders to the wheel in good earnest, the means might be raised and the road completed to the capital of Mississippi in twelve months. But will they? We fear not. They are as hard to move as the pyramids.

The Niagara railway suspension bridge—that triumph of engineering—is now completed. When first projected, it was declared by no less an authority than Robert Stephenson to be impracticable; and even when its construction was somewhat advanced, he gave it as his opinion that though light carriages might pass over, it would inevitably break down beneath the weight of a railway train. The most peculiar fact just now is, that the engineering world now declare that had the same principle of construction been applied a few years ago, the Britannia tubular bridge over the straits of Menai, in England, by Stephenson, might have been dispensed with, and the end he accomplished at one-third the cost.

In the library of the British Museum may be seen a book, printed in the Low Dutch, containing upwards of sixty specimens of paper, made of different articles, the most of which man's experiments as early as 1772. In the manufacture of paper almost every species of tough fibrous vegetable, and even animal substances, have at one time or another been employed. The roots of trees, their bark, the vine of hops, the tendrils of the vine, the stalks of the nettle, the common thistle, the stem of the hollyhock, the sugar cane, cabbage stalks, wood-shavings, saw-dust, hay, straw, willow, and the like, have all been used, says Herring, in his work on ancient and modern paper-making, in the manufacture of paper.

THREE STEAMBOATS BURNED IN ST. LOUIS.—The three steamboats burned at the St. Louis wharf, on the night of the 7th, were the Parthenia, the Prairie City and the Twin City. The fire commenced on the former. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

Magnetic Telegraph.

LOSS OF THE CRESCENT CITY

Passengers and Mails Saved.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE CATASTROPHE

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KARS.

PEACE PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—The British schooner Baltic, Capt. Pruden, just arrived from Nassau, brings intelligence of the loss of the steamship Crescent City, which sailed from New York on the 3d inst. for New Orleans, via Havana. The Crescent City struck on Little Bahama Bank about 20 miles east of the western point of Manilla reef, on the 7th, with a tremendous crash, and bilged immediately.

The boats were lowered, and rafts were constructed to be used in case they were necessary.

Captain Holbrook, in the meantime, sent a boat to Sandy Bay, 42 miles distant, which returned with the wrecking schooner Defiance, which took off a portion of the passengers and carried them to Nassau. Captain Gray, with the balance of the passengers and the crew, arrived at Nassau afterwards in the "Star."

The brigantine, Alma, has been chartered to convey the passengers and mails to their destination. It is thought the vessel will be a total loss. From observations taken during the day, and the soundings up to the time of the accident, it is supposed that the catastrophe was caused by the setting in of a strong south-easterly current.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The London Times says that a peace is close at hand. Austria, it is reported, is about to address an ultimatum to Russia in case of the refusal of Russia to accept it. Austria will treat with the Western Powers. The Morning Post denies the story that the Allies, in the Crimea, are to be reinforced. The Baltic fleet is homeward bound. It is reported that the Russians have taken Kars.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Banks had on the last ballot to-day, 105; Richardson, 73; Fuller, 38. Mr. Huntington introduced a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote, pending which the House adjourned.

The Message.

It is said that the President is having the message put in type, at the White House, in order to prevent its publication in advance of its delivery in Congress.

The Empire City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Empire City brings one and a-half million in treasure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House has been occupied nearly all day in personal explanations and the defining of positions, and no ballots were taken. The prospect of an election seems more distant than ever.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—After much and exciting discussion between Northern and Southern Whigs, three ballots were had, the last resulting as follows: Banks 106, Richardson 75, Fuller 34.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton is drooping, with sales of 1200 bales; Flour is lower, and Ohio is quoted at $8 02½; Corn is selling at 97½; Southern White Wheat, $2 15.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—Flour, $7 50. Whisky is selling at 30½ to 30¾c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19.—The river is rising, with 9 feet in the canal. The Granita State arrived yesterday from New Orleans, and the Empress left for that port.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.

The U. S. mail steamer Black Warrior, S. B. Miller, commanding, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning, from New York, via Havana, having left the former port on the 10th, and the latter on the 16th inst. The Warrior brought the following passengers:

H D McGinnis and lady, W Palmer, lady and two children, Mrs H Perine, J C Marsh, Mr Weir, Miss Mousseaux, N Moraschi, M Brown and lady, Miss M J Kennedy, A Wheelock, M McCarthy, J W Metcalf and lady, F N Lawrence and lady, D N Hennee, Mrs H A Brookloghem, Mrs Rindon, two children and servant, P S Anderson, Capt Rensel, Mr Edgar, J Jotlenoff and servant, M Mathews, W D Rickaby, P G Taylor, J Bickenhood, J Bonnop, Miss Sheridan, Mrs Strickland and child, Mr Boughton, lady, three children and servant, Judge Amos, Miss E Pope, H De Lucey, Mrs J F Rodgers.

Captain Miller reports that everything was quiet at Havana, and no news of interest stirring.

The Habaneros were to celebrate the funeral obsequies of Gen. Tacon, formerly Captain General of the island, with great pomp and splendor, on the 17th.

As we have already announced by telegraph, at the time the Black Warrior sailed from Havana no tidings had been received of the steamship Crescent City, which left New York on the 3d, and was consequently eight days over due at Havana. Serious fears are very naturally entertained for her safety.

On the morning of the 12th the Warrior passed a large steamer supposed to be the Granada.

As the Black Warrior came out of the harbor of Havana, the British bark Omer Pacha and American brig Henry Lnds were going in.

By this arrival we have received our files up to the 16th, but they furnish no news of interest. The *Diario* says:

"According to our information, it is quite probable that within a few days we shall have the satisfaction of seeing in our port the greater part of the English squadron gathered at Bermuda under the orders of its worthy Admiral. The presence of the naval forces of friendly nations will now, as always, be a cause of satisfaction to the people of Havana."

Whether this visit of English war vessels has anything to do with the recent difficulty, in which two or three English wreckers were fired upon and killed by a Spanish launch, we are not prepared to state. Although it was evident from the accounts of the affair that the Spaniards were in the right, it was intimated at the time that vessels would be dispatched to Havana from the West India squadron to seek an explanation.

A Chinaman at Sagua la Grande, who had been baptised with the name of Ciprian, on the following day murdered one of his companions in cold blood. He was tried and immediately executed.

A DANGEROUS REEF OR SHOAL.—Capt. Irvine, of the Cabrugarum, just arrived at London, from Canton, reports that while standing to the southward, the ship, one evening, suddenly struck three times on a reef or shoal, situated in lat. 1 20 S., and long 106 54 E. The ship was backed immediately, and soundings were taken, but no bottom was found at 20 fathoms, and there was no appearance of shoal water near. On the passage out, Capt. Irvine saw, at Anjor, a notice left by the American ship Celestion, of her having tacked within fifteen feet of some rocks above water, in lat. 1 18 S., long. 106 50 E., which are not laid down in any chart.

The Expedition for Camels.

We have been favored with a copy, says the Washington Evening Star, of a very interesting letter indeed from Major Wayne, U. S. A., the officer in charge of the expedition of this Government to procure camels to be brought hither with the view of experimenting for their future employment in U. S. Military transportation, especially on our great Western deserts. It is as follows:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31, 1855.

SIR: In accordance with my report of the 11th of October, Lieut. Porter and myself left this for Balaklava the next day, the 12th, in the British transport steamer, the Imperador, and landed in the Crimea on the 17th. Calling on Major Ross, the Deputy Quartermaster General at Balaklava, and, further to the front, on General Simpson, the commander of the British forces, we received from these gentlemen kind welcome, and every facility for the prosecution of our duty was promptly afforded to us. I was further fortunate in receiving an introduction to Col. McMurdo, in charge under the Quartermaster General, General Eyre, of the land transport service in the Crimea, and who, as Quartermaster General to General Napier in the expedition against Sinde, had used camels extensively for military purposes. He gave me much interesting information in relation to the military use of the camel; and from General Simpson, also, who had served in the same expedition under General Napier, we had additional accounts of the value of the animal, and of the favorable opinion entertained of it by the army for the services it was capable of rendering. The engagements of Colonel McMurdo were such that I could occupy but little of his time, and in consequence obtained from him only a few material facts without going into details. My thanks are due to him for the moments he devoted to me, pressed as he was with the many and various duties of his position.

We found in the Crimea both the Bactrian two-humped camel, and the Arabian, or one-humped; but the latter alone seemed to be used for the purpose of military transportation. The former were found in the Crimea at the commencement of the war; the latter were carried there since from Asia Minor. The former were but little thought of; the latter were highly esteemed—the only objections to them we heard of being the room they occupied in the narrow streets, and their frightening the horses. The two are very distinct species of the same genus; differing from each other as much, I should say, as the buffalo of our western prairies do from the common ox. Double humped, the Bactrian is a strongly built, powerful animal, standing not quite so high as the Arabian, of coarser and more shaggy coat, slower in motion, but capable of carrying immense burdens. From the formation of its back (its two humps) there is a difficulty in adjusting to it a pack saddle, and without one there is always more or less perplexity in loading and securing the load. This, I rather think, is the principal source of objection to its use, though I believe the opinion advanced to me to be correct, that it is not as serviceable an animal as the Arabian. Its use in the Crimea before the war we understand to be chiefly for draught, and on one occasion we saw two yoked to a Tartar wagon, as oxen are, but guided by rope reins. The result of our examination determined us not to procure one, as it would only complicate our experiment without producing such results as we anticipate from the Arabian stock. At some future day, should the camel become domesticated with us, it may then be worth while to import a few males for crossing upon the Arabian females, as it is said is done with advantage in Persia, the issue always taking after the mother—that is, being one-humped. Sketches of the Bactrian camel were made by Mr. Heap, which will convey very clear idea of the animal and of its differences from the Arabian.

Col. McMurdo informed me, that in the expedition against Sinde he had in service about twenty-five thousand camels, and that from his experience he esteemed them highly; so much so, that he had then at Sinope three thousand of them, in addition to the few now in use in the Crimea, in readiness for the campaign next spring. The loads they will carry depend much, he said, upon the service in which they are employed—rapid movements naturally requiring light burdens; but their average loads, under favorable circumstances, he stated to be about six hundred pounds, and these they will carry easily, without pushing, twenty-five to thirty miles a day. He mentioned the interesting fact, which I do not remember to have heard before, that during the expedition against Sinde, Gen. Napier organized a most efficient corps of one thousand men, mounted upon five hundred dromedaries—two men to each dromedary—the men sitting back to back; one facing the head, the other the tail, and both armed with rifles and sabres. The man facing the head was the animal's groom and driver, and the manner of using the corps was as follows: Upon arriving at the scene of operations the dromedaries were made to kneel, in square, under charge of their five hundred drivers, forming, as it were, a base of operations, from which the other five hundred operated as infantry. As the advanced body moved, the square, or squares, if more than one was formed, if required, were also moved; and in case of extremity, the square offered a cover under which the one thousand men could find comparative shelter behind the animals, who were prevented from rising by a hobble on the fore leg, and use their rifles most effectively. This corps, Col. McMurdo informed me, could be readily marched seventy miles in any direction in twelve hours, (5 6-6 miles per hour,) and rendered throughout the campaign most efficient service.

Gen Simpson stated that in the same campaign he found the camel so serviceable that he procured five or six for his personal use, and that with them he frequently went seventy miles between sunset and sunrise. To a direct question by Major Delafield (whom we met in the Crimea,) whether he would not have preferred the best English horses to camels, could he have obtained them, the General answered: No, that he would have preferred the camel, as packing his baggage upon them in light loads, he could move more quickly and continuously.

In relation to our visiting Persia, the enquiries we have made lead us to the conclusion that, though we might readily get there, our return, owing to the blocking up of the roads by snow, would be impossible until next spring. As this would detain us much beyond the time fixed for our return to the United States, and unnecessarily delay the experiment we are engaged in, we have reluctantly abandoned the journey, though we desired much to see the varieties of the Persian camel, and particularly the Leurbourck or dromedary artillery.

A journey into Persia, with the intention of returning immediately, must be commenced, we find, about May. Our course from this will be, I think, to Syria or Egypt, for dromedaries, and then back to Smyrna for burden camels, with the expectation of commencing our return home sometime in February.

The enquiries in relation to dromedaries for the French army, reported in my letter of the 11th of October, produce no result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. WAYNE,
Major U. S. Army.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

THE THREATENED INVASION OF NICARAGUA.—*Instructions from the President.*—The United States District Attorney has addressed the following letter to the United States Marshal, by directions of President Pierce:

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
Southern District, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1855.

Information has been received by the President of the United States that preparations are being made in various parts of the United States to receive men for the invasion of the State of Nicaragua, or otherwise to take part in military operations there; and I call your attention specially to the subject.

The President desires that measures be taken to detect and defeat all such enterprises, to bring the guilty parties to punishment, and to detain every vessel fitted out to carry on the undertaking. If occasion should arise, the President will exercise the direct authority vested in him for the prevention of all such violation of the neutrality laws.

With the force of your office you can, undoubtedly, make inquiries and take such measures as will carry out the views of the President. I feel assured of your desire to uphold the law, and promise to you my most active co-operation. I am, very, respectfully,

JOHN McKEON, U. S. District Attorney.

To A. T. HILLYER, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

Foreign News by the Baltic.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool 1st inst., reached New York at 12 M. of the 18th.

The intelligence by this arrival consists principally of rumors of advances by Russia for peace negotiations. It does not appear, however, that these rumors can be relied upon with certainty.

From Berlin it is reported that Russia has laid propositions for a renewal of negotiations before the Prussian Cabinet, and requested that they should be communicated to the Western powers. Prussia is said to have objected, that her mediation would not be acceptable, but to have finally consented to become the channel of communication.

Most of the London papers mention these peace rumors—some in confirmation and others in denial. The following from the Shipping Gazette expresses the substance of the various reports. There is, at last, the Gazette says, a prospect of peace, and a fair one. Through the veil of official mysteriousness a rumor has crept forth that propositions have been made to the Emperor of the French for the termination of hostilities, upon terms which can be honorably accepted, and which it would be reckless and impolitic to reject. Russia, it is stated, is ready to conclude a peace with the Western powers, without the intervention of either Austria or Prussia, by which all the objects completed by the present war may be obtained without Russia being subjected to such a humiliation as no wise statesman would desire to countenance, nor any prudent international policy could justify.

Russia proposes, it is said, to guarantee the free navigation of the Danube; the independence of the Danubian provinces, either from her own or from Austrian surveillance; the entire freedom of the Black Sea, together with such material guarantees for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire as may, in council, be agreed upon between the belligerent powers. In the meantime, the contending parties are to be at liberty to continue their preparations for the spring campaign, subject to an understanding that no active hostilities will be entered upon, up to a specified time, to be agreed upon by all parties. Such is understood to be the substance of the propositions submitted to the French Emperor, and the terms proposed cannot be considered unworthy of attention.

The latest Berlin rumor as to negotiations is that a congress of the secondary German powers is to be held at Dresden, to decide on a joint expression of sentiment as to the war. The assembling of Russian diplomatists at St. Petersburgh is confirmed by a report that Count Stackelberg, the Russian military commissioner to Austria, is ordered to report to St. Petersburgh before he returns to Vienna, from the Crimea. With respect to Canrobert's mission to Sweden and Denmark, the statement in Berlin is, that the success of his mission is limited to having engaged Sweden to assent to the four points as the basis of any future negotiation, and Sweden's co-operation with the Western Powers is not to be more active than that of Austria.

The subject will be speedily brought before the Germanic Diet, and the general result of these movements will be that almost all Europe will unite in calling on Russia to accept the four points as explained by the Western powers.

The Crimea.

A dispatch from Marseilles states that on the 15th, the Russian batteries on the north of Sebastopol commenced firing red-hot shot, to which the Allies replied.

It is stated, from Berlin, that the Czar's visit to the Crimea was only undertaken after the most urgent representations from Prince Gortschakoff; also, that at the Council of War, held in the Czar's presence, the idea of evacuating the Crimea was given up, and it was resolved to retain possession of it as long as possible. Prince Gortschakoff's headquarters are, for the future, to be at Simpheropol, as a central point. The Russian infantry requires reinforcement from the militia, but the navalry has suffered little, and will be numerous and good by spring. The Allies are establishing electric communication between Balaklava and Kertsch, also with Kinburn via Eupatoria.

By this means the Allies will be regularly apprized of the movements of the Russians, and be able to direct assistance on any point menaced. Sebastopol will not be permanently occupied by the Allies. Already the mining operations that are intended to blow up its docks, arsenals and public works are almost completed. Graphic accounts are given by the correspondents of the London Times and London Daily News, of the recent tremendous explosion.

A letter from the Crimea, dated the 14th instant, says: "The destruction of Sebastopol having been resolved on, each corps has received its position to work upon. The city pecanie, consequently, the most animated aspect. It is a demolition *en regle*, in which the four armies take part. The houses and public buildings are attacked at the base, and on all sides are heard the blows of the hammer and the crash of the rafters and timbers of the houses, which fall down amid clouds of dust. The soldiers at once proceed to the selection of all the materials capable of being employed advantageously for their use during the winter. Each man loads himself with objects the most wanted. Some carry off planks, windows, doors, presses, fire-irons, kitchen utensils, even to old chairs and old pots. Indeed, it may be said, that soon not a nail, nor a piece of wood, nor a tile, will remain in Sebastopol.

The Moniteur publishes the following:

Marshal Pelissier, in his last report to the Minister of War, gives the account of a successful *coup de main* effected on the 3d of November, by the expeditionary corps of Eupatoria, under the orders of General d'Allonville, for the capture of sundry large flocks, destined for the use of the Russian army, collected at El Tock, eight leagues north of Eupatoria.

The operation had succeeded, and at nine o'clock All Pacha returned to Eupatoria, bringing with him 270 oxen, 3,450 sheep, 50 horses, 10 camels and 20 vehicles taken from the Russians.

The Black Sea.

Rear-Admiral Lyons has been promoted to be "Admiral of the Blue." The squadron under his immediate orders remains in the Black Sea. Admiral Stewart's division arrived in the Bosphorus on the 18th ult., and would leave in a fortnight for Malta.

Admiral Bruat died on board his flag-ship, as it, with the squadron conveying the Imperial Guard, was leaving the harbor of Messina, on its way to France. His death is attributed to an attack of suppressed gout.

Asia.

An English letter from Erzeroum, under date November 7th, states that all was well in Kars, to October 31st. The city was closely blockaded by the Russian navalry, but reports do not conform that the garrison was short of provisions. There was a rumor at Constantinople that Mouravieff with his force had raised the siege and re-crossed the Arpatchai into Georgia; but this is doubtful.

The most reliable advices come via Varna, stating that Omar has been unable to follow up his recent victory, because the Russians have forwarded their reserves from Tiflis to Kutais. He is said, therefore, to be at present fortifying his position on the river Ingour.

Baltic and White Sea.

The weather in the Gulf of Finland, to (Nov. 26,) had been mild for the season; but in the Gulf of Bothnia it had been sharp. Another division of the British fleet had left Kiel for England. Admiral Dundas has received orders to return.

The Hamburg *News* states that the Russians are re-organizing their Baltic fleet, with the intention of putting to sea in the spring. Several of the old commanders are replaced by younger men, and the command of fleet and military governorship of Cronstradt is to be given to Admiral Nowasilesky, from Sebastopol.

Various Items.

Constantinople advices of Nov. 22d, mention the arrival there of the American squadron from the Mediterranean, also of a portion of the English fleet from the Black Sea.

Cholera has broken out with severity, at Soutari, and has carried off many men of the Anglo-German legion. The French are re-organizing on a grand scale for their foreign legion. The Tunisian troops are gone to Batonm. Much scarcity exists in articles of consumption at Constantinople.

There are rumors of change in the Turkish cabinet. Redschid Pacha has had an interview with the Sultan, and is rumored to be coming in as Grand Visier. M. Blondel, the Belgian minister, is trying to reconcile matters between Lord Stratford and Mehemet Ali Pacha, as, according to rumors, Ali is to have the War department which Mehemet Rnschdi Pacha leaves.

The Ottoman government has prohibited the export of grain until next harvest, with the exception of what may be required for the use of the allied fleets and armies. This is in consideration of the increasing scarcity.

Great Britain.

The lesser arrangements of the Cabinet have been at length definitely announced. Two additions are made—in the persons of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, who retains his present post as President of the Board of Trade, and of Mr. Baines, who is appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

It has been already stated that the Duke of Argyle is the new Postmaster-General, and the Privy Seal, which Lord Argyle's acceptance of the postmastership has placed at the disposal of the Premier is given to Lord Harrowby, who vacates the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, to make room for Mr. Baines. None of these appointments call for remark. Frederic Peel, under-secretary of the war department has resigned; and it is not the intention of government to appoint a successor. Parliament will meet for business January 18th.

The statement that the Duke of Cambridge is to succeed Lord Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, is contradicted.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has arrived in London, and a series of concerts and oratorios are to be given, under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, at Exeter Hall. M. Benedict will be the conductor.

Captain Harrison, of the Cunard service, has been selected for the command of the mammoth steamship Great Eastern, just launched on the Thames, by Scott, Russell & Co. The Great Eastern is the largest vessel afloat.

Spain.

A difficulty has arisen between the English and Spanish authorities, in consequence of an English ship called the Valiant having been fired into by a Spanish marda-costa, in the neutral waters of Tangiers. Explanations are demanded.

Mr. Boylan, whose case has been already referred to, has filed an affidavit that his losses from the condnct of the Spanish government in expelling him from Cuba, amount to double the sum awarded by Mr. Mure, of New Orleans, arbitrator on the part of the British government, and which sum is refused by the Spanish authorities.

The Gazette promulgates the colonization law, in virtue of which the Minister is authorised to grant lands to any Spaniard or foreigner desirous to form agricultural colonies in the waste districts of Spain. Any concession, however, exceeding 600 acres, must be sanctioned by the Legislature.

Italy.

SARDINIA.—It is stated at Turin that Count Cavour will take advantage of his present journey to France and England to make preliminary arrangements for the negotiation of the new Piedmontese loan of 80,000,000 francs, which is at present under consideration by the Chambers.

ROMAN STATES.—A Roman letter mentions that the Consistory, for December, will open on the 21st, and the promotion of cardinals, which has been so often postponed, will then take place. Among the candidates spoken of are the Archbishop of Vienna, who conducted the negotiation of the Concordat, and M. di Pietro, formerly Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The Pope has created Mgr. Villecourt, Bishop of La Rochelle, a resident cardinal; he is a personal friend of the Pope, and noted for piety and learning.

The Emperor of Austria, in order to show his satisfaction at the conclusion of the Concordat, has sent to the Pope the sum of 250,000 francs towards the construction of the monument of the Immaculate Conception.

NAPLES.—A most serious misfortune befel Messina, on the 14th ult., by an inundation, occasioned, it is supposed, by a water-spout; the whole country about Messina was laid under water, trees were rooted up, houses, gardens, furniture, and cattle destroyed, and many persons drowned. Much damage has also been done to the city itself. The fatal loss is said to exceed two millions of ounces, or one and a quarter million sterling. In Palermo the cholera is very bad, deaths belug from 70 to 100 per day. In Naples, from 30 to 40 deaths per day are occasioned by this fatal malady.

Austria.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* says:

"The nomination of Chevalier Hulsemann to the post of resident Austrian Minister at Washington, and the large increase which has been made in the organization of our mission in the United States, indicates a new step in Austrian diplomacy. Up to this time the United States have been to Austria a sort of sea-serpent, with which it was wise to avoid all contact. A wise policy, however, does not believe that danger ceases because you close your eyes to it. Austria does well, then, to prepare to take her proper position in the events of which, sooner or later, the United States are destined to become the scene."

Dr. Ferdinand Markwort is appointed Secretary to the Austrian Legation at Washington, and will leave Vienna in a few days for New York.

Denmark.

The high court is declared competent to proceed with the trial of the ex-ministers.

Gen. Canrobert has been received at Copenhagen with honors, similar to those which were showered on him at Stockholm, but his reception by the people was less enthusiastic.

Denmark and Sweden continue to permit the exportation of breadstuffs.

The American ship Robert Paton, Capt. Kelly, which had excited suspicion by remaining at anchor at Sandhamn, arrived at Stockholm, November 15th, when her cargo, instead of revolvers, was found to consist only of cotton and dyewoods.

Mr. Walters, a passenger on the steamer Anthony Wayne, was taking from Chicago back to Philadelphia the remains of a fond

The New Orlesna Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

When planting is anticipated, the formation of a good compost heap should meet immediate attention. Slide of old fences, where grass and weeds have remained for years undisturbed, or old meadow bottoms, afford a soil of the best description as a basis for such a purpose. Mixed with a fourth part of fresh manure, and frequently turned over to assist decomposition, they form a suitable compost for any description of tree or shrub. When it is a desideratum to hasten the decay of such material, it may be watered with a solution of potash. One pound of potash will be enough for a cubic yard of soil. It should be dissolved and used in as much water as will thoroughly wet the whole mass. This will not only render it fit for use in a few weeks, but also enhance its value, potash being largely appropriated by plants, independent of its decomposing agency in the soil.

The pleasure and satisfaction derived from the contemplation of trees in a cultivated state depends upon the evidences of health and vigor which they exhibit. A well-formed, free-growing tree is at all times an object of beauty, while a stunted, moss-covered one is certain to suggest ideas of impoverished soil, or mismanagement on the part of the cultivator. The nature and condition of the soil is, therefore, an all-important consideration; with regard to the latter quality, freedom from superfluous water and aeration should be secured. Although, perhaps, not absolutely necessary in all cases, yet it may be safely laid down as a rule that all soils are benefited by judicious draining. It has been said that draining was really injurious in a climate where droughts were of frequent occurrence, or in soils of a sandy or gravelly character. Experience, however, proves the reverse. It has been shown time and again that sandy soils are more productive and less liable to suffer from drouth when properly aerated by underground drains, as they increase the porosity of the soil, and consequently enhance its capabilities for absorbing moisture and holding water in suspension within its pores.

Clayey soils are equally improved by this method of underground ventilation. An adhesive subsoil is formed into a compact surface immediately below the cultivated stratum which retards the downward extension of the roots, and prevents the admission of the various gases useful for building up the vegetable structure. Air is indispensable to the growth of plants, and must have free access to the roots and their surrounding soil. The soil must be sufficiently porous to part readily with water, otherwise air is in a great degree excluded. A further advantage is gained from a perfect system of drainings and increased porosity in the soil, in the ammonia and carbonic acid conveyed into it by every shower. Rain water absorbs these gases in its passage through the atmosphere, and the soil has the property of retaining them as the water percolates through it. Air is also a principal agent in decomposition. There are many unproductive soils that really contain all the elements of fertility, but in the absence of decomposition they are useless for the purpose of vegetable growth. In the absence of air and water, substances may remain unchanged, but under their combined action the hardest rock must change and decay. When we reflect that about nine-tenths of the whole bulk of plants is made up of gaseous matters, we find sufficient reason for the importance of plants in aerated soils, and the necessity of securing them these conditions.

The great secret of getting trees into rapid and vigorous growth lies in the preparation of the soil. Pits ought to be dug out not less than six feet across and from eighteen inches to two feet in depth. The surface soil should be thrown out and all bad and inferior subsoil removed and replaced by an equal portion of prepared compost. The difference in five years growth between trees thus provided and those planted in pits half that size is quite surprising. Carelessness in planting indicates itself for many years in the numerous dead branches, short, stunted-looking growth, moss-covered bark, and frequently by the death of the plant, while those planted in thoroughly prepared ground, if removed with ordinary care, scarcely receive a check, or show symptoms of having been disturbed.

It is a common error, and a very pardonable one for those who are anxious to produce immediate effect, to plant the largest sized trees that can be procured. It is possible to remove trees of great age and size successfully. We have well-authenticated instances of the removal of trees 800 years of age, and I have seen a large plantation successfully transplanted after 30 years' growth; but to ensure success in these extreme cases involves an expense which few would be willing to incur. Neither is it practicable to bestow the same care and attention on trees that are purchased at a distant nursery and have to undergo the perils and casualties of transportation. There must be a certain proportionate balance maintained between the roots and branches, and when the roots of large trees are severely shortened, the branches must also be reduced to a corresponding degree. The question of size is therefore dispensed with. So well is this fact understood in Scotland, that the nurserymen there annually commit to the flames thousands of pine, Norway spruce, larch, etc., from three to five feet in height, which have outgrown a saleable size, and for which there is no demand. All plants are removed with least check when young, and a uniform, vigorous and satisfactory plantation is most readily obtained by early removal.

[Horticulturist.

THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITIONISTS.—We are informed that on Saturday evening last, in a meeting specially called for the purpose, there left Mobile, destined for San Juan de Nicaragua, some seventy emigrants, recruited in Texas by Charles H. Higley, their Major Commanding, who, it will be remembered, left this city some weeks since at the head of a small company, which went across in a fair way to prove the nucleus of a regiment.

A Lieutenant Colonel's commission awaits the gallant Major on the landing in Nicaragua, and though we are not informed under whose hand and seal it will be given, we do know that, when worthily it may emanate, the compliment will meet with a response creditable to ourselves respected.—[Mobile Register.

MR. ROBERT E. SIMMONS, one of the proprietors and publishers of the Philadelphia Ledger, died in that city on the 9th inst.

[From Sailor's Pictorial.

An Adventure in the Chinese Sea.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

It was Captain Sampson's turn to tell the next story. He was a stout, broad-set, hard-fisted but kind-hearted son of the ocean, fifty years old, and full of thrilling adventures.—Our pipes were re-filled, and then Sampson took his turn as follows:

"It's now ten years come next November that I took charge of the 'Yankee.' She was a noble ship, and I felt proud of the charge. We lay at the wharf, down Peck Slip, (we cleared at New York, you know,) and got the last lot of duds on board, when I felt something touch me on the leg. I turned and there stood a boy some fourteen years old, with a bundle on his shoulder. He kind o' trembled when I looked at him, but there was'nt any dishonesty in that face—not a bit. He had great gray eyes, almost dark enough for hazel, and his hair curled over his head like a girl just rigged for a party. Then he looked so earnestly and steadily at me, that I knew, whatever he wanted, he'd be truthful about it.

"What is it, boy?" said I, speaking kindly.

"I want to go to sea with you," says the boy.

"Who says you may go?"

He pointed up to a store at the head of the slip, and told me if I would only go up there with him, I could learn all about it.

"But what use will you be to me?" I asked him before we started.

"Any use you put me to, that's honest, and that I can do," he said.

I liked the answer, for I saw that he meant it, and I went up to the store with him. I did want a cabin boy, but I had'nt made arrangements for any, because just such a one as I wanted about me all the time was hard to find. At the store I asked Mr. Vant Wart (he was an old friend of mine) about the boy. He told me that the boy's father used to be a porter in his store, but that he died two months before, and that the boy was now an orphan, his mother having been dead some years. Then he took me aside, and says he:

"If you want the boy, captain, you will find him a most faithful one. He's been with me off and on, ever since he was so high."

Of course I took him. His name was Edward Grover, though he said 'twas Ned, and Ned we called him. Two days after that a tug towed us out of the harbor, and we stood our nose clear of Sandy Hook before dinner. First we went to Calcutta, and then to Canton; and many and many a time did I bless my stars that Ned Grover was with me, for an own child could'nt have been more faithful than he was. And then he was a bold fellow, too; and never was the blow that could shake him, nor the storm that could blanche him. On the royal yard he was like a squirrel on a tree, and he was as quick of wit as he was of body.

Well, our business was all done up at Canton, and I only had to touch at Singapore on my way home, unless I chose to heave to at Batavia. We had a splendid run down the Chinese Sea, making the passage to Nantunas in just eight days. In three days from that we were among the Anambus Islands—off Malacca, you know. Most of these islands we left on the starboard beam, and along toward the middle of the afternoon Lampeng was on the lee bow, and not more than six miles distant. I always took the eastern run of Lampang, because I knew the channel. Since morning the wind had been light and variable, though no baffling, and now it had settled down in the west'rd as though to rest itself—for with stud'n's'ls alow and aloft, we did'nt run off more than three knots an hour at the outside.

It was just 4 o'clock when I came on deck to see how the land lay, and I found Lamping then just about a beam, but as the wind now came, the island was to the windward of us, and four miles distant. I had looked at the compass and at the sails, and was then looking ont for the land, when the men at the maintop hailed the deck.

"What is it?" I asked.

"A Malay proa!" he answered, right in ashore by that rock. There, don't you see it?"

I looked, and did see her. I sent Ned for my glass, and by the time he came with it the proa had come ont in full sight from behind the rock. I levelled the glass, and I oonid meke ont the fellow plainly. 'Twas one of the largest proas I ever saw. I shonld say seventy-five feet long, with bows like en old men's nose turned bottom upwards, and a stern abont the same. I counted the men in her, and I oonld do it pretty surely.

"What is she, sir?" asked Walter, my first mate.

"A Malay proa," I told him.

"How many men?"

"Seventy-five at least."

"A pirate!" he uttered.

"She is'nt likely to be anything esle," I answered, assuming as much composure as I could; but you may be sure I felt bot little of it, for a Malay pirate is just about the worst thing in the world—blood-thirsty as a Bengal tiger, with all the wit of a man to back it up. Their very religion makes piracy a holy virtne, and a man is honered among them for the many times his knife has fennd a human heart. And they are powerful fellows, too, and trained from childhood to the use of arms.

"She's coming after us!" cried the man at the top. But then he need'nt have told us of it, for I had seen that from the beginning.

The men looked anxiously towards me, and I saw that they were stricken with fear. And our position was not one to inspire a poor chap with very deep joy. The wind was still to the west'rd, and three knots was the most the ship could be made to run. The Malay was now within three miles, and shooting through the water like mad. He had twenty broad paddles ont—you know the bloody hounds can send those long, narrow, sharp proas fast. We were now sure that there were over seventy men in the great boat, for we could even see their long knives and clumsy fire-arms through my glass. My crew, all mustered, numbered twenty-nine, and one of them was only a boy. Of swords, or cutlasses, we had only six, bnt I had thirty brace of good boarding pistols in the arm chest, and a dozen pikes by the mast. It was rather a dnbious show, was'nt it?

However, I resolved to do the best I oonld, for I knew if those Malays captured ns, we were simply dead men; so of conrse there was some errand for resistance. First, I made myself as calm as I could, and then I got ont the pistols, and had them all loaded. I gave two to each man, reserving twe extra ones for myself. The six cutlasses I gave to those I thought best qualified to handle them, and then I distributed the twelve pikes. Beyond those I found four boat hooks, and these I also gave ont, for they would be serviceable in repelling boarders when the pistols had all been fired.

"Now, boys," said I, "you know what thet fellow is after; and if I'd thonght of this lull in the wind, I should'nt have rnn in here. But that can't be helped now. We can't run away, and we all knew if those Malays take us, they'll cut our throats every one. I fancy yon'd all rather fight to the death than to be killed so. Will you stand it?"

Of course they all said "yes;" bot then they did'nt speak like men who had any hope, and surely I did'nt blame them, for our enemy was more than double us—almost treble. Yet I saw that my brave fellows meant to fight.

The proa was now about a mile distant, and would be alongside in ten minntes unless we caught a smart breeze. I looked about but saw no signs of any such breeze, neve a single bank of vapor to the north'd. I called after Ned to run to the cabin, and get me my slippers, for the boots I had on were stiff and clumsy. But Ned was not to be found.

"Never mind," I said to myself as I ran down, "he is'nt to blame. Poor boy, he could'nt do much, unless it was to shoot a pistol, and perhaps blow his own fingers off."

I could'nt find it in my heart to haul him from his hiding place, for you see he had been a faithful fellow to me, and if he could escape, I hoped he would. I got on my slippers and then returned to the deck. The Malay was now within half a mile, and we could see their knives plainly. There was just seventy-four of them, there being twenty seats in the boat, and all of them except one or two at the bows and stern having four men on a seat.

"We shall never be able to beat them off, sir," whispered Walker in my ear.

"We are able to try, at all events," I replied.

"But just look at their force," he said, blanching.

"Then you mean to die like—"

I'd spoken thus far, when he caught my arm, for I had begun to speak louder, and the men might hear me.

"—sh," he hissed, "don't, I pray you, say any more; of course I'll fight."

He grasped his cutlass as he spoke, and I oonld see that his eye had changed, and there was now some fire in it. By this time we oonld see the faces of the Malays plainly, and in all my wanderings I don't think I ever saw such another set of diabolical, ugly, bloody-looking villains. In two minntes more I saw those who worked the paddles take their knives in their teeth. I had the men stand by with their pistols, and I ordered them to fire one volley before the boat got fairly alongside.

At this moment, just as the pirate was within a cable's length, I felt a cool puff of wind upon my cheek. I turned and saw that the wind had whipped out from the north'd. Quick as lightning I ordered the yards squared, and by some means the men obeyed me promptly; but while this was being done, the Malay was coming on. The pirates saw that our sails had caught the new breeze, and with a few quick and strong strokes they sont their craft alongside like a rocket.

"Fire!" I shouted.

And my men did fire, but their hands must have trembled, for not more than half a dozen of the enemy fell. I called the men to shove their pikes over, bnt I tell you those few pikes looked kind o' diemal in the faces of seventy stont, blood-thirsty, Malay pirates. I took one look into that proa, and my heart sank, for I knew they would make bnt short work with us. We might kill a scoro of them, and even then they'd be up with ns

"What do you want?" I shonted with all my might.

"Yon' mooney—yon' blood! yon' sheep, you 'ng dom creppoo Shawn Bull!"

The fellow evidently thought us John Bulls, and what the crappo meent I conldn't tell, nnless he had got the French and English mixed up. However, I had'nt time to think of that. In another moment they would be alongside. Already were the pirates upon their feet, their long knives in their mouths, cinched firmly between their teeth, and in a moment more they would leap. The bows of the proa tonched our side under the mizzen chain, and her stern was sweeping swiftly in as she shot ahead. At that moment something brnshed past me towerds the stern, and I smelt the strong, rank fumes of turpentine. Before I had time to look or to think, a sheet of smoke and flames danced before my eyes, and on the next instant a howl like the roar of a hundred lions broke npon my ears.

"Beat 'em off, beat 'em off!" cried a sharp, clear voice, which I at once recognized as Ned's, and as I heard it the whole truth flashed npon me. I sprung to where half a dozen of the villains, all covered with flames, were trying to crowd up over the side. I awoke the men to a comprehension of the fot tnne that had hurst npon us, and the few who were trying to board ne were either shot or driven back. The breeze was now fresh and in a few moments more we shot ahead, leaving the proa, all smvloped in flames, at a safe distanoe behind, while the crew, every man of them, had leaped into the water to extinguish the fire that olung to them.

As soon as we were safe, and our nerves had become somewhat composed, we looked into the strange fortnne that had eeved ns, and we soon understood it. Nobie Ned Grover, while I thonght him hiding away from the enemy, was setting on foot a plan which had entsred his head alone. In the fore peak there was a large oan of pure spirits of turpentine. Ned had taken the cook's great copper kettle, which held some twelve gallons, and filled it as fat as he had dared with the inflammnbie stuff and then he watched his opportunity. The moment he thonght the proa near enough, he set fire to the spirits, and then lifting the kettle high up by its aides, he went aft, ec that the wind wonld help him, and with a strong, oareful, throw he sent the fiery mass into the boat. It went in one sheet, all blazing and hissing, and the light, cotton clothing of the pirates ignited instantly. Of conrse the villains were blinded and stnnned by the unexpected visitation, and I don't 'spose they knew mnch what they were about until they had got into the water. The wind, which was just now starting fresh, carried the blazing liquid the whole length of the boat, and you know even a dozen drops of it would have been enongh to set their cotton shirts afire.

The old Yankee now gathered headway good, and ere long the proa and her crew were far astern. The boat was still hurning and smoking like mad, and we oonld see that most of the pirates were striking ont for the island, for of course they oonld not go near their boat. But 'tisn't likely one of 'em ever reached the shore, for the fresh breeze hnd kicked up a smart wave, and their heads were under water half the time. I took my glass and went up into the mizzen top, and for a while I watched the bloody scamps. I conld see 'em, one after another, sink out of sight, and I knew that none of them would ever do any more murders. But in a little time the few heads that were left strnggling above water were beyond the reach of my sight, and I came down.

'Tis'nt mnch use of my telling how Ned Grover was disposed of, for you can jndge for yonrselves. Yet he was mild and modest as ever, and begged us to say nothing more about it. When we got home, the owners made him accept a thousand dollars, and made me promise to teach him navigation. Ned is now fonr and twenty—as noble a fellow as yon oonld wish to see—and last month he left New York as the captain of the good ship Daniel Boone. Now, who comes next?

Guano—Its History.

Gnano, as most people understnnd, is imported from the islands of the Pacific, mostly of the Chincha gronp off the coast of Peru, and under the dominion of that government. Its sale is made a monopoly, and the avails, to a great extent, go to pay the British holders of Pernvian government bonds, giving them, to nli intents and purposes, a lien npon the profits of a treasnre tntrinsically more vainable than the gold mines of California. There are deposites of this nnsurpassed fertilizer in some places to the depth of sixty or seventy feet, and over large extents of enrface.

The guano fields are generally conceded to be the exorements of aqnatic fowls which live and nestle in great nnmbers aronnd the islands. They seemed designed by nature to rescue, at least in part, thet nntold amount of fertilising material which every river and brook let s roll-ing into the sea. The wash of alluvial soils, the floating refuse of the field and forest, and nbove all, the wasted materials of great cities, are constantly being carried by the tidal currents out to sea. These, to a certain extent at least go to nonrish, directly or indirectly, submarine vegetable and animal life, which in tarn goes to feed the birds, which at our own day are brought away by the ship load from the Chincha islands.

The bird is n beantifnlly arranged chemical laboratory, fitted up to perform a single operation, viz: to take the fish as food, burn out the oarbon by means of its respiratory functions, and deposit the remainder in the shape of an incomparable fertiliser. But how many ages have these depositions of seventy feet in thickness been accumnlating?

There are at the present day conntless nnmbers of the birds resting npon the islands at night; bnt, according to Baron Humboldt, the exorements of the birds for the space of three centuries, would not form a stratnm over one third of an inch in thickness. By an easy mathematioal caloniation, tt will be seen that at this rate of deposition, it wenld take seven thousand five hnndred and sixty centuries, or seven hnndred and fifty-six thousand years, to form the deepest guano bed!

Such a calculation carries ns back well on to a former geological period, and proves one and perhaps both, of two things—first, that in past ages an infinitely greater number of these birds hovered over the islands; and secondly, that the material world existed at a period long anterior to its fitness as the abode of man. The length of man's existence in infinitesimal, compared with anch a cycle of years; and the facts recorded on every leaf of the material universe ought, if it does not, to teach us humility. That a little bird, whose individual existence is as nothing, should, in its nnited action, produce the means of bringing back to an active fertility whole provinces of waste and barren lands, is one of a thousand facts to show how apparently insignificant agencies in the economy of nature produce momentous results.

[Londoo Farmers' Magezine.

On Thursday last, John Beasley, indicted in the City Court of Mobile for the murder of Willis Barbour, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

HOW JERRY BOUGHT HIS FREEDOM:

An incident recently happened in a neighboring State between master nnd slave, which ought to go far to check the mischievous intermeddling of Abolitionists with our slave population, the details of which we hers give, without any attempt at display or fiotion. The story, simple as we relate it, will prove quite amusing, we fancy.

A gentleman of ample fortnne, and extensively known as one of the most humane masters, a kind neighbor, high-minded, honorable, and influential, owned a favorite servant-man named Jerry. Jerry had been "raised" in the family from infancy, and was beloved by his "Massa George" for his sobriety, honesty and industry. He was trust-worthy and quite intelligent. Jerry prided himself on his honor much more than many "white folks" do, as our story will show. He was petted by the family and generally permitted to do pretty much as he pleased. His master allowed him to work at home or not, as suited him, and for the most part Jerry "hired his time," and was always strictly punctual in his payments. He had n permanent "pass," and went when and where he wanted.

The other day Jerry called on the family, after an absence of a few weeks, and when he had eaten plentifully of a good dinner, he stepped into his master's library, to "cottio up," and talk of matters generally, but of one thing particularly.

"Well, Massa George," said Jerry, after a few formalities, "I wants to be free."

"What, Jerry!" answered the master, in astonishement,

"I wents to be free, Massa Geoege; how much you ax for me?"

"Free! why, you are crazy, boy? What do you want to be free for? Don't you do just as you please already."

"Yes, Massa George, bnt I just got a notion that I'd like to be free. How much do you think I'm worth? How much yon ax for me?"

"Oh, I don't know. If you want to be free, why don't you ran away?"

"Me run away, Massa George?" answered Jerry, rather indignantly; and putting his hand upon his breast, continued: "*Too much honor of the family!* Jerry never will run away! But say how much I got to pay—how much do yon think I'm worth, Massa George?"

"Well, Jerry, I don't know. Never thought of how much yon are worth. I suppose about fifteen hundred dollars."

"Why, Meeen George, I can't give yon that much, I ain't got it. Can't you take nothing less for me?" said Jerry.

The earnest manner of the slave, and his queer proposition, coming so nnexpectedly to the master, rather amused him, and he determined to let Jorry have his own way in this matter, as he had generally done in others. So he did:

"Very well, Jerry; you are very foolish to want to be any more free than you are. But if it suits you to bny yourself, and you oan't pay me fifteen hundred, what do you say to a thousand?"

"I think a thousand is a little too big, too, Massa George. Can't you eay eight hundred? I b'lieve I can raise about that much. I'll go see, if you says you take it."

"Oh, well, give me your own price—eight hnndred. But, Jerry, where did you get thie money?"

"Where did I get it? you ax, Massa George. Why I made some of it on the river; some of it by knooking about and doing little jobs, and one gentleman hired me to wait on him to Canada. Two or three done that before,"

"Canada! Have you been to Canada? you are a fool. Why didn't you stay there if you are so anxione to be free? Don't you know you were as good as free there?"

"Yes, Massa George, and they told me so. But *the honor of the family*, Massa George; I oonldn't stand it. I never forget I was born and raised in old Kentncky. Too mnch de family pride, Massa George."

After some further conversation, in which the honest and faithful slave expressed his dislike of Canadian niggers and Abolitioniets, he went off to see about his eight hundred dollars.

Next morning, Jerry again visited his master. There was a change in his countenance quite perooptible. He seemed to be dissatisfied and very uneasy, and his master, noticing it, said:

"Well, Jerry, what's the matter? Do you begin to feel unhappy at the idea of being free?"

"No, Massa George. I wants to be free. Dat ain't de matter. But I finde I'm a little short of the eight hundred dollars. What yon goin' to do 'bont that?"

"How much money have yon got, Jerry?"

"Onl yfive hundred dollars, Massa George. Won't you take that, and trust me for the balance?"

"Ah, but will yon pay if I trnst yon?" asked the indnlgent master.

"*The honor of the family!* Massa George."

"That's all very well, Jerry, but can't yon give security? Can't yon find eome responeible person who will give me his note for yon?"

"Why, I don't know who go my security, Massa George *without you do it yourself*. You knows me better than any body else. Won't you be security? You sure to got the money. *The honor of the family!*"

This was a new way of doing business; but "Massa George" thought he was good enough security, especially when backed by the "honor of the family," and so he took the five hundred cash, and Jerry's note for three hundred more, and gave him a regular bill of sale.

Jerry is now doing n thrifty business, maintains his family dignity, and loves "Massa George," for whom he would shed his last drop of blood!

Go it, Jerry!

A CONVENIENT GUN.—Dr. Colton, the associate of Dr. Boynton, showed us an "Air Gun" yesterdny which to ns was a great curiosity. It has the appearance of an ordinary cane, though rnther large. The upper portion has an air chamber, and when charged with air by a little forca pump, will drive fifteen separate shots before reloading. The lower half of the cane forms the barrel, easily loaded with ball, like an ordinary rifle. The piece is cooked by means of a short wrench. Bullets are driven with snch force as to pass through an inch board at every shot. Dr. C. says he can shoot squirrels from the tops of the highest trees in the forest. He made several excellent shots in our office, hitting a cent at a distance of thirty feet. [Portland State of Maine.

AN ENORMOUS ROOM.—The largest reading-room in the world is now nearly completed, in the British Museum. It is circular, 140 feet in diameter, and 140 in height. The tables will accommodate nearly four hundred readers. The wrought-iron bookcases will contain 102,000 volumes. The cost of the room will be about $300,000.

A dispatch of the 10th from Concord, N. H., says:

John W. Rand, the noted bank robber, broke jail again last night, by sawing off the bars of his cell window. The large dog kept at the jail was found poisoned in the yard. Active measures have been taken for his recapture.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jacason, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cnra Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, snch as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article; bnt one that has stood the test of a tan years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is nnrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

Principal Office and Manufactory, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOHN WRIGHT & Co., 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by Druggists generally. my4 1y

New Principle! No Poison!

Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure,

OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Fever and Ague, or Chill and Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN

MALARIA OR MIASMA.

This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—north, south, east or west—and will everywhere yield to this newly-discovered ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the causes of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY YEARS, so that they need never have another chill, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a *proof* that it is

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,

Because of its

SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS.

The following certificate from one of the most celebrated chemists in the United States is attached to every bottle:

New York, June 1, 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

This allows of its

FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUMN V....NUMBER 47
WHOLE NUMBER 253. 255

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29 1855.

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MORNING OF CHRIST'S NATIVITY.

I.

...mth, and this the happy morn,
...Son of Heavan's Eternal King,
...ild and Virgin Mother born,
...emption from above did bring;
...y ages once did sing,
...deadly forfeit should release,
...Father work us a perpetual peace.

II.

...dom, that light unenff-rable,
...eaming blaze of majesty,
...wont at Heaven's high council table
...ot Trinal Unity,
...red, here with us to be,
...scorts of everlasting day,
...th us a darksome house of mortal clay.

III.

...y Muse, shall not thy sacred vein
...ial to the Infant God?
...rvent no hymn, or solemn strain,
...ise to this his new abode,
...heaven, by the sun's team untrod,
...e priet of the approaching light,
...angled host keep watch in squadrons bright?

IV.

...ar, upon the eastern road,
...wards haste with odore sweet:
...them, with thy humble ode,
...y at his blessed feet;
...honor first thy Lord to greet,
...r voice unto the Angel quire,
...ecret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.

THE HYMN.

I.

...ater wild,
...ven-born child
...wept to the rude manger lies;
...to him,
...e gaudy trim,
...reat Master so to sympathise:
...ee then for her
...th the sun, her lusty paramour.

II.

...nches fair
...gentle air
...guilty front with innocent snow;
...aked shame,
...dful blame,
...veil of maidan white to throw;
...hat her Maker's eyes
...e sear upon her foul deformities.

III.

...urs to cease,
...meeked-ey'd Peace;
...d with olives green, came softly sliding
...the turning sphere,
...Integer,
...wing the amorous clouds dividing;
...ide her myrtle wand,
...universal peace through sea and land,

IV.

...lia's sound,
...world around:
...r and shield were high up hung;
...rlot stood,
...hostile blood;
...parake not to the armed throng;
...still with awful eye,
...ly knew their sovran Lord was by.

V.

...was the night,
...Prince of light
...Peace upon the earth began:
...ch wonder whist,
...velers kist,
...new joys to the mild ocean,
...quite forgot to rave,
...calm sit brooding on the charmed wave.

VI.

...ch deep amaza,
...xtended fast gaze,
...away their precious influence;
...take their flight,
...ening light.
...that often warn'd them thence;
...dissolve in ecstacies,
...shimmering orbs did glow,
...and himself bespake, and bid them go.

VII.

...the shady gloom
...her room.
...well withheld his wonted speed,
...head for shame,
...of fame
...ghten'd world no more should need;
...her sun appear
...ext throne, or burning axletree, could bear.

VIII.

...on the lawn,
...ant of dawn,
...chatting in a rustick row;
...night they then,
...ly Pan
...come to live with them below;
...loves, or else their sheep,
...did their silly thoughts so busy keep.

IX.

...uanick sweet
...ised ears did greet,
...on by mortal fingers trook;
...ried voice
...he stringed noise,
...rmole in blissful rapture took:
...pleasure both to lose,
...and echoes still prolongs each heavenly close.

X.

...heard such sound,
...hollow round
...d heat, the aery region thrilling,
...hat won
...part was done,
...reign had here its last fulfilling;
...ish harmony alone
...d Heaven and Earth in happier union.

XI.

...rounds their sight
...ngular light,
...ning became the shamefac'd night array'd;
...Cherubim,
...d Seraphim,
...glittering ranks with wings display'd,
...nd sacred solemn quire,
...mmile notes to Heaven's new born Heir.

XII.

...(as 'tis said)
...never made,
...of all the sons of morning sung,
...enior Great
...alone set,
...ed-balanc'd world on hinges hung;
...dark foundations deep,
...pattering waves their oozy channel keep.

XIII.

...crystal spheres,
...heaven ears,
...y spear to touch our senses so;
...diver chime
...rous time;
...diapase of Heaven's deep organ blow
...ninefold harmony,
...consort to the angelick Symphony.

XIV.

...holy song
...night long,
...back and fetch the age of gold;
...and Vanity
...and sad die,
...Hell will melt from earthly mould;
...will pase away,
...Belzebub's mansions to the peering day.

XV.

...and Justice then
...return to men,
...Orbe; and like glories wearing,
...Mercie seen,
...with speed,
...and fast the lictor stands down steering
...ear at some festival,
...by the gates of her high palace hall.

XVI.

...who says no,
...and yet he so,
...yet lies in smiling infancy,
...inner cross
...our loss;
...shall and us to glorify:
...whose reliance lid in sleep,
...tramp of doom must thunder through the deep.

XVII.

...sword clang
...signal rang,
...the fire hed smouldering clouds out brake:
...aghast,
...that blast,
...the surface to the center shake;
...the world's last session,
...Judge in middle air shall spread his throne.

XVIII.

...and our bliss
...full is,

But now begins; for, from this happy day,
The old Dragon, under ground
In straiter limits bound,
Not half so far casts his usurped sway;
And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swindges the scaly horror of his folded tail.

XIX.

The oracles are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving.
Apollo from his shrine
Can no more divine,

With hollow shriek the steep of Delphos leaving.
No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the pale-ey'd priest from the prophetic cell.

XX.

The lonely mountains o'er,
And the resounding shore,
A voice of weeping heard and loud lament;
From haunted spring and dale,
Edg'd with poplar pale,
The parting Genius is with sighing sent;
With flower-inwoven tresses torn
The Nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.

XXI.

In consecrated earth,
And on the holy hearth,
The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint;
In urns, and altars round,
A drear and dying sound
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint;
And the chill marble seems to sweat,
While each peculiar Power foregoes his wonted seat.

XXII.

Peor and Baalim
Forsake their temples dim,
With that twice-batter'd God of Palestine;
And mooned Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both,
Now sits not girt with tapers holy shrine;
The Libyck Hammon shrinks his horn,
In vain the Tyrian maids their wounded Thammuz mourn.

XXIII.

And sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dred
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals' ring
They call the grisly king,
In dismal dance about the furnace blue:
The brutish gods of Nile as fast,
Isis, and Orus, and the dog Anubis, haste.

XXIV.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the unshower'd grass with lowings lond:
Nor can he be at rest
Within his sacred chest;
Nought but profoundest hell can be his shrond;
In vain with timbrell'd anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ork.

XXV.

He feels from Juda's land
The dreaded Infant's hand,
The rays of Bethlehem blind his dusky eyn;
Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Nor typhon huge ending in snaky twine:
Our babe, to show his Godhead true,
Can in his swaddling hands control the damned crew.

XXVI.

So when the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The Oocking shadows pale
Troop to the infernal jail,
Each fetterd ghost slips to his several grave;
And the yellow-skirted Fayes
Fly after the night-steede, leaving their moon-loved maze.

XXVII.

But see, the Virgin blest
Hath laid her babe to rest;
Time is, our tedious song should here have ending;
Heaven's youngest-teemed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending:
And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd Angels sit in order serviceable.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Alabama Conference was held in the Presbyterian church of Eutaw, Dec, 8th, 1855. The meeting was called to order by the President, the Rev. J. J. Hutchinson. Devotional services were conducted by the Rev. J. T. Heard. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and adopted. Eloquent and forcible addresses were delivered by Dr. Lipscomb, of Columbus, Miss., and the Rev. Dr. Sehon. Contributions amounting to over $500 were then received, and the meeting adjourned with the benediction by the President.

At a previous meeting of the Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. J. J. Hutchinson, President; J. T. Heard, Vice President; Thos. O. Summers, Secretary; O. R. Blue, Treasurer; J. M. Jennings, F. G. Ferguson, T. Y. Ramsey, Dr. Duncan and C. C. Callaway, Managers.

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Sec'y.
EUTAW, ALA., Dec. 13, 1855.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT,

Adopted at Eutaw, Ala., Dec. 8, 1855.

At the last session of the Alabama Conference, missions were recognized within its bounds. From the reports of the missionaries, we condense the following interesting particulars:

1. The Mobile German Mission was served by M. Meass, who reports 22 members and 30 Sundny-school scholars. He preaches to about 50 Germans.

2. The Mobile State street colored mission was served by G. Garrett, who reports 500 full and 50 probationnry members, and a good Sunday-school. A brick church, costing $6000, has been built, and $4000 of it has been paid.

3. Mobile Little Zion colored mission was served by G. Gerrott, who reports 150 full and 40 probationery members. Their church has been repaired.

4. Black Creek mission was served by J. Bond, who reports 191 white and 10 colored members. Thirty joined the past year. Sixty Sunday-school scholars. The mission is prosperous. The country is sparsely settled.

5. Arcola colored mission was served by J. Williamson, who reports five deaths, ten expulsions, 29 removals, 278 full members, 133 probationers, three adults and forty children baptized, 350 catechized; $350 paid by the planters, who are taking a greater interest in the mission. Three new churches are promised. A parsonage has been secured. Though the mission has been divided, it still has fourteen Sunday appointments. It is promissing.

6. Dayton colored mission was served by A. McBryde and J. Taylor, who state that they had ten appointments at the beginning of the year, afterwards eighteen, now fourteen; 21 plantations, 1777 hearers, 338 members, 335 catechists, 71 adults and 45 children baptized, 4 expelled, 3 died; $670 contributed, being about 65 cents for every field hand on the mission. Dr. S. Smith contributed more than any other person. One neat chapel was built during the year, and others are greatly needed. It is hoped that patrons will lose no time in building them. Some of the planters have declined in their regard for the mission, but others are still favorable.

7. Cottonwood colored mission was served by E. Baldwin, who reports 40 members, and $104 received.

8. Prairie Bluff colored mission was served by T. Burpo, who reports nine preaching places—one a church, and other houses are promised. They are greatly needed. The Spirit has been poured out in the mission. It numbers 124 full and 52 probationary members; 15 adults and 56 children beptized, 181 catechized; $311 contributed by the patrons.

9. Prairie Hill colored mission was served by W. Riley, who reports seven appointments, 1200 hearers, 175 catechized, 78 received on probation; $160 paid on the mission.

10. Plum Creek colored mission was served by E. Callaway, who reports seven appointments, 188 members, 50 catechists; $167 05 received on the mission. It is in a good state.

11. Bogue Chitto colored mission is now—was served by R. Y. Row, who reports eight appointments, two neat chapels, 105 in full membership, and 44 on probation; 153 juvenile and 540 adult catechists, 95 children and 11 adults baptized, between 600 and 1000 hearers; $130 05 collected on the mission. It is decidedly prosperous.

12. Sumterville colored mission was served by L. M. Boyd, who reports six preaching places, 225 colored and 100 white hearers, 15 white and 20 colored members received into the church; $261 95 contributed on the mission.

13. Belmont colored mission was served by B. Melton, who reports five appointments, 150 members, 700 hearers; 10 children and 8 adults baptized; $235 received. One church built this year.

14. Greensboro' colored mission was served by J. Dubois, who reports 10 plantations, two preaching places, 300 hearers, 124 members, 17 received during the year; 10 adults and 16 children baptized. The Hymns for Schools and Families are used on the mission, and prove admirably adapted to it; $160 contributed on the mission. It is prosperous and promising.

15. Prairie Creek colored mission was served by J. C. Huckabee, who reports 12 appointments, 700 persons preached to and catechized; 598 full and 46 probationnry members; 102 added during the year; 15 adults and 53 infants baptized. The mission pays for itself. It is viewed with favor, and is in a prosperous condition.

16. Columbus colored mission was served by B. F. Reeder, who reports 14 appointments, 1500 hearers, 140 members, 200 children catechized. Some have been converted and joined the Baptists. One plantation is under negro Baptist influence, so that but little good can be done on it. The restriction of preaching to Saturday nights and Sundays has an unfavorable influence upon the mission, as also the lack of chapels. It is hoped the planters will remedy these evils.

17. Yorkville colored mission was served by W. E. Cameron, who reports 356 members, 54 received, 5 expelled, 34 baptized, 2 died. It is prosperous only in part.

18. Sipsey mission was served by G. W. Gillespie, who reports 134 white and 39 black members.

19. Hancock mission was served by E. Sullivan, who reports 309 white and 2 colored members, 40 conversions, 4 Sundny-schools; $7 60 collected on the mission. It is promising for the future.

20. Pikeville mission was served by J. M. Gann, who reports 343 full and 75 probationary white members, 8 full and 4 probationary colored members, 10 Sunday-schools.

21. Warrior mission was served by J. B. Waren, who reports 13 appointments, 270 members, 160 of whom were received on probation this year.

22. Sand Mountain mission was served by W. Rhodes and E. Nicholson, who report 381 full and 131 probationary members, 126 conversions, 26 adults and 18 children baptized, 13 Sundny-schools; $67 70 collected on the mission. The territory is large enough for two missions.

23. Coosa mission was served by S. E. Swoope, who reports 120 white and 2 colored members, 13 adults and 7 infants baptized, 2 good Sunday-schools.

24. Tallndega and Alexandria colored mission was served by E. Patton, who reports 160 members in full fellowship, 80 probationers, 800 hearers, 32 adults and 21 children beptized, 80 children and many adults catechized; $70 collected.

25. Ochnulgee colored mission was served by P. R. McCrary, who reports 550 hearers, 231 catechumens, 185 baptized, 83 received into the church, making 136 members; $159 received. The catechumens make fine progress. The planters are gratified, and purpose building churches next year. The patronage of the planters is of great service to the mission.

26. Maplesville mission was served by J. T. Roper, who reports 146 white and 17 colored members, 37 received on probation. As Maplesville is not in the mission, Kingston has been suggested as its proper name.

27. Montgomery colored mission was served by J. W. Brown, who reports 700 members, 200 Sunday-school scholars. It is prosperous.

28 Catoma colored mission was served by J. C. Stricklin, who reports 170 colored members, 15 probationers, 17 whites; $178 received. It was in a good state till August. Since then, on account of sickness, not much has been done.

29. Andrew colored mission was served by C. N. McLeod, who reports 9 appointments, 15 patrons, and others whose servants are preached to, 6 white and 101 colored members in full fellowship, 38 on trial, 58 have been received, 2 expelled, 11 baptized, 110 catechized, 450 hearers; $186 received. The planters as well as the slaves are pleased. The prospect is encouraging.

30. Uchee colored mission was served by F. H. Wardlaw, who reports 16 appointments, 5 being new, 583 full and 193 probationary members, 450 catechumens, 3000 hearers, 106 received, 3 expelled, 13 dropped, 231 baptized. The patrons are all pleased, and the prospect is good.

31. Big Swamp colored mission was served by A. Skinner and D. Hurlong, who report 23 appointments, 3 white and 332 colored members, 75 received this year, 359 children catechized, 26 adults and 49 children baptized; $350 received.

32. Glennville colored mission was served by W. H. Carter, who reports 9 appointments, 8 patrons, who paid $166, and who are building chapels—being pleased with the mission—553 hearers, 136 catechumens, 193 full and 38 probationary members.

33. Hatchee Chubbee, or Villula colored mission was served by L. Patterson, who reports 9 appointments, 8 patrons, who paid $166, and who are building chapels, being pleased with the mission; 553 hearers, 136 catechumens, 193 full and 38 probationery members.

34. Oswichee colored mission was served by A. S. Andrews, who reports 145 colored members, 70 catechumens, with one white appointment of 14 members; $400 received.

Chunnenuggo colored mission was served by A. Tatum.

36. Barbour colored mission was served by J. W. Jordan, who reports 7 appointments, one white appointment having been joined to the circuit and one colored appointment withdrawn. It numbers 45 full and 36 probationary members, 90 catechumens, 500 hearers, black and white, one white Sundey-school; $11 58 received on the mission; 10 adults and 28 children baptized.

37. Otho colored mission was served by A. Granthum, who reports 150 full and 57 probationary members, 30 baptized, 900 preached to and catechized. The patrons desire its continuance.

38. Holmes mission was served by W. A. Sampey, who reports 117 full and 23 probationary and 6 colored members; $12 76 received.

39. Chipola colored mission was served by J. R. Lockey, who reports 250 members.

40. Blacks Bend colored mission was served by E. Hearn, who reports 400 preached to and catechised, 150 members; $47 25 received. Two of the patrons have died. Not much interest is felt by the planters.

41. German Creek mission was served by A. R. Ramsey, who reports 800 hearers, 93 received on probetion, 87 into full communion, 81 baptized, 156 catechized. The mission, it is thought, will soon support itself.

42. Clark colored mission has been organized this year, and served by R. Forrester, who deplores the want of countenance on the part of planters, but reports good results from the labors bestowed on the servants, to some 300 or 400 of whom he had preached. He reports 78 communicants, 47 received this year; $172 paid in the mission, and more expected.

43. Perote colored mission has been organized. The missionary, M. Padgett, reports 7 appointments, one being to the whites, 106 members, 15 adults and 6 children baptized; $125 25 received, $5 being from the blacks. It is promising.

44. Gainestown mission has been recently organized. The missionary, Peyton Wimbish, reports 4 appointments; $150 received.

The foregoing reports are exceedingly suggestive to the Christian mind. They furnish occasion for lamentation and sorrow. It is painful to think that there are any owners of slaves in this country who will not allow them the means of religious instruction—who would rather pay the missionary to depart out of their coasts than to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to those of whose time and service they have the control. "The Lord is the judge of all such." On the other hand, it is cause of unspeakable gratitude and joy to see, through the agency of our society, the means of religious instruction and salvation brought within the reach of so many thousands of "the servile progeny of Ham," who otherwise would remain in the region and shadow of death. It is devoutly to be hoped that the time will soon come when missionaries and churches will be found in all the plantations of the South, and the hands of our American Ethiopia shall be stretched forth unto God in prayer and praise. To bring about this desirable consummation is the special work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. May she prove faithful to her trust!

The question is sometimes suggested whether or not the Methodist Episcopal Church can properly be considered a missionary Church.

Those who answer it in the negative institute a comparison between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the other leading evangelical bodies in our country. They point to the extended and extending fields cultivated by Presbyterians of various sections, Congregationalists, and Baptists, in Burmah, Northern India, Armenia, and other parts of the earth, and ask, Where are our missions? They point to the revenue raised for the support of those enterprises, and ask what we contribute for the evangelization of the heathen. They call attention to the spirit which actuates those bodies in regard to this subject, and ask if a similar spirit prevail in our communion.

Those who take the affirmative of the question maintain that the Methodist Episcopal Church has followed in the foot-steps of the Wesleyan Connection in England, which they consider the *avant courier* in the missionary field.*

They point to the operations of the Church among the settlements on the frontiers of American civilization, among the Indians, and among the colored population. They also call attention to the incipient movements of the Church in Africa and in China; and to the $400,000 per annum appropriated by the two divisions of the Church for missionary purposes. Aback of these developments, they point to the aggressive spirit of our itinerant ministry, and especially to our doctrinal platform, which, as it maintains the universality of the atonement, preëminently extends the ministerial commissions to all nations and to every creature. What those who believe in a limited atonement and its concomitants inconsistently essay cannot be consistently neglected by us who believe that the scheme of redemption embraces "the whole world," and "every man."

We are inclined to the paradox of adopting both these views. The Methodist Episcopal Church is and is not a missionary Church.

If by missionary we understand the carrying of the gospel into the realms of heathendom, "the regions beyond" the area of nominal Christendom, then unquestionable the Methodist Episcopal Church has not signalized herself as a missionary Church. The mission of the northern Methodist Church in Liberia is principally confined to the people of color who have been sent thither from this country. We are told that the Liberians find it as much as they can do to keep themselves from going into barbarism by coming in contact with the savages around them, so that they hardly dream of civilizing the latter. The climate being fatal to the white man; the evangelization of the heathen in Western Africa presents a problem which we do not like to undertake to solve. In China the northern Methodist Church has made an unpromising commencement, though the prospects are now brightening. The Southern Church has done better in that country. Our missionaries have succeeded admirably in acquiring a knowledge of the language, manners, customs, and genius of the people. They have been digging deep and we hope laying broad foundations for a large superstructure. But we have only six men and their wives in China—indeed, only five now, as Dr. Taylor, after making almost unparalleled acquirements in the knowledge of the language and customs of the Chinese, considering the time he spent in China, has been obliged, in view of the health of his wife, to return and remain for a season in his native land. As yet, only two, or perhaps three, native Chinese, have been baptized by our missionaries—only three converts! Outside of this we have not a single mission on heathen soil. Surely the Methodist Episcopal Church can hardly be called a missionary Church—scarcely, when, in addition to the foregoing facts, we here men among us who coolly cast up the sums expended yearly for the China mission—contend that the missionaries could be more profitably employed at home—and, in short, question the enterprise altogether. She does not look much like a missionary Church when the annual contributions of her members to the missionary work amount to only a quarter of a dollar a head, and only a fourth of that pitiful sum goes to the foreign field.

On the other hand, it is obvious that the Methodist Episcopal Church has done more to evangelize the population of our new and sparsely settled territories, the Indian tribes, and colored people, than any other communion, not to say, more than all the rest put together. When it is recollected that the tendency of mankind so circumstanced is to lapse into barbarism, it requires but little argument to prove that the Church which promotes the civilization and evangelization of those regions deserves to be called missionary in its organization and spirit. Especially does this apply to the Southern Methodist Church. What would be the condition of the slaves on Southern and Southwestern plantations, but for the "missions"—the name is no misnomer—of the Methodist "missionaries?" Would they not be as truly heathen as if they were in the land of their fathers? Look into their condition in some plantations from which the missionary has been excluded, and you have the answer. We blush to say, there are such—not only among papists and infidels in Louisiana, but also among those who profess to be Protestant Christians in that and other States.

The unclogged doctrinal system of our Church must be taken into special account. If our Church is less zealous than her doctrinal platform requires her to be, and other churches are more zealous than their doctrinal platform logically allows, the question arises.—Why is this so? It is partly at least because the liberal principles of Methodism have forced their way into other communions, despite the rigid quarantines that have been enforced. The five points—whilom bristly—have been seriously blunted; and without formally coming over to our basis, those of other confessions have so far adopted ours as to make it the ground of their active enterprises, ignoring those elements of their own creed which would restrain them from such movements.

Whether or not, therefore, the Methodist Episcopal Church should be considered distinctively a missionary Church, depends very much on the relative importance of what are called the Foreign and Home departments of missionary enterprise.

Viewing the subject in the light of immediate effects in regard to the actual results of missionary effort, the foreign field diminishes in interest. What little apparent impression has been made on the heathen world, since the era of modern missions! What vast outlays, and what small returns! And then the question occurs. Did not the soul of a man born in the United States—Caucasian, Mongolian, or Ethiopian—cost as much to redeem it as the soul of any heathen in the old world? Will it not live as long—in bliss or woe? And is it not obviously our duty to begin at home, and evangelize the masses of our own population, our servants, and the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of these broad lands which have fallen to our inheritance?

On the other hand, it is urged that the very name of missionary, and the terms of the great Commission, imply sending and going into distant lands—proclaiming the word of life to those to whom it will be news, as the angel described it, glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people—that the apostles, when they made the offer of salvation to any community, organized the believers into a society and left the unbelievers to their fate, as Paul expresses it, "It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles; for so hath the Lord commanded us saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the ends of the earth." It is contended that it was by acting on this principle that the gospel spread so rapidly over the globe in the apostolic age; and that every Christian nation, having been once pagan, is of the soundness of this philosophy a patent attestation. Many who adopt this latter view think and speak disparagingly of all home operations, and are disposed to concentrate all the energies of the Church on evangelical operations in foreign lands.

Now it is obvious that if we are to be influenced by considerations of difficulty and discouragement, there are enough of them connected with both the domestic and foreign work to prevent us from engaging in either. He that thus observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that thus regardeth the clouds shall not reap—he will not secure the blessing pronounced on those "who sow beside all waters." The reconciling medium is this, to recognize the obligation to do the one and not leave the other undone. Christianity knows nothing of metes and bounds, oceans and mountains, except to girdle them with her godlike charity, and demonstrate the unity of our species by sprinkling the nations with that blood by which all have been redeemed.

Leaving out of view for the present the duty of laboring for those who are of our own country, in regard to their personal salvation, we should increase our efforts in this field a thousand fold, by multiplying ministers, schools, tracts, and other appliances, so as to increase our capacity for extending our operations abroad; and we should increase our efforts in the foreign field, because there they are the most needed—to it we are invited by the calls of Providence—and thither are we sent by the Captain of our salvation; and under no pretence may we disobey our "marching orders." Our success may be small—our progress may be slow—but our duty is clear and our reward is sure.

The ter-centenary celebration of the martyrdom of Latimer and Ridley, who suffered under bloody Mary, has just taken place. The noblest of all the noble army of martyrs, who by "that woman Jezebel" were sent to heaven "on fiery wheels"—a more glorious translation than by the chariot of the Tishbite—Hugh Latimer, one of the most humble Christians and popular preachers, and perhaps the most venerable man of his times, being three-score and fifteen years of age, and therefore entitled to prophesy—just as the powder, the faget, and the torch were about to be applied to him and his fellow-sufferer for the truth, exclaimed, "Be of good comfort: we shall this day light such a candle in England, as I trust by God's grace shall never be put out." A glorious candle was that martyr-stake! From that fire which was kindled by popish bigots, before Balliol College, Oxford, on that sixteenth day of October, 1555, "See how great a flame aspires!" It lighted up that old university, whence the torch-bearers—including Whitefield and the Wesleys—have gone forth to illuminate England and the world. The blaze has lighted the vales and plains and reddened the mountain-tops of regions and climes, which, when the prophecy was uttered, were lying in darkness and in the shadow of death. The light of that candle has been obscured, but it has never been put out. It burns now with a steadier and a higher flame than at any previous period. And it is only for the more dispirited among us to retrospect its history during the past three centuries, to be re-assured in our minds that not only shall it never be put out, but that the propagating flame shall extend until it shall "set the kingdoms on a blaze"—the world on fire!

Its light is communicative—its heat is expansive. John Wesley felt it when he realized that strange warming of his noble heart in Aldersgate street—that baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire, which made him so emphatically "a burning and a shining light." He communicated it to Asbury, Coke, and their coadjutors—they to thousands in the Indies, East and West, and on our own continent. Their successors, with others like-minded, have been shining as lights in the world ever since—they are shining now—and "so shall the bright succession run." We rejoice in their light—it is our privilege, our duty, to perpetuate and increase its shining. We may, we must, we will, reflect that martyr, missionary light. "God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us: that thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. Let the people praise thee O God: let all the people praise thee." The proffering of that prayer, and the answer to that prayer, will ascertain the validity of our claim to be considered a part of the sacramental host, the true militant, that is, missionary Church of our Lord Jesus Christ "Blessed be his glorious name for ever and ever; and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen, and amen!"

JENNY LIND recently paid a visit to Paris, and created quite a sensation. The fair vocalist, however, for some reason or other, has never yet permitted the Parisians to listen to the exquisite tones of her extraordinary voice. It is stated that during her stay at the French capitol, she was seen one night at the Comic Opera, but remained only until after the first act. A letter writer says: "She rarely went out, and only two or three times to the theatres in the evening, and to the exhibition during the day, endeavoring to maintain everywhere the strictest incognito, and running away as soon as she was recognized."

"It is added that two or three distinguished visitors succeeded in obtaining an interview with Jenny, and she listened to their compliments without frowning, but it was impossible to draw from her an answer. She did not speak a word, not the least monosyllable. Her friends say in excuse that she does not know French, but this is a fable. Jenny Lind speaks French as well as any German singer, not excepting Mademoiselle Cruvelli."

ROBERT SCHUYLER.—The Watchman and Crusader of New York, publishes a letter, dated Turin, Nov. 18th, stating that Robert Schuyler, the railroad stock operator, resides in a villa not distant from Genoa. The writer says the governments of Sardinia and the United States are negotiating an extradition treaty, and that Mr. Schuyler is rather opposed to the arrangement.

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* The British Wesleyan Methodist Church has always been eminently a missionary Church. The Report of the Missionary Society presented May 1, 1855, showed that the receipts for the year ending December 31, 1854, amounted to £114,548 14s. 4d.; the disbursements the same, reducing the debt which the year before was £19,601 11s 1d, to £15 723 19s. 7d. The Society has central and principal stations, called circuits, 307; chapels and other preaching places, 3,116; ministers and assistant missionaries, 507; catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, etc., 103; unpaid agents, as Sabbath-school teachers, etc., 6,779; full and accredited Church members, 110223; on trial for Church membership, 4473; scholars in the day and Sabbath-schools, 78,311; printing establishments, 9; all in foreign countries.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1855

Editorial Correspondence.

A DELAYED LETTER.

Eutaw, Dec. 13, 1855.

Leaving Vicksburg on Tuesday afternoon, the 4th inst.; came by good railroad car to Jackson, and by a very mean one from that point to Brandon. Brandon! so famous once for abundance of money—of a sort. Its bank and bankers are known over the world, and many a man has a memento of its "finish times" in the shape of a fine-looking, worthless bill. How fast we live! Rome was a thousand years in getting as wide a fame as this one-horse town of Mississippi.

It was dark, and I had a curiosity to see Brandon. Believe I saw the most of it by a walk, walking from the railroad station to the stage office. An intelligent citizen informed me that much of its trade had already been diverted to Mobile by the Ohio railroad, and this process of diversion was going rapidly on as this road was pushed up the country. Instead of two railroad shipments, and then by boat to New Orleans, the wagons take it a little farther, put it on the Mobile and Ohio track, and it is directly landed in market. This road has reached Lauderdale Springs, near 150 miles. Already a great road, and growing.

After two nights and days unintermitted staging, reached Gainesville to dinner—with-eighteen miles of this place. Learn to my surprise that, keeping to the stage, I could not reach Eutaw till noon next day. Had paid through with the understanding of being put through. Hired a private conveyance, and was in Eutaw by Thursday night. The agent of the stage company refusing to let another gentleman take my seat in the stage from Gainesville to Eutaw, who had expressed willingness to be my substitute, and to refund to me the amount of fare I was out. A faithful agent, doubtless; but the instructions under which he acted were disobliging, to my the least. But what use of travelling with companies and agents.

A safe trip I had across the State, over streams and localities with euphonious Indian names. Woods were in autumn dress—scant and fading into winter. I fell on a few choice specimens of the stage-road landlord species, a marked and interesting character. There was Capt. Tom Owen, in Scott county. Has been sheriff of the same. And Mr. Cullough,—or rather his wife—keeping the "stand and dinner house at Union," a fine host" round faced and jovial, bustling about, getting the news—so hospitable you wonder that it can be hired, and wonder still more at the friendliness with which the inevitable "four bits" is got at.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Bishop Paine presides. The attendance of members and visitors is large. In the Presbyterian church religious services have been held every day. The sessions are held in the Methodist. Among the visitors are Dr. Sehon and Rev. H. A. C. Walker. The Missionary secretary spares not himself. No man seems to be so engaged as he. From Conference to Conference he flies. Day before yesterday he was for the Georgia, in session at Lagrange. Glad the midst of his great cares and labors, I glad he enjoys the best health.

The Tract meeting on Friday night was a rare rate. Large was the crowd, and high the interest. Dr. Hamilton, the General Secretary, made a very eloquent appeal for help and friends to this branch of our religious literature. The report of the Corresponding agent, Rev. F. G. Ferguson, was encouraging; especially that feature of it which showed that the distribution of these publications had been undertaken by the itinerant preachers, on sale and gift. Only get the willing preachers to scatter these leaves of life and of healing, and soon this arm of the Lord's work will be mighty. It is not beneath the sun nor beneath any—it is auxiliary to—

Rev. L. M. Wells, on Mooreville Circuit, disposed of $316 worth of books while serving his regular pastorate. Rev. C. Leland, on a circuit in Macon county, as well. Rev. L. Moore, and others, showed that this great work is not in the way of their piety. Their example is worth much—very much. If colportage can be blended with itinerancy, then our moral machinery is well in force. At close of this interesting meeting the collection was $415.

The Missionary meeting of Saturday night was very large, but not so well managed as some of the night before. Dr. Summers read one of his able reports. A finished and stirring address was made by Dr. Lowndes Lipscomb, of Columbus, Miss. Dr. Sehon followed. The collection was about $600. O. Hamilton, Treasurer, reports a collection of between twenty and twenty-four thousand dollars—an increase over last year.

MEMBERS IN SOCIETY.

Whites—In full connection	33,207
On probation	6,477
Total Whites	39,684
Colored—In full connection	17,322
On probation	3,489
	20,811
Local Preachers	506

This shows a small increase of 411 whites and 33 colored, and 33 local preachers.

Collections for Tract Society	$2 155
Sunday Schools	1,130
Whites	676

After a debate of three days and a half, the location of the College was effected to-day. There is to be one College and one only, and that at Greensboro'. I took large notes of the speeches—have covered 84 pages of foolscap. May publish them in the Advocate. I never listened to an abler discussion, or one evolving more light. The subject drifted a great way from its original position. It was presented in every light. DeVampert, Hutchinson, Calloway, Koger, Wadsworth, Mitchell were the chief speakers for the *one* College, and that at Greensboro'. Blue, Baker, Andrews, Ferguson and McCarty for two Colleges, and they at Greensboro' and Auburn. Interest waxed greater and greater. I have been able to keep neutral, but have been under the most intense excitement. The Greensboro' friends have brought up their subscriptions to $168,000; endorsed, and good as money. Auburn, noble Auburn, was well represented, and has acted magnanimously throughout. Baker and Blue led, and never have I seen abler leaders. Blue exceeded himself in the readiness, skill and power of his generalship. He fought like Washington—and if any one can conceive of his surrendering, he surrendered like Washington! Dr. Summers passed between the contending parties with an occasional white flag. Auburn and her friends—and who are not her friends?—will yield gracefully to the arbitration. Many were with her in sympathies, wishes, local feelings, who felt constrained, in view of the church's largest good, to vote for *one* College, as originally proposed for. I think the published discussion will tend to settle the public mind in unison with the Conference action. The Conference, it is likely, will adjourn to-morrow.

H. N. McTyeire.

P. S. No. 1.—Before closing this, I add a few items. I forgot to say that, by resolution of Rev. W. Murrah, a committee was raised early in the session to inquire into the practicability of dividing the Conference, and report a line. This, of course, could not be done till next General Conference. But it was brought up thus early in order, as I think, to ease off the College question, which, till the hour of settlement, had an insoluble look. The Conference is large—but all the better for that. Small bodies of this sort have small influence. There is a prestige and moral power about a large Conference that ought not lightly to be sacrificed. Its effects are seen in this session most strikingly. The committee could not agree upon a division. If ever it is made, this is likely to be the line: The Mobile and Alabama rivers, up to the mouth of the Cahaba river; thence up the Cahaba river to the mountains. The upper portion retaining the name of the old Alabama Conference. I cannot bear the thought of division, though some talk of it as a probability. It will hardly be in our time.

A spirited meeting last night, when the friends of Greensboro' were called together by C. C. Callaway to make another pull on the subscription list. It was in a private room. Half a dozen Methodist laymen "happened in," and $33,500 was put down. Some of the main items on the list, as now it stands, are: the Nelsons, $28,750; DeVampert, $25,000; J. W. Walton, $12,500; T. M. Johnson, $12,500; Hon. John Erwin, $7,000; Dr. Drake, $5,000. Other sums range from $4,000 to $100. The whole guaranteed by men good for a million or two. So that the prospect is of the most encouraging character. The friends of Auburn and Greensboro' will both rejoice over it, with the friends of education everywhere.

H. N. M.

P. S. No. 2.—The Secretary has furnished me these extracts from the minutes:

"*Admitted on Trial.*—J. W. Lawler, Robert A. Markham, Nathaniel H Self, L. J. Schooler, James A. Neely, Evans Nicholson, Warren Nicholson, Benj. J. Fleming, Ezekiel T. Nabors, Wm. A. Montgomery, James Hightower, Francis Jeter, Geo. C. Bonner, Francis H. Wardlaw, Jeremiah M Borland, Joseph Abernathy, Daniel G. W. Ellis, Robert Smilie, Daniel T. Wellard, Neil Gillis, James W. Glenn and James K. Armstrong.

James J. Pickett and N. M. Skipworth, re-admitted.

"*Elected to Deacons' Orders.*—LaFayette Patterson, W. P. Harrison, A. M. Samford, D. M. Hudson, Geo. Shaeffer, D. C. B. Connerly, C. D. Nicholson, James M. Campbell, W. C. Turner, W. H. Carter, Sheldon J. Kelly, Josiah Bancroft.

"*Elected to Elder's Orders.*—J. M. Jennings, James M. Towles, Geo. F. Ellis, Elisha Phillips, Henry Urquhart.

"*Located.*—John B. Waren.

"*Superannuated.*—James M. Patton, Wm. Rhodes."

The following extract, from a communication from a gentleman in Texas to the New York Observer, is refreshing in these days of bitter writing against Methodism:

"In regard to religion, no man can but be profoundly impressed with the excellence and usefulness of the Methodist Church, when he sees what it has effected in this new State. It has canvassed every acre of Texas with its preachers, and has done immense good toward organizing Christian society, and repressing the immorality so natural in a new State. God bless the great Methodist Church! no one admires and rejoices in its labors more than I do, though dissenting from many of its doctrines and practices. It is the most numerous church in Texas. The Cumberland is probably the next in size, then the Baptist the Presbyterian, and the Episcopal. With the relative strength of the Lutheran Church, and also of the Roman Catholic, I am not acquainted. Many of the Protestant, Germans, Swiss and Swedes have united with the Evangelical American Churches, and make pious and valuable members."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Louisiana Conference.

LETTER FROM WOODSMAN.

A fact, better known to ourselves than to your readers, accounts for this letter, and has lead to the hope that hereafter our worthy Bishops will be able so to adjust the Conferences that the editors will be in attendance. Next to the presiding Bishop, Conference feel the absence of editors and the other representatives of our various Church interests. Could the time of meeting be arranged so as to secure their presence at all the Conferences the greatest advantage would be secured. This year we had none of the agents or editors with us—not even our own editor. This was no fault of theirs—perhaps the fault of nobody; but they could not be in two or more places at the same time. The list of "distinguished visitors" was small indeed. Rev. James Young stood alone in this catalogue. He is a local *preacher* but an itinerant *man*—has travelled in fifteen States, and canvassed the most of Texas on the temperance question. He acts as general literary commissary for various orders and societies, supplying the world with the lights of temperance, the Masonic Library, and other works, we presume, of rare excellence. He now hails from Holly Springs, and has upon his hands, besides the aforesaid interests, an agency for Franklin Female College. Strong work is all this, and enough to weigh down a strong man with distinction.

But we anticipate. Conference met in the good town of Bastrop, on the 12th, Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair, and most of the members present. The Bishop arrived the evening before, in company with a number of young men, transferred from Memphis. They came through the swamp from Providence, a distance of fifty miles, and were thoroughly initiated into the depths and mysteries of swamp Itinerancy. The session was altogether most harmonious, and business, without being hurried, was done with dispatch. The committee of the whole, in lay session, occupied the afternoons, and worked efficiently and profitably for our various Conference interests. It is to be regretted that the lay delegation was not fully represented. Those present were chiefly from North Louisiana—an intelligent body of Christian gentlemen they were, entering cordially upon their duties, and contributing many practical suggestions and much valuable aid. The trial of this lay delegate idea has abundantly proved its utility, and the feeling of the Conference now is, that we can not well do without it. It is a right arm in carrying out many of our most important projects, and those in particular which are with education and finance. As it is incorporated with our committee, we have the benefits without the embarrassments which attach to it when it is made a part of the ecclesiastical and legislative economy. The fact that it originated with the Conference in its own convictions, and not from any outside pressure of the laity, indicates the soundness and safety of the movement. Its benefits are already manifesting themselves, and the future promises much. Let the Quarterly Conferences secure their delegates, and the experience of these three years, beyond a peradventure assures of advantages more than equal to the expense and trouble of their attendance at the seat of the annual Conference. We have a large increase of numbers this Conference. Ten transfers from the Memphis Conference—a band of noble, vigorous young men, not too mature to become racy of their adopted soil, and not so new as to be without certain elements of character, which may be transplanted with advantage. There are two additions from Kentucky, men of muscle and heart, and admissions on trial from our own limits so as to swell the accessions to twenty or more. The Conference acknowledges this as an answer to special prayer for an increase of laborers. We are now stronger than ever before,—the ground is more fully occupied, and we look for a corresponding prosperity in the work throughout the bounds of the state.

It rained on Saturday night, and the missionary meeting was held on Sunday night. Dr. Walker made one of his best and telling speeches, and Bishop Kavanaugh followed with a wealth of argument, anecdote, humor and pathos which seldom falls to the lot of an audience to hear all at once. The Bishop was so satisfactory in the chair and in the pulpit, that, on the philosophy of compensation, we distrusted his adequacy on the platform. But in this we were mistaken. His speech had all the adaptation, and fitness that could be wished. The results were greater than at any previous anniversary. No hat collection was taken—nothing but subscriptions, life memberships and cotton bales. Bastrop deserves the banner, and we willingly award it to her. Compared with previous anniversaries, eight hundred dollars was a liberal contribution to the cause of missions. Those of us who had never visited the Ouachita were agreeably disappointed in our estimate of this country. We were more than ever impressed with the vast resources of this part of the state, and with the adaptation and progress of Methodism.

Our progress up the river was a series of pleasant surprises. The river itself is noble and beautiful, and on its banks are new and growing towns, and plantations in a high state of culture. What with its natural advantages, and the class of new people fast occupying its rich alluvion, its present and prospective importance cannot easily be over estimated. Of Bastrop and its citizens we can only speak in terms of commendation. The hospitality, Christian courtesy, and ample attention to the comfort of the Conference will always meet with a grateful acknowledgement by those of us who were so fortunate as to enjoy their kindness. But few sections of the State are as highly favored with so many generous and liberal minded citizens—men whose hearts and purses are in the right place. At Bastrop we worshipped in a new Church just from the builders hands, and an earnest of the public spirit and religious sentiment of the community. The old Church is standing, more commodious than some places of the size can boast, but they would have a better and larger, and so they build it, albeit the times were hard, and the rivers were low, and the crops were nearly a failure. The religious services were profitable. Several professed religion, and twenty-seven were added to the Church. A few minutes before the appointments were read out on Monday night, the doors of the Church were opened, and eighteen joined at once. We have never witnessed a more affecting scene—nor a more gratifying. Certainly the Conference was a "savor of life unto life."

APPOINTMENTS.

New Orleans District.—J. C. Keener, P. E.

Carondelet street, Lians Parker.

Felicity street, J. H. Walker.

Moreau street, J. A. Ivy.

Wesley, Soule and Winans Chapel, H. N. McTyeire.

First German mission, John Pauly.

Second German mission, John M Hofer.

Third German mission, to be supplied.

Fourth German mission, G. Busmane.

New Orleans circuit, J. A. Miller.

Baton Rouge, Samuel H. Surratt.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee, H. Avery.

Thibodaux, Samuel Haws.

Lafourche and Bayou Black circuit and mission, Lewis A. Reed and Jesse Fulton.

H. N. McTyeire, editor of New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Opelousas District.—P. M. Goodwyn, P. E.

Franklin and Pattersonville, S. J. Davies.

New Iberia, J. H. Waters.

Au Large Prairie colored mission, James T. Fontaine.

Opelousas circuit, B. F. Alexander.

St. Landry colored mission, to be supplied.

Chicot circuit, Frederick White and J. F. Scurlock.

Alexandria, A. E. Goodwyn.

North Rapides and colored mission, Uriah Whatley.

Columbia circuit, S. J. Graves.

Harrisonburg, R. J. Parvin.

Shreveport District.—R. Randle, P. E.

Shreveport, Robert A. New.

Caddo circuit and colored mission, T. M. Penick and Allen Harper.

Mansfield circuit, T. J. Lacy.

Natchitoches circuit, C. W. Courcey and Thomas McLenden.

Red River circuit, J. L. Wright.

North Bossier circuit, Jeptha Landrum.

H. C. Thweat, President of Mansfield Female College and member of Mansfield Quarterly Conference.

Ouachita District.—Joel Sanders, P. E.

Minden circuit, R. R. R. Alexander.

Homer, D. S. Watkins, F. T. Rawson.

Monroe and Trenton, Reynolds Trippett.

Ouachita circuit, C. W. Hodge.

Monroe colored mission, B. C. Stegall.

Bastrop circuit, John Pipes and Jeptha Hughes, sup.

Bastrop colored mission, Jack S. Hewit.

Jackson circuit, B. J. Hamilton.

Sparta circuit, W. A. Smyth.

Dugdemona circuit, D. P. Cullen.

Lake Providence District.—N. A. Cravens, P. E.

Lake Providence, D. M. K. Collins.

Carroll colored mission, to be supplied.

Monticello, S. J. Hawkins.

Swan Lake circuit, W. J. McGaughey.

Bœuf River circuit, W. A. Manly.

Bœuf Prairie circuit, Uriah Riley.

Trinity circuit, Moses Davis.

Waterproof and St. Joseph circuit, R. J. Harp and P. H. Deffionwerth, sup.

Tensas colored mission, E. W. Griswold and one to be supplied.

Richmond circuit and Madison colored mission, C. J. Hallberg.

SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.

W. Stevenson, David Kinnear and Thomas Samford.

LOCATED AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

H. A. Sugg, W. E. Doty and Z. Thompson.

E. M. Walker, supernumerary, transferred to Louisville Conference and appointed to Logan circuit.

Next Conference meets at Waterproof, La.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Texas, Capt. Forbes, arrived on Tuesday evening from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 22d, and files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 18th.

Capt. Forbes reports that the Spanish steamer Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on 21st inst. from Havana, and that, on the same day, the American schooner Montauk left Vera Cruz for Alvarado, and the bark Mary Varney for Coatzacoalcos.

The American steamer Ben Franklin, from Baltimore, was at Vera Cruz when the Texas left, and the officers and crew of the former came up passengers on the Texas. The elections of deputies to the constituent Congress had taken place. Good order prevailed at the places of holding the elections.

Alvarez had resigned the Presidency and retired to the south. Ignacion Comonfort was elected in his place. There was some opposition to the decree nominating him, but the only result was the arrest of D. Miguel Buenarostro, who headed the movement, and of two others. This quelled the disturbance, which at one time threatened to become serious, a large mob, with arms in their hands, having attempted to storm the municipal palace where the Council was assembled. They shouted "Death to the Clergy! Death to Comonfort!"

The new Ministry stands: Senor D. Luis de la Rosa, of Relations; Senor D. Ezequiel Montes, of Justice; Senor D. J. M. Lafragua, of Government; Gen. D. J. M. Yanez, of War; Senor D. Manuel Siliceo, of Fomento; and Senor D. Manuel Payno, of Finance.

A filibustering expedition composed of two vessels and headed by J. Napoleon Terman, had arrived at Mazatlan, for the purpose of taking possession. The adventurers, however, are reported to have been completely routed without loss by the Mexican troops and people. The leader of the expedition and the crews of the two vessels had been taken prisoners and sent to San Blas for safe keeping. A correspondent of the Monitor states that Terman embarked at Cape San Lucas on the 29th of October, with eighty men. He then went with a whale-boat and the bark Restaurador to La Paz, proposing to take it. On the 13th ult. he anchored in Punta Prieta, and summoned Gen. Blanoarte to surrender. The latter, however, showed fight, seized Termun, fired on the Restaurador, and made her Capt. Deolson surrender, after killing one and wounding two. The Captain of the Rebecca Adams afterwards did the same.

A conspiracy had been discovered in Puebla, and several arrests were made.

From Buenos Ayres.—Files to the 27th of October have been received to New York. Goula, Bastos, Lamela Flores and other chiefs, were again in revolution, but a last dates, Flores was to retreat towards Ensenada, to re-embark for the Oriental coast. Lamela was up in the North and a good deal of trouble was expected. Other Indian incursions were also decided.

Gold Ollevari had arrived at Buenos Ayres. Exchange on United States stood at par.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments of this Conference:

Mobile District.—G. Garrett, P. E.

Franklin street, Thomas J. Koger.

German mission, M. Maas.

State street colored mission, to be supplied.

St. Francis street, Edwin Baldwin.

Little Zion colored mission, to be supplied.

Toulminville and Turnerville, Josiah Haecroft.

Wesley chapel, W. M. Motley.

West Ward, James A. Peebles.

Pascagoula, Jas. M. Towles.

New Wakefield, John Lathram and J. W. Lawler.

Colored mission, Francis Walker.

Black Creek mission, J. T. M. Gregory.

Enterprise, W. C. Turner.

Miltonville, Henry Urquhart.

Colored mission, to be supplied.

Demopolis District.—James A. Heard, P. E.

Demopolis, F. M. Grace.

Arcola colored mission, John Williamson.

Spring Hill, Jas. B. Cottrell.

Linden, James A. Clement and A. J. Crawford, sup.

Dayton, J. T. Heard.

Dayton colored mission, A. McBryde, F. Jeter.

Uniontown and Cottonwood colored mission, R. M. Saunders.

Uniontown circuit, T. S. Abernathy, sr., and W. W. Thomas.

Prairie Bluff colored mission, Thos. Burpo.

McKinley and Bethlehem, A. M. Samford.

Lower Peach Tree, James B. Rabb.

Butler, Gabriel Hawkins.

Choctaw, Geo. W. Tucker.

Gaston, Geo. F. Ellis.

Gaston colored mission, T. Y. Armstrong.

Gainesville District.—Thomas Y. Ramsey, P. E.

Macon, W. P. Harrison.

Macon circuit, A. J. Coleman.

Plum Creek colored mission, E. Calloway.

Warsaw and Boguechitto, L. Massiegale.

Wahalak, Robert Y. Rew.

Sumterville, Daniel M. Hudson.

Sumterville colored mission, to be supplied.

Gainesville, Thos. P. Crymes.

Belmont, John W. Lancy.

Helmont colored mission, to be supplied.

Livingston, J. E. Newman.

DeKalb, John W. Ellis.

Lauderdale, Ed McMeams.

Marion, R. W. Spence.

Tuscaloosa District.—John W. Starr, P. E.

Tuscaloosa, J. J. Hutchinson.

Tuscaloosa circuit, James M. Wells.

Scottsville, Evan Nicholson.

North Port, Geo. A. Shaeffer.

New Lexington, John W. McCann.

Bush Creek, W. C. Hearn.

New Prospect, W. E. M. Linfield.

German Creek colored mission, to be supplied.

Newbern and Oak Grove, John S. Moore.

Greensboro', Ed Wadsworth.

Greensboro' colored mission, to be supplied.

Prairie Creek colored mission, J. C. Huckabee.

Marion, P. P. Neely.

Hamburg, Jas. K. Armstrong.

Jones Valley, Robert Scales.

Cahaba river mission, to be supplied.

C. C. Callaway, Agent for the college at Greensboro'.

Columbus District.—Geo. Shaeffer, P. E.

Columbus, C. D. Oliver.

Columbus colored mission, to be supplied.

Plymouth colored mission, to be supplied.

Columbus circuit, Wm. Vaughn, E. B. Mcclellan.

Buttahatchie, James W. Shores.

Athens, F. J. Brandon.

Mt. Zion, James A. Neely.

Pickensville and Carrollton, Wm. Murrah.

Green circuit, N. M. Skipworth.

Pickens circuit, Silas H. Cox, and one to be supplied.

Eulaw, to be supplied.

Forklund, Wm. I. Powers.

Willow Pond colored mission, T. Moody.

Sipsey mission, J. N. Glover.

Blountsville District.—Charles Strider, P. E.

Blountsville, J. J. Pickett.

Jasper, N. H. Self.

Murchrees Valley, Abijah Watson.

Hancock mission, to be supplied.

Pikeville mission, James M. Garner.

Warrior mission, to be supplied.

Ashville, Geo. W. Brown.

Hurpersville, C. D. Nicholson.

Lebanon, Uriah Williams.

Town Creek mission, to be supplied.

Short Creek mission, W. D. Nicholson.

Talladega District.—L. B. McDonald, P. E.

Talledega circuit, J. C. McDaniel.

Coosa mission, to be supplied.

Talladega and Alexandria colored mission, E. Patton.

Wewokaville, Jos. Abernathy.

Soccapatoy, Wm. A. Shegog.

Tallapoosa, R. S. Woodward, H. Sterns, sup.

Randolph, Geo. C. Boener.

Hillabee, J. M. Bodland.

Jacksonville, L. M. Wilson.

White Plains, F. M. Crain.

Center, B. G. Flemming, one to be supplied.

Cedar Bluff, D. G. W. Ellis.

Gadsden, W. J. Johnson.

Talladega Female Institute, B. B. Ross, and member T. Q. M.

Somerfield District.—E. V. LeVert, P. E.

Selma, D. C. B. Connerly.

Summerfield, O. R. Blue.

Ockmahlgee colored mission, P. R. McCrary.

Perryville, E. T. Nabors.

Cahaba river colored mission, J. W. Holston.

Centreville, John Foust.

Montevullo, T. C. Weir.

Wetumpka, J. Barker.

Montgomery District.—S. Armstrong P. E.

Montgomery, T. W. Dorman.

Montgomery colored charge, J. W. Brown.

Montgomery circuit, J. T. Curry.

Cutoma colored mission, W. M. Shockley.

Montgomery colored mission, to be supplied.

Tuskegee, E. J. Hamill.

Tuskegee circuit, W. A. McCarty, and one to be supplied.

Andrew colored mission, C. N. McLeod.

Salem, to be supplied.

Crawford, J. C. Stricklin.

Tchee colored mission, Wm. P. Miller.

Auburn, Wm. B. Neal.

LaFayette, L. F. Dowdell.

Oak Bowery, to be supplied.

Tallassee, R. R. Dickinson.

Dadesville, T. H. Wardlaw, and one to be supplied.

Tuskegee Female College, M. S. Andrews

Lawndesboro' District.—A. S. Dickeson, P. E.

Lowndesboro and Hayneville, J. M. Jennings.

Lowndesboro' colored mission, to be supplied.

Big Swamp colored mission, A. Skinner.

Argus, J. A. Spence.

Greenville, J. W. Broome and R. Smilie.

Troy, G. R. Talley.

Geneva, L. Patterson.

Elba circuit, Jos. W. Hightower.

Walton, to be supplied.

Pleasant Hill, W. M. Peavy.

Unione, J. M. Dupree.

Eufaula District.—S. F. Pilley, P. E.

Eufaula, Jas. L. Cotten.

Glennville, W. H. McDaniel.

Glennville colored mission, to be supplied.

Villula, Wm. B. Adams.

Enon and Chunnenuggee, W. H. Ellison

Enon and Chuneenuggee colored mission, to be supplied.

Barbour circuit, J. W. Rush and J. W. Glenn.

Perote colored mission, to be supplied.

Barbour colored mission, to be supplied.

Glennville High School, A. S. Andrews and Clayton, to be supplied.

Abbeville, S. W. Solomon.

Otho colored mission, to be supplied.

Woodville, W. H. Carter and N. Gillis.

Jackson, J. W. Jordoe.

Holmes mission, J. Bond.

Chippolo, to be supplied.

Greenwood, T. L. Densler.

Marianna, Elisha Phillips.

Apalachicola, to be supplied.

St. Andrews Bay mission, R. A. Markham.

Camden District, D. Carmichael, P. E.

Camden, T. S. Abernathy, jr.

Cedar Creek, E. Hearn and W. C. Harris.

Escambia, James Hightower.

Milton, L. P. Golson.

Pensacola, J. M. Campbell.

Navy Yard, S. J. Kelly.

Monroeville, J. D. Worrell.

Gainestown colored mission, to be supplied.

Suggsville, W. K. Norton.

Grove Hill, Wm. A. Sampey.

Mt. Pleasant, to be supplied.

Fish River mission, Z. Dowling.

Blacks Bend, D. T. Mollard.

Jas. S. Belton, Missionary to China.

T. O. Summers, Book Editor.

J. Hamilton, Secretary of the Tract Society.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

Senate.—Mr. James gave notice of the introduction of a bill for the modification of the Patent laws.

Mr. Foot presented the petition of Captain Graham of Brooklyn, setting forth his services and sufferings in behalf of the country, and complaining of the action of the Naval Board. Mr. Foot said it was not his purpose to pass strictures on its action, still less to impugn its motives, but it was not to be disguised or denied, nor had it escaped public observation, that in some instances at least, it, the Board, had sadly misjudged. Grievous mistakes had been made and gross wrong inflicted on meritorious officers. In what manner or what measure of relief Congress should extend he did not consider his province to judicate, but he regarded it as a proper subject for consideration for the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The petition was so referred and the Senate adjourned.

House.—M. Dunn rose to a personal explanation as soon as the House had been called to order.

He read extracts from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, of the 13th, signed H. G., commenting on his course in the effort to elect a speaker. He said that notwithstanding the attack, he should not turn his back on his country at the expense of his time, manliness and honor *though Horace Greeley or the devil, or both together, bid him do it!* [Applause and laughter.]

He complained that he and others, denominated strugglers, are not daguerreotyped but caricatured. He had said from the first, that when all the anti-Nebraska men come together and surrender local and personal prejudices, and agree to stand on equal terms, discontinuing stabbing men in the dark, he would feel himself bound to acquiesce in their course for the Speakership, whether present at meetings or not. The great trouble has been—*Cæsar has a party, and Anthony a party, but Rome none!* Certain gentlemen have held themselves aloof, and the balloting will show who and where they are. He also commented on an article in the New York Times, defended his course, and explained his ground of action.

From Texas.—By the arrival, on Saturday last, of the steamship Mexico, Captain Lawless, we have Galveston papers to the 20th.

The Methodist Conference in that city adjourned on Wednesday last, after a session of eight days.

The Galveston News, of Thursday, says:

Four more vessels, since our last report, have arrived with cross ties and other materials for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad. Twenty miles of this road are now graded and the ties that have arrived are being sent across the bay to Virginia Point. Seventy-five hands are now engaged in grading, but additional hands will commence laying the ties and iron next week, under the direction of W. W. Buel, Esq., who has taken the contract for this part of the work.

The Indianola Bulletin learns that Dr. Levi Jones has obtained a quarter of a million dollars to build a railroad from there to El Passo. The editor says the citizens of Indianola are much elated at the prospect.

According to the News the Galveston and Red River railroad is progressing finely. The stock already subscribed amounts to nearly half a million dollars, and $205,032 29 have already been paid out. The News says:

The survey has been paid for a distance of one hundred and fifty-four miles, in addition to which a large tract of country has been explored. Thus far the road has been prosecuted almost exclusively by the efforts of the citizens of Houston alone. Our informant says the work for grading the next twenty-five miles will be commenced on the 1st of January, proximo, and that it is the intention of the company to have fifty miles in running order by the 1st of February.

H. J. G. Battle, President of the Texas and Red River Telegraph Company, has addressed a communication to the stockholders informing them that the line has been seized by operators for wages due them, and would be sold by the Sheriff of Caddo on the 1st proximo.

Recent Publications.

Cicero's Three Books of Offices, or Moral Duties; also, his Cato Major, an Essay on Old Age; Laelius, an Essay on Friendship; Paradoxes; Scipio's Dream; and Letter to Quintus. Literally translated. By Cyrus R. Edmonds. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Anabasis, or Expedition of Cyrus, and the Memorabilia of Socrates. Literally translated from the Greek of Xenophon. By the Rev. J. S. Watson. With a geographical commentary. By W. F. Ainsworth, Esq. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars; with the supplementary books attributed to Hirtius; Literally translated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The three forementioned volumes, belonging to Harpers' classical library, have been laid on our table by H. D. McGinnis, 30 Camp st. The translation is very correct and the works are well and handsomely printed. Those who wish to read the great writers of the past, and found their knowledge of what has been upon a sound substructure, should not fail to secure for themselves the advantages offered by the present publication. Cicero, Cæsar and Xenophon must always stand in the fore rank of the writers, and their works command that attentive and general regard which the old immortals only have secured for themselves. Both the De Officiis and the Anabasis are, so far as we have looked at them, closely and rigidly rendered.

An additional merit of these books is the very chaste and elegant manner in which they are gotten up. The paper is clear and strong, and the type as distinct as type can be. No publishing house in the country has sent out its works more generally excellent in the mechanical department than that of the Harpers, and we are happy to see that this great merit is even increasing with their increasing publications. The splendid volumes that were the pride, as they were the monuments of English, French and German houses, have now a parallel with us in the publications of the Harpers, and other notable firms, who emblaim and distribute the literature of the age.

A Child's History of the United States. By John Bonner. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Bonner, in his introduction, states that the object of his history was to write a work that should accord with Dicken's history of England, for the juveniles. He has succeeded very well in his effort, giving the pith and point of what others might embody in volumes, in a very short space. It is an admirable thing for children, and is as appropriate for a holiday gift as any other book we know of.

The Testimony of an Escaped Novice, from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph. By Josephine M. Bunkley. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We have received a copy of Miss Bunkley's book, containing her experience in a nunnery. The volume is of three hundred and fifty pages, with notes and engravings. It has created considerable curiosity in the North, and will doubtless be very widely read. The Harpers have given it a fine dress and admirable typography.

H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, has our thanks for copies of the above named books.

Later from Northern Mexico.—By the steamship Nautilus, Captain Thompson, which arrived from Brazos Santiago on Saturday last, we learn that on the 4th inst., Garza obtained possession of Tampico without bloodshed, the forces of Traconis retiring from the city. A correspondence had taken place between Vidaurri and Garza, in which a conference for the purpose of settling their differences was fixed upon, to be held at Linares.

Garza justifies his course towards Traconis and the authorities of Tampico, by stating that it was his duty, as Governor of Tamaulipas, to resist the project of dismembering the territory of that State for the purpose of erecting a new State to be called Iturbida. As he expresses his readiness to acknowledge and obey the authority of Vidaurri as military commandant of the Northern departments, no further difficulty was apprehended.

A Trout Fish Living in a Well Twenty-five Years.—Mr. F. Hoyt, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from South-East, New York, November 19th, says:

Can any one tell how long a trout fish will live? Twenty-five years the past summer I came on the farm where I now am. Almost the first work that I did after getting in my spring crops, was to drain a hog swamp, the outlet of which leads into the Croton river. I had an old Scotchman to do the ditching. One day he brought up a trout fish about the size of a man's little finger, in his whisky jug; (by the by, we used a little on this farm then) I put it in the well, near the house; and it is there now, grown to a goodly size—say about a foot long, and large in proportion. It has been fed but very little; once in a while some one throws in a grasshopper, or a cricket, to see him catch it. The well is thirty feet deep, and water hard, and settles down nearly to the bottom, and then again rises to near the top. He has been taken out a few times to clean the well, but not for the last five years. Friday last, I got a grasshopper, the last one I expect to see this full, and gave it to him. The water is now twenty-five feet deep, but it hardly touched the surface before he had it. If any one has a fish older than mine, I would like to know it.

Lake Mono.—In relation to the whereabouts and other intelligence respecting this beautiful sheet of water, the Placerville American furnishes interesting information: "The Lake derives its name from the tribe of Indians who people a large district of country surrounding it, and known as the Monos. Their country embraces all that portion of California lying east of the Sierras, and along the western border of that, as yet, almost unknown country called the Desert—and extending from near Walker's Lake, on the north, southerly far beyond Owen's Lake, or nearly two hundred miles. This is probably the largest body of fresh water in California, excepting perhaps the Tulare lakes and marshes. It is over fifty miles in length, and from ten to fifteen broad, and unlike many California lakes, is in part very deep. It contains a number of islands; the principal one is Grand Island, ten miles in length, and two broad. Nearly two-thirds of the northern portion of this island is rocky and barren; the remainder covered with soil, and in a few places produces melons, pumpkins and Mexican beans, cultivated by the few Monos resident there.

The lake is so surrounded by mountains, as to hide it entirely from view at a distance of five miles in any direction, except at the south end; here an extended view is had of the lake for many miles, by ascending the hills on either side of Crosby's river. From the mountain ridge on the east side of the lake, flow a few small streamlets, fed from springs among its canons. Nearly all the streams upon its western border, flow through canons, previous to emerging into the narrow valley, or belt of level land, surrounding the lake. It has no outlet whatever, and seems never to have had. The water is quite fresh and palatable, and the home of myriads of fishes.

Voltaire's Epigram.

Kloz, Author, Philosopher, Poet, Musician,
Free Mason, Economist, Bard, Politician,
How had Europe replaced, if a Christian he'd been,
If a man, how would he have enraptured his Queen.

This was handed about Berlin, and shown to that great legislator, the Prussian monarch, who deemed it a libel, because it was true; and instead of employing a counsel, filing an information, and taking other tedious methods, took a more summary way of punishing the author, who, he knew, from internal evidence, must be Voltaire, at that time resident at Berlin.

He sent his sergeant-at-arms, one of the tall regiment, not with a mace and scrap of parchment, but with such an instrument as the English drummers use for the good of the foot soldiers who commit any offence against the law military. The Prussian hero went to the house of the poet, and told him he came by his majesty's special command, to reward him for an epigram on his royal master, by administering thirty lashes on his naked back. The poor philosopher knew that remonstrance was vain, and after submitting with the best grace he could, opened the door and made a farewell *congé* to his unwelcome visitor, who did not offer to depart, but told him with the most Germanic gravity, "that the ceremony was not yet concluded, for that the monarch in had the honor of serving must be convinced that his commission was punctually fulfilled, on which account he must have a receipt." This was also submitted to, and given in the manner and form following:

"Received from the right arm of Conrad Bachoffner, thirty lashes on my naked back, being in full of an epigram on Frederick the Third, King of Prussia, by VOLTAIRE."

"Vive le Roi!"

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

undersigned, Agents of the Southern
Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., having
engagements with Messrs. Wm. R. Stuart & Co. 37
Carondelet, New Orleans, as their regular consignees,
proceed to assure their friends and the public
that no just cause of complaint will hereafter
exist for lack of promptitude in forwarding their
orders.
STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

Marriages.

ied, on Thursday, 20th Dec., by Rev.
Dr. Wormon, D. D., Rev. G. GARRET, of
Alabama Conference, to Mrs. ELIZA J.
, of Pascagoula, Miss.

ED, At the residence of Mr Jenne-
, near Woodville, Miss., on the 21st
W. P. Burton, JOHN F. CARRAWAY
SARAH A. LINDSEY, all of Miss.

ED, In Anderson county, Texas,
by Rev. Wm. Cole, JOHN D. EVANS
ISE LUCRETIA, eldest daughter of
S. Finley, of the East Texas Con-

is busily employed on his work de-
of last Arctic expedition, and efforts
ade by the publishers, Messrs. Childs
Philadelphia, to have it out early
year. The estimated cost of its
is $20,000. There will be twenty
ine engravings, including portraits
e and Mr. Grinnell, executed under
ttendence of J. M. Butler, Esq. The
will be engraved in the highest style
by Messrs. Vun Ingen & Snyder,
all upwards of three hundred illus-
ft will be issued in two octave vol-
$5 for the entire work.

ke, formerly editor of the Savannah
, in a letter to that paper from En-
ng an account of a recent visit to

nge occurrence took place while I
ice. On the same evening, in differ-
of the town, two young girls, nine or
old, were noticed away to a solitary
re they were blindfolded and con-
another retired house. Here they
treated for twenty-four hours, with
eat and drink, but they were bled
es almost to the point of fainting,
hey had no more blood to spare,
hagering their lives, they were re-
their homes by night, in the same
way. Everybody in town was
this singular incident. The most
planation was, that an old sorceress
ended to some deluded being, bath-
od of young and healthy persons,
f restoring exhausted nature.

teen inches long and ten inches
recently found at the West, in the
, the log being petrified into a solid
t. On being broken to pieces, the
growth and grain of the wood could
y plainly, and every mark showed
ce of wood, but it is as heavy and
flint that can be found.

ess Robbery.—On the night of the
t King and W. C. Ayres were ar-
Greece, Mass., on a charge of having
American Express, between Chicago
of $50,000 in gold belonging to the
They were arraigned before a
nd required to give bail in the
00. Ayres was recently a broker
d King a hotel keeper in Lowell.
the express messenger who had
money between Chicago and De-
money was stolen, is also under
circumstances also strongly impli-
the others. A fourth person is
y. White, a short time after the
his employ of the American Ex-
ny. Officer Best, of Bufalo, was
to bringing the matter to light.

aster General has awarded the
furnishing wrapping paper, wax
the New York and Cincinnati
ty States), to Thomas and La-
falo—they being the lowest bid-

Advertisements.

DRINKS.—We do not refer to a re-
ual punishment. There is a slow torture from
really drinkable. We refer to dyspepsia—a word
ugh of indigestion are summed up. To the sut-
and harassing diseases, we can hold out not only
certainty of immediate relief and permanent
, but alterative principle in Dr. Hoof-
, which insensibly arrests and changes the
mpetch and the secretive organs, removes the
to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,
dvertisement. 4d tm

Teacher Wanted.

A B Russel having withdrawn from the
uskaloosa Methodist Female High School,
ees thereby created, of which it is the
dvertisement to give notice and to invite
the vacant situation. It is proper to
large and commodious building, situate
part of the city of Tuskaloosa, together
ry apparatus for a school of this descrip-
nished gratis. That the school since its
ished years since, has averaged about
, it is believed could be raised to at least
loosa is one of the healthiest and most
as a private residence in the South-west,
e of the State University, offers superior
place for the education of both males
employment of the subordinate teach-
the principal. It will be expected that
known to the trustees will furnish
their ability.
ulated for boarders, and it is expected
will take as boarders such as may
ll term of the school will end on the
Mar; at which time it is proposed to
ng session.
taking this school will address J. J.
of the Board of Trustees, Tuskaloosa,
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THE PUBLIC SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

In our account on Saturday last of the Public School exhibition, the previous day, at Lyceum Hall, we published several of the compositions read and delivered, on that occasion, and promised to give others, from time to time, as our columns would admit. Our object, in these publications, is to attract the attention of the community to our Public School system, and by enabling them to read the productions of the scholars, to some extent qualify them to form a judgment as to the efficiency of the system. We have no hesitation in saying, that we have never witnessed the examination of a Private school where the pupils so universally exhibited as thorough and complete an understanding of the subjects on which they were examined, as the pupils of these schools. The following composition, read by Miss Rosaline H——, in a clear, distinct voice, would not discredit any pen. The young lady has never attended any other than out Public Schools:—[Crescent

The Flag of our Union.

It waves, all mementos of a glorious and mighty nation bringing back to memory scenes of ancient days which had lain unnoticed and almost forgotten by the world. In its gay and prosperous course onward to universal fame and honor—giving them a freshened, reviving aspect and picturing them in glowing, glittering colors to the mind. The standard of a nation which has won for itself a worthy name, one which, is generally acknowledged as superior to all others in government, free institutions, literature, and improvements. Well may the heart of every true American swell with pride and gratitude at the contemplation of deeds achieved by our many heroes, ever cheered and guided by its stripes and stars. Our noble army, that band of self-sacrificing, ever-devoted patriots, ready, with stout hearts and strong hands, to brave the perils and sufferings of a soldier's life, never swerving from their duty, steadfastly and conscientiously maintaining their principles and rights of freedom; what would they have done, when in the thickest of the battle, when despair and horror was plainly depicted upon each countenance, if they had not had some incentives to prompt them to sustain that glorious flag or die in the attempt? When, the tides of fortune seemed to turn proudly and coldly from them; when friends and foes alike deserted them; when all seemed dark and dreary, amidst that darkness one object shone forth which made every American heart beat proudly. Those stripes and stars towered far above the surrounding objects; amid the roar of the cannon, the groans of the dying, and the triumphant shouts and exclamations of its firm protectors and advocates leading our heroes on to victory. Thus a few years ago this country was in a weak, unprotected condition; four States combined for the express purpose of defending themselves from the merciless and heartless attacks of the savages, whose work of destruction was generally designed, to be executed in the darkest hour of night, hurrying number less innocent souls into eternity, leaving many happy homes desolate, and many hearts bleeding and acutely suffering. They bound themselves to assist and protect each other in danger and need. Gradually they increased in strength, and the ability to cope with their enemies. Improvement rapidly advanced; towns which were once considered hundred edifices, were rapidly crumbling to the earth and giving place to those of a more elegant structure. Freedom of action and liberty of conscience were strongly enhanced, based on the ground that they, as freemen, had a just right to such privileges, therefore were they demanded. But the oppressor, the evil doer, would soon be near. Slowly but cautiously did it advance, jealously and with an eagle eye watching their progress, making protestations of friendship and vain promises to look to their future welfare. It came upon them in the guise of friendship and whence least expected—their "Mother Country"—she who should have assisted and cherished them when unprotected and needing assistance—thus nobly did they meet their foe—proudly did their flag, with its thirteen stars, wave in the free air, and triumphantly did it carry them through the dread scenes of the revolution, animating their sinking spirits in the times that "tried men's souls." Oh! let us cherish forever in our hearts the remembrance of our country's triumph, and hope that each new State added since to the Union may become as a lustrous star which shall stand forth outarnished to the world as a beacon of light. In whatever situation in life we are placed, whatever may be the consequences, may we always sustain our "star-spangled banner" unsullied, either in peace or in war, so that it may float proudly before other nations as an example of what we have done and can do, that they may go and do likewise." The mariner at sea, who has been tossed upon its waves for long days and nights and gives up in despair of ever reaching land, whose eye has had nothing to rest itself upon but one sheet of water below and the heavens above—when all is silent and no sound is heard save the flapping of the sea-bird's wings—when he perceives in the distance an indistinct speck which, as it approaches, proves to be a ship, and on closer proximity displays her colors in proud array before him, how quickly does his heart rebound, his eye dull and his body tremble with emotion at the sight of our "star-spangled banner"! Oh! to every true American let me spread, pierce that flag and stand by your country in every danger—assist it or die——Establish as your motto, "united we stand, divided we fall." Preserve your country's reputation, and never let her name be insulted or degraded. Go to work and raise it, not as a mere act of compulsion or obligation, but as a noble duty and pleasure, that its stripes and stars may be maintained pure and bright.

"The flag of our Union—oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The following, by Miss Ruth M——, is a very creditable performance—creditable alike to her and the school in which she has been educated:

The Present Century and Past Ages.

The records of the leading events of the present age, universally agree in affirming that this is the brightest period that has existed since the creation of the world. The sciences and arts are flourishing, the golden star of Liberty sheds its rays over half the world, and cowardly despotism and civil war, with their attendant train of horrors and miseries, have long been leveled with the dust. The star of civilization has attained its zenith power, and over the surface of our fair planet it beams with surpassing magnitude. Its brilliant rays shed their effulgence with infinite splendor on the leading nations of the globe, and their sunny influence is now felt in the most remote regions, piercing the dismal gloom of ignorance, and rending asunder the impenetrable veil of barbarity which has for ages shrouded so many of God's chosen creatures—learning has assumed wings unrivalled in fleetness, and spread itself over the land, imparting its happy advantages alike to lofty and lowly, and by its heavenly influence, it brings together in household gladness hearts which might otherwise be separated and ground down by the iron hand of oppression. The vast waters of the ocean are stemmed by stately vessels, and a host of gallant men-of-war with steamers and sailing ships, sweep with astonishing speed its powerful breast, propelled by that mighty agent steam, which the master mind of Watt first conceived, and which Fulton afterwards perfected—Discoverers of towering genius and indefatigable penetration have dived into the mysteries of nature and lar into the depths of time and space, and the fair world is now enriched by the grand results of their untiring labor.—Phenomena almost incredible, have been revealed to a wondering multitude, and numerous inventions have lent their aid to impel the progress of civilization. Men of powerful and penetrating minds have grasped the mighty engine of science, and onward on its course it flies with impetuous velocity, disseminating sparks of knowledge on either side of its far-spreading path. Commerce, science, agriculture and the arts are flourishing; and, altogether, the nineteenth century stands unrivalled in the annals of history. But if we draw aside the curtain which hides the hall of past ages, we behold a scene which at once enchains the mind, yet puzzles it with its appearance of confusion and disorder. There we behold ambition, war, anarchy, despotism, misrule and religious oppression heaped together in disordered array, while over all falls heavily the blighting curse of a dark ignorance.

Far off, in the extreme end of this mysterious labyrinth, there presides a dark and strangely gloomy space, to which we behold a multitude of beings warring against each other, and against a right-cous God. Crime, dark and fearful, is unbridled and rebellion and wickedness is habitual there. Yet the hour of retribution comes, and the unerring hand of a just judge, sweeps the willful wretches from the face of the earth. After this we see a light, faint, very faint, yet we are enabled henceforth to view with precision the progress of the nations of the world. We behold ignorance and barbarity presiding over the creatures of earth, and holding their pitiful sway in a most unhappy shadowy, lawless ambition dictates campaigns, wars, and blood and misery stream on the face of the globe. Nations are destined to hold a presiding influence over the earth, and gradually the star of earth one beams into existence, shines with dazzling lustre, and then gradually sinks into decay and fades, till the last spark is extinguished by the hand of time. Aye the mighty of the past, where are they? We call, and from the gloomy vista, echo sends back the faint response, "Where?" They have fallen—the glorious sons of earth are returned to dust, and on their ashes there now stands a world, lovely and sublime in its aspect. Gradually through the gloom of the dark ages, powerful intellects arose, and brought to order the confused affairs of the earth; and nations who began to feel that law and order were indispensable to comfort, learned to submit in peace to the mandates and ordinances dictated by those who held authority. Christianity, too, paved the way for future happiness, and taught the beings of the earth their rightful stations, and the manner in which to turn them to advantage. Thus, knowledge received an impulse, and seeds of future greatness began to germinate in the rich soil of gifted minds. Warriors also rose, and though many of them caused a period of disorder and unhappiness by their grasping ambition, yet the effect of their supremacy was to kindle anew the spirit of freedom innate in every man, and to point the path to a constitutional government.

These same the result of years of toil and intricate researches—America, our own loved America, was discovered, wrapt in the cradle of green forests and sea-beaten rocks, guarded on either side by the wide-spreading ocean. 'Tis true it was a wilderness, uninhabited, save by the savage men and wild beasts, yet, where now is there a land which surpasses it in government, in statesmen, in the productions of a fertile soil, and lastly, in the intellectual and moral character of the daughters of her land. And among the brightest gem in the canopy of fame, we find the names of many sons of Columbia, who stand unrivalled in point of wisdom and integrity. America has produced statesmen of able powers and splendid talents; philosophers of powerful genius, and generals of valor and ability; whose characters are unsalutued by the vain ambition too common to worldlings. Washington's name ascends pre-eminent to the list of earth's great sons, and is sacred to every American as his memory is imperishable. Though he has gone to his rest, and earth has failed to produce another Washington, a nation bows in reverence to a mighty spirit, and blesses his memory for the freedom he has established. The curtain drops, and we are again in our own age. We look around and endeavor to trace a nation so glorious in the annals of history, as America. A free, republican government is hers liberty of conscience on all subjects, equal rights to her citizens, and a sure means of spreading knowledge. American literature is unsurpassed its commerce and manufactures unequalled. Institutions of benevolence for the aflicted abound, and content pervades the Union. While political factions and reactions are freely investigated, the angel of peace yet hovers with encircling wings over our favored land and from the bountiful goodness of the ti ed of our fathers we are happy and free. Free! how the word strikes on the soul of every American. Free! it brings to us the memory of how that sacred freedom which we now enjoy was won and the privileges resulting from it; till, inspired by the tide of feeling which rises from the depths of our hearts, we unanimously exclaim: "Hail, Columbia! Happy Land!"

The Public School Exhibition.

We resume this inquiry the publication of compositions presented by pupils on the occasion of the late exhibition of the public schools of the city. The first we shall present was delivered by Otis H——, who has never attended any other than our public schools, and to attain the excellence to which he has arrived, he has doubtless practiced what he so ably preaches in his production:

The Triumphs of Labor.

Cities are built, States founded, governments framed, only with great labor. Newton, the great and illustrious Newton, could not have discovered, by listless inactivity, the laws by which planets roll on through illimitable space. Columbus could not have discovered America, without deep and intense thought. Watt could never have discovered that great and powerful agent steam, by idle inattention. Clay, Calhoun or Webster, could never have received the plaudits of this civilized (and enlightened world, unless they, by great exertion, by many sleepless nights, by intense thinking for hours, days and weeks, had expressed their ideas in such a manner as went to the hearts of the American people. Cæsar or Alexander could not have conquered nations, sacked or pillaged cities, or laid countries in ruin by a mere nod or shake of the head. No! these things had to be done with labor, and thanks to a merciful God, great labor may accomplish deeds even more noble.

What! would you wish that cities should spring up as if by the influence of some genii, at your will? that all things should appear at your bidding?

Were it so, the names of Putnam, Marion, Sumpter, Washington, and almighty host of our country's heroes would not have become watchwords to the American people. The star of America would never have risen, and England would have rested a quiet and unknown isle in the vast deep. No names of mighty nations would decorate our histories, and those faculties with which God, in his mercy, has endowed us to take part in life, would be taken away and our noblest faculties would be no higher than the instinct of the brute. But how different are the scenes. Stretch your eye over this broad and vast regions of earth. What do you see? Does not every part show the work of man? The clothes we wear, this city and civilized state in which we live, and this noble hall in which we meet to-day, are all examples of the art of man. Behold that beautiful and fairy-like steamboat, ploughing, in her swift and gentle course, the waters of the broad and vast Mississippi. Behold, again, that monument, rearing its lofty head to the very skies. These are results of labor. Behind the departure of the Pilgrims from England. Did they shrink from the excessive toil and labor of planting colonies? What glorious results have crowned their noble efforts? Merchants! have you gained your reputation and wealth by idleness? You have not become the lords and slaves of our country by the goodness of some fairy. And lawyers, tradesmen and laborers, you know that it has been by much hard and difficult toil that you have accomplished your end. Mechanics! ye have not benefitted our institutions by idleness, but by a severe application of both the mind and the body, and we, the rising generation, do not expect to occupy the places of our fore-fathers by listless inactivity. We do not expect to become senators, statesmen or presidents without labor. We do not expect to keep this Union together and preserve discord among our States by remaining idle. Besides, we will not be alone in this. The daughters of America, the life and existence of our country, will ever have for their aim to help "the cause" by kindness, gentleness and persuasion.

The results to be obtained by labor in comparison with those which are but the effects of casual circumstances, have been signally displayed in the war of the Crimea. The English army position yields to the magic power of gold, and the idle sons of an effeminate aristocracy alone hold the control, thus vainly seeking to overthrow the principle "conscientious labor accomplishes everything." With the French, on the other hand, promotions are the rewards of valor and military worth. Now let us examine the results. In the fierce assault the arms of France have been crowned with victory, while those of England received little or no credit. Surely England has forgotten the lesson given her by Cromwell—but the noble deeds of Napoleon will remain as ever-living examples to France.

Labor is required for every thing, whether in the formation of a pin or in the erection of a city—nothing can be made, nothing can be done, nothing can be accomplished without labor. "*Labor impobus omnia vincit*," must be our motto.

'Tis well, either of the hand or the heart, is the only true manhood, the only true nobility.

The next in order is the composition of Solomon L. H——, which evinces, in our opinion, remarkable qualities for a young gentleman only 15 years of age:

The Preservation of the American Confederacy.

This great and glorious Confederacy of States must and shall be preserved. Never was there a period since the declaration of our independence that stood so much in need of good patriots as the present, to defend and uphold the great legacy left us by the immortal Washington. It may be said that there is no danger to the permanence of our country. But has not every country from time immemorial had its traitors? Have not in ancient days great republics fallen by not having faithful sentinels on their watch-towers? In fact we are now at a great crisis in the affairs of our country; but on great occasions great deeds are required, and on no other spot on the surface of the globe, when brilliant deeds are to be performed, can such a galaxy of great men be brought together for noble and patriotic purposes as in the confederacy of the American Union. Traitors stand aside, for patriots are too powerful in numbers and will destroy you in their grasp. Come on ye disunionists, north or south of Mason and Dixon's line. Try if you will, and see if those pillars of liberty are strong or weak, and you shall find to your deep regret and heart's content, that the Sampson of liberty is not yet shorn of his strength. At the present time there is unfortunately great and deplorable difficulties existing between different sections of the Union, the chief of which are hostility to slavery, and difference of religious belief; either of which may rend asunder this American confederacy; and what is now the remedy? Difficult, it is true, yet there is a remedy. Strong heads and strong minds! Where there's a will there is a way, and no people can effect their purposes better than the Americans.

In the days of the revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the war of Mexico, they have shown themselves able to meet every emergency and every foe that dare oppose them.

Let us take a view of days that have passed, when religious oppressions disgraced every government of Europe, religion in the days of Queen Mary, of Scotland, was the terror, and is now rapidly approaching the same end unless arrested by the great men of this country. It is true that three of our great men are dead, Clay, Calhoun and Webster, but their glorious examples for civil and religious liberty, still live as beacons of light to delight and to guide our future generations. Although they are "gone to get bourne from whence no traveler returns," yet we have remaining some great and noble men who will do battle in every cause that affects the integrity of the American Union. Where are they, may be asked? Look in Cass, Stockton, Bancroft, Everett, Crittenden, and a host of others who still live to say to the disunionists "don't place your sacrilegious hands on so noble a government that was defended in war by a Washington, and founded on that noble Declaration of Independence written by that immortal statesman Thos. Jefferson"

We have, to our great misfortune, men seeking to destroy our government by a spirit of abolitionism. Of course this applies almost exclusively at the North, still we have some patriots there who will second the cause of union and freedom for the South and for the whole of the American confederacy. Another great difficulty to these United States is, possibly, a war with some of the European governments. But let them come on if they will—we have tried before, on sea and on land, the mistress of the ocean, and on each came off victors. These United States offer no threats, but are prepared to resist every and any encroachment upon their soil. Our navy and our militia are not slaves. They fight for liberty and not for pay, and they will take for their motto the emblem of the State of Florida, "Let Us Alone." This government asks for nothing but what is just and right, and will resist everything that is clearly wrong.

We shall conclude, for the present, with the composition of Miss Margaret E. M——, beautiful alike in language and chirography. We shall resume these publications in our next, if possible.

The Shores of the Mediterranean.

From the dark vista of the Past come strains laden with the weight of years, and as we listen the tones are borne on louder and deeper until they are fraught with the tales of the Present. From afar there upon scenes which tell of the rise, of the progress of empires, and more solemn grow the tones as the tale of their downfall is borne onward. Over the waters of the Mediterranean they pass, bearing the records of nations which have fallen from their pedestal of power, and whose glory is fast sinking into the tide of oblivion. The first tone breathes a strain on which the star of science first shed its bright radiance; where the arts were first known and appreciated under the reign of kings a base motive was justice, and who were ever characterized by their patronage of all with which we store the mind and garner up treasures from the sands of knowledge. For a time this nation stands pre-eminent, but its power wanes; for the one on whom the crown and sceptre are conferred is engaged in pursuits far removed from the cares of royalty. Other nations have arisen and the din of warfare marks the contest between Egypt and the power which grasps at its throne. Vain are all efforts to save the monarchy; for on the broad waters two fleets are arrayed for an approaching contest. But the spirit of courage burns low in the hearts of those who bow in homage to Egypt's queen, and they fly as the first shout of their opponents is borne to their vessels. The battle is long bt. the victory won, and from the triumphant army ascend sounds of rejoicing—for a nation has fallen beneath their arms and Egypt is now numbered with the provinces of the Roman Empire. Palestine is the form that tells of Egypt's downfall, and as the last sound dies out another is swept from the chords of memory, which tells of a nation conferred to the eastward, bordering on the broad waters of the deep blue sea, where the knee is bowed in idolatrous worship to the presiding deities.

But, in time speeds on, there arises a man, who, claiming the reverence due as a delegate of the Most High, would fain lay low the idols of his nation, and plant in the shrine a new religion. Though unsuccessful at first, as time passes on, many gather beneath the standard of Mahomet, and eventually his votaries throng each path, way of Arabia; and from thence his religion spreads as pale the billow ride along the Eastern and Mediterranean coasts of Africa propagated as the conquests of the Saracens are extended. They past on their conquering way over the plains of Africa until they pause before a fortress on the western coast. Shall they be victorious? Shall the Christian submit? Aye, even so, for treachery opens the portal and points forward to a country in which the Gothic dominion is paramount. The Saracens cross the Straits of Gibraltar, and a chord is now struck which bears in its tones the requiem of Spain. Shall they conquer? Shall the crescent of Mahomet wave from the battlements of Castile and Arragon?

Yes, the power of the Christian is subverted, and now on the vine-clad hills the voice of prayer ascends from the Moslem of the conference, and at sunset the chant of the Moor. Years roll on, and Spain is again under the sway of Christians. Now the ecclesiastical power is supreme, and peace sheds its light upon the nation, but its light is clouded with by the cloud of bigotry which hovers around. But from the distance comes a band of foreign aspect led by one whose heart had whispered "fair Spain shall be a jewel in my casket of conquered states." He seeks out of kingly birth; the jewel house of Mercy hall unlocked on the sea, and the passes upward following a phantom whose name is ambition. What, though monuments rear their stupendous heights before its flowers? Must they not forward! Aye, for the beacon light of their leader is in advance and a zealous proselyte to the one who is now preaching onward for Bonaparte must needs place a sovereign on the throne of Spain. A sovereign but in name for Napoleon is the source from whence he derives the power, and bursts his mighty allegiance be bartered for the trust. E'e this monarch is finally established on the throne the sanctioned joy which attended his coronation are exchanged for the din of warfare. But the nation may not alone contend with the power of the scourger, and from an island in the ocean we see a fleet bearing onward to the assistance of the people. Time speeds on, the contending armies are alternately successful, until the Monarch is at last dethroned and the crown again held by the Sovereign of Castile. And as the tones fall on the ear, we hear mingled with them the name of Wellington, and his meed of praise is re-echoed until it is traced on the tablets of memory never to be erased. And as the last note is hushed which breathes of Spain, from the harp of thought come forth sweet tones which tell of Italy, nature's beauteous land, where memory lingers with sad though pleasing remembrances of the past. Fading from the earth is the glory of the once powerful nation. Its many mighty cities have fallen, and crumbling ruins now greet the eye, where once was reared structures which told of taste and magnificence. Beautiful Venice! where now are its monuments? Where the glory that once hovered round thy classic sea shade? Thy monuments lay low; thy glory has departed. And may revive but in the memory, the tenacious fulness of the past. And Rome, the "imperial City," where now is thy power? Nature is unchanged; still flows the Tiber, bearing onward to the sea, but on its waters seems borne the wreck of all the greatness once existing in the "Seven tilled city." It is fallen, fallen from its "high estate;" but no visions of the past flit before us, we muse not on Rome as she is, but Rome in the hour of her triumph. The harp of thought is again swept, and forth swell strains which tell of a nation the earliest home of science, the land of liberty, around which circle recollections which awake a thrill in the heart of each noble patriot. But she too has fallen, and in naught save the annals of the past do we behold aught of the glory which was once centred in Greece. She has fallen, and as the tone which breathes of this nation speeds on, the lost amid the chords awakened by the deeds of the present.

But when in after years tones from the harp of thought breathe of our own glorious Republic, may there be none save strains of peace of prosperity, and may it ever send to all sounds which denote the progress of a mighty nation, whose star of destiny shines with brighter radiance each succeeding year, undimmed in its lustre by scenes which have wrought the downfall of powers which exist but in the memory of the past.

A Legend of New England

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"Shrieks—fiendish yells!—they stab them in their sleep!"

One hundred years ago!—The hunter, who ranged the hills and the forests of New England, fought against other enemies than the brewit bear and the panther. The husbandman, as he toiled in the plain, or the narrow clearing, kept closely at his side a loaded weapon; and wrought diligently and firmly in the midst of peril. The frequent crack of the Indian's rifle was heard in the still depths of the forest—the death-knell of the unwary hunter; and, ever and anon, the flame of some devoted farm house, where dwellers had been slaughtered by a merciless foe, rose redly upon the darkness of the night time. The wild, and fierce eyes of the heathen gleamed through the thick underwood of the forest, upon the passing of the worshippers of the only true God; and the war-whoop rang shrill and loud under the very walls of the sanctuary of prayer.

Perhaps no part of New England affords a wider field for the researches of the legendary, than that portion of Massachusetts lay, formerly known as the province of Maine. There the ferocious Norridgewock held his stern councils, and there the tribes of the Panobscot went forth with song and dance to do battle upon the white man. There, the remnnte and chivalrous Castine immured himself in the forest solitudes, and there the high-hearted Rallo—the mild and gifted Jesuit—gathered together the broken strength of the Norridgewock, and built up in the great wilderness a temple to the true God. There, too, he perished in the dark onslaught of the Colonists—perished with many wounds, at the very foot of the Cross, which his own hands had planted. And there the Norridgewocks foil—one after another—in stern and uncomplaining pride—neither asking, nor giving quarter, as they resisted the white spoiler upon the threshold of their consecrated place of worship; and in view of their wives and their children.

The following is one among many legends of the strnugo rencontres of the White Man and the Indian, which are yet preserved in the ancient records and traditions of Maine. The simple and unvarnished narrative is only given.

It was a sultry evening towards the last of June, 1722, that Capt. Harmon and the Eastern rangers urged their oanoes up the Kennebec river, in pursuit of their savage enemies. For hours they toiled diligently at the oar. The last trace of civilization was left behind, and the long shadows of the skirting forest met and blended in the middle of the broad stream, which wound darkly through them. At esery sound from the adjacent shores—the rustling wing of some night-bird, or the quick footsteps of some wild beast—the dash of the oar was suspended, and the rangers grasp tightened on his rifle. All knew the peril of the enterprise; and that silence, which is naturul to men, who feel themselves in the extreme of jeopardy, settled like a cloud upon the midnight adventurers.

"Hush—softly men!" said the watchful Harmen, in a voice, which scarcely rose above a hearse whisper, as his canoe swept around a ragged promontory, "there is a light ahead!"

All eyes were bent towards the shore. A tall Indian fire gleamed up amidst the great oaks, casting a red and strong light upon the dark waters. For a single and breathless moment the operation of the oar was suspended, and every ear listened with painful earnestness to catch the well-known sounds, which seldom failed to indicate the preipinquity of the savages. But all was new silent. With slow and faint movements of the oar, the canoes gradually approached the suspected spot. The landing was effected in silence. After moving cautiously for a considerable distance in the dark shadow, the party at length ventured within the broad circle of the light, which at first attracted their attention. Harmen was at their head, with an eye and a hand, quick as these of the savage enemy whom he sought.

The body of a fallen tree lay across the path. As the rangers were on the point of leaping over it, the coarse whisper of Harmon again broke the silence:

"God of heaven!" he exclaimed, pointing to the tree. "See here!—'tis the work of the cursed red skins!"

A smothered curse growled on the lips of the rangers, as they bent grimly forward in the direction pointed out by their commander. Blood was sprinkled off the rank grass, and a human hand—the hand of a white man—lay on the bloody leg!

There was not a word spoken, but every countenance worked with terrible emotion. Had the rangers followed their own desperate inclination, they would have hurried recklessly onward to the work of vengeance; but the example of their leader, who had regained his usual calmness and self-command, prepared them for a less speedy, but more certain triumph. Cautiously passing over the fearful obstacle in the pathway, and closely followed by his companions, he advanced stealthily and cautiously upon the light, hiding himself and his party as much as possible behind the thick trees. In a few moments they obtained a full view of the object of their search. Stretched at their length upon a singe fire, but at a convenient distance from it, lay the painted and half naked forms of twenty savages. It was evident from their appearance, that they had passed the day in one of their horrid revels, and that were now suffering under the effects of intoxication. Occasionally, a grim warrior among them started half-upright, grasping his tomahawk, as if to combat some vision of his disordered brain, but, unable to shake off the stupor from his senses, uniformly fell back into his former position.

The rangers crept nearer. As they bent their keen eyes along their well-tried rifles, each felt perfectly sure of his aim. They waited for the signal of Harmon, who was endeavoring to bring his long musket to bear upon the head of the most distant of the savages.

"Fire!" he at length exclaimed, as the sight of his piece interposed full and distinct between his eye and the wild scalp-lock of the Indian. "Fire, and rush on!"

The sharp voice of thirty rifles thrilled through the heart of the forest. There was a groan—a smothered cry—a wild and convulsive movement among the sleeping Indians; and all again was silent.

The rangers sprang forward with their clubbed muskets and hunting knives; but their work was done. The red men had gone to their last audit before the Great Spirit; and no sound was heard among them, save the gurgling of the hot blood from their lifeless bosoms.

They were left unburied on the place of their revelry—a prey to the foul birds of the air, and the ravenous beasts of the wilderness. Their scalps were borne homeward in triumph by the successful rangers, whose children and grand-children shuddered, long after, at the thrilling narration of the midnight adventure.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The steamer Susquehanna arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, brought down from Newport Barracks 4th U. S. troops, under command of Captain Granger. They were landed at the Barracks, and are en route for [illegible]

Later from California, Oregon, China, India, etc.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR.

By the steamship Daniel Webster, we have received San Francisco papers to the 5th inst. From the news summary of the Alta California; we extract the following items:

Not the least important occurrence during the past two weeks, has been the Allied celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, which took place in this city on Monday, November 26th, at South Park. An immense pavilion was erected for this purpose, under which was stretched ten tables, each two hundred and thirty feet long, and preparations were made for seating four thousand guests. A dinner was provided for the multitude, unexampled in variety and profusion, and all the preliminaries were made to render it the grandest affair of the kind ever known in California.

A Mr. N. K. Lovett, a native of New York city, aged 51 years, committed suicide in this city on November 29th, by hanging himself to a beam in a house at the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets. Family troubles are said to have caused the act.

A Frenchman named Dupuis, was brutally murdered at the Mission Dolores on the night of the 30th ult., for his money. His hands and feet were tied and his head beaten to pieces. The murderers have been discovered and are to be examined.

Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson, has been arraigned at the Fourth District Court, and the trial will probably take place the present term. Able counsel have been engaged for the prosecution and defence.

We have had several heavy rains in the last two weeks, and the "rainy season" may be fairly said to have set in.

On Friday, the 30 ult., at 2 o'clock P. M., the apologetic saints was fired on the raising of M. Dillon's Consular flag. The French frigate Embuscado, arriving on that day, twenty-two guns were fired from the fort, at the entrance of the harbor, and twenty-one from the U. S. razee Independence, Capt. Tattnall. On re-hoisting the Censular flag, M. Dillon took occasion to deliver a speech to a crowd of two thousand of his countrymen who were assembled around his door, conciliatory in tone and neatly worded The assemblage cheered. Madame Dillon made fast the tri-color to the halliards with her own fair hands, up went the flag, off went two thousand chapeaux, the Consul bowed, Madame curtesied, the crowd dispersed, and the wounded honor of all concerned is nicely healed. A year and a half ago, there was some hot blood shown on the subject of the arrest of Consul Dillon. A singular fact in connection with this circumstance, is that the U. S. Marshal, Gen Richardson, who made the arrest, was murdered within a few days of the settlement of the dispute which his own prompt action, under the direction of the Federal Court, in part gave rise to.

The ship Mary Spencer takes among other cargo for Liverpool several hundred barrels of California flour. How have the tables turned in these respects since 1849?

Forefather's day, December 22d, is to be celebrated in grand style by the New Englanders.

A machine, modeled after the Mocsac tunnel boring apparatus, is about to be applied to tunneling in the mines. Mr. Steen, of Gordon & Steen, has the patent right to the invention.

The first of a series of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association, was delivered on the 26th inst. at the Municipal Hall. These lectures are becoming very popular, and will doubtless be largely attended the coming wintor.

After a long interval, another steamboat disaster has occurred, causing several deaths and wounding several more. The little steamer Georgiana, plying between this city and Petaluma, exploded her boilers on the 23d ult. She was the smallest steamer running on the bay. An examination before the Coroner's Jury placed the entire blame upon the Captain.

On the 24th ult. a salute of seven guns each, passed between the U. S. razee Independence and H. B. M. frigate Amphitrite.

A diver, named Stephen Crowly, was suffocated in a diving bell in this harbor, on the 23d ult., while attempting to recover an anchor and chain in four fathoms depth of water. He belonged to the wrecking schooner Aida.

The colors of the shipping in this harbor were displayed at half-mast on the 29th ult., in token of respect to the memory of the late eminent ship builder, William H. Brown, who died at New York, Oct. 27th.

The U. S. Branch Mint is closed for the purpose of making the annual settlement. During the past eleven months, over $20,000,000 worth of gold has been coined at this establishment, principally in $20 pieces.

With the rains, agricultural affairs are improving, and great preparations are making throughout the State for the approaching sowing and planting season. It is believed that the largest wheat crop ever sown will be put in the coming year.

The mines at this time are yielding immensely. Any thing like a faithful chronicle of the discoveries and rich strikes made almost every day, would fill a small volume. Table Mountain, in Tuolumne county, still continues a marvel for its richness, and vast sums of the precious metal are daily extracted from it. The whole mountain is being pierced with tunnels, and it will soon become like a honeycomb for miles in succession. To purchase a claim to one hundred feet of this mountain, or in like space on many of the flats adjacent to it would require a fortune. Thousands of miners, who have recently recorded claims here by the right of discovery and possession, now feel sure of making the "pile" for which they came to California. The copious rains have also set the miners at work in all parts of the State. Large pties of earth which it has taken many months labor to accumulate, are now yielding their treasures to the busy industry of their owners. Even from Kern River we have cheering accounts. We hear of rich leads being discovered there.

Meetings of miners have been held in Nevada county, asking for the reduction of water rates by the ditch companies. Important reductions have already been made from this cause.

Many wonderful fossil remains and petrifications have lately been brought to light by the mining operations in the interior. At a depth of 150 feet decomposed oyster shells have been found in Table Mountain. A curious article of *real soap* has also been discovered, which closely resembles castile soap, and moreover answers an excellent purpose for washing. Specimens have been exhibited all over the State; and it is a fixed fact, that *a mountain of soap* exists in California. By what process the ingredients were thrown together, it is impossible to say: but the article is now actually extensively used in the mountains, and it has been sufficiently tried in this city to prove that there is no mistake about it.

Extensive coal mines have been discovered near Stockton.

Sebastopol celebrations have been held in various towns of the interior.

Two horse-thieves were hung at Union City, Almeda county, on the 29th ult.

The levee in Sacramento has been strongly repaired, and large additions made to it.

Sacramento is now lighted with gas.

From Oregon and Washington Territories.

The Ind

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

AUTUMN TRANSPLANTING.

This subject has often been written upon, and from the continued inquiries made of us, we are induced to give briefly the chief reasons for and against the practice.

There are certain conditions under which fall transplanting is always advantageous, and generally best. These conditions are early trees and a dry soil.

1. They should be hardy, for a tender tree is always made more susceptible to the cold of winter by removal in autumn.

2. The soil should be dry, or admit such water as falls upon it to pass off freely. It is very bad treatment to allow water to collect about a tree, and then to freeze hard among the newly set roots.

Apple trees are very hardy, and generally succeed best if set out in autumn, as the soil becomes well settled about them, and they have nothing to do early in the spring but to start growing. In this way they get an earlier start. If the roots of a fall transplanted apple tree are examined in spring, about the usual time of digging trees, a new set of rootlets will be found pushing out from the old ones, at least a week or two in advance of any that may be omitted by spring-set trees. If, however, they are dug in the fall, and well laid in, the same rootlets will be pushed early in the spring, and such trees, if set carefully, so as not to injure these, will possess a decided advantage over such as are dug in the spring.

Cherry and pear trees are nearly as hardy as the apple, and may be advantageously removed in autumn, if the precautions which we have pointed out are observed.

Peach trees are half hardy, and their success can be relied on only under favorable circumstances. For instance, the wood should be well ripened, otherwise their shoots, or at least their tips, will be winter-killed. The roots must not only admit the water to flow freely, but must not retain it in the subsoil.

It is absolutely necessary in all cases, and with all sorts of trees, hardy or otherwise, to mulch them from being blown about by the wind. Small trees, with long, carefully taken roots, will not be easily moved, and all that is necessary with these in any case will be to bank up a small steep mound around the stem a foot high—which will also protect them perfectly from the mice, and assist in keeping the frost out of the roots by the depth of the soil above them—these mounds to be removed the following spring. But larger trees, and especially those with the roots cut short, will require staking. The stake may be driven with less danger of hitting and injuring the roots, if the operation is performed before the hole is filled.

When all the preceding precautions cannot be properly taken, it is best to procure the trees in autumn, and "lay them in by the roots," as dig a trench or hole, place the roots in, and bury that and half the stems for the winter. But especial care is needed to fill in all the interstices with finely pulverized earth; to place them on a dry bottom, or else on the surface of the ground, and bank up to them; and where injury from mice is apprehended, to set them nearly upright, and throw up the earth in the form of a mound around them. No mouse will ever ascend a mound of fresh earth under the snow, and if there are no interstices among the trees, they will never touch them.

It must not be forgotten, however, that important as is the proper transplanting of trees, their subsequent success, fine growth and productiveness, depend more on good, clean and careful after-culture, than on every thing else together, and that the planter might as well expect to raise 40 bushels of corn in an unplowed meadow as to look for fruit or young trees growing among grass and weeds. [Horticulturist.

TEST OF ABOLITIONISM.—All is not gold that glitters, and the loudest mouthed philanthropists and reformers sometimes cave in when put to a severe practical test like the following:

"I had a brother-in-law," said Mose Parkins, "who was one of the rarenest, maddest, reddest-nosed Abolitionists you ever see. I liked the critter well enough, and should have been very glad to see him cum to spend a day, fetchin' my sister to see me and my wife, if he had'nt used his tongue to run on so 'bout niggers and slavery, and the equality of the races, and the duty of overthrowing the Constitution of the United States, and a lot of other things, some of which made me mad, and the best part of 'em right sick. I puzzled my brains a good deal to think how I could make him shet up his noisy mouth 'bout abolition.

"Well, one time when brother-in-law come over to stay, an idee struck me. I hired a nigger to help me haying time. He was the biggest, strongest, greatest nigger you ever see. Think! he was blacker than a stack of black cats, and just as shiney as a new beaver hat. I spoke to him: 'Jake,' sez I, 'when you hear the breakfast bell ring, don't you say a word, but just come into the parlor and sit right down among the folks and eat your breakfast.' The nigger's eyes stuck out of his head about a spell. 'You're jokin', massa,' sez he. 'Jokin',' sez I, 'I never was in more airnest in my life.' 'But, mas'r,' sez he, 'I don't have time to wash myself and change my shirt.' 'So much the better,' sez I. Well, breakfast come, as did Jake, and he sat down alongside my brother-in-law. He stared, but he did'nt say a word. There war'nt no mistake about it. Shut your eyes and you'd know it—for he was loud, I tell you. There was a fust rate chance to talk Abolitionism, but brother-in-law never opened his head.

"'Jake,' sez I, 'you be on hand at dinner time,' and he was. He had been workin' in the meddler all the forenoon—it was hot as hickory and billin' pitch—and—but I leave the rest to your imagination.

"Well, in the afternoon, brother-in-law come up to me, madder than a short-tailed bull in hornet time.

"'Mose,' said he, 'I want to speak to you.'

"'Sling it out,' sez I.

"'I hain't but few words to say,' sez he, 'but if that 'ere confounded nigger comes to the table while I am stoppin' here I'll clear out.'

"Jake ate his supper that night in the kitchen, but from that day to this I never heard my brother-in-law open his head about abolitionism. When the fugitive slave bill was passed, I though he'd let out some, but he did'nt, *for he knowed that Jake was still working on the farm.* [Boston Olive Branch.

A LOUISIANA GUN.—The Baton Rouge Comet describes a gun, or pistol, invented by G. W. [illegible], late State Engineer, which, it says, is superior to Mr. Colt's invention. The Comet says:

It loads at the breech, fires a minnie ball, and a man may shoot it as fast as he can put his cartridges in. The firing is in no way interrupted until the barrel becomes too hot to admit of handling. The whole apparatus of the lock does not take up half the space of the ordinary gun lock, and independent of this it is impervious to water. Mr. Moore, will, in a few days, go to Washington to obtain letters patent for his invention.

A Battle with Grizzly Bears.

The following adventure with grizzly bears is from a work by Capt. Mayne Reid, entitled "The Hunter's Feast," just published by Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport. The captain had been traveling with a strange party—"scalp hunters"—in the mountains near Santa Fe, when they were overtaken by a sudden and heavy fall of snow that rendered further progress impossible. The "canon," a deep valley in which they had encamped, was difficult to get through at any time, but now the path, on account of the deep soft snow, was rendered impassable. When morning broke, they found themselves fairly "in the trap." We copy:

Above and below the valley was choked with snow five fathoms deep. Vast fissures—*barrancas* were filled with the drift; and it was perilous to attempt penetrating in either direction. Two men had already disappeared.

On each side of our camp rose the walls of the canon, almost vertical, to the height of a hundred feet. These we might have climbed had the weather been soft, for the rock was a trap formation, and offered numerous seams and ledges that now there was a coating of ice and snow upon them that rendered the ascent impossible. The ground had been frozen hard before the storm came on, although it was now freezing no longer, and the snow would not bear our weight. All our efforts to get out of the valley proved idle; and we gave them over, yielding ourselves, in a kind of reckless despair, to wait for—we scarce knew what.

For three days we sat shivering around the fires, now and then casting looks of gloomy inquiry around the sky. The same dull grey for an answer, mottled with flakes slanting earthward, for it still continued to snow. Not a bright spot cheered the aching eye.

The little platform on which we rested—a piece of two or three acres—was still free from the snow-drift, on account of its exposure to the wind. Straggling pines, stunted and leafless, grew over its surface, in all about fifty or sixty trees. From these we obtained our fires; but what were fires when we had not meat to cook upon them?

We were now in the third day without food! Without food, though not absolutely without eating. The men had bolted their gun covers, and the cat-skin flaps of their bullet ponches, and were now seen—the last shift but one—stripping the *parfleche* from the soles of their moccasins!

The women, wrapped in their *tilmas*, nestled closely in the embrace of father, brother, husband and lover; for all these affections were present. The last string of *tasajo*, hitherto economized for their sake, had been parceled out to them in the morning. That was gone, and whence was their next morsel to come? At long intervals, "*Ay de mi! Dios de mi alma!*" were heard only in low murmurs, as some colder blast swept down the canon. In the face of those beautiful creatures might be read that uncomplaining patience—that high endurance—so characteristic of the Hispano-Mexican women.

Even the stern men around them bore up with less fortitude. Rude oaths were uttered from time to time, and teeth ground together with that strange, wild look that heralds insanity.—Once or twice I caught I observed a look of still stranger, still wilder expression, when the black ring forms around the eye, when the muscles twitch and quiver along gaunt famished jaws—when men gaze guilty-like at each other. O God! it was fearful! The half-robber discipline, voluntary at the best, had vanished under the leveling-rod of a common suffering, and I trembled to think—

"'It clara little, out tharawa!"

It was the voice of the trapper, Garey, who had risen and stood pointing towards the east.

In an instant we were all upon our feet, looking in the direction indicated. Sure enough, there was a break in the lead-colored sky—a yellowish streak, that widened out as we continued gazing—the flakes fell lighter and thinner, and in two hours more it had ceased snowing altogether.

Half-a-dozen of us, shouldering our rifles, struck down the valley. We would make one more attempt to trample a road through the drift. It was a vain one. The snow was over our heads, and after struggling for two hours, we had not gained over two hundred yards.—Here we caught a glimpse of what lay before us. As far as the eye could reach, it rested upon the same impassable masses. Despair and hunger paralyzed our exertions, and dropping off, one by one, we returned to the camp.

We fell down around the fires in sullen silence. Garey continued pacing back and forth, now glancing up at the sky, and at times kneeling down and running his hand over the surface of the snow. At length he approached the fire, and in his slow, drawling manner, remarked:

"It's a gwine to fris, I reckin."

"Well! and if it does?" asked one of his comrades, without caring for an answer to the question.

"Wal," an iv it does," repeated the trapper, "we'll walk out of this hyar jug afore sun-up, an upon a good hard trail, too."

The expression of every face was changed, as if by magic. Several leaped to their feet.—Gode, the Canadian, skilled in snow-craft, ran to a bank, and drawing his hand along the coming, shouted back—

"*C'est vrai; il gele; il gele!*"—("That is true; it freezes; it freezes!"

A cold wind soon after set in, and, cheered by the brightening prospect, we began to think of the fires, that during our late hours of reckless indifference, had been almost suffered to burn out. The Delawares, aclaing their tomahawks, commenced hacking at the pines, whilst others dragged forward the fallen trees, lopping off their branches with the keen scalping-knife.

At this moment a peculiar cry attracted our attention, and, looking around, we perceived one of the Indians drop suddenly upon his knees, striking the ground with his hatchet.

"What is it? what is it?" shouted several voices, in as many languages.

"*Yam-yam! Yam-yam!*" replied the Indian, still digging at the frozen ground.

"The Injun's right; it's *man-root!*" said Garey, picking up some leaves which the Delaware had chopped off.

I recognized a plant well known to the mountain man—a rare but wonderful convolvulus, the *Ipomea leptophylla*. The name of "man-root" is given to it by the hunters, from the similarity of its root in shape, and sometimes in size, to the body of a man. It is esculent, and serves to sustain human life.

In an instant, knife in hand, men were upon their knees, chipping and hacking the hard clay, hut their hatchets dinted off as from the surface of a rock.

"Look hyar!" cried Garey, "ye're only spollin' yer tools. Cut down a wheen o' these saplins, and make a fire over him!"

The hint was instantly followed, and in a few minutes a dozen pieces of pine were piled upon the spot, and set on fire.

We stood around the burning branches with eager anticipation. Should the root prove a "full-grown man," it would make a supper for our whole party; and with the cheering idea of supper, jokes were ventured upon—the first we had heard for some time—the hunters, tickled with the novelty of unearthing the "old man" ready roasted, and speculating whether he would prove a "fat old hoss."

A hollow crack sounded from above, like the breaking of a dead tree. We looked up. A large object—an animal—was whirling onward and downward from a ledge that projected half way up the cliff. In an instant it struck the earth, headforemost, with a loud "bump," and bounding to the height of several feet, came back with a somersault on his legs, and stood firmly.

An involuntary "hurrah!" broke from the hunters, who all recognised, at a glance, the "Carnero Cimmaron," or "bighorn." He had cleared the precipice at two leaps, lighting each time on his huge crescent-shaped horns.

For a moment, both parties—hunters and game—seemed equally taken by surprise, and stood eyeing each other in mute wonder. It was but for a moment. The men made a rush for their rifles, and the animal recovering from his trance of astonishment, tossed back his horns, and bounded across the platform. In a dozen springs he had reached the selvidge of the snow, and plunged into its yielding bank; but at the same instant, several rifles cracked, and the white wreath was crimsoned behind him. He still kept on, however, leaping and breaking through the drift.

We struck into his track, and followed with the eagerness of hungry wolves. We could tell by the numerous gouts that he was shedding his life-blood, and about fifty paces farther on we found him dead.

A shout apprised our companions of our success, and we had commenced dragging back the prize, when wild cries reached us from the platform—the yells of the men, the screams of women, mingled with oaths and exclamations of terror!

We ran on to the entrance of the track. On reaching it a sight was before us that caused the stoutest heart to tremble. Hunters, Indians and women were running to and fro in frantic confusion, uttering their varied cries. We knew our enemy at a glance—the dreaded monsters of the mountains—the grizzly bears!—There were five of them—five in sight—there might be others in the background. Five were enough to destroy our whole party, caged as we were, and weakened by famine.

They had reached the cliff in chase of the Cimmaron, and hunger and disappointment were visible on their horrid aspects. Two of them had already crawled close to the scarp, and were pawing over and snuffing the air as if searching for a place to descend. The other three reared themselves on their hams and commenced maneuvering with their fore-arms in a human-like and comical pantomime!

We were in no condition to relish this amusement. Every man hastened to arm himself, those who had emptied their rifles hurriedly re-loading them.

"For your life, don't!" cried Garey, catching at the gun of one of the hunters.

The caution came too late; half a dozen bullets were already whistling upwards.

The effect was just what the trapper anticipated. The bears, maddened by the bullets, which had harmed them no more than the pricking of as many pins, dropped to their all-fours again, and with fierce growls, commenced descending the cliff.

The scene of confusion was now at its height. Several of the men, less brave than their comrades, ran off to hide themselves in the snow, while others commenced climbing the low pine trees.

"Caohe the gale!" cried Garey. "Hyar, ye darned Spanish greasers! if yer wont fight, hook on to the weeman a wheen of yer, and toat them to the snow. Cowardly slinks—wagh!"

"See to them, doctor," I shouted to the German who, I thought, might be best spared from the fight; and the next moment the doctor, assisted by several Mexicans, was hurrying the terrified girls towards the spot where we had left the Cimmaron.

Many of us knew that to hide, under the circumstances, would be worse than useless. The fierce but sagacious brutes would have discovered us one by one, and destroyed us in detail. "They must be met and fought!" that was the word; and we resolved to carry it into execution.

There were about a dozen of us who "stood up to it"—all the Delawares and Shawnees, with Garey and the mountain men.

We kept firing at the bears as they ran along the ledges in their zig-zag descent, but our rifles were out of order, our fingers were numbed with cold, and our nerves weakened with hunger. Our bullets drew blood from the hideous brutes, yet not a shot proved deadly. It only stung them into fiercer rage.

It was a fearful moment when the last shot was fired, and still not an enemy the less. We flung away the gune, and, clutching the hatchets and hunting-knives, silently awaited our grizzly foes.

We had taken our stand close to the rock. It was our design to have the first blow, as the animals, for the most part, came stern foremost down the cliff. In this we were disappointed. On reaching a ledge some ten feet from the platform, the foremost bear halted, and seeing our position, hesitated to descend. The next moment, his companions, maddened with wounds, came tumbling down upon the same ledge, and with fierce growls, the five huge bodies were precipitated into our midst.

Then came the desperate struggle, which I cannot describe—the chants of the hunters, the wilder yells of our Indian allies, the hoarse snarling of the bears, the ringing tomahawks from skulls like flint, the deep dull "thud" of the stabbing knife, and now and then a groan, as the crescent claw tore up the clinging muscle. O God! it was a fearful scene!

Over the platform bears and men went rolling and struggling in the wild battle of life and death—through the trees, and into the deep drift, staining the snow with their mingled blood! There, two or three men were engaged with a single foe—there, some brave hunter stood battling alone. Several were sprawling upon the ground. Every moment the bears were lessening the number of their assailants!

I had been struck down at the commencement of the struggle. On regaining my feet, I saw the animal that had felled me hugging the prostrate body of a man!

It was Gode. I leaned over the bear, clutching its shaggy skin. I did this to steady myself. I was weak and dizzy—so were we all. I struck with all my force, stabbing the animal on the ribs.

Letting go the Frenchman, the bear turned suddenly and reared upon me. I endeavored to avoid the encounter, and ran backward, feeding him off with my knife.

All at once I came against a snow-drift, and fell over on my back. Next moment the heavy body was precipitated upon me, the sharp claws pierced deep into my shoulder. I inhaled the monster's foetid breath; and striking wildly with my right arm, still free, we rolled over and over in the snow.

I was blinded by the dry drift. I felt myself growing weaker and weaker; it was the loss of blood. I shouted—a despairing shout—but it could not have been heard at ten paces' distance. Then there was a strange hissing sound in my ears; a bright light flashed across my eyes; a burning object passed over my face, scorching the skin; there was a smell of singeing hair; I could hear voices, mixed with the roars of my adversary, and all at once the claws were drawn out of my flesh, the weight was lifted from my breast, and I was alone!

I rose to my feet, and rubbing the snow out of my eyes, looked around. I could see no one. I was in a deep hollow made by our struggles, but I was alone!

The snow all around me was dyed to a crimson; but what had become of my terrible antagonist? Who had rescued me from his deadly embrace?

I staggered forward, to the open ground.—Here a new scene met my gaze—a strange looking man was running across the platform with a huge firebrand, the bole of a burning pine tree, which he waved in the air. He was chasing one of the bears, that, growling with rage and pain, was making every effort to reach the cliffs. Two others were already half-way up, and evidently clambering with great difficulty, as the blood dripped back from their wounded flanks.

The bear that was pursued soon took to the rocks, urged by the red brand scorching his shaggy hams, and was soon beyond the reach of his pursuer. The latter now made towards a fourth, that was still battling with two or three weak antagonists. This one was "routed" in a twinkling, and with yells of terror, followed his comrades up the bluff. The strange man looked around for the fifth. It had disappeared—Prostrate wounded men were strewed over the ground, but the bear was nowhere to be seen. He had doubtless escaped through the snow.

I was still wondering who was the hero of the firebrand, and where he had come from. I have said he was a strange looking man. He was so, and like no one of our party that I could think of. His head was not bald—no, not bald, but naked—there was not a hair upon it, crown or sides, and it glistened in the clear light like polished ivory. I was puzzled beyond expression, when a man, Garey, who had been felled upon the platform by a blow from one of the bears, suddenly sprang to his feet, exclaiming—

"Go it, Doc.! Three cheers for the doctor!"

To my astonishment, I now recognised the features of that individual, the absence of whose brown locks had produced such a metamorphosis as, I believe, was never effected by means of borrowed hair.

"Here's your scalp, Doc.," cried Garey, running up with the wig; "By the livin' thunder! yer saved us all;" and the hunter seized the German in his wild embrace.

Wounded men were all around, and commenced crawling together. But where was the fifth of the bears? Four only had escaped by the cliff.

"Yonder he goes!" cried a voice, as a light spray, rising above the snow-wreath, showed that some animal was struggling through the drift.

Several commenced loading their rifles, intending to follow, and, if possible, secure him. The doctor armed himself with a fresh pine; but before these arrangements were completed, a strange cry came from the spot, that caused our blood to run cold again. The Indians leaped to their feet, and seizing their tomahawks, rushed to the gap. They knew the meaning of that cry—it was the death-yell of their tribe!

They entered the road that we had trampled down in the morning, followed by those who had loaded their guns. We watched them from the platform with anxious expectation, but before they reached the spot, we could see that the "etoor" was slowly settling down. It was plain that the struggle had ended.

We stood waiting in breathless silence, and watching the floating spray that noted their progress through the drift. At length they had reached the scene of the struggle. There was an ominous, stillness, that lasted for a moment, and then the Indian's fate was announced in the sad, wild note that came wailing up the valley. It was the dirge of a Shawano warrior!

They had found their brave comrade dead, with his scalping knife hurried in the heart of his terrible antagonist!

It was a costly supper, that bear meat, but, perhaps, the sacrifice had saved many lives. We would keep the "cimmaron" for to morrow; next day, the man-root; and the next—what next? Perhaps—the man!

Fortunately, we were not driven to this extremity. The frost had again set, and the surface of the snow, previously moistened by the sun and rain, soon became caked into ice strong enough to bear us, and upon its firm crust we escaped out of the perilous pass, and gained the warmer region of the plains in safety.

[From Recent Paris Correspondence.

An Eccentric Princess.

Courts have their treacherous friends as well as houses, and one of these treacherous friends has betrayed the secret of the delay in the journey of a crowned head (the king of Sardinia?) whose intention was to have paid an autumnal visit in order to enjoy the pleasures of the chase in the imperial forests with the imperial hosts. This delay, falsely attributed to ill-health by the innocent, is ascribed by report to domestic perplexity, occasioned by the vagaries of a member of his family to whom he is much attached, and for whose conduct he considers himself in some degree responsible. The young lady in question, perhaps the only one in Europe bold enough to claim her independence, has given her relations much disquietude by her decision to remain unmarried, to travel where she lists and with whom she lists, taking the ossre of her own reputation upon herself, and asking for no protection or patronage from any member of the other sex belonging to her family. Her affection for the last sovereign of the country was unbounded; and the first symptom of friskiness which manifested itself in the young lady's behavior was on the occasion of his majesty's death in a foreign land. She immediately repaired to the spot where he had died, purchased the hotel where the sad event had taken place, had the entire edifice pulled down, built a magnificent chapel on the spot, in the midst of which the deathbed of the king, exactly in the same state in which it was left at the moment of his dissolution, rises in gay and gaudy colors, with its trumpery hangings and tawdry fringes, striking the stranger who beholds it for the first time with astonishment to behold such an object in such a place. Last year the young lady repaired in grand ceremony to the chapel, and there upon the bed deposited the royal robe she is entitled by her birth to wear on all state occasions; then the broad ribbon with the jeweled star she wore upon her breast; and finally, kneeling down by the bedside, while the tears streamed in torrents down her cheeks, she lifted the crown from her brow and placed it on the pillow, publicly declaring her vow to live and die a maid, and never to omit, on every anniversary of the death of her royal relative, paying a visit to the chapel in order to offer up a fervent mass for the repose of his soul.

The bystanders were moved to tears by the scene, when presently the young lady arose from her knees, and standing erect before the multitude assembled in the chapel, she deliberately drew from her pocket a pair of scissors, and, loosening her magnificent tresses from the hands of velvet which confined them, she cut them off to the very root, and laid them beside the crown she had just before deposited upon the pillow which had received the last breath of the king. To describe the astonishment produced by the event would be impossible—a mixture of the sublime and ridiculous in the scene prevented any further demonstration of sentiment on the part of the bystanders. The princess is a small person, and she tripped down the chapel to step into her carriage, divested of the long cloak with which she had entered—her hair cropped and bristly, her eyes flashing right and left with a singular expression of satisfaction at the trick she had been playing; it was impossible not to enjoy the mystification to its very utmost.

Ever since that day she has adopted male attire, and travels as the Prince de ——, paying her promised visit to the bed around which hundreds of tapers are burning night and day. It will readily be believed that a person of this character has passions of love and hate equally strong. She has taken Queen Christina *en grippe*, and vows that her relative shall not visit France without her so long as that talented lady remains at Malmaison. "There is one daughter unmarried yet, says the princess; "Christina has the *diable au corps*. If I am not there to protect my relative, he will fall a prey to that all-devouring *intriguante*; therefore, I desert him not; he is the sacred legacy of my beloved sovereign and master, and I will defend him at any risk and peril." It is said that the king is so alarmed at the threat of aid and protection that he dares not move forward until his fair relative can be brought to reason.

AMERICAN "REFINED SOCIETY."—Some Europeans, who make a hasty visit to the United States, often write home the most ridiculous nonsense. Here is the latest instance, furnished by one who undertakes to enlighten the "old folks at home" as to the state of society here:

"In the most refined society it is the custom for the gentlemen to bring a jack knife along for the purpose of exercising his skill upon the articles of furniture, from which they chip off large pieces, then whittle them into smaller ones, strewing the carpet with shavings. Ladies who are in the habit of receiving much company guard against having their rosewood furniture abused by placing a basket containing pieces of various kinds of wood upon the center table, and the gentlemen, with a few exceptions, take the hint and respect the furniture."

The Baton Rouge papers of Saturday last, inform us that on the previous day hail stones fell in that place as large as goose eggs. We are not so uncivil as to deny credence to a point blank statement.

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Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

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As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

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